

Historic Resources Survey and Inventory of the
University of Washington Seattle Campus
HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT

Prepared for:

The City of Seattle, the University of Washington, and the Department of
Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
August 2017



View from an Aeroplane, 1922; Vintage Seattle.

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HISTORIC RESOURCES REPORT

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The historic survey of the University of Washington (UW) Seattle Campus is a critical component in planning for future development. The survey and inventory provides a framework for evaluating building, objects, and landscape elements in compliance with regulations. It will aid in the preservation of the university's built legacy and updating the Campus Master Plan.

The UW campus represents a rich layering of historic eras, planning, and construction phases, and its physical form embodies the dreams and efforts of many. Its origins on a wooded knoll date back to the 1890s when the institution was relocated from the downtown Metropolitan Tract, with successive direction in the Boone and Fuller Plans of 1891 and 1898, and construction of the first stately academic, administrative, and residential buildings. Arranged around a quadrangle in the Olmsted Plan of 1904, these were followed by permanent structures resulting from the 1909 Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exhibition and another Olmsted Plan in 1914. Successive direction in the 1915 Regents Plan and updates by architects Bebb & Gould in a 1920 campus plan, under the sponsorship of President Henry Suzzallo, brought to fruition his vision: the "University of a Thousand Years."

Growth continued, even into the Depression years of the 1930s, while the mid-century saw the origins of the Modern-era campus overlaid with another campus plan in 1948; further expansion to the south and east for medical, science, athletic and sport facilities; and construction of expressive post-war buildings that embodied progress and optimism. Advancements in the 1960s and 1970s saw a renaissance in landscape planning, the creation of special outdoor spaces, and the preservation of unique, historical landscapes. Public art on the campus – in the form of sculptural embellishment of buildings as well as free-standing pieces and assemblies – has provided yet another level of expression.

This survey and inventory involved the analysis and recordation of over 130 buildings, landscapes, and objects on the UW Seattle campus constructed in or before 1974. Of these, three are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and an additional 68 are recommended to meet NRHP eligibility criteria as individual resources. The vast majority of the NRHP-eligible resources are located in the Central Campus sector; therefore, we also have identified a NRHP-eligible historic district in Central Campus.

This document is organized into five main sections with three appendices. Section 1 includes the project background, regulatory environment, and survey personnel; Section 2 provides an overview of the project research design; Section 3 presents an extensive historic context; Section 4 provides results; and Section 5 summarizes the project and offers recommendations. Appendix A includes Historic Property Inventory records for the surveyed resources, Appendix B provides an overview of visionaries who shaped campus, and Appendix C summarizes the historic context in a concise timeline.

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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In late 2015, the City of Seattle published a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a qualified consultant team to prepare a historic resources survey and inventory of the University of Washington (UW) Seattle campus. This intensive-level survey and inventory would include research and field investigations for all resources constructed prior to 1975. Confluence Environmental Company (Confluence) assembled a specialized, interdisciplinary team with a deep knowledge base about the UW campus and its resources, and extensive experience in historical research and survey work. The team included:

- Confluence Environmental Company
- BOLA Architecture + Planning (BOLA)
- The Sheridan Consulting Group (Sheridan Consulting)
- Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc. (MVVA)

Project research, fieldwork, and evaluation commenced in spring 2016, and the report was prepared in August 2017.

The historic survey of the UW Seattle Campus is a critical component in planning for future development. The survey and inventory will provide a framework for evaluating building, objects, and landscape elements in compliance with regulations. It will aid in the preservation of the university's built legacy and implementing the 2018 Campus Master Plan, which is currently in development.

1.1 Survey Personnel

The consultant team was composed of skilled and experienced professional historians, architectural historians, architects, and landscape architects.

Confluence was the prime consulting firm for this project, with Connie Walker Gray acting as project manager and architectural historian. BOLA staff on the project included principal Susan Boyle, AIA, and associate and preservation planner, Sonja Molchany. Susan and Sonja provided architectural and architectural history services, and led the development of the historic context. Mimi Sheridan of Sheridan Consulting Group served as architectural historian and oversaw the student engagement component of the project. Each principal investigator surveyed and inventoried dozens of historic resources on campus.

Rachel Gleeson is a landscape architect with MVVA, and provided valuable insight into and interpretation of UW's historic landscapes, both as individual resources and within larger contexts. She provided the content for the historic landscape evaluation included in this report.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

The project results meet part of the requirements set forth in the Section 106 *Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)* agreed to by the City of Seattle, University of Washington, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office, the National Park Service, and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer associated with the proposed replacement at the Bryant Site. The Bryant site MOA was developed because WSDOT, on behalf of FHWA, converted some properties protected by Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The Bryant site, which was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, was selected as the replacement property. The subsequent demolition of the Bryant building was determined to be an adverse effect to historic properties, and those effects were resolved through measures outlined in the MOA. Representatives from several signers of the 106 Agreement – the City of Seattle, UW, and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) – comprised the project Oversight Committee. Other federal, state, and local regulations that relate to historic resources are described below.

1.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act - Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of actions they fund or permit on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), defined as “historic properties.” The regulations implementing Section 106 are codified at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800. The Section 106 review process involves four steps:

- Initiate the Section 106 process by establishing the undertaking, developing a plan for public involvement, and identifying other consulting parties.
- Identify historic properties within an Area of Potential Effects (APE), and evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Assess effects by applying the criteria of adverse effect on historic properties.
- Resolve adverse effects by consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribes, the public, and other consulting parties, including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to develop an agreement that addresses adverse effects.

To determine whether an undertaking could affect historic properties, cultural resources (including archaeological, historic, and ethnographic properties) must be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

1.2.2 National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by federal agencies (generally referred to as federal undertakings) undergo planning to ensure that environmental considerations, such as effects on

historical, cultural, and archaeological resources, are given due weight in decision-making. The federal implementing regulations for NEPA are in the CFR, Title 40 Part 1500s through 1508 (40 CFR 1500-1508; Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ]), and for Federal Highway Administration actions, 23 CFR 771. The CEQ regulations include sections on urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment [Sec. 1502.16(g)].

1.2.3 State Environmental Policy Act

Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by state and/or local agencies be planned so that environmental considerations—such as effects on historic and cultural resources—are considered when state agency-enabled projects affect properties of historical, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance (Washington Administrative Code Title 197, Chapter 11, Section 960 [WAC 197-11-960]); these regulations closely resemble NEPA. Similar to NEPA, SEPA considers cultural resources to be properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Any NRHP-eligible property is automatically listed in the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

1.2.4 Seattle Landmarks Preservation Ordinance

The Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board may designate historic properties within the Seattle city limits as local landmarks or landmark districts. Once Seattle landmarks or landmark districts are designated by a City ordinance and approved by the Seattle City Council, they are protected under a Controls and Incentives Agreement from demolition and unsympathetic changes. Certificates of Approval are necessary to permit specific changes to the landmark building or within the district. The steps necessary to permit demolition of a designated landmark are detailed in Seattle Municipal Code 25.12.835. The eligibility of properties noted as “eligible Seattle landmarks” in this report is based on professional judgment of their potential eligibility; they are not officially designated.

City regulations support and relate to SEPA as detailed in Seattle Municipal Code 25.05. For projects involving structures or sites that have been designated as historic landmarks, compliance with the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance is required. For projects involving structures or sites that are not yet designated as historic landmarks but appear to meet the criteria for designation, the site or structure may be referred to the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board for consideration. If the board approves the site or structure for nomination as a historic landmark, consideration of the site or structure for designation as a historic landmark and application of controls and incentives will proceed as provided by the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance. If the property is rejected for nomination, the project would not be conditioned or denied for historic preservation reasons.

When a project is proposed adjacent to or across the street from a designated site or structure, the proposal must be referred to the City's Historic Preservation Officer for an assessment of

adverse effects on the designated landmark and for comments on possible mitigating measures. Mitigation may be required to ensure the compatibility of the proposed project with the designated landmark and to reduce effects on the character of the landmark's site. For sites with potential archaeological significance, an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site may be required.

1.2.5 The University Stewardship and Historic Preservation Policies

The University also conducts related processes that ensure consideration of historic resources, including the University's implementation of the State Environmental Policy Act. Through the SEPA process, the University considers the potential impacts of development on historic and cultural resources, including buildings and sites less than 50 years old. The University's SEPA process is set forth in chapter 478-324 WAC. Ultimately, the University's Executive Vice President and the Associate Vice President for Capital Planning and Development (or their successor positions) and the University Architect review the SEPA determination, any HRA's related to the project and any recommendations from the bodies reviewing the project to determine the appropriate action that should be taken to balance all the issues raised by the reviewing bodies. The Executive Vice President consults with the Associate Vice President for Capital Planning and Development and the University Architect to ensure the HRA is addressed before determining the appropriate course of action to recommend to the Board of Regents for the project. The Board of Regents makes the final decision on the project.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design for this project included identification of project objectives, overview of the investigatory methods, and a statement of anticipated results.

2.1 Objectives

The project objectives, as identified in the project RFP, include the following:

- Conduct research and field investigations to gather information on the specified UW resources (buildings, structures, objects, landscape features, and open spaces) and record them at the “intensive” level;
- Research and develop the following work products for review by DAHP, the City of Seattle, and UW:
 - An historic context statement (preliminary draft, draft, and final versions).
 - A cultural resources report (preliminary draft, draft, and final versions), which will be organized and include information as described on page 7 in Section 5.5 of the project RFP.
 - Data entered into the DAHP WISAARD database.
 - Data entered into the City of Seattle historic resource database.
 - Data entered into an Excel spreadsheet for an Access database.
 - Electronic digital image files and a photo log.

2.2 Survey Methodology

Project research methods included archival research, development of the historic context, historic resources field investigations, and outreach. Fieldwork examined the historic buildings and landscape sites by geographic location and by sequence of construction phases. Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were developed and entered into the statewide WISAARD database (Appendix A). Individual property information was also included in the City of Seattle’s historic resource database.

2.2.1 Primary and Secondary Source Archival Research Materials

Historical research was undertaken by the survey team members beginning in June 2016 and continued into early 2017. As part of the scope of work, the project Oversight Committee provided a comprehensive list of useful sources. As the individual resources varied considerable in type, date, and design, the surveyors varied their approach to the resource tasks, which included iterative site visits to document existing conditions, and information reviews. A similar process was followed in the development of the historic context report, though the development of it focused on broader historical these. The team reviewed many useful publications, including older campus planning documents, along with Professor Norman

Johnston's seminal history of the campus, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, and Professor Jeffrey Ochsner's *Shaping Seattle Architecture*. These and other sources are cited in the bibliography of this report and in the individual inventories.

Research involved primary use of historical photographs, campus master plans, historical maps, documents from the UW Libraries Special Collections, and building records and drawings from the Facilities Services Department as well as sources identified in the submittal, including those from other repositories and sources, including but not limited to the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI); Seattle Municipal Archives; King County Assessor's data; Baist, Sanborn and Kroll maps; and others sources.

Biographic sketches of original campus planners, architects, landscape architects, and artists were reviewed by early summer 2016 to aid in the development of the individual property inventories. The biographic information came from a variety of sources, including historical architects directories published by the AIA, prior reports on the works of the architects, and on-line biographies provided by DAHP and Documentation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington (DocomomoWeWa) for mid-century designers. Information about the influential university presidents was also sought for the Cultural Resources Report. The photographs in the digital collections in the University of Washington Libraries Special Collections, and the digital facility records Campus Engineering Facilities Services, such as drawings, reports, and specifications, were of particular assistance in showing original features of a building, landscape, or structure, and the changes that have been made over time.

Prior reports prepared for the university, such as HRA, SEPA documents and National Register Nominations served as useful source. In addition, the team reviewed historical photographs in the digital collections of MOHAI and the City of Seattle Municipal Archives, and historic *Seattle Times* newspaper articles, which are accessible through the library's Seattle Times Historical Archives database. For buildings that were constructed originally by private owners, which were later acquired by the university, there were other sources of information. These included historic insurance and real estate maps, City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods Historical Site Inventories and Context Reports, drawings and permit records from the microfilm library of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, and property information from King County Assessor's online iMap site and archival records from Puget Sound Regional Archives.

2.2.2 Survey Method Used

This survey and inventory was conducted at the intensive level, as defined by DAHP, and the report meets Washington State Standards for Cultural Resource Reporting (DAHP, 2015:12). Historic property inventory forms prepared at the intensive level include the following elements:

- physical description of resource

- statement of significance
- identifying information such as historic and common names, and current and historic uses
- location
- survey name and surveyor's name
- dates of original construction and additions
- chronology of major alterations
- identification of the architect, designer, engineer, artist, and/or builder, when available
- the current register status and determination of NRHP eligibility by DAHP
- area of significance and study unit theme
- bibliography

Statement of significance are thorough and in-depth, and based on the property's specific context and history in accordance with the NRHP criteria for evaluation.

2.2.3 Field Techniques

The consultant team conducted a field survey of extant buildings, structures, objects, landscape features, and open spaces built before 1975. These site visits involved viewing the context, exteriors and significant public interior spaces.

Data was recorded using high-resolution digital photographs (minimum of 300 dpi) and recordation of field notes. Photographs were taken of all sides of the resource, when possible. Photographs of contemporary building occupants and ongoing activities involving students were avoided. During some of the site visits, contracts were made with administrative and operational personnel within individual buildings to gain access to some areas and review functional aspects of the buildings. Survey field notes include descriptive data on the form, structural system, massing, size, materials, and details and citations of character-defining features, along with evidence of additions or alterations.

The field survey site visits on campus began in late spring 2016 and extended throughout the summer, fall, and winter of 2016, and into early 2017.

2.2.4 Oversight Committee

The work of the consultant team benefited by meeting with the project Oversight Committee (which included UW, DAHP, and City of Seattle personnel) on a regular basis throughout the duration of the project. The consultant team integrated outreach throughout the project. Monthly meetings with the Oversight Committee provided an opportunity for the consultant team to engage the expertise of committee members, provide project updates, and provide opportunities to incorporate its priorities and input.

2.2.5 Outreach

As the consultant team conducted research, they also consulted with local experts, both within UW and within the local architectural and history community. At the onset of the project, the consultant team met with faculty from the College of Built Environments to identify opportunities for meaningful student involvement in the project. Identified areas of student participation included archival research, fieldwork, GIS, writing, and/or graphics.

In June 2016, the student opportunity was advertised to the departments of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Design and Planning, Art History, History, and Geography. Four students submitted resumes, of which three were interviewed. Two well-qualified graduate students were selected, one in Architecture and one in Landscape Architecture. Both had an interest in and experience in research and writing. Over the summer months, the two students conducted research on and wrote preliminary reports on five landscapes and six buildings. The students were paid a competitive hourly rate, and consultant staff worked closely with them to ensure that the work was a learning experience by orienting them to the project's purpose, explaining potential research resources, and overseeing their work. The results of their work were integrated into this project's historic context statement and historic property inventory forms.

2.3 Survey Area

The University of Washington is located on the north shore of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, within Seattle's University District (Figure 2-1). The campus is bounded by Interstate 5 on the west, Ravenna and NE 45th Street to the north, 35th Avenue NE on the east, and the shoreline to the south. Nearby are multiple Seattle neighborhoods, including Roosevelt, University Park, the University District, Wallingford, Eastlake, Laurelhurst, Montlake, Portage Bay, Roanoke, Ravenna, and Bryant. The university is well served by local transit, including a Link Light Rail stop at Husky Stadium and multiple King County Metro bus routes.



Figure 2-1. Vicinity Map of the University of Washington Campus

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

3.1 Overview

The historic context presented in this section is a narrative statement that describes a broad pattern of historical development of the University of Washington. These patterns of historical development are often represented by historic resources.

The historic context for this project was developed through archival research and background data on the history of Seattle, and social, economic, and educational trends that shaped the university and its built environment.

3.1.1 *Definition of a Historic Context Statement*

As noted by the National Park Service, “the evaluation of properties for National Register eligibility involves an assessment of the significance of a property in terms of the history of the relevant geographical area, the history of associated historical themes or subjects, and within an historical and contemporary time frame—in other words, its context.” This section is the historic context statement describing the background information used for the historic survey of University of Washington. This historic context statement provides a framework and tool for the professional survey team to use in identifying potential historic resources on the campus and evaluating them in response to federal listing criteria. It provides a historic overview and identifies a range of themes and determinants that gave rise to the buildings, open spaces and landscapes, and select art objects on the campus.

The University of Washington has played a significant role in the growth and development of the region, state, and nation. The historic context focuses on local history and addresses a period beginning with the origins of the territorial university in Seattle up to the mid-1970s, along with comments on the recent past decades. The geographic area of study is the current Seattle campus, including properties acquired by the University in the Montlake and Union Bay area to the east, and the Northlake and southwest campus areas (Figure 2). The University’s Metropolitan Tract in downtown Seattle, the University Tower in the University District, and Bothell and Tacoma campuses are excluded from the survey.

This historic context statement cites themes relating to campus planning, design, architectural and landscape types, construction materials and techniques, and social, economic, and political themes, including those relating to the student body and curriculum, and issues of equity and social justice. Primary participants who made the present campus – university leaders, planners, artists, and designers – are noted in this context statement, and an overview of UW presidents and biographies for prominent planners and architects are provided in Appendix B. Appendix C provides a summary of historic events from 1851 – 1999.



Figure 3-1. Contemporary UW Campus Boundaries

3.1.2 Research

Sources for the historic context statement and the individual inventories include drawings, maps, and studies from the university facilities records, and digital collections of the Libraries' Special Collections Division, digital images from Seattle Municipal Archives and the Museum of History and Industry, and archival newspaper articles from the Seattle Times database available through the Seattle Public Library website. Historic photographs, campus plans, and campus maps, as well as books about its history by Norman J. Johnston and Charles M. Gates, have been particularly useful. Information about the original designers came from historic American Institute of Architects (AIA) Directories, the Pacific Coast Architecture Database, and other sources. Research also included reviews online information, periodicals, and studies, university Historic Resources Addenda, and HPI forms.

References cited throughout this section are found in the bibliography of this document.

3.2 The Natural Setting, Prehistory, and Local History

It begins with the land. As with other parts of Seattle, the hills and depressions north of Lake Union's Portage Bay and west of Lake Washington's Union Bay resulted from receding glaciers that left silty gravel deposits, topped by silt, clay, and organic soils (Vashon stage) from which there once grew dense, mixed conifer forests. Lake Union and Lake Washington were fresh water bodies, isolated from one another. Lake Washington's water levels had always varied due to run-off from tributaries, but flood controls were put in place by 1902, and after that time the fluctuation decreased to only three to four feet. The lake conditions changed, as did its level, with dredging and dumping that resulted in the creation of the Montlake Cut between the two lakes (1916), and construction of the ship canal and Chittenden Locks (1911-1917), which linked the 28-square-mile Lake Washington through Lake Union to Puget Sound. Prior to the construction of the ship canal, Lake Washington was approximately nine feet higher than present. The drop in the lake level created new land masses, some of which were eventually incorporated into the campus (Troost 2011, pp. 1.1-1.4, 4.8).

From the beginning, the university campus has been shaped by its topography (Figure 3-2): A gradual slope rises from Portage Bay on the south to an approximate elevation of 60 feet along present-day NE Pacific Street and the Burke-Gilman Trail, and from there to an elevation of over 230 feet near the north entry on NE 45th Street to the campus. Development over time has taken advantage of the sites on the gentle sloping grade. In contrast, the eastern edge has remained a steep hillside with ravines toward the north as the grade rises from approximate elevations of 40 to 170 feet from 25th Avenue NE to Stevens Way. Development over the past 12 decades has resulted in an urban campus that is increasingly integrated into the neighborhood's commercial core to the west, a massive medical center along the north shore of Portage Bay, a delineated edge along NE 45th Street on the north, which separates the campus

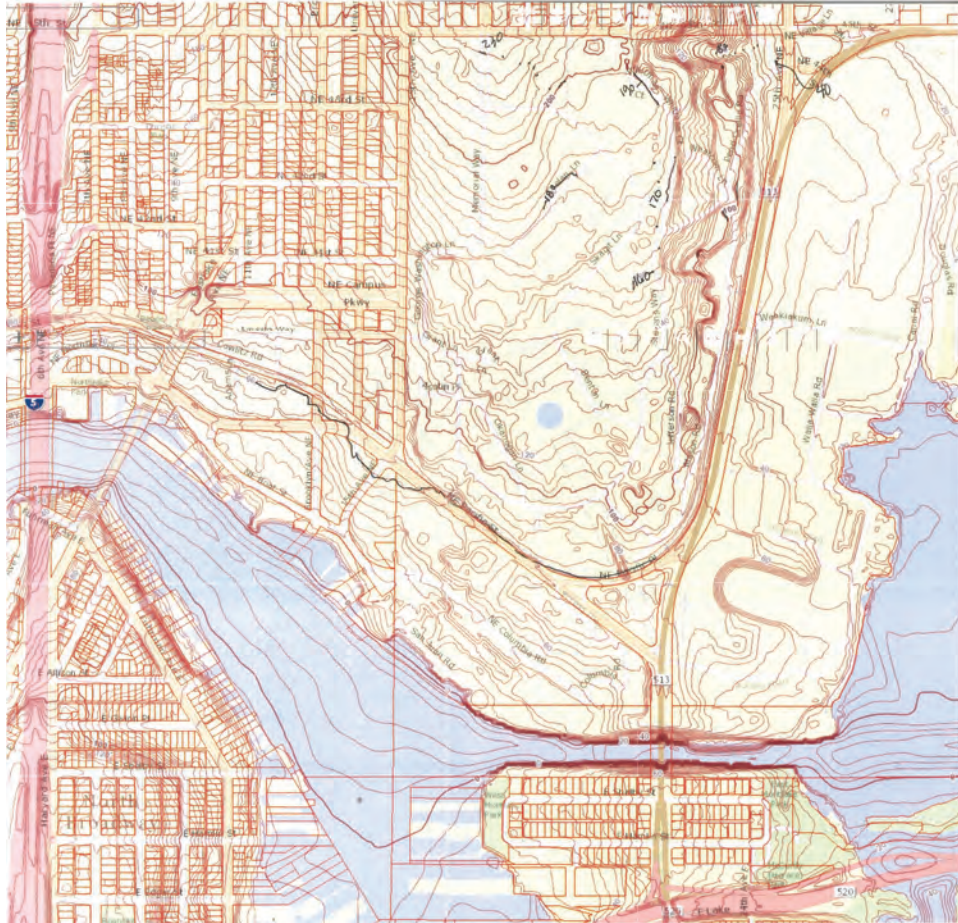


Figure 3-2. Topographic Map of Campus (King County iMap)

from a traditional residential area, and a forested promontory capped by buildings that projects high above the west shoreline of Union Bay.

3.2.1 Pre-History Lakes Duwamish Communities

Native peoples of the Puget Sound region lived in the area that encompasses what is now known as the university for hundreds of generations prior to the first Europeans arriving in the area. This area was a well-used transportation corridor for native peoples, and several villages were located nearby. Native peoples in the area now known as the University of Washington are referred to as Duwamish, or Lakes people. (HistoryLink 2013).

In the Puget Sound area, the most intensive period of known pre-European American human activity was during the middle and late Pacific periods. The Middle Pacific period, between 3,800 and 1,500 years ago, saw permanent coastal villages with large wooden plank houses, social status differentiation, and ethnographically identifiable art. Archaeological evidence

reveals that people from this period derived much of their sustenance from the sea, including salmon and shellfish.

Between 1,500 and 225 years ago, the period known as the Late Pacific showed the highest native populations. Cultural traditions, shelter patterns (including summer and winter camps associated with resource harvesting), and food procurement patterns were relatively stable, though with many variations. Salmon, shellfish, berries, cedar, and other fish, plant, and animal resources remained vital to the population. Native peoples depended, and continue to depend, on local resources for food, transport, shelter, trade, and cultural traditions (Washington State Department of Transportation, SR520history.org, 2016).

Early exploration by European Americans began, although sporadically, as early as the 17th century, and the area began to be settled in earnest by newcomers in the 18th century, when British naval officer George Vancouver began exploring Puget Sound in 1792. By the time the Denny party arrived in Seattle in 1852, the native population had been substantially reduced as a result of smallpox and other diseases (Williams 2015, p. 6).

European American settlement also resulted in treaties, which established reservations and fishing rights. Lakes Duwamish peoples went to the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, Snoqualmie Tribe, Tulalip Tribes, or other reservations where they had family connections. Their ways of life, and integral ties to the land, were forever changed (Washington State Department of Transportation, SR520history.org, 2016).

Just south of the university, Harvey L. Pike purchased 161.83 acres in 1861. He intended to dig a canal connecting Lake Washington with Lake Union. His efforts came to nothing, but he filed two plats: Pike's 1st Addition to Union City (1870) and Pike's 2nd Addition to Union City (1871). A bridge was built on what would become 24th Avenue E, spanning the narrow Portage Canal and enabling a new streetcar line to open up to the university campus, allowing students and faculty direct access between downtown Seattle and campus (Gray and Sheridan 2015).

In 1916, one of the city's most important infrastructure projects was completed. The Lake Washington Ship Canal was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, finally connecting Lake Washington with Lake Union. A portion of the Ship Canal, the Montlake Cut, was built along the northern edge of the Montlake neighborhood. West of Lake Union, the Hiram Chittenden Locks allowed vessels to travel between the lakes and Puget Sound (Gray and Sheridan 2015).

3.3 Origins and Development of the Seattle Campus

3.3.1 *Creation of the State Universities and the Metropolitan Tract*

The university was founded by the territorial legislature in 1861 before other public universities in the West. Most public colleges were established after the Morrill Act of 1862 (the Land Grant College Act), which allocated federal land to benefit colleges for the study of agriculture and the “mechanic arts.” Subsequently, Oregon State University (1868) and the University of California (1868) were founded. In 1898, once the university in Seattle was functioning, the state of Washington established several “normal” (teaching) schools to provide teacher training at convenient locations throughout the state. These included: Eastern (Cheney, 1882); Central (Ellensburg, 1891) and Western (Bellingham, 1893). Washington State College in Pullman, the state’s land grant institution, opened in 1890.

The Territorial University was located in present-day downtown Seattle on a 10-acre site donated primarily by Arthur Denny. The densely wooded “Denny’s Knoll,” as it was known, was situated on a hill, some distance above the emerging village of Seattle. Reportedly there was a simple, two-story wood-frame building, known as North Hall, which served as the residence for male students in the Territorial University. Women students resided in the house of the University President, Asa Shinn Mercer, where they were supervised by his wife (Johnston 1995, pp. 16-17).

By the late 1880s, increasing student enrollment demands and the growing city began to impact the original university buildings. In 1891, the legislature authorized a search for a new location to accommodate a larger campus. A forested 355-acre site on the north shore of Union Bay was selected. This became known as the Interlaken site. The intention was to sell the downtown property to benefit development of the new campus. However, with the national financial panic of 1893, no buyer was found, and soon the board of regents came to see the “old university grounds” as an important asset that could provide a continuous endowment for the university if properly developed and managed. Short-term leases were written for several properties, and, in 1901, a plot on Union Street was sold to the government for a post office/federal building. The School of Law, established in 1899, used another university building until facilities were constructed on the new campus (Gates 1961, pp. 11, 79, 127; Hines 1980, pp. 11, 15, 38).

Arranging an acceptable long-term lease for the downtown property was considerably more complex and took several years of negotiation. Various proposals were considered before the entire property was leased to the Metropolitan Building Company in 1907. The successful company was a partnership of the city’s most prominent business leaders, organized under the leadership of developer James F. Douglas. The company hired the prominent New York architectural firm of Howells and Stokes to prepare a plan for the entire site and to design the initial buildings. The university sought a quality development that would be a profitable long-

term investment, since the buildings would revert to its ownership in 1954, at the end of the lease. It therefore stipulated the major buildings were to be well built, fireproof, and at least five stories in height. (Wood-frame, single-story buildings could be erected on a temporary basis until finances warranted larger ones.) The ambitious plan was presented to the regents in March 1908 and, by 1910, three large buildings and several temporary structures had been completed. A large theater and another office building opened in the next few years. During this period, a major building program began on the new campus, and the regents established a building fund using revenue from the Metropolitan Tract rents as well as tuition and fees (Hines 1980, pp. 77-80, 90-91, 103, 126-134; Gates 1961, pp. 67-73, 143).

The next era of development of what is now known as the Metropolitan blocks took place after World War I and the subsequent recession. Two more office buildings were built, including one of the most elegant theaters on the West Coast. Local businessmen, convinced that the city lacked a quality hotel, led a community campaign to build the Olympic Hotel, which opened in 1924 (Hines 1980, pp. 185-189).

When the Metropolitan Building Company's original lease expired in 1954, a new 50-year lease was awarded to a new management company, University Properties, Inc. This lease ushered in a period of modernization, replacing older buildings to maintain the value of the property. Over the following decades, several permanent buildings were demolished and five new buildings were constructed. The regents also voted to allocate a portion of the profits from the rentals specifically for the new medical school and hospital on the Seattle campus. Total revenue to the campus, above maintenance and improvement costs, exceeded \$28 million between 1955 and 1979 (Hines 1980, pp. 299, 418-419).

The lease with University Properties expired in 2014, and the university, for the first time, split the property between two major leases, while maintaining a separate lease for the Olympic Hotel. University Properties (presently known as UNICO, LLC) continued to lease most of the Metropolitan Block, while another local development firm, Wright Runstad, received an 80-year lease on the block between 4th and 5th Avenues and Union and University Streets, the site of the signature Rainier Tower. While the tower will remain, an additional 50-story mixed-use tower with office and a 15-story luxury hotel are presently proposed for the site adjacent to it (Stiles 2015).

3.3.2 Surrounding Neighborhood Development

When the university moved to the Interlaken site in 1895, the area was largely undeveloped, containing only small farms, dairies, and sparse woods -- the old-growth forests having been logged earlier. James A. Moore (1861-1929), one of the city's most active developers, had filed the plat for the Brooklyn Addition (today's University District) in December 1890. This plat covered approximately 100 acres, extending from today's Roosevelt Way NE to 15th Avenue NE, and from the shoreline of Portage Bay north to NE 45th Street. In 1891, Brooklyn was

annexed to the city of Seattle, along with Wallingford, Fremont, and Green Lake; at that time there were only about 2,500 people living in the entire area (Tobin and Sodt 2002, p. 9; Plat Map. Brooklyn Addition to the City of Seattle).

The university's move to its present site naturally stimulated commercial and residential development. The Washington State Legislature voted in February 1891 to relocate the university, and classes began in the fall of 1895. The initial enrollment of 310 students increased to over 600 by the turn of the century. The area from NE 45th Street to NE 55th Street, known as the University Heights Addition, was platted in 1899. The remaining area, including the 20-block University Park Addition north of campus, was platted by 1910 (Gates 1961, pp. 54-56; Tobin and Sodt 2002, p. 10).

The neighborhood's business district, located primarily along Columbus Street (now University Way NE), grew accordingly. It gained its own post office in 1902, followed by a branch library (1906) and the University State Bank (1906). The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE), held on the campus in 1909, attracted attention to the area and brought improvements such as better streetcar service, street paving, and sidewalks. Numerous hotels, boarding houses, and other commercial structures were built to serve visitors.

3.3.3 *Growth on the Campus*

University enrollment more than doubled between 1905 and 1910, reaching 2,200 students by 1910. During this period, fraternities and sororities began to be an important element of the neighborhood adjacent to the campus. The first sorority and fraternity houses were on University Way north of NE 45th Street, but after 1910, they were built farther east. By 1914, 18 fraternities and sororities were located on University Boulevard (present 17th Avenue NE) or 18th Avenue NE north of NE 45th Street (Tobin and Sodt 2002, pp. 10-11).

During World War I, the number of students dropped significantly, but the university was heavily involved in military training activities. By the mid-1920s, the economy was strong and Seattle, including the university and surrounding neighborhood, experienced intensive growth. Enrollment grew from 5,191 in 1920 to 7,368 in 1930. The University District saw the construction of the Neptune and Egyptian theaters and five churches, as well as several office and retail buildings (including the eight-story Brooklyn Building). Many of the retail buildings featured elegant terra cotta ornamentation, and housed such businesses as banks, jewelry stores, and a Wallin and Nordstrom shoe store. The 16-story Edmond Meany Hotel (now the Hotel Deca), financed by a community building campaign, opened in 1931. Particularly notable additions to the neighborhood were 20 large apartment buildings to house students, faculty, and staff. By 1940, more than half of the structures in the University District (south of NE 55th Street) had five or more units. Fewer than one-quarter were single-family homes or were owner occupied (Nielsen 1986, pp. 62, 68, 80; Schmid, pp. 218-219, 229).

On the eve of World War II, the university had more than 11,000 students and about 450 professors and instructors. During the war, regular enrollment dropped by 50 percent, but again the campus hosted a wide variety of military training programs and adult education. In the 1950s, phenomenal residential and commercial growth occurred, as builders sought to meet the pent-up housing demand from the Depression and war years. University enrollment increased dramatically, stimulated by the G.I. Bill, which provided college loans for veterans. The number of students increased from a low point during the war to 14,590 by 1950 and 18,143 by 1960. The great demand for inexpensive housing led to development pressure to convert single-family houses to rooming houses, and to construct more dormitories on campus and more apartment buildings in nearby neighborhoods. For a short period, the university maintained some war-era temporary housing to meet some of this need and began to build housing for families, as many of the veterans were married (Nielsen 1986, p. 98, Tobin and Sodt 2002, p. 18).

The university's growth in the 1950s presaged more significant changes. By 1960 student enrollment stood at 18,143. This number rose dramatically by 1970, when it stood at 33,202, with an addition of more than 15,000 students in a single decade. Such increases were naturally accompanied by a rise in the number of faculty and staff. During the 1950s-60s, the university began to respond to these changes by seeking to expand beyond its original boundaries. One element was the 1950 completion of a long-planned new roadway, NE Campus Parkway, which ran five blocks from Roosevelt Way NE near the University Bridge eastward to the campus. Property on 25th Avenue NE near University Village and apartment buildings along 15th Avenue NE were also purchased for institutional use (Nielsen 1986, pp. 98, 114, 118).

The major expansion took place along Portage Bay and Lake Union to the south and southwest of the main campus. This met with considerable local resistance, as it had major effects on the older residences and the light industrial and commercial district along the waterfront and south of NE 45th Street and west of University Way. In 1964, the city of Seattle used federal funds to acquire 42.8 acres, which made up the Northlake Urban Renewal Project area. The city deeded this acreage to the university, and the area was largely redeveloped by 1970 (Nielsen 1986, pp. 114-118; Tobin and Sodt 2002, p. 19).

The University District was affected by the construction of the Interstate 5 freeway in several ways. Construction impacts began in 1958, with many houses being demolished or moved. By 1963, the freeway was open from Mercer Street to NE 75th Street, and to Everett in 1965. The freeway structure largely separated the University District from the Latona and Wallingford neighborhoods to the west. Even with an entry/exit at NE 42nd Street, the freeway resulted in significant increased east-west traffic congestion on NE 45th and NE 50th streets. Southeast of the campus, the construction of Highway 520 and the Evergreen Point floating bridge from the Montlake neighborhood in the early 1960s provided direct access between north Seattle and

Bellevue, but also caused continuous congestion on 24th Avenue NE near Husky Stadium and on NE Pacific Street near the University of Washington Medical Center.

3.3.4 *Transportation and its Impacts*

The campus was shaped by transportation facilities even before the construction of any buildings. When the university moved to the Interlaken site in 1895, the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad, which defined the curving southern and eastern edges of campus, had already begun operations. This railroad had been instigated by Seattleites frustrated by the lack of a major rail connection. In 1887, local business leaders, led by Thomas Burke and Daniel Gilman, began construction of a line from Seattle to Eastern Washington. It ran from the downtown waterfront, north through Interbay to Ballard, then east along the north shore of Lake Union, past the future university site to Henry Yesler's mill on Union Bay. The line eventually extended north around Lake Washington to the coal mines of Issaquah and Snoqualmie Falls. It was independent for only a brief time; in 1892, the Northern Pacific Railroad acquired it, giving it a connection to the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Sumas (MacIntosh 1999).

In 1971, the Burlington-Northern Railroad (the successor to the Northern Pacific) announced its intention to abandon this portion of the right-of-way, as most regular train operations had ended by 1963. After extensive negotiations, the City of Seattle acquired 9 miles of the right-of-way for use as an urban bikeway and trail. The section extending from Gas Works Park to Kenmore at the north end of Lake Washington opened in 1978 as the Burke-Gilman Trail, named in recognition of two of the railroad's founders (Veith, p. 117; Macintosh 1999).

During the time the railroad operated, it primarily served industrial customers rather than providing passenger service. Transportation to the new campus was primarily by streetcar, as was true through most of Seattle in the early 20th century. The first streetcar line to the future University District arrived in 1891, when the Rainier Power and Railway Company built the Latona Bridge to connect to Eastlake Avenue (now Eastlake Avenue E). The following year, the line was extended north to Franklin Street (now NE 45th Street) along Columbus Street (University Way NE) and, in 1896, to Cowen Place and NE 55th Street. By 1915, streetcar service was added from Wallingford on the west along NE 40th Street. Service was also added from Montlake Boulevard NE to NE Pacific Street, serving the southern edge of campus. In 1928, a loop connecting the university, Ballard, Wallingford, and Montlake provided efficient service for students and staff. As early as 1931, buses began to replace streetcars on this loop and, in 1940, streetcars and cable cars throughout the city were replaced by rubber-tired buses (Blanchard 1968, p. 121; Tobin and Sodt 2002, p. 15).

Important infrastructure projects greatly improved access to the university. The University Bridge on Roosevelt Way NE and Eastlake Avenue E opened in July 1919, replacing the old wooden Latona Bridge just west of it. The Montlake Bridge opened in 1925. In 1939, a viaduct on NE 45th Street spanned the steep slope down to 24th Avenue NE.

Streetcars made it easier for students, faculty, and staff to reach the university, yet they did not have direct impacts to the campus. The mode of transportation that caused the most impact was the motor vehicle. Even in the teens and 1920s, private cars were a presence. Cars were allowed on roads throughout the campus, so parking also occurred throughout, even on the Liberal Arts Quad. Several streets on the east and north led directly from the neighborhood into campus. Parking was particularly heavy on the open fields around Denny Field and Husky Stadium.

As early as 1938, University District merchants joined together to maintain parking lots and provide validated parking for customers. During World War II, gas rationing reduced private vehicle use. The post-war period saw a striking rise in the number of students commuting to campus, along with the needs for vehicle parking. And in the late 1940s, parking meters were installed in the University District to discourage on-street parking by students and employees (Nielsen 1986, p. 62, 99).

Closure of the Montlake landfill east of 25th Avenue NE provided a large area for both parking and expanded athletic facilities. From the 1950s to the present day, the campus has been re-shaped to accommodate parking and circulation of private vehicles, and local and regional bus transit. The resulting large-scale Montlake parking lot served both students going to the campus and fans attending athletic events. In the late 1950s, a forested area near the northeast corner of campus was cleared for a large parking lot situated south of the Burke Museum. Parking fees were established later that decade. Demands for and provision of parking increased noticeably in the 1960s-1970s, with the construction of the multi-level Padelford garage (1968) on the east campus and the Central Parking Garage (1971), with its four levels below the Central Plaza. Additional parking was also provided for specific facilities, such as the garage serving the Medical Center.

Construction of Interstate 5 and the long ramp to the 520 Bridge in the early 1960s impacted the university and the surrounding and nearby neighborhoods of the University District, north Capitol Hill, Montlake, and Wallingford. The highway bridge was set far above the neighborhood streets immediately on the north and south sides of Portage Bay, but it separated the balance of the Wallingford/University District and the North Capitol Hill/Eastlake neighborhoods. Completion of the 520 Bridge also isolated the residential blocks along the south side of the Montlake Cut. Along the north shore of Portage Bay, traffic was funneled increasingly along several arterials, including NE Pacific Street, acting as a wedge between the Central Campus and the South Campus and Medical Center.

The university realized that the amount of parking could not continue to grow as enrollment increased. In 1983, a transportation management plan was initiated, with the goal of reducing peak-hour vehicle trips. The plan sought to expand commuting options for students, faculty, and staff, and shift trips from single-occupancy vehicles to ride-sharing, mass transit, and

bicycles. Enhanced bike and pedestrian routes were provided throughout the campus. The Burke-Gilman Trail, on the route of the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, had opened in 1978, providing an important pedestrian and bicycle connection between the campus and neighborhoods to the northeast and the west. In 1991, the university initiated its U-Pass program, which provides low-cost transit and ride-sharing benefits. This program has resulted in 80 percent of commute trips to the UW being made by means other than single-occupancy vehicles. In addition, the university began operating shuttles connecting the campus with health sciences and research facilities near downtown Seattle.

3.4 Campus Plans

3.4.1 *Early Campus Concepts*

The first plan for the campus was created by a Seattle architect, William E. Boone, who was selected by the University Land and Building Commission to develop “a comprehensive plan for the site” (Johnston 1995, p. 20). Boone, after studying other established university and college campuses, proceeded with a plan in 1891 that shows five well-spaced buildings set along curved roads and undulating pathways (Figure 3-3). The regents accepted the plan in late August, and clearing of the site began until excessive bids in late September led to their rejection. By early 1894 the full purchase of the site was approved by the House and the legislature had created a university regents subcommittee to oversee future plans. This new purchase included the upper tract of the campus, encompassing most of what constitutes the Central Campus today.

Site planning for the administration building was approved, with the work going to E. O. Schwagerl (Figure 3-4). Landscape designer Harry Hinshaw was also hired, as was a survey engineer charged with developing a topographic map and clearing an estimated 80 acres. This area was described in the board of regent’s 1894 annual report as “the highest part of the entire tract ...selected for buildings sites ... [with] the most excellent views.” What followed was the layout and construction of Denny Hall, along with a drill hall and gymnasium, the Observatory and the two earliest dormitories (Johnston 1995, p. 21).

Engineering professor A. H. Fuller prepared the next plan in 1898, which is cited as the Oval Plan (Figure 3-5). While it shows Parrington Hall and the first power plant, the plan is diagrammatic.

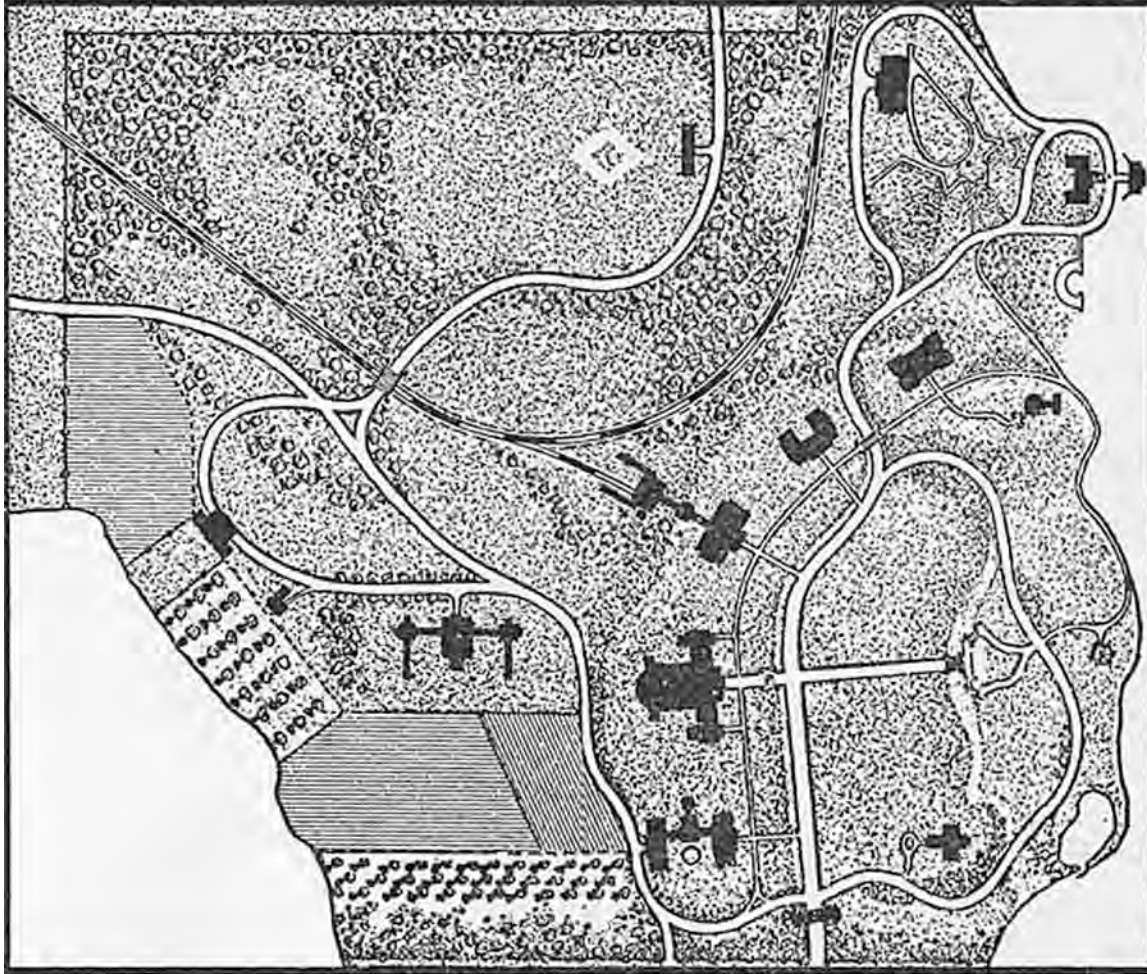


Figure 3-3. 1891 Boone Plan (UWLSC UWC0782)



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

Figure 3-4. Administration Building (now Denny Hall), circa 1901 (UWLSC UWC0062)

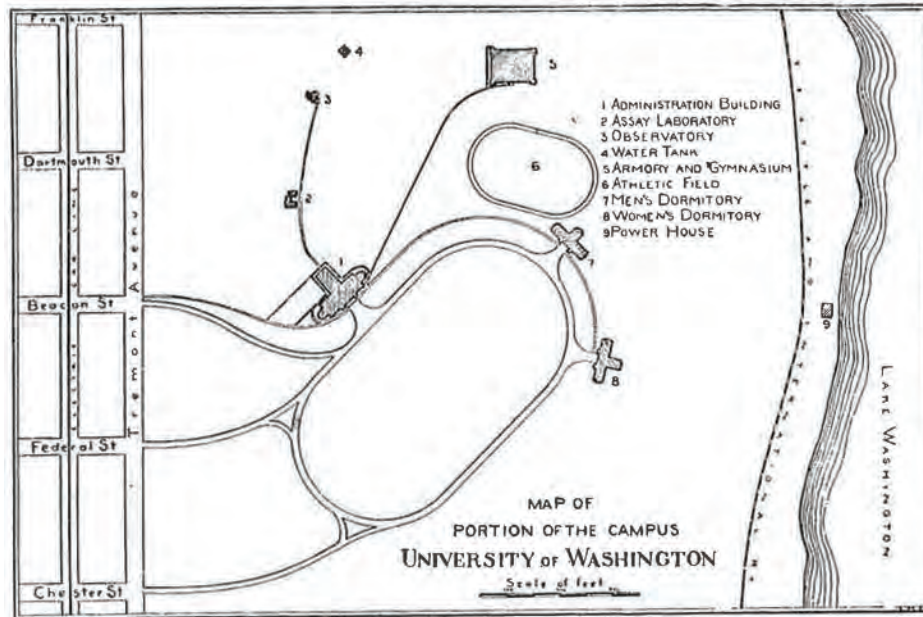


Figure 3-5. 1898 Oval-Fuller Plan (Johnston, *The Fountain and the Mountain*, p.20)

Commissioning of the Olmsted Brothers in 1903 to develop a general campus plan followed (Figure 3-6). John Charles Olmsted undertook a careful tour of the campus before creating a comprehensive plan. It defined the clear campus edge along 15th Avenue NE through a series of buildings with classrooms, a YMCA, library, gymnasium, and fraternity houses. The established overall practice field on the north and a rectilinear playfield on the south were shown along with two nascent quadrangles for Arts and Science. Along the east side of the campus was a parkway. An overpass over the nearby railroad line led to Washington Park (the present-day Arboretum) on the southeast and the plan also showed the residential neighborhood to the north. While this first Olmsted plan was comprehensive, it resulted in an introverted layout for the campus, with open spaces that seemed to minimize potential outward views in favor of other alignments.

Before the resulting 1904 Olmsted Plan could be realized, the plan for the 1909 AYPE was developed. The fair was sited on the undeveloped lower (southern two-thirds) of the campus, with the exposition plan and landscape design provided by the Olmsted Brothers. The infrastructure of roads and vistas in this portion of the present campus plan dates largely from the Olmsteds' Beaux-Arts design for the AYPE fairgrounds, which reverted back to the university in late 1909, providing the permanent central axis of Rainier Vista and related axes

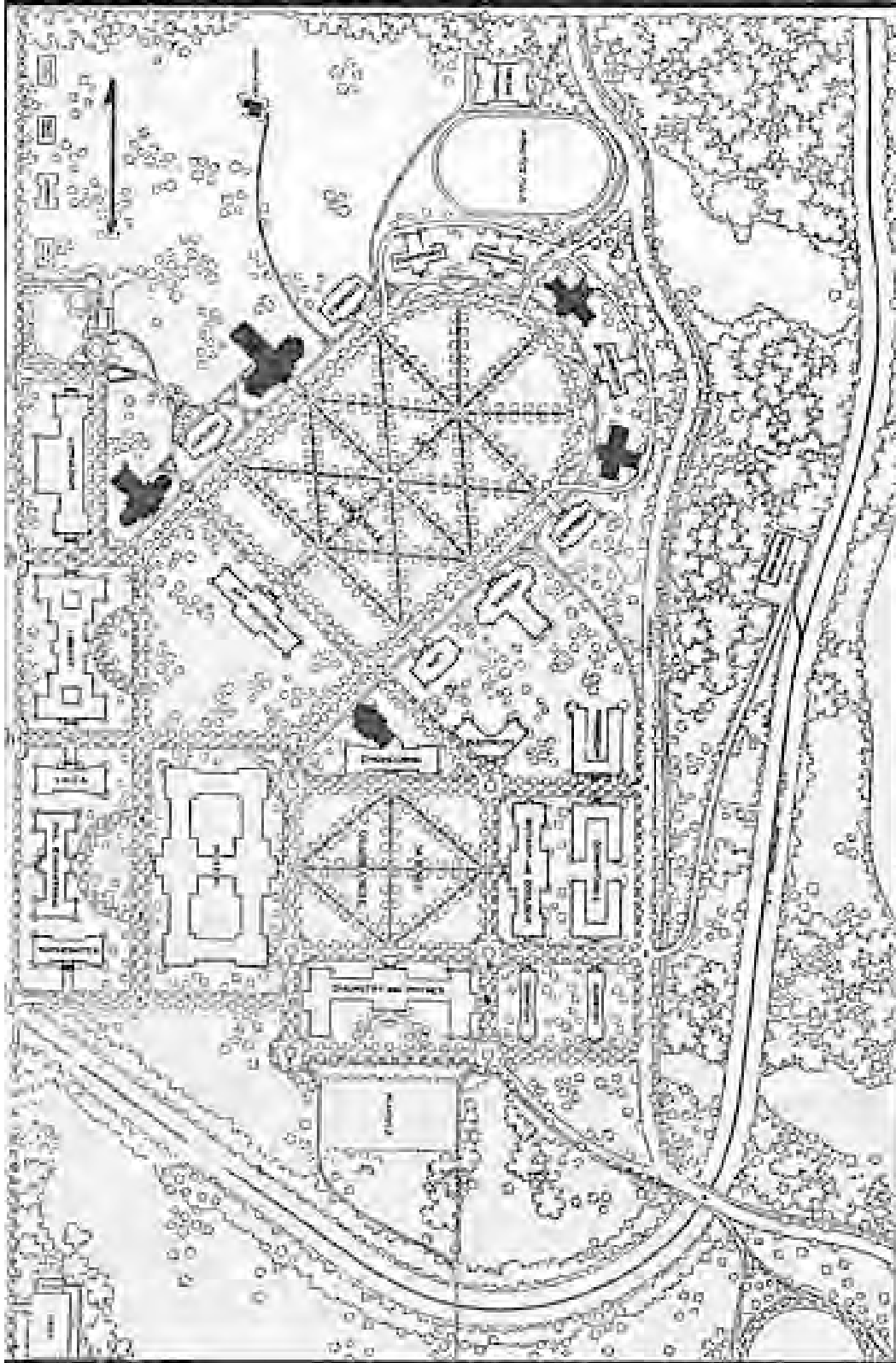


Figure 3-6. 1904 Olmsted Plan (UWLSC UWC0838)

(Figure 3-7). (It is interesting that the smaller axis towards the southwest edge of campus created by the line of amusement venues also persisted.) In the two decades following the AYPE, most of the university’s buildings were constructed in the Central and South Campus areas, joining a number of permanent masonry structures that remained in place after the exposition closed.

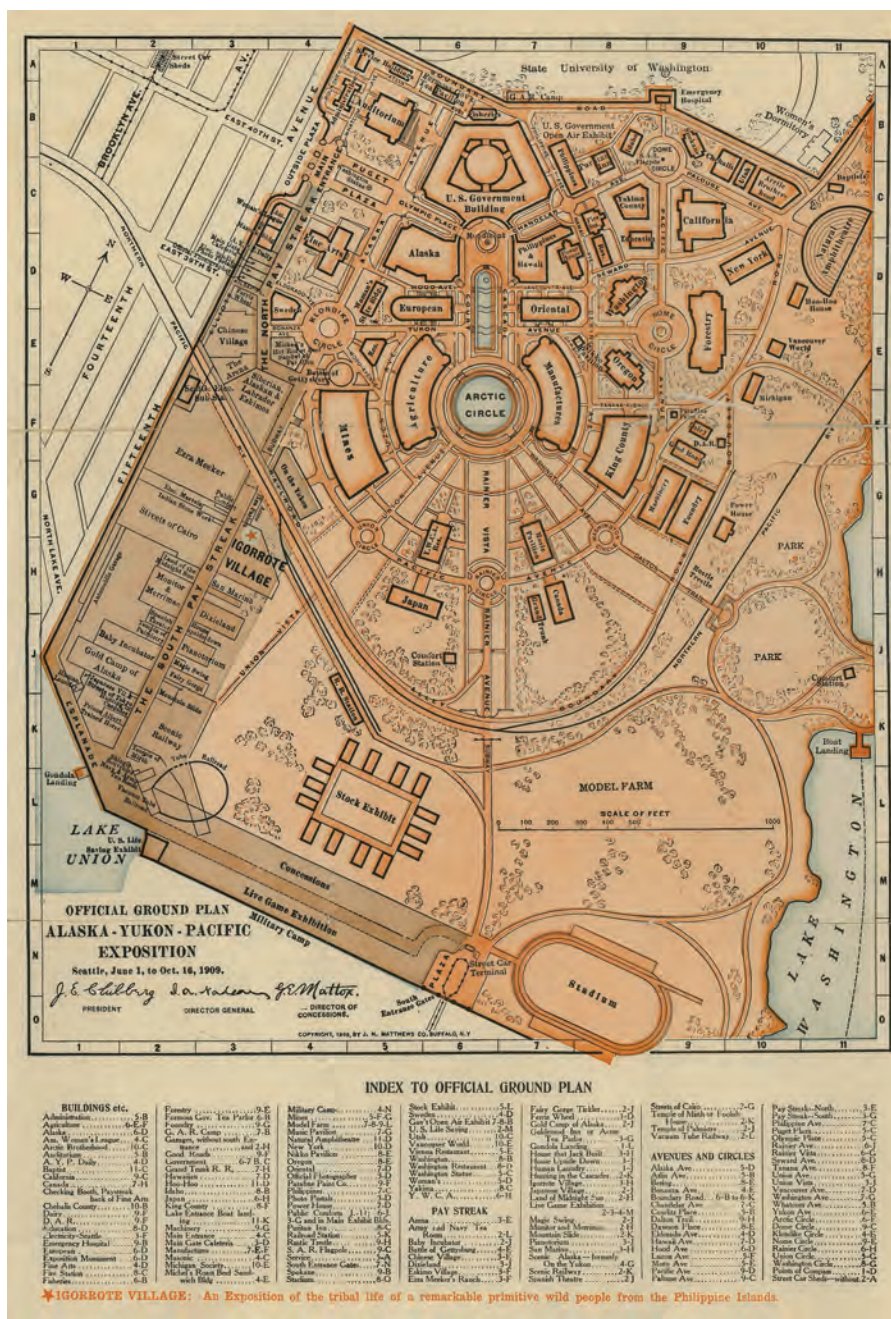


Figure 3-7. AYPE Ground Plan (UWLSC PAM0151)

The Regents Plan of 1915, designed by Carl F. Gould and the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb & Gould, became the university's guiding planning document for the two subsequent decades (Figure 3-8). This plan followed a Beaux-Arts plan of 1914 by the Olmsteds. The 1915 plan appears to have simplified the Olmsteds' design; it accepted the AYPE scheme and adapted the symmetry and formality for the Upper Campus design. The Regents Plan served as the basis for subsequent construction and set the Collegiate Gothic character as the architectural style for campus buildings. It also proposed grouping liberal arts programs on the Upper Campus, administrative and library facilities at its core on the Central Quadrangle, and the science programs along Rainier Vista and the southern campus. A number of dorms for men were called for in the northwest section of campus, and a women's residence hall in the north central area. (In 1934, the regents requested an update of Bebb & Gould's 1915 campus design. The resulting plan essentially reaffirmed the earlier one, while recommending a student union building east of the library, the siting of a health sciences complex south of NE Pacific Street, and location of student housing along the northeasterly campus ridge.) Please see Appendix B for more information about the Olmsted Brothers and their influence on campus.

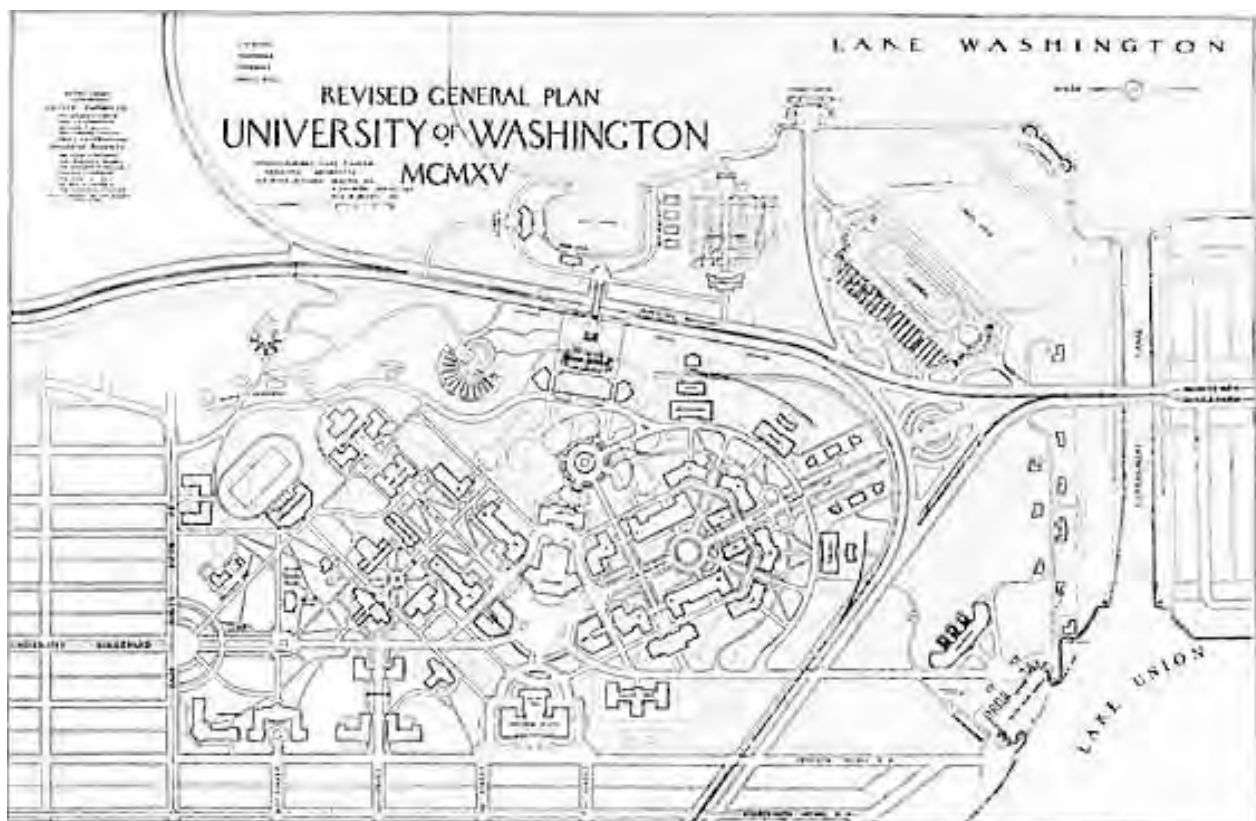


Figure 3-8. 1915 Regents Plan (Revised) (UWLSC UWC0828)

3.4.2 Impacts of World War I

Although the United States was involved in World War I for only 19 months, it had a profound influence on the university and its campus. Enrollment dropped by 30 percent, with both men and women leaving to join the war effort. Budgets were cut accordingly, and faculty and staff became heavily involved in defense-related activities. The largest of these was hosting student training camps for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. More than 2,000 men were accommodated in Lewis and Clark dormitories, new barracks buildings and tents were provided, and faculty members developed courses to meet the military's needs (Figure 3-9). Numerous "temporary" buildings were constructed, some of which remained in use well into the 21st century (Gates 1961, p. 153-154). This would not be the first or only time that the need for expeditious construction on the campus defied the planning process. And as with later "temporary" buildings, much of the war-era construction persisted. (A rendering by Bebb & Gould from 1916 and a revised campus plan from 1920 show a shift in thinking during this era from the earlier focus on the Upper Campus and its formal quadrangles that served academic and residential functions, to a range of recreational facilities along the edge of Union Bay.)

With the lowering of Lake Washington upon completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1916, an estimated 100 acres was created by the exposure of formerly submerged land and some filling. The 1920 Revised Campus Plan took advantage of this – it envisioned a large aviation field atop what was then a municipal landfill, and it proposed a series of boat landings within man-made lagoons. Meanwhile, some of the temporary buildings placed on the campus for use by the Navy persisted.

In 1919, the regents called for policies and procedures to govern construction on the campus, including a proposal that a landscape specialist, gardener, and nurseryman be employed. Efforts were undertaken to appoint Henry H. Hinshaw as the landscape architect for the university and curator of the Arboretum, which was emerging in nearby Washington Park.



Figure 3-9. U.S. Naval Training Camp, Seattle, c. 1918 (courtesy of Ron Edge)

Eventually, it was landscape architect Butler Sturtevant who was hired and served as the university's landscape staff from 1931 to 1939 (Johnston 1995, p. 44). Memorial Way was created anew after World War I to honor war dead from the university through the planting of 58 London Plane trees.

3.4.3 *Building Programs of the 1920s*

The teens and 1920s saw the completion of many of the buildings on the Upper and Central Campus that had been envisioned in the 1915 Regents Plan. Under the visionary leadership and ambition of President Henry Suzzallo new construction resulted in much of the Liberal Arts Quad along with the surrounding building of Raitt Hall in 1916, Commerce-Philosophy Hall (Savery Hall) in 1920, and Education Hall (Miller Hall) in 1922, and the first phase of Suzzallo Library (1924-1926). The Harris Hydraulics Laboratory and Flume (1920) and Roberts Hall (1921) were also completed. It was during the late 1920s and early 1930s that a campus plan foresaw the eventual construction of a major boulevard to the west, aligned with the Central Plaza, which would eventually be built several decades later as Campus Parkway NE. Physics Hall (Mary Gates Hall) was built (1928), followed by Guggenheim Hall (1929) and Johnson Hall (1930).

This period also saw the expansion of recreation and sports facilities. Denny Field, an elongated oval-shaped open space situated between Hansee Hall and Hutchinson Hall, is cited by architectural historian Norm Johnston as one of the university's most venerated open spaces, that with Denny Yard and the Campus Green "is where it all began" (Johnston 1995, p. 93). The precise shape of the field is shown on the earliest campus plan in 1891, and in the one developed by architect William T. Boone. The enclosed open space served as the athletic playfield and was associated with an early drill hall and the first gymnasium on campus, which was built in 1896. A south grandstand with wood-framed benches was constructed in 1911, followed by north stands in 1916, and modifications in 1917 and 1923 with the insertion of handball courts.

Organized athletics had been a feature of the campus earlier in the early 1900s, with football as the principal sport, along with successful track and field, baseball, and rowing teams that were established as intercollegiate sports in 1901. Archery, tennis, and basketball were also part of athletic life on the campus, but on an intra-mural basis. Students at the university demanded more facilities for practicing and playing sports, and the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW) worked to raise money for sports activities on the campus. In 1903, a faculty position was established, the General Manager of Athletics, to allow the faculty, students, and alumni to work together in the organizing and managing of athletics. By 1912, basketball was an official intercollegiate sport at the university, with both men's and women's teams. In the 1920s, the University of Washington athletic teams took on the name, "Huskies." (Prior to that date they had been known as the Sun Dodgers.) The university's early reputation

in football was enhanced by the team's performance under the leadership of Coach Gil Doobie from 1908 to 1916 with a remarkable 58-0-3 record.

The original, horseshoe-shaped football stadium on the grounds of present-day Denny Field was built in the 1920s, and later that decade the university constructed additional facilities for its athletic programs and recreation (Figure 3-10). The first phase included athletic buildings for both men and women. A women's physical education building (Hutchinson Hall) was built first followed by the Men's Physical Education Pavilion. The pavilion and the stadium were constructed mostly with funds from the ASUW, raised by subscription.



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

Figure 3-10. Husky Stadium under Construction, 1920 (UWLSC UW941)

Later athletic facilities on the Seattle campus also included the 1951 addition to the university's 1920 stadium on Montlake Boulevard (George Wellington Stoddard, architect, and Sigmund Ivarsson, structural engineer). A development of recreational facilities had been established with construction of the Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1926-27), and additional use was anticipated in the 1930s: "Most of the lower campus east and south of the Northern Pacific tracks is not adaptable for scholastic use, because of topography and location. It possesses a considerable area of reasonable level ground, however, and affords ready access to the public as well as students. These factors suggested its potentialities as an athletic and men's physical education center ... there is space for baseball, football, golf, tennis, while the neighboring Union Bay and Government Canal provide facilities for crew and boating" (Jones, 1940). Meanwhile, most of the women's recreational facilities remained on the Upper Campus, largely in Hutchinson Hall, until the 1960s.

3.4.4 The Depression and the 1934 Regents Plan

Due to economic conditions during the Great Depression, few buildings were constructed on campus in the 1930s. Hansee Hall was one of these, along with Bagley Hall (1936-1937), and the university's Penthouse Theater (designed in 1938 and built in 1939-1941 by Works Progress Administration crews). During this period the adopted 1934 Regents Plan affirmed the proposal for new dormitories near the north and northeast parts of the campus, of which Hansee Hall was the first constructed building (Figure 3-11).

3.4.5 World War II

During World War II, enrollment fell by 3,500 and more than 100 faculty members left for military work. The university hosted military training programs, as it had in World War I. The U.S. Navy took over the residence halls, with trainees eating at the commons in the Home Economics Building (Raitt Hall). Adult education increased and courses such as languages and nursing were provided for non-students. Specialized programs were developed to meet defense training needs, such as quartermasters training and meteorology for aviators. Numerous departments were involved in research and development, including engineering, oceanography, chemistry, and home economics. One of the largest and longest-lasting programs established was the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was established by the Navy to do research and development on underwater research systems and which is still in operation (Gates 1961, p. 193-194). (The Applied Physics Laboratory remains on its original site in the present West Campus area.)

During the war, construction on the campus was limited. A noteworthy Modern style building from the immediate post-war period, built on the southeast campus, was the small west Kiln Building (Wilson Ceramic Lab), designed by architect Paul Thiry and constructed in 1946.

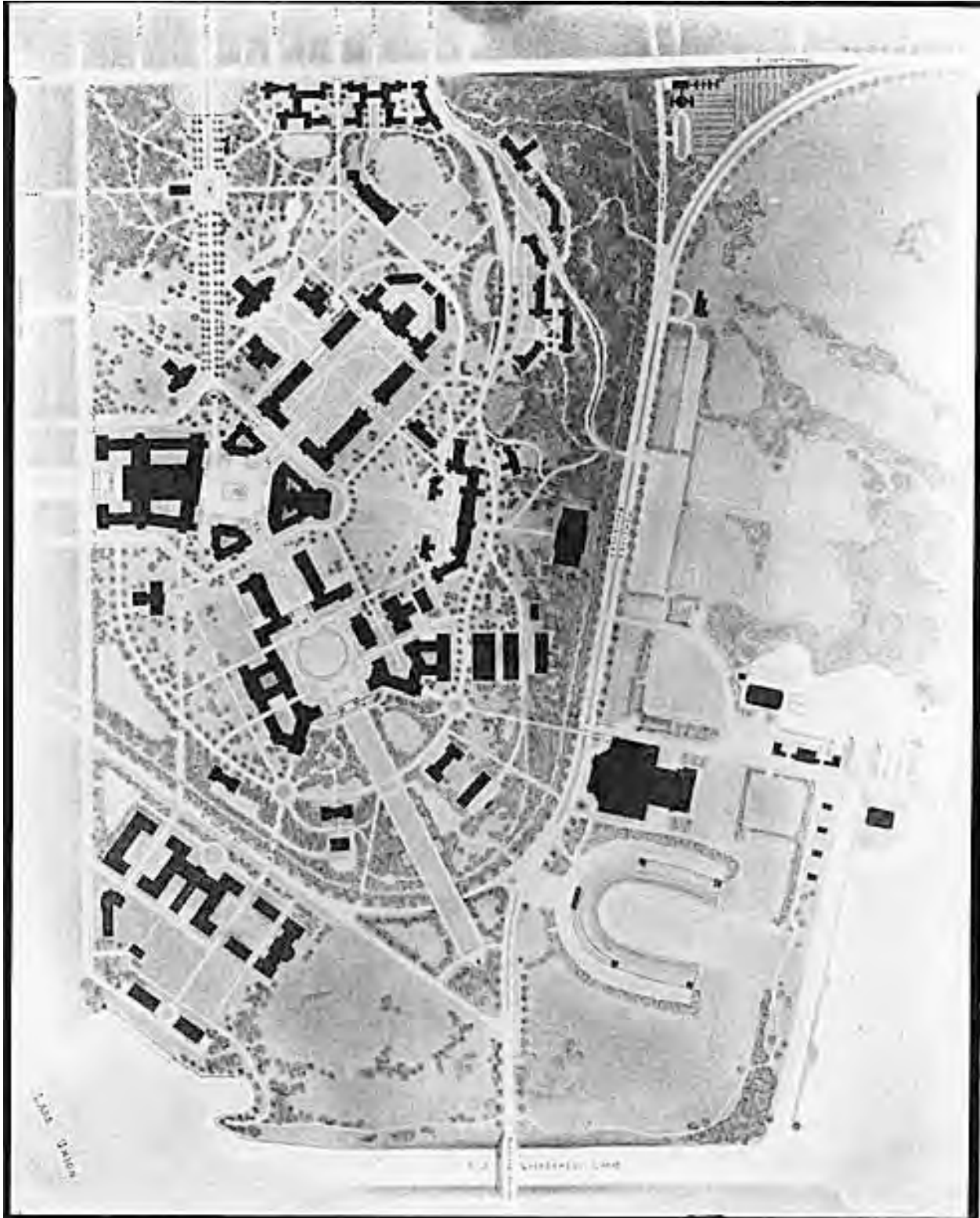


Figure 3-11. 1934 Regents Plan (UWLSC UWC0843)

Demands for housing resulted in many temporary buildings on the campus that provided housing for wartime workers, barracks-like dormitories for men, and small classrooms. These single-story, narrow structures were placed throughout the northern part of campus.

3.4.6 *The Post-War Campus*

The immediate post-war decades saw the increase of professional schools, creation of the University of Washington Medical Center and Hospital, and a shift in some of the older industry-supported resource extraction programs to science-based curriculum. The university's role in the post-war regional economy grew, particularly in the Puget Sound area due to the increasing support by local and regional industries.

Following World War II, major changes included an influx of students attending on the G.I. Bill and establishment of the medical school in 1946 (Figure 3-12).



Property of Museum of History & Industry, Seattle

Figure 3-12. Temporary Dormitories on Campus, Oct. 2, 1946 (MOHAI PI27271)

The basic campus plan was again updated, resulting in the 1948-49 Plan by Bindon & Jones (Figure 3-13). This plan recommended acquisition of the Northlake area, southwest of the original campus. During this period, the university also made plans for additional campus housing, including dormitories and married student housing, to address the growing needs of its expanding enrollment.

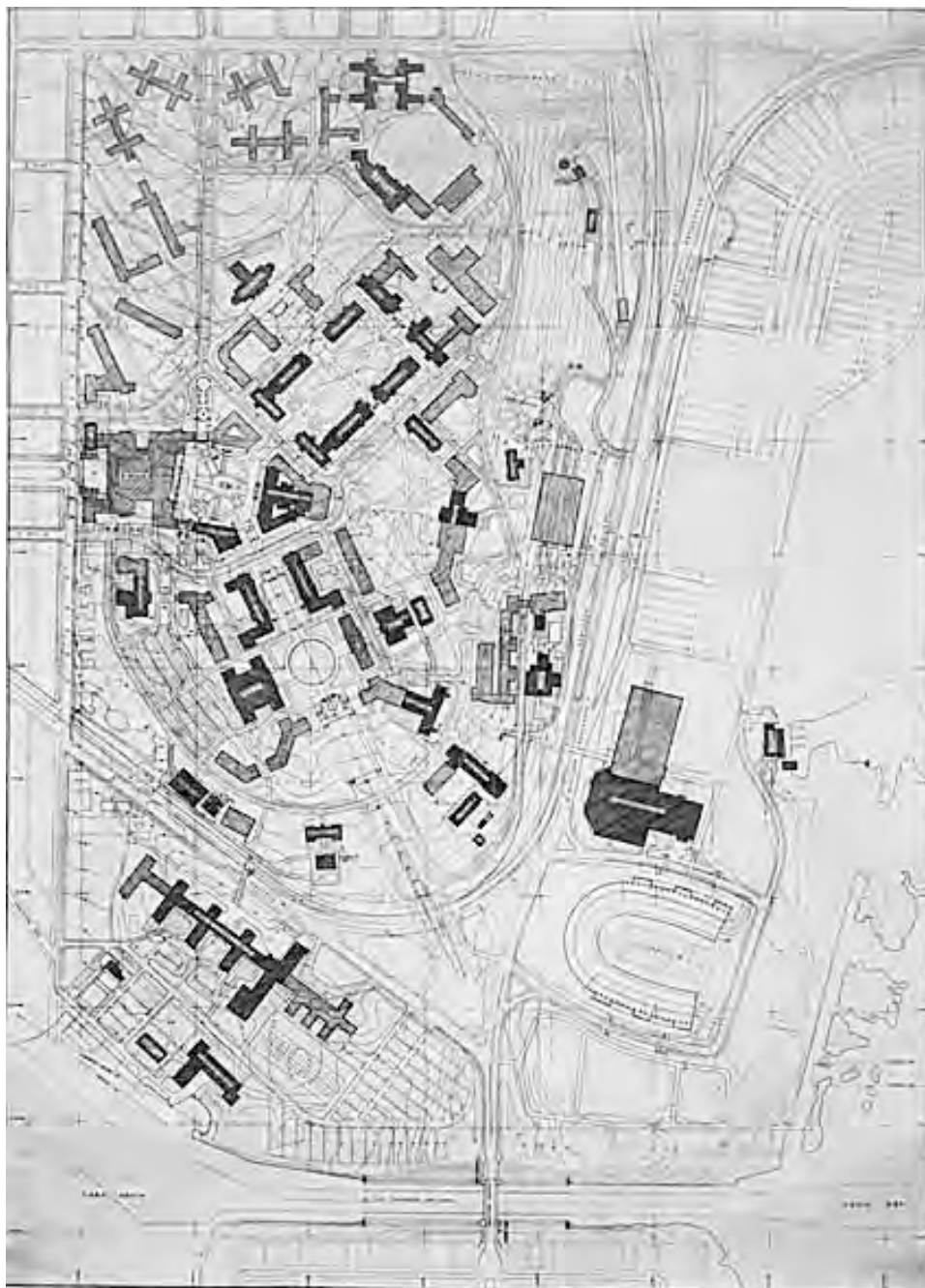


Figure 3-13. Bindon & Jones Plan 1949 (UWLSC CFT0126)

3.4.7 University of Washington School of Medicine and University Hospital

The sprawling Medical Center (formerly known as University Hospital) and Magnuson Health Sciences Center (the research and teaching facility) complexes sit between NE Pacific Street and the Lake Washington Ship Canal, on the south end of the campus, where the AYPE “Pay Streak” and golf course were once located.

General development of this area was initiated prior to World War II with construction of the Fisheries Hall, Oceanography Laboratory, and Harris Hydraulics Hall and flume, which were placed on the shore of Portage Bay. In addition, medical facilities were anticipated as noted in John Paul Jones’ 1940 History of the Development of the Present Campus Plan for the University of Washington: “The possibility that a college of medicine may be established on the campus [at this location] was foreseen, and an adequate site for this school and its related hospital was set aside in the southwest portion of the campus between East Pacific Street and Lake Union. In 1928 this tract was viewed by the late Dr. R. G. Broderick of San Francisco, one of the leading consultant specialists to hospital design in the county, and pronounced by him the finest site in the city of Seattle” (Jones 1940).

After World War II, university officials further articulated the need for a school of medicine, and it was established by the legislature in 1946. The first building associated with that school was constructed in 1949 on the current site, designed by local architecture/engineering firm Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ). Shortly after the school of medicine was established, university officials saw the need to develop a university-controlled hospital to ensure that medical school students would receive appropriate clinical experience. In 1951, the Washington legislature authorized hospital construction. Dr. George Aagaard, who was then the dean of the medical school, and other administrators began to raise money across the state, and the first facility (Wing BB) was constructed in 1954.

Construction on the new eight-story University Hospital began on June 12, 1956. The building was constructed for approximately \$13 million. On April 18, 1959, with then Governor Rosellini presiding over the festivities, the hospital was dedicated. Speakers included the former and first dean of the School of Medicine, Dr. Edward L. Turner, and Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, then university president (Seattle Daily Times 1959). The building included a nursery and research facilities.

3.4.8 Planning in the 1960s and 1970s

The 1960s saw significant expansion of the campus, guided in part by an analysis and General Development Plan by Paul Thiry and William & McGough of 1962 (Figure 3-14), and the 1965 General Planning and Development Plan. During the tenure of President Charles E. Odegaard, 1958-1973, a significant number of buildings were constructed, some of which resulted from the plans of his predecessor, Henry Schmitz, who served in 1952-1958. The university regents



Figure 3-14. Paul Thiry Master Plan (1962)

established an advisory architectural commission in December 1957 to address issues of design, function, and performance of campus buildings, landscapes, infrastructure, and urban amenities. Planning efforts were enhanced with the development of the Campus Planning Office in 1969, and changes were made in the architect selection process and in the role of the campus architect. In 1970, the Advisory Committee on University Landscaping and Planting was created (now the University Landscape Advisory Committee).

Despite neighborhood opposition, the university carried out its plans to expand to the south and west. Construction of NE Campus Parkway was completed in 1953 and two new dormitories, Terry and Lander Halls, were located along it soon after. Other post-war construction in the Northlake area included the construction of the Applied Physics Laboratory and a number of Northwest Modern-style, low-rise, wood-frame dwellings for married students in a complex along Brooklyn Avenue N, to the south of NE Pacific Street (designed by Bassetti and Morse, 1947-48, demolished ca. 1980). Aerial photographs from the late 1950s and early 1960s show the persistence of older residences and commercial structures in addition to industries along the lakeshore.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the university acquired the area west of 15th Avenue NE and south of N 40th Street (Figure 3-15). Most of this was part of the Northlake Urban Renewal Project designed to eliminate “blighted areas” (Northwest Digital Archives, Guide to the Seattle Northlake Urban Renewal Project Records).

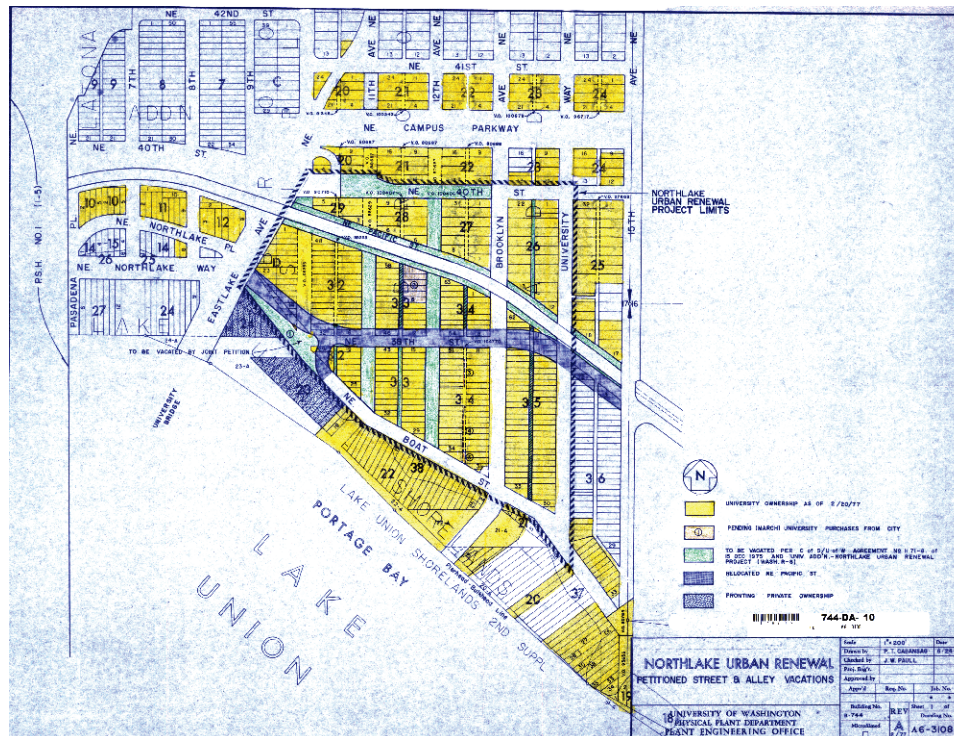


Figure 3-15. Northlake Urban Renewal Street and Alley Vacations, 1976 (UW Facilities Records 128885)

Following passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which, among other things, prohibited discrimination in educational activities on the basis of gender, the number of women's sports and demand for facilities, increased greatly. Hutchinson Hall, which was constructed as the Women's Athletic Building, was changed in 1984 when the Drama School became its primary occupancy. By this date, the intramural facilities in the Montlake area had been expanded and enhanced.

3.4.9 Trends and Development Since 1975

The period after 1975 saw continued growth of the university and adjacent University District. This expansion coincided with the opening of the first 12 miles of the Burke-Gilman Trail along the former right-of-way for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, in 1978. The initial trail segment ran from Gas Works Park along the northern shore of Lake Union and through the university's campus. From there the trail continued northeast along the northwestern shore of Lake Washington to Kenmore. This pedestrian and bike path provides a strong recreational and commuter link to and through neighborhoods, as well as a reprieve from the heavy vehicle traffic on streets.

Although the city of Seattle designated the University District an Urban Center in its 1995 Comprehensive Plan, the neighborhood's commercial center has suffered due to the increased competition from the intensive development of nearby retail areas, such as University Village. However, the presence of students and area events, such as the annual U District Street Fair

(started in 1971) and the University District Farmer's Market (started in 1993), contribute highly to the area's vibrancy. The opening of Sound Transit's Link light rail University Station in 2016, and the planned U District Station (2021), provide enhanced transit access to the area, along with development pressure on nearby land use.

Meanwhile, the Medical Center and Magnuson Health Science Center continued to expand and prosper. The Medical Center is a highly ranked medical center in the U.S., and was voted best hospital in the Washington state in 2014. The Medical Center presently is part of the University of Washington Medicine health system, which includes Harborview Medical Center, Northwest Hospital & Medical Center, Valley Medical Center, UW Neighborhood Clinic, UW Physicians, UW School of Medicine, and Airlift Northwest. The Medical Center also partners with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and Seattle Children's Hospital through the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance.

The university's role in the recent economic growth of Seattle and the region has increased along with student enrollment. It had 54,670 students in fiscal year 2015, and awarded 15,654 degrees. It is currently one of the five largest employers in the state, and employs a full-time equivalent staff of over 27,260 and over 4,560 faculty in professional, instructional, and research roles.

3.5 Evolution of the Curriculum and Social Conditions

The university's curriculum has evolved continually as society, technology, and public needs have changed. This evolution, in turn, has profoundly affected the buildings and the campus itself. When the Territorial University was established in 1861, it had to offer common school subjects such as English and algebra because Washington Territory had no high schools to prepare students for college-level work. Of the 38 students enrolled in 1864, none was doing college work, and it was not until 1876 that the first collegiate degree was awarded (Gates 1961, pp. 12, 33-36).

The first published catalog, in 1875, described two 4-year courses of study: Classics, which required classical and modern languages, mathematics, history and philosophy; and, Scientific study, which emphasized science courses rather than languages. Many students were enrolled in non-collegiate classes offered to the general public, such as music and elocution. While some of the male students lived in boarding houses, female students were housed in the President's residence where they were supervised by his wife. The university regents, seeking authorization to move the campus, noted in their 1890 annual report that they sought "Ampler grounds ... removed from the excitements and temptations incident to city life and its environments" (Wills 2014, p. 17).

In 1881, to further increase the university's popularity, 2-year commercial and "normal" (teaching) courses were offered, with science and mathematics classes but no classics or modern

language requirement. In the 1880s-1890s, advances in science greatly influenced the course offerings, with the addition of electricity, astronomy, and a department of moral and mental science (psychology). In 1894, two separate schools also opened – the School of Mining and the School of Military Science (Gates 1961, pp. 36, 39-48).

By the time the new campus opened in 1895 the University no longer offered preparatory courses that had been associated with its function as a “common school,” and it had eliminated non-degree art and music classes. These changes, and the move to the new facility, brought a significant increase in enrollment, from 63 college students in 1893 to 310 in 1895. Over the following years, enrollment continued to increase, to approximately 600 in 1902 (Gates 1961, p. 59).

Throughout this period, all classes continued to be held in a single building. Denny Hall, which opened in 1895, accommodated classrooms, laboratories, a lecture hall, and faculty offices. The nearby Observatory also dates from that year. In 1901, the legislature approved \$70,000 for the construction of a separate science building, but with no appropriation for equipment. Science Hall (now Parrington) opened in 1902 (Gates 1961, pp. 73, 83).

Around the turn of the century, professional schools became increasingly important. The College of Liberal Arts remained the largest school within the university, but in 1902, students in professional programs composed 45 percent of the total enrollment. Among the largest programs were the College of Engineering and Mining (83 students), which had a professional training program in metallurgy and mining, and the School of Law, with 68 students. Diversification of courses continued to increase as departments were added in home economics, forestry, education, and in Asian and Scandinavian studies. The Puget Sound Marine Station at Friday Harbor opened in 1906. Because of space limitations, numerous temporary structures were erected, and the law school initially had to meet at the university’s original downtown building. (Gates 1961, pp. 79-80, 121).

In 1906, the university campus was selected as the site of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The most immediate impact was the clearing and grading of the wooded site, permanently pushing back the forest that covered much of the area. The majority of AYPE structures and facilities were temporary, but seven buildings were to remain. “Permanent buildings” identified for university use included an auditorium (later Meany Hall), Machinery Hall (Engineering), and a Fine Arts Building (later the chemistry/pharmacy laboratory building and presently Architecture Hall). Other buildings persisted for a period and were put to new academic and public uses, some for many years: the Oregon building (the law school and German department), the Washington State Building (a library, and later a museum), the California Building (a museum, student cafeteria, and YWCA), the New York Building (the president’s house and a social center), the Education Building (Education and Journalism), the

Hoo-Hoo House (Faculty Club), and the Forestry Building (a museum) (Gates 1961, pp. 124-125). The AYPE Women's Building also persisted, later to be used by the School of Mining.

In 1915, the regents established the UW Building Fund, funded by Metropolitan Tract leases, tuition, and fees. Major buildings on the Liberal Arts Quad were completed over the next 20 years. Science instruction and research took on increasing importance and four new buildings were built to provide modern research facilities: Physics Hall (1928), Guggenheim Hall (1929), Johnson Hall (1930), and the Oceanography Laboratory (1932). Guggenheim was funded by a grant from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, while the Rockefeller Foundation benefited the oceanography building (Gates 1961, pp. 143, 176; Johnston 2001, pp. 55-58, 133-134). The Kirsten Wind Tunnel (1917) built with funding from William Boeing, was followed by construction of the Aeronautical Laboratory (1938), built with funding from federal and state sources, along with advanced payments for testing services from the Boeing Company (Wills 2014, p. 68). Engineering fields continued to gain students during 1930s, despite losses in funding and reduction in staff and student enrollment. In 1931, for example, 893 students were enrolled in the Engineering College. By 1938, enrollment in the college's seven departments rose to 1,277, and 1,338 in 1939.

In 1940, on the eve of World War II, the university had grown into a significant higher-education institution with approximately 11,000 students and 450 faculty and instructors. Course offerings and educational and research opportunities were very diversified, with 26 departments in liberal arts and sciences, plus architecture, fine arts, social sciences, home economics, journalism, music, nursing, fisheries mining, law engineering, economics, and business administration. Because of the previous decades' construction program, the campus contained buildings specifically for education, home economics, social sciences, commerce, law, philosophy, engineering, aeronautics, oceanography, forestry, mining, geology, and chemistry. At the center of campus was Suzzallo Library.

During World War II, much of the university curriculum and research turned toward defense-related subjects. In 1943, the U.S. Navy founded the Applied Physics Laboratory to develop and test more effective and reliable underwater weapons. A warehouse at the western edge of the campus was altered to serve as laboratory and office space; a large addition was built in 1987. The program continues today with research on basic and early applied research with funding from the Department of Defense, the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, and other agencies. Mentors work with students in engineering, oceanography, physics, and other relevant fields (Gates 1961, p. 184).

The most significant change to campus began in 1946 when the state legislature authorized the establishment of a medical/dental school and a teaching hospital. The university had long been involved in health sciences education. The College of Pharmacy had opened in 1894, when the University of Washington still occupied its downtown campus. Nursing classes had started in

1918, in the face of the public health crisis caused by the world-wide influenza epidemic. Lewis and Clark halls, the two early dormitories that had been converted to hospital use during World War I, continued to provide treatment during this epidemic (Wills 2014, p. 48.). The first degrees in nursing were awarded in 1923. The new health sciences complex at the south edge of campus incorporated these existing programs, with added medical and dental education and extensive research facilities. The School of Medicine began in 1948 and the UW Hospital opened in 1958 (Gates 1961, p. 194), followed by the School of Social Work (1958) and School of Public Health (1970). Construction of healthcare and research facilities has continued for more than 70 years.

Educational and research programs in nuclear engineering and physics also began after the war, with the construction of a cosmic ray laboratory at the Physics Building, a cyclotron and nuclear accelerator complex (1948), and a research nuclear reactor (1961) (Gates 1961, p. 216) (Figure 3-16). In 1948, the School of Business emerged from the Economics Department as one of the post-war professional schools, resulting in construction of two new buildings – Mackenzie and



Figure 3-16. Nuclear Reactor Building (More Hall Annex), Now Demolished (courtesy Joe Mabel)

Balmer Halls (1960 and 1962, respectively). In the post-war era, additional buildings for non-academic purposes were constructed, including dormitories, a new health center, student union, a faculty club, a music auditorium, gymnasiums, a football stadium, and art and natural history museums. Increased enrollment in professional programs led to expanded and new buildings including the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, Engineering Aerospace Building, Engineering Library, Sieg and Loew halls and others for the School of Engineering in the 1960s and 1970s, and new buildings for the Architecture School (Gould Hall) in 1972 and Law School (Condon Hall) in 1974.

3.5.1 *Social Conditions and Diversity*

State universities generally educated the children of the middle and upper middle classes in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with exceptions for those students with special talents and abilities in both academic and athletic realms. Throughout the early part of the 20th century, these students tended to come from within Washington State. Women were represented, but the student body tended to be male: between 1919 and 1941, men made up approximately 57 to 63 percent of the student body. By the spring of 1943, there were more women than men on campus for first time since World War I. But even at this time, when so many young men were serving in World War II, enrollment was nearly equal, with 2,591 women and 2,584 men. This data was cited in the university alumni magazine as contrasting with the 60:40 male to female ratio of “normal times” (University of Washington, 1998, citing an April 1943 alumni magazine).

After World War II, enrollments at all American universities greatly increased and educational patterns changed dramatically, and the University of Washington was no exception. With the passage of the 1944 G.I. Bill, veterans flooded campuses across the country. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, student bodies increasingly consisted of slightly older and married men. At the UW, this increase in the student body is reflected in enrollment data from the period. In 1945, there were 9,616 enrolled students. By January 1947, there were 15,594 on campus, and 62 percent of them were veterans. Not surprisingly, this influx of largely male students on the G.I. Bill significantly changed the ratio of male to female students; in the spring of 1947, the student body was 71 percent male and 29 percent female (University of Washington 1998, citing January and April 1947 alumni magazines). Social conditions changed in the 1960s and 1970s with increased numbers of women students and the rise of the women’s liberation movement. While graduation data indicate that twice as many men as women received undergraduate degrees in 1960, by 1965, the graduation rates of men and women were roughly equal.

As student enrollment grew, minority students on campus remained minimally represented for much of the university’s history. Although early demographic statistics were not compiled, some details provide a view over the years. In 1909, Lew Geate Kay was the first Chinese-American student to graduate from the UW. In 1934, 88 Nisei students (American-born of Japanese-born parents) were enrolled, a number that rose to 458 in 1941. In contrast, there were 35 Chinese students and 10 black students the same year (Taylor 1994, p. 132). The number of

minority students remains low until the 1960s, when federal civil rights legislation was enacted, leading to changes in university admission policies.

Political issues relating to race became more heated during World War II and in the post-war period. Some faculty and departments supported work of the Seattle Civic Unity Committee (CUC), which was formed in 1944 in response to rising racial tension in Seattle. One joint endeavor of the university and the CUC was a demonstration project on race relations in April 1948, which led to the establishment of the Annual Northwest Institute on Race Relations (Berner 1999, p. 161).

In 1968, the university established a new Special Education Program as a result of pressure to increase minority enrollment and ethnic cultural awareness on its campus. This step came at a time of political and social upheaval in the United States, centered on African-American civil rights, opposition to the Vietnam War and military draft, and support for largely Mexican-American California grape harvesters on strike. African-American students at the university became involved in local organizations and formed the Black Student Union (BSU) in early 1968. The BSU was troubled by the low enrollment of African-American students and other students of color, and in the spring of 1968 it sought policy changes to increase opportunities for all students, particularly with regard to diversity. An Office of Minority Affairs (the present Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity) was established by the university, and in 1970 a vice president for minority affairs was appointed. The Special Education Program became the Educational Opportunity Program.

In its November 1968 issue, the alumni magazine, *Columns*, reported that there were nearly 500 “Afro-American, Mexican-American and American Indian students on campus ... considerably more than a 1967 educated guess of 180” (University of Washington 1998). Establishment of Black Studies program was part of the shift in the curriculum at this time. Also in the fall of 1968, a greater Mexican-American presence on campus emerged, due in large part to BSU's efforts to advance campus diversity. University students established the United Mexican American Students (UMAS) that year. The following year, they adopted the name *El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MEChA)*. This organization soon served as an umbrella to include many associated groups dealing with specific issues, such as women's concerns within the Chicano/Latino community, while another organization, the Brown Berets, provided a more militant presence on campus. Alliances across communities of color were instrumental in the progress of social and civil rights in the Pacific Northwest during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In November 1970, the university's board of regents approved funding for the construction of an Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC). That building, designed by Benjamin F. McAdoo, Jr., a well-respected Seattle architect and an African-American, was completed in 1972. (The original ECC was replaced in 2015 with a new building on the same site.)

The campus has become a more diverse institution, as indicated in recent data. As of October 2015, undergraduate enrollment at the University of Washington included 42.2 percent of students who identified themselves as Caucasian, 28.2 percent Asian, 15.2 percent International, 13.2 percent federally recognized underrepresented minority populations—African-American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Latino—and 1.2 percent not indicated (University of Washington, Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity).

3.5.2 Political Context of the 1950s, 1960s, and early 1970s

The University of Washington was caught up in the McCarthyism and red-baiting political accusations of the 1950s when its faculty was investigated and accusations of communist affiliation were made. Freedom of expression continued to be an issue on many college campuses during this period. In the late 1950s, students at the University of California Berkley sought a greater role in political engagement on the campus in what came to be known as the Free Speech Movement.

Student involvement in wider social and political issues on the University of Washington campus remained restrained for a period until opposition to the Vietnam War and the military draft emerged in the mid-1960s. A local chapter of the Students for Democratic Action (SDA) was established in 1963. Campus unrest and protests against the war came to a head later that decade with the bombing of the ROTC building, and protests that led to the student occupation of the Administration Building and demonstrations of outrage about the killings by the National Guard on the Kent State University campus in early 1970. Protests by students during the 1960s and 1970s addressed a range of social issues, including those relating to diversity and ethnic and women's studies, and university investments in South Africa during its Apartheid era. These types of protests even led to a controversy over the "irrelevance" of the university's building of the central garage (Johnston 1995, p. 103).

3.6 Campus Buildings

3.6.1 An Overview of Building Types

Building types on the UW campus that are typical to all residential colleges include dormitories, classrooms, and administrative and academic office buildings, and these are further described below. Specialized academic buildings include the libraries – the historic Suzzallo Library (1925, 1934, and 1936) and the Allen Library addition (1991), and the Odegaard Undergraduate Library (1972); the Husky Student Union (1949 and 2010-12) and UW Faculty Club/UW Club (1960); as well as and the UW Hospital and Medical Center. In addition, there are specialized academic and research facilities, such as the Aerodynamics Laboratory, Kristen Wind Tunnel and Applied Physics Laboratory. These specialized buildings, service buildings and the campus utility structures, such as the parking garages, gatehouses, and the power plant, are described in individual inventories in the Cultural Resources Report.

3.6.2 *Academic, Office, and Administration Buildings*

Throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, academic buildings tended to be of a similar type, with classrooms and lecture halls typically located off double-loaded corridors, and sized and situated to take advantage of natural daylight through large windows in their perimeter walls. The building form tended toward the rectangular, with primary circulation and service spaces at the center and exit stairs at each end. This use of biaxial symmetry to compose the plans allowed for efficient structural systems and easily understood circulations. Offices and administrative spaces were typically placed at the first floor near the main entry, and corridor spaces were of ample widths and fitted with student lockers.

While there were variations, such as laboratories with equipment and free-standing desks, most classrooms tended to be organized in response to the hierarchical styles of learning, which have shifted over time, to allow teachers to provide instruction from a central position, such as a lectern or podium. This was the case in large lecture halls and auditoria, which featured tall volumes, banked (stepped and/or sloped) floors, and often fixed table-arm seating, as well as more standardized spaces. Early classrooms generally had rectangular proportions, such as 40'x25', 24'x32', or 40'x30', and were sized for groups of 30, 60, 90, and more with an arrangement of straight rows or fixed seating and movable chairs and tables. These layouts later gave way to semi-circular layouts and case study or U-shaped classrooms, responding to different learning styles and increased need to engage students and accommodate team learning projects. Presently, the university's Seattle campus contains more than 300 general-use classrooms, which range from small eight-person "break-out rooms," several 15-seat seminar spaces and 40 to 95-seat classrooms, and the 720-seat Kane Hall Room 320.

Early building interiors were finished with hardwood floors, and painted plaster walls and ceilings, with chalkboards, curtains, and suspended or ceiling-mounted light fixtures. Later equipment, including overhead and slide projectors, became common in the 1950s and 1960s, and was later replaced by TV and video projectors, wireless Ethernet, computerized projectors, flat-panel displays and touch controls, lecture-capture recorders, and white-board skins. Other changes in classroom finishes and lighting in the mid-century included resilient flooring and carpeting, acoustic tile treatments, and indirect lighting; followed by more sustainable "green" finishes and low-energy auto-controlled systems. Transparency, with the use of interior windows, and glazed walls and doors, has increased as a means to engage a wide range of learners. Meanwhile, for many students, particularly those in graduate courses, learning has always occurred in smaller seminar rooms or faculty offices. These spaces, typically arranged together in groups or pods linked by hallways, were fitted with built-in desks and bookcases, and typically situated on perimeter walls with windows for natural lighting.

3.6.3 *Dormitories and Student Housing*

Campus planning in the United States has its origins in European academic models, particularly English academic institutions, which provided student lodging as part of their role, while continental European universities typically did not. Because American schools predominantly followed the English model, they have traditionally sought to encompass the full scope of a student's life—including social, academic, and athletic aspects. The dormitory building has played an important role in the development of this complete educational environment.

After the United States was settled, passage of federal legislation led to the planning and construction of land-grant colleges in the late 19th century. The expansive amount of land available for development was a major factor in the design of these campuses, with plenty of area to organize buildings and outdoor spaces. Frederick Law Olmsted was involved in the design of many land-grant campuses, and advocated for dormitories built as large-scale houses rather than “barracks.” In contrast, schools founded in urban centers, where land was scarce, developed without attention to the living needs of students, who were expected to find their own accommodations.

The original University of Washington campus, located in what is now downtown Seattle, housed male students in wood-framed boarding houses, while women students lived in the president's house. When the campus moved to its present location, two new dormitories were among the earliest buildings. Lewis and Clark halls (named in 1918) housed men and women, respectively. Both opened in 1896, and each cost a reported \$25,000. Typical of early college housing, they contained small double rooms of approximately 80 square feet each (for up to 75 lodgers), as well as dining and living rooms and kitchen facilities on their lower floors. Students originally paid \$15 for their room and board (Seattle Times, November 3, 1963, p. 101). and Clark halls were used as temporary hospital wards during World War I and the influenza epidemic in 1918, and were later adapted for academic use: Lewis housed the School of Communications, and later the Department of Scandinavian Languages, Division of Continuing Education, and career services of the School of Business, while Clark Hall has housed the university's ROTC programs since 1936.

As American universities continued to grow and become more specialized, a movement in academic realms emerged to re-create the intimacy and camaraderie that defines the historic English collegiate experience. This trend, which the university has followed, led many institutions to develop “monastic quadrangles,” often dedicated to a college or field of study. The “quads” organized habitation and study around a central open space, replicating the medieval cloister. By the 1920s, sororities and fraternities had become popular on many campuses as organizations that met the social and housing needs of students. In Seattle's University District, “Greek” houses were built in the first two decades of the 20th century, in the area immediately north of campus.

By 1917, two buildings designed by Bremerton Naval Yard engineers had been constructed along Montlake Boulevard NE near the Husky Stadium site to serve as the U.S. Naval Training Camp's Aviation Dormitory and the Naval Officer's Dormitory. These buildings, known as USNTC Buildings No. 39 and 40, became men's dormitories in 1919 and were demolished in 1928. (These buildings were called Terry and Lander halls. These names were later given to post-war dormitories from the 1950s, and more recently their replacements.)

Later, in the 1920s and 1930s, the design of dormitories became a major architectural issue for designers. The typical "American" layout consisted of many sleeping rooms off long double-loaded corridors, while the "English" type was organized with private stairwells serving a smaller number of units. Although the less intimate "barracks"-style dormitories came to dominate American campuses, the structures were often designed in an eclectic Beaux-Arts revival style that was cohesive with overall style adopted by their respective campuses. Hansee Hall was designed and built in this context in the mid-1930s, in a Collegiate Gothic Revival style and quadrangle form that clearly recalls English precedents.

The post-war G.I. Bill not only led to increased college enrollments, but brought a new type of student—older veterans with families – to the campus. One way the university met their housing needs was by using buildings that had been constructed for defense workers. The university also leased some properties. In 1956, it purchased Sand Point Homes, a low-rise garden apartment complex built by the Seattle Housing Authority for workers at the Sand Point Naval Air Station. The university also built Union Bay Village, which consisted of prefabricated duplexes east of the campus on the edge of the Laurelhurst neighborhood. Several low-rise building complexes were also built near Portage Bay in the southwest area of campus. By 1950, higher education was viewed as the best route to building the American middle class, and many more Americans were attending college. Meeting demands of large student bodies became the driving force behind campus development at this time.

The acceptance of Modern-style architecture on the UW campus began in the late 1940s, coinciding with a large increase in the student enrollment, and a growing cultural focus on the future and progress. As a part of the Modern movement, campus buildings no longer followed traditional styles. While older dormitories had been traditional in design, the post-war Modern-style dorm buildings replaced collegiate revival styles. Building designs became expressions of internal functions, structural systems, and new construction materials and building methods. High-rise dormitories were the primary means of addressing the crucial need of housing the more traditional students. The first of these were two men's dormitories, Terry (1953) and Lander (1957) Halls, built on NE Campus Parkway to the west of the Central Campus.

Increasingly, dormitories also had to address the intense circulation and transportation demands on complex campuses, and greater demands for social spaces. Unique design

challenges presented by post-war dormitories included provision of both individual and consolidated spaces for a large number of students. Frequently the results were cellular-like spaces and impersonal, mechanistic structures, as with the designers of the former Terry and Lander halls. Cubic in form, with blocky horizontal massing and flat roofs, these buildings were finished primarily with concrete panels, with minimal brick-clad portions and horizontal window bands that did not adequately alleviate the enormous expanse of concrete or ventilate the residential rooms within them. By the late 1950s, the need for additional women's housing was becoming acute. In 1957, the University engaged design architects to work with housing officials to meet these demands. The eventual resulting program formed the basis for construction of the mid-century dormitories in Northeast Campus.

3.6.4 Theaters and Museums

Theaters and museum buildings function in very different ways from academic buildings, as they are essentially bifurcated, with separate spaces for presentation, which typically are large volume public spaces, and those for operation, which include a range of back-of-house activities and storage for artwork and artifacts, sets and costumes, etc. The buildings of this type that are included in the historic property inventory forms include the Penthouse Theater, the Floyd and Dolores Jones Playhouse, and the Meany Performing Arts Center, as well as the Henry Gallery and Burke Museum.

3.6.5 Recreation Facilities

Recreation facilities also make up special building types, with large volume spaces. These can include open structures, such as a stadium, and enclosed ones, such as gyms. The type extends to recreation fields, golf courses, and informal play areas. Buildings and open spaces of this type are described in the individual property inventories.

3.6.6 Architectural Styles and Design Features

Early Campus Buildings and the Designs from the AYPE Era

While the buildings on the campus designed in the Collegiate Gothic style tend to predominate, there are examples of other historic revival forms in some of the oldest buildings. These include Denny Hall (1894), a French Renaissance Revival building, and Parrington Hall (1902), which embodies features of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The brick masonry, hip-roofed Lewis and Clark halls (1895-1986) and the stone Observatory (1899) also featured Romanesque Revival stylistic details. Located in the northern part of the campus, these buildings were sited separately from the early university academic and administrative buildings.

Several buildings that remain from the AYPE, meanwhile, are expressive of the classicism of the fair; notably, Architecture Hall and Cunningham Hall (both from 1909). Inspired by the Columbia Exposition of 1893 in Chicago, these Beaux-Arts style buildings feature include

classical symmetry and orders, the use of full-height porticos (porch with columns) and ornament such as dentils, base, and cornice trim. This style recalls Revival style architecture that was popular in the early 19th century.

Collegiate Gothic

The Collegiate Gothic style was used on American college campuses throughout the 20th century. This style was endorsed by architects Charles Bebb and Carl Gould in their 1915 Campus Plan as the suitable architectural style for university buildings due to its symbolic and visual association with older English universities. Collegiate Gothic often incorporated stylistic elements of Tudor Revival as well. The Gothic Revival style had been popular in residential design from the 1840s through the 1880s, and continued to be applied to many educational and religious buildings after that date. Tudor Revival, which followed, was fashionable in domestic architecture from 1890 to 1940.

Bebb & Gould's Collegiate Gothic designs for the campus included buildings constructed from 1915 through the mid-1920s, such as those on the Liberal Arts Quad—Raitt, Savery, and Miller halls—as well as Suzzallo Library and others. Use of the Gothic Revival style continued with other campus buildings that were designed constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s, including Hansee, Physics, Guggenheim, and Science Halls, designed by architect John Graham, Sr., and Anderson Hall and the Hec Ed Athletic Pavilion, designed by Bebb & Gould. A more abstracted rendering of Collegiate Gothic was employed by Carl Gould in the design for the Henry Gallery. The style continued to be used, in more simplified and abstracted ways, after World War II in the Art (1949) and Music (1950) buildings on the Quad and the Administration Building (1949).

The Collegiate Gothic style offered flexibility to the sometimes irregular plans that individual buildings and their academic functions required. While constructed with timber and steel frames, the use of brick and stone on the exterior maintained the appearance of tradition. These materials also allowed for a warm color palate to be selected. Multi-colored brick in warm shades of brown, pinkish-gray cast stone, cream-colored terra cotta, and variegated color roof slates were adopted as primary exterior materials for UW buildings. Decorative brick patterns and sculpture were used for embellishment typical of the style. Other characteristic features include complex massing; steeply pitched roofs with steep cross gables; wall surfaces that extend into gables without planar breaks; parapeted gable ends; windows set in assembled groups, some with tracery; and arched-head, multi-panel wood doors .

Modern Era Architectural Designs

UW buildings dating from 1940 to 1975 typically represent Modern design, which had quickly ascended in the post-war period as the preferred style on campus. Modern-style campus buildings from this era are represented by a range of structures: the Health Sciences/Hospital

complex (1946-52, by NBBJ with McClelland and Jones), Wilcox Kiln Building (1946, Paul Thiry), Terry and Lander halls (1953 and 1957, Young Richardson Carleton & Detlie), Sieg Hall (1960, Harmon, Pray & Detrich), Mackenzie Hall (1960, Decker, Christiansen & Kitchin), the Faculty Club (1961, Paul Kirk and Victor Steinbrueck), Balmer Hall (1962, Decker & Christensen and Paul Hayden Kirk), the addition to Suzzallo Library (1962, Bindon & Wright with Minoru Yamasaki), Wilcox Hall (1963), Haggett Hall and McMahan Hall (1963 and 1965, respectively, both by Kirk Wallace McKinley & Associates), and Loew Hall and the Engineering Library (Fred Bassetti (1969).

Innovative and “temporary” buildings of a vernacular or non-iconic nature can be seen as part of the Modern era as well, such as the Penthouse Theater (1938-41), an unusual theater-in-the-round made of site-built glu-laminated arches and plywood cladding. Many small temporary buildings, including recent modular structures, have been placed throughout the campus in response to immediate needs and/or lack of adequate funds for permanent structures, such as the extensive barracks constructed during World War II. Some of these remain (Peterson 1996).

Modernism had gained dominance in the United States through post-war public buildings and through commercial applications, which resulted in skyscrapers and downtown office buildings as well as malls and residences. Its origins, however, were set in Europe between the two great wars, where it evolved as an ideology rather than style, as architects and theorists sought to break with sentimentality and nationalism of the past, along with elitist reverence for historical styles, ornament, and hierarchical order.

Early European Modernists sought to serve the full range of society by creating architecture of light and economy through the interdisciplinary efforts of artists, craftsmen, engineers, and architects, and by utilizing mass production building methods. Drawing from technical advancements of the machine age and inspiration from early 20th century avant-garde art movements, such as Cubism, New Objectivity and Expressionism, architects such as Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier saw beauty in utilitarian elements and a direct relationship between form and function. They and others created simplified designs stripped of figurative ornament. The resulting buildings that represent the Modern Movement were characterized by open plans, cubic massing, flat roofs, structurally free facades, cantilevers and pilotis, and wide bands of horizontal windows.

In the Northwest, Modernist principles of design emerged along with innovative structural designs and a regional response to the environment, natural light, site conditions, and locally available materials, particularly wood, but also reinforced concrete. Post-war changes in engineering and structural systems took advantage of many innovations that emerged in the late 1930s and especially during the war years. These included new construction technologies associated with engineered wood products, such as glu-laminated beams and varied types of plywood, as well as pre-cast concrete panels and framing sections, pre-cast and post-tensioned

members, and waffle slabs, as well as pre-cast cladding panels. Advances in structural analysis came to play a greater role after the 1949 and 1964 earthquakes and the resulting damage to some of the older buildings on the campus.

While there are buildings on campus represent many variations of Modernism, most represent the International Style, Brutalism or New Formalism. The International Style was popularized in America through post-war commercial and institutional buildings. Iconic representations include curtain wall skyscrapers.

Brutalism is a style embodied in a number of buildings dating from the late 1960s and the 1970s, such as McMahan Hall (1965, designed by Kirk Wallace McKinley & Associates), the Oceanography Teaching Building (1967) and adjacent Marine Sciences Building (1969), Loew Hall (Bassetti, 1969), Schmitz Hall (1970), and a former building on the UW campus, the Nuclear Reactor Building (1961, designed by Architect Artist Group – architects Wendell Lovett, Dan Streissguth, and Gene Zema).

Early precedents for Brutalism came from European practitioners including Le Corbusier, with his *Unité d'Habitation* in Marseilles in southern France (1947-52) and Berlin (1957), along with projects by English architects Peter and Allison Smithson, such as Robin Hood Gardens in London (1972), and many other English examples in the 1960s. Using rough, unfinished, board-formed concrete in massive forms with unusual angular shapes and relatively small, repetitive windows, these designers created a new architectural vocabulary for multi-family housing. In America, Brutalism was used to creative ends by Paul Rudolph on the Yale and Harvard campuses.

New Formalism is a Modern-era style that relied on post-war concrete construction technologies such as pre-cast, pre-stressed, and post-tensioned concrete to create rich forms, and it is often seen in the designs of banks and public institutions dating from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. During this period, building designers adapted the clarity, economy, and spatial principles of Modernism, which called for asymmetry, and combined these with Classical proportions and scale, and elements such as columns and colonnades. Similar to other Modern buildings, they used forms and materials to create abstract patterns and rhythms in concrete, such as ribbed and waffle textured panels, and incorporated large glass panels. Decorative materials, such as polished metal and perforated screens and indirect lighting, were typical characteristics, and were used as rich interior materials.

Examples of New Formalism on the campus include the 1963 northeast addition to Suzzallo Library (1963), and Sieg Hall (1962). These buildings embody only a few of the decorative elements typical of the style, and neither achieves the structural expression often seen in New Formalist buildings—seen in local examples such as the Pacific Science Center or Seattle's IMB Building, from 1962 and 1972, respectively (both designed by Yamasaki with NBBJ).

3.7 Open Spaces and Landscapes

3.7.1 *Origins of Campus Landscape Design*

The landscape of the campus shares many features that are typical of other American colleges and universities, including a focus on major public spaces shaped by an ensemble of surrounding buildings. Dominant landscape centers surrounded by buildings that tend to be more important as contributors to this landscape room than they are individually had been a hallmark of planned campuses since Thomas Jefferson's design of the University of Virginia (UVA). In an 1810 letter, Jefferson describes his plan to have "the whole arranged around an open square of grass & trees would make it, what it should be in fact, an academical village" (Looney, 2005). This vision of the Academical Village was realized in his development of the UVA plan, and made generally known through the widely published Maverick Plan of 1822.

The era in which many of university's most significant landscapes were created – 1906-1940 – was characterized by a faith in unifying master plans and a sense of a cohesive campus experience, that "a beautiful architectural environment could become a potent factor in the morale of a community" (Hamlin 1925, p. 322). Although many universities, including the University of Washington, started with limited resources and small enrollments that resulted in their entire program being contained in a single building, this era saw an increased need for multiple buildings and the ability to provide them. This resulted in a new conceptualization in the importance of general development plan: "a scheme of disposition of present buildings and designated sites for future ones, so conceived as to coordinate all and render them an integrated whole while permitting expansion of any single unit" (Klauder 1929, p. 23).

This expansion in size made the campus landscape much more integral to the concept of the university as an institution. As campuses grew in size and complexity, they were no longer experienced simply as individual buildings, but as a comprehensive environment in which landscape was seen as a contributing factor in its own right. As described by John B. Pine writing in 1914, "the value of beautiful surroundings as a refining and educational influence can scarcely be over-estimated as an element in the life of the students" (Klauder 1929, p. 29).

In addition to the creation of an intentional environment for learning, there was a notion that the appropriate siting of buildings within the existing landscape could contribute positively to a local campus identity: "Each site has its topographic merits and disadvantages. These, as well as those subtle qualities connoted by the word aspect, should be taken into account in locating the buildings" (Klauder 1929, p. 18) The relationship between landscape and architecture, and the way a general plan was expected to provide site-specific experiences, is reflected in the literature from that era: "The development plan not only conserves views, it creates new ones in the form of delightful vistas projected between rows of buildings and ending at an imposing architectural mass embellished with entrances, tower or dome or else the view may be flung far

into a magnificent distance over a lake, a river, a valley or toward a distant mountain” (Klauder 1929, p. 25).

3.7.2 *Early Development of the UW Landscape*

The landscape of the University of Washington’s Seattle campus was highly influenced by the tract of land where it is sited. In the words of *Pacific Wave*, the student paper of the time:

It is confidently asserted that the new site of the University has not an equal in the world. 350 acres between two lakes, near an arm of the Pacific Ocean, these acres covered with a luxuriant vegetation and broken by beautiful contours, ample provision for all requirements of a great University (*Pacific Wave*, August 1894, cited in The University of Washington Libraries Special Collections, “No Finer Site: The University of Washington’s Early Years on Union Bay”).

The 1894 annual report of the board of regents records the clearing of about 80 acres of “the highest part of the entire tract forming a fine, undulating plateau...selected for building sites and campus [from which] are obtained the most excellent views.” The report goes on to state that “The balance of the grounds are being mapped out with a view to retain the natural beauty of the spot. Great care is being used to preserve the most desirable trees and shrubbery, because we realize that here we have an opportunity for establishing one of the most important scientific arboretums and botanical gardens in the U.S.” (Johnston 1995, p. 21).

By 1895, Denny Hall was open for classes, but the campus landscape was still under development, as was described in the recollection of first impressions from geology professor Henry Landes: “A rambling trail led from the car-line, through the woods and among the big stumps to Denny Hall. This was then called the Administration building and was not yet finished, although occupied by teachers and students. (Wills and Bolcer 2014, p. 19).

Working within the seemingly unintentional layout of the first three buildings on the UW campus, engineering professor A.H. Fuller created a retroactive development plan known as the “Oval Plan,” which created a geometric landscape relationship between Denny, Lewis, and Clark Halls, and created a framework for the siting of new structures. Surviving photos of the campus from this era indicate that the Oval was inscribed in the landscape, serving as the primary roadway between buildings, following a gradual gradient, with smaller footpaths taking steeper routes to achieve more direct connections. Early historic photos of the campus show that the landscape spaces were being shaped by selective clearing more than intentional plantings. One outcome of this attempt to distance campus from city that would have long-standing impact on the outward identity of the university was the preservation of a robust wooded edge.

3.7.3 *The Role of Landscape in a General Plan for the Campus*

Befitting an institution that was beginning to think about long-term growth, the Olmsted Plan of 1904 (which was never realized) implied a much higher degree of landscape intentionality than had been entertained in the previous decade. Despite the fact of being “extravagant in its use of space” and promoting an “inflated spatial generosity” (as described by Johnston [1995], p. 22), the Oval was accepted in the Olmsted Plan as a system of landscape order, reinforced by planting rows of trees along roads and pathways. This plan showed landscape spaces as being fundamentally figured by the collection of surrounding buildings, which is a departure from the way the original campus buildings were spaced far enough apart to be experienced as objects in a field of landscape.

The Olmsted Plan showed a strong city-oriented university presence along 15th Avenue NE that would have created a strong public face for the campus, but at the expense of the woodland frame. This street-grid orientation was then extended eastward in an L-shape, awkwardly fused with the Oval, whose orientation Olmsted recognized as being organized “so as to face toward the view over Lake Washington” (Way 2008/2009, p. 15). The symmetry and regularity of the Olmsted plan conflicted with the reality of the site’s dominant topography, which sloped dramatically on the east side. It should be noted that the Olmsteds visited the UW site in 1903 and created a report based on that trip, but that their modest fee did not allow for a return visit or a professional survey of the campus site (Way 2008/2009, p. 15).

Although planting and woodlands in the Olmsted Plan seemed to be a part of shaping the landscape spaces, horticulture was not specified beyond graphics that appeared to be lawns with trees, but might also be woods and clearings in some cases. In his report to J.A. Blenthem of 1905, however, John C. Olmsted clarifies his expectations: “except when given areas are graded, a good deal of the surface should remain covered with the wild shrubbery, because this is the most convenient and least expensive way of keeping the grounds agreeable in appearance” (Way 2008/2009, p. 15).

3.7.4 *Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition*

During the first decade of the 20th century, there was tremendous pressure on the university to continue to expand its offerings, but there was little to no cash available to expand its facilities. From the perspective of landscape, much of the site presented a challenge to future development, or even recreational use, as it remained densely vegetated with stumps, trees, and undergrowth (Way 2008/2009, p.16). In 1905, the university seized the opportunity to host the AYPE, which had the financial resources to develop the Lower Campus as its fairgrounds. According to Herbert Condon, who was the university's business comptroller at the time, “the principal inducement the university authorities had to comply with the suggestion of the joint use of the campus was the prospect of reducing this wild forest to a finished campus” (Johnston 1995, p. 27).

More than 100 acres of relatively raw woodland had to be cleared to create a space for the fair. In addition to this dramatic act of removal, which opened up views and the possibilities of new kinds of use, landscape improvements came to the university in the guise of new streets and pedestrian pathways. Although much of the wooded edge remained, the fair construction translated into better access and fewer impediments to the use of the campus as a whole. The downside of this work was the loss of ecological continuity and complexity.

John C. Olmsted designed the AYPE grounds, completely superseding his own plan of just a few years earlier, this time having the luxury of a proper survey as well as six full weeks on site to develop his ideas (Way 2008/2009, p 16). With respect to the UW campus landscape, the breakthrough of the AYPE design was the creation of a major new landscape axis that was edged by buildings, opening up and framing a major view to Mt. Rainier to the southeast – the “Rainier Vista.” At a key point along the axis, minor views to the Olympics and Cascades help add complexity to this view, but it is the Rainier Vista that helps organize the plan. The result was an elegant juxtaposition of highly manicured formality and slightly manicured rusticity. The embellishments of bedded flowers and geometric water features that ran down the center of the landscape were framed by the trees and undergrowth that Olmsted asked be preserved at the edges, and was fortified at the edges by the inclusion of native plants. Similarly, the highly refined strolling grounds that carried visitors between pavilions was balanced by a woodland park of nearly 100 acres to the east, where subtle clearing and the provision of rustic benches transformed the thicket into a landscape feature (Way 2008/2009, pp. 19, 20).

3.7.5 *Regents Plan and its Evolution*

After the AYPE fair was closed and the world went home, many of the buildings were reused for short periods, but almost all had been built with a short life span in mind, meaning that the legacy of the fair was primarily the landscape improvements that had been made – essentially a skeletal tracing of the fair as traced in roads, pathways, and plantings.

The Regents Plan of 1915, developed by Bebb & Gould under the leadership of Carl Gould, outlined the means by which the existing upper third of campus, which had permanent buildings, could be fused with the AYPE development to provide a landscape framework that the university could grow into for many years to come, making use of the existing ridgelines and areas of cleared land from the fair. The idea of a quadrangle, which had been introduced in previous plans but not yet realized, became the major organizing principle. The axis of the epic Oval scheme was preserved, with a new Liberal Arts Quadrangle being built within the wider footprint, and the Sciences Quadrangle similarly aligned with the axis created by the AYPE plan, along the Rainier Vista. The innovation of the Regents Plan was to bring these two axes together in a third quadrangle, around which the Administration Building and Library of the university would be located. Called the “University Quadrangle,” this space was planned to be adjacent to, but still separate from, the urban front along 15th Avenue NE. In a single master

stroke, therefore, Gould unites the campus through its landscape spaces while also giving it a new center that is in the right position to be a major urban connection.

Supplementing the three major quadrangles with smaller quadrangles and courtyards, woodlands, interstitial spaces, and circulation, the Regents Plan set a hierarchical landscape order that still dominates on the campus today. Consistent with its high-level view of campus, it did not offer a comprehensive scheme for planting. According to John Paul Jones, writing in 1940, however, there were general principles that predominated: “the three central quadrangles should be planted in a formal manner; the loosely-knit quadrangles and open spaces around them should be enhanced with sweeping lawns and informal planting to give them a park-like character; and the perimeter of the Upper Campus, particularly on the north, east and south sides, should be treated as an enclosing screen of natural wild growth” (Jones 1940, p. 30).

As buildings and landscapes continued to be shaped according to the Regents Plan, particularly in the Liberal Arts Quadrangle and along the Rainier Vista, the document was updated to reflect new priorities; specifically, athletics to the east, on Lake Washington, and a medical school to the south, on Portage Bay. Although both new neighborhoods offered the opportunity for an expansive waterfront recreational landscape, neither was planned with the same focus on an intentional figured landscape center that collected activity around it.

The landscapes that were named in the Regents Plan formed the backbone of the campus and continued to grow in importance while the less defined areas of the campus, particularly the woodland edge, and more loosely defined landscape spaces such as the Hub Yard and Parrington Lawn were not necessarily perceived as special. These less-defined areas, therefore, have been more flexible to the inclusion of new program. As might be expected, the idea of a general development plan became much more piecemeal as the university grew denser, and the architecture grew larger. For the most part, the designed landscapes have become smaller and more intricate while the large-scale landscape changes have been motivated by infrastructure.

3.7.6 Challenges in Landscape Design and Planning on the Campus

The ability to plan for significant new landscape spaces was diminished as the university continued to build new buildings and programs. Although the main spaces have been preserved and in many cases improved over time (for instance, the addition of the cherry trees in the Liberal Arts Quadrangle in 1962), subsequent evolution of the mature UW campus landscape as it reached out toward its edges became more localized and reactive, rather than form-giving.

Landscape Types on UW campus The University of Washington campus contains a heterogeneous mosaic of landscape types, rather than a singular landscape. All of these types have existed on the campus in one form or another during the era covered in this context report. Some of these types — for instance, Campus Green and Recreational Field — are common to

many university campuses. Others, such as Woodland Grove, Urban Frontage, and Lake Edge Wetland, are more specific to the particular natural setting, urban context, and landscape structure of the UW campus. Each landscape type has a distinct character and function, ranging from the highly defined “Campus Green” spaces of the Liberal Arts Quad and Rainier Vista, to the “Interstitial Spaces” that aren’t typically given names. As one walks through the campus, this landscape mosaic contributes to the experience of both continuity and complementary contrast.

3.7.7 *Landscape Types*

Campus Green

Campus greens are clearly figured landscape areas with pathways crossing through them. They are among the most well-known and iconic places on a campus. They are often bounded by architecture or by woodland plantings, as in the case of Rainier Vista, and have either open lawns or lawn beneath a shading canopy, providing space for studying, casual sports, and informal gatherings. The primary spatial relationship of a campus green is between the ground level and the canopy level, so these spaces do not typically have beds or shrubs, or even benches, except at building edges.

The pre-eminent example of this type at the University of Washington is the Liberal Arts Quadrangle (typically called “The Quad”), which was a major campus space identified in the Regents Plan. Denny Yard is similarly structured, although its surrounding buildings are built in different styles and, in several cases, back onto the yard instead of facing it. In some locations, this landscape type paired with the campus topography creates magnificent relationships with distant views, the primary example of which is the Rainier Vista. The HUB Yard is a campus green that has existed since the construction of its namesake building, but one that has evolved significantly over the years as new buildings and gardens have been built in its vicinity.

Woodland Grove

The university’s woodland grove, wrapping from the Pacific Street/15th Avenue intersection all the way around the campus to Kincaid Ravine, and to some degree along the northern edge of campus along NE 45th Street, is the immediately recognizable Pacific Northwest frame for the university. It features a mixture of tall evergreens and deciduous trees, and a robust canopy. The inclusion of a woodland park as part of campus was not typical of other campus plans developed around the same time, and might be attributed to the campus’ topography as well as the lasting influence of the AYPE on the form of the campus. Although not always rising to the level of a named landscape, the continuity of the woodland grove around three sides of Central Campus has long been an intentional landscape approach that has helped shape the outward identity and inward experience of the campus. John Paul Jones, in his 1940 report on the history and future of campus planning, states: “the perimeter of the upper campus, particularly on the

north, east, and south sides, should be treated as an enclosing screen of natural wild growth” (Jones 1940, n.p.). Although it continues to be eroded, remnants of this wild perimeter can be seen along Stevens Way, near the bus shelter/greenhouses; along the Burke-Gilman Trail, Island Grove; the Law School Frontage along 15th Avenue NE; the 45th Street NE Corridor; and within the Kincaid Ravine.

Recreational Field

Recreational fields are large, flat lawn spaces designed to accommodate formal sports play. Many of these, such as Husky Stadium, have architectural infrastructure for spectators and support that make them feel disconnected from the campus landscape. Although the largest collection of these has been developed in East Campus, the most historic example of this type is Denny Field, which dates to the first decade of the 20th century. The Archery Field is another early example, first appearing as an intentional (though unnamed) field space in the 1934 general plan for the university.

Courtyard/Terrace

Courtyards and terraces are relatively small, intimate spaces associated with individual buildings. These are frequently, but not always, part of the entry sequence into a building, and are designed to feel slightly separate from campus circulation, with a gardenesque individuality and intricacy. Historically, these spaces have provided outdoor building program for studying or departmental events. Examples of this type include the courtyards around Hutchinson Hall, the Arts Building Courtyard, McKenzie Courtyard, Bloedel Courtyard, and many examples at Health Sciences.

Plaza

Plazas are figured spaces, more paved than planted, usually defined by surrounding buildings. The primary example of this type is Red Square (also known as Central Plaza), which was added in the 1970s. Red Square replaced an even older campus green known as University Quadrangle, which had been created in the phased construction of the 1915 Regents Plan. Other plaza spaces include the area around Drumheller Fountain (known as Sciences Quadrangle in the Regents Plan, but not typically referred to as such) and the Hec Edmundson Plaza.

Informal Green

Informal Greens are open lawn areas that share many spatial characteristics with Campus Greens but have less defined edges. The examples that currently exist on the campus include Parrington Lawn, as well as remnant areas of the former UW golf course that now provide important access to the water’s edge. As contributors to the campus landscape, these spaces are vulnerable to change because they are unresolved with respect to program and use.

Threshold

The campus landscape is experienced both sequentially and continuously, as a series of spaces and as a route through these spaces. Within this sense of continuity, thresholds are landscapes whose primary purpose is to provide a transition into or between distinct spaces on the campus. Notable campus thresholds include the many points of access into Red Square and the many points of access into The Quad.

Passage

Passages are spaces whose primary purpose is to provide a direct route between destinations. This type can range dramatically in size. The largest and most ceremonial of these is Memorial Way, developed in the second decade of the 20th century as a memorial to students and faculty who had been killed in the first World War. Originally, this passage provided a direct link from the 45th Street entrance into University Quadrangle, but this connection was severed with the construction of Red Square. Some shorter passages, such as Kincaid Lane and Grant's Lane, are less well known by name, but recognized as memorable landscape moments that provide a sense of transition from one place to another. Other passages are more functional in nature without a high historic or experiential value.

Urban Frontage

Urban frontage is a varied condition on the campus. In some cases, it can be a vibrant and exciting territory between campus architecture and adjacent urban street, or it can be a relatively banal and inhospitable sidewalk between a roadway and a campus building. The most exciting and enjoyable urban frontages achieve a concentration of landscape functions such as orientation, passage, shade, wayfinding, seating, and identity within the relatively narrow space between building and street. In the least engaging urban frontages, function is reduced to passage along a sidewalk. Many of the most influential campus plans have suggested the desire for a more defined urban frontage along 15th Avenue NE (Olmsted Plan of 1904), as well as NE 45th Street (1934 Revised Campus Plan) and Campus Parkway (Revised Campus Plan 1948-49). Historically, however, the university's urban frontage has been less pronounced than its woodland edge. Examples of urban frontage include parts of 15th Avenue NE, which was an urban edge that has been evolving since the early days of the campus, and at the Medical Center, along NE Pacific Avenue Street, which emerged after the construction of the Medical Center in the mid-20th century.

Garden

Gardens are typically intimate spaces where a certain type of landscape experience is intensified. The campus contains a handful of small-scaled, comfortable, inward-looking, lushly planted gardens. Gardens are not tied to major circulation routes or building entrances, allowing this type to offer a moment of separation from the pace of campus life. Examples of

campus gardens with a long-standing history on their current sites include the Sylvan Grove and the Medicinal Herb Garden.

Service and Parking

At one time, the university accommodated car access and parking throughout the Central Campus, even within some of the most iconic landscape spaces, such as Rainier Vista. As more and more routes became pedestrianized, maintaining service access to each building meant coordinating access with Stevens Way, the major service roadway. Similarly, most of parking was consolidated into structures and some moved to the periphery, while accessible parking was maintained throughout the Central Campus. Service spaces have been designed to accommodate the needs of cars and trucks for service and loading, as well as places for motorists to park cars and continue on foot. Some service spaces with a long history on the campus, such as Skagit Lane, feel like an integral part of the campus landscape.

Lake Edge Wetland

The lake edge wetlands are university lands that are too wet for landscape program, but support rich environments and habitat. The sole example of this type is the generally unstructured shoreline of the Union Bay Natural Area, which follows the extreme eastern edge of east campus. The Lake Edge Wetland is one of the unique environments at the university that is environmentally and experientially rich. Though it cannot be walked upon, it can be walked past, or canoed through. Given its prior history as a created shoreline, through the lowering of Lake Washington, and then a municipal landfill, the Lake Edge Wetland also has high research and teaching value.

Meadow

The University of Washington meadows are large swaths of unmown grasses and plants that allow circulation on mown or structured pathways. Connected to the Lake Edge Wetland, meadows are part of the Union Bay Natural Area. The meadows cover the former municipal landfill that dominated much of the site up through the 1960s. They provide important habitat, especially for birds, in an otherwise urbanized setting.

Constructed Waterfront

The constructed waterfront provides opportunities to be very close to the water's edge, though it also creates an elevational separation between shoreline and water surface. Much of the constructed waterfront was created as part of the construction of the Montlake Cut in 1917. It includes structured waterfront access, frequently with concrete edges. In addition to providing the navigational width that is necessary for ship traffic between Portage Bay and Union Bay, the university's constructed edge has historically provided access for boat use and spaces for research vessels to be moored. At one point, it also provided moorage for the Showboat Theater, which was one of the campus's main performing spaces. This type of landscape is usually low

in ecological diversity, but high in other types of value such as recreation, passage, research, and moorings.

Interstitial Spaces

As the name suggests, interstitial spaces and buffer spaces are not intentional landscapes, but are largely defined by adjacent uses, though, in many cases, this does not prevent them from being beautiful or interesting. Interstitial spaces sometimes provide important connections between destinations, including insiders' shortcuts. Interstitial spaces are typically small in size, fragmented, and scattered across all parts of campus.

In 1936, landscape architect Harry Hindshaw produced plans for grading the walkway along the west side of Hansee Hall, and in 1938, for road realignment and plant installation near Hutchinson Hall. Construction of temporary World War II dorms followed in the 1940s. Some of these open areas were impacted by the removal of the dormitories on the north side of Hutchinson Hall after World War II, and later by the expansion of tennis courts at the opposite end of the field.

The present-day open space contains a sand-filled volleyball court and a small basketball court near the northwest portion, and fenced and paved tennis courts in northeast and southeast portions. These elements have reshaped some of the original oval shape. The open space persists, however, bordered by walkways and roadbeds surrounding the field, and mature landscapes.

3.8 Entries to the Campus

3.8.1 *By Car*

Vehicular access into the Central Campus was historically quite permissive, but has become increasingly restrictive over time. Vehicular points of entry onto the Central Campus are limited to three: Memorial Way, W Stevens Way NE, and Pend Oreille Drive. Of these, the Memorial Way Entry on the north side of the campus, off NE 45th Street, is the most ceremonial in feel, gives a sense of the campus landscape fabric, and provides both a sense of arrival and a sense of place. Memorial stone piers mark a subtle line of entry onto campus for cars and pedestrians, emphasized by the recent introduction of a large "W." Entering campus, Memorial Way is framed with lofty London Plane trees on either side. Between NE 45th Street and Stevens Way the landscape is the dominant expression, with the original Burke Museum set back within a robust landscape edge and the Observatory acting as a landscape accent more than an architectural edge.

In dramatic contrast, the W Stevens Way NE entry off of 15th Avenue NE is dominated by structure, and is not very ceremonial. It enters adjacent to a highly constructed campus edge and the sidewalk is interrupted frequently by service drives and garage entries. Entering

campus from the west, at NE 40th Street, Stevens Way rises steeply from street level and at the crest of the hill provides a short view eastward into Grant Lane, which was the original alignment of the road, and then takes a sharp turn to the south. The western edge of the campus can also be entered by car through the Central Plaza Parking garage, which connects directly to 15th Avenue NE. This cavernous subterranean garage gives no sense of arrival on campus, but it facilitates immediate parking and multiple options for entry onto campus by foot, using one of the vertical and horizontal portals out of the parking garage.

The Pend Oreille Road entry is perhaps the most service oriented of the three. Entering from Montlake Boulevard, it ascends up a steep slope through the woodland edge, offering a greater degree of landscape immersion, but there is no building access, and although there are sidewalks, there are no features that seem designed to provide an identity-giving moment of entry. It passes by multiple parking lot and service entries before intersecting Stevens Way at the top of the hill.

East Campus can be accessed by car along its length, and South Campus can be accessed at either end, though there is a strong wayfinding directive and parking strategy that concentrates entry and exit at the western end of this neighborhood, resulting in traffic bottlenecks during peak volumes. West Campus, with its porous city grid and pedestrian sidewalks, has no particular point of entry.

There is no way to comfortably circumnavigate the campus either by car or as a pedestrian due to the fact that the NE 45th Street Viaduct crosses above the 25th Avenue NE termination of Montlake Boulevard, resulting in a disconnection between the north edge of campus and the east edge.

3.8.2 Pedestrian Access

From the north, the primary points of entry for pedestrians include Memorial Way, described above, as well as Klickitat Lane. Klickitat Lane is reached by crossing NE 45th Street along the 19th Avenue NE alignment and it is one of the widest pedestrian lanes at the campus periphery, bordered with a robust landscape on either side (Archery Court on the west and the Hansee Hall courtyards, as well as the Denny Field area, on the east). At the time of writing another pedestrian entry along the northern boundary is being constructed at the corner of 15th Avenue NE and NE 45th Street. This pathway replaces an existing pedestrian entry through the Burke parking lot and provides similar diagonal entry onto campus but with a new alignment and landscape designed by Gustafson Guthrie Nichol, as part of the Burke Museum replacement project.

The western edge of the campus, along 15th Avenue NE, has a wall along its length, which presents a relatively minor obstacle to entry and circulation, particularly when compared to the eastern and southern edges of campus. Directly adjacent to major commercial activity and

transit connections, it has developed into the edge with the greatest number of pedestrian entries.

Starting to the north, NE 43rd Street on to NE Stevens Lane is a major pedestrian entry that feels like a continuation of the street alignment into the campus, providing a direct connection to Stevens Way. This entry is likely to receive more use after the opening of the U District Light Rail Station in 2021, and it may have a stronger outward-looking architectural presence after the completion of the new Burke Museum, in 2019.

Traveling southward along 15th Avenue NE, Parrington Lawn is another major pedestrian entrance, fed by foot traffic from NE 42nd Street in the University District as well as a major north-bound bus stop, located on 15th Avenue NE. This was the original pedestrian entry onto campus, with students walking from the streetcar stop on University Avenue to Denny Hall. Spacious lawns and high trees, and a loosely defined architectural context, contribute to a park-like feel of this entrance. The trees of Memorial Way frame the edge of Parrington Lawn to the east and multiple pathways cut diagonally across the lawn and topography to create direct connections.

There is a minor pedestrian entry at NE 41st Street, leading up to George Washington Lane and ultimately to Parrington Hall, but the unfriendly pedestrian environment created by the opening to the Central Parking Garage reduces its use. At the Campus Parkway intersection with campus, there is constrained access from 15th Avenue NE to the elevated campus level above: pedestrians can enter campus either by elevator or by spiral staircase. Additional pedestrian entry is provided from the Schmitz Hall Plaza, up a set of stairs to a pedestrian bridge and pathway to the Henry Art Museum and then on to George Washington Lane NE, along an axis that leads to Red Square. Pedestrians can enter along the same alignment as cars at NE 40th Street, traveling along steep sidewalks, along W Stevens Way NE. As the level of the road and the level of campus continue to separate heading south, stairway connections provide connections onto Central Campus.

NE Pacific Street runs along the south edge of Central Campus. There is no sidewalk along much of the northern edge, and no street-level entries onto Central Campus along this roadway due to the steep slope. Pedestrian sky bridges connect South and Central Campus in the vicinity of Hitchcock Hall, and also in the center of the hospital's T-Wing building. Pedestrian connections into South Campus are available along the sidewalk on the south side of NE Pacific Street, including several building entries as well as a landscape entry at the Portage Bay Vista (currently a construction zone, but to be replaced as an ADA-accessible pedestrian entry with a generous landscape surrounding), as well as a landscape entry at the circular lawn in front of the Rotunda food service court. Along the long flank of the T-wing building there is only one point of entry, in the center. Continuing to Montlake Boulevard, pedestrians can enter different

buildings, set back from the sidewalk by walkways. Pedestrian access along this length is continuous despite numerous curb cuts to accommodate vehicular drop off and pick up.

The Rainier Vista terminus at the intersection of Montlake and Pacific is a major point of pedestrian entry into South Campus and Central Campus from Husky Stadium, by means of pedestrian crosswalks as well as a bridge over Montlake Boulevard connecting the Husky Stadium Sound Transit Station with the Rainier Vista. Once a major roadway onto campus, and then a relatively underutilized landscape over a parking garage, this area has recently been redesigned to facilitate unobstructed pedestrian connections up the Vista, and across Montlake to Husky Stadium and its adjacent Sound Transit Station, making it one of the most important, and impressive, pedestrian entries onto campus.

Along much of Montlake Boulevard NE, pedestrian entry onto Central Campus is not possible from the west side of the roadway, due to steep slopes and the absence of stair connections. Along the east side of the roadway, pedestrians can access athletics facilities, through a system of pathways and sidewalks, along with buildings that face the roadway (including the Intramural Activities Building and Graves Hall) and Hec Edmundson Pavilion. Heading further north, this edge is dominated by the vast E-1 parking area, which can be crossed to access the Center for Urban Horticulture and the Union Bay Natural Area. Three pedestrian bridges connect East and Central Campus over Montlake Boulevard NE: two originating in the E-1 parking area and a third connecting to Hec Edmundson Pavilion. For each of these bridges, a substantial uphill trek is required to reach Central Campus, even after crossing the roadway. At the Pend Oreille Road entry onto campus, pedestrians can use sidewalks on either side of the roadway to climb the steep slope up to E Stevens Way NE and campus level.

3.9 Internal Campus Pathways and Roads: an Axial/Orbital Network

From the very earliest days of the university, in part due to its topography and surroundings, the structure of the campus has included a strong center served by both axial and concentric circulation. It is one of the identity-giving features of the UW campus that each of its major axes is distinctive in multiple ways. The most figured of these spaces, where architecture and landscape have a completely complementary function, is the Liberal Arts Quad. By comparison, Memorial Way has an uneven edge, but is defined by its major planted element -- the double row of London Plane trees. Rainier Vista has a strong architectural definition in its upper half, with a forested edge providing the framing element in its lower half. Campus Parkway is dominated by its active four lanes of roadway and does not feel like a campus space, despite a strongly defined urban edge on either side of the roadway and lawn and mature trees in its center.

3.9.1 *Rainier Vista*

As described elsewhere in this document, Rainier Vista was first established during the AYPE as a powerful view connecting the university to Mt. Rainier, and as a physical pathway and roadway from the top of the hill to the intersection of Montlake Boulevard NE and NE Pacific Street. As the temporary buildings were torn down and new buildings introduced along the same frontage, upper Rainier Vista (northwest of Stevens Way) emerged as one of the most important circulation routes on campus. For most of its history, the majority of activity along Rainier Vista was to the north, first with the University Quadrangle, and later Red Square. With the opening of a light rail station at Husky Stadium in 2016, however, the full extent of the physical Vista is being used.

3.9.2 *Campus Parkway*

The idea of a major urban/university boulevard forging a strong connection into the heart of the Central Campus has its origins in the early 1920s, with a design by the university's campus planners Bebb & Gould. The current roadbed provides a clear view to the Olympic Mountains from points on the raised elevation of the main campus. This direct visual connection is supported by indirect physical routes between the strong urban frontage along Campus Parkway and pedestrian entry onto campus. The median is city-owned and university-maintained.

3.9.3 *Memorial Way*

Although Memorial Way is now a major vehicle entry onto campus, it was not a crucial part of the dual loop circulation organization of the campus instituted in the Bebb & Gould revised plan of 1934. Its ceremonial organization was strong, particularly as the trees grew, but no buildings were planned along its length. With the construction of the Central Parking Garage and Kane Hall in 1971, the southern end of Memorial Way terminated at the back service zone of Kane Hall, thus isolating its original axial connection to the campus center. It is still a major pedestrian axis on the campus, connecting new architectural program, such as Gates and Paccar Halls, as well as existing landscape spaces, such as Parrington Lawn and the Burke Museum frontage.

3.9.4 *The Liberal Arts Quad*

The Quad provides a rare moment of relative flatness and material consistency in a campus landscape with many varied slope conditions and multiple eras of architectural development. The taut lawn and hierarchy of brick pathways, in addition to the uniform scale of the architecture that surrounds the space, reinforce the strong central axis and the cross axes of the space. The cherry trees give the highly regular Quad an additional interior complexity due to the asymmetrical branching, thick gnarled trunks, and range of seasonal attributes, most notably the spring blossoms. Although the major and minor axes of the Quad travel beyond the

limits of the space, and it is certainly used as a part of the larger circulation network of the campus, the Quad has a clear beginning and end, center, and sense of boundaries that none of the other campus axes possess.

A series of concentric roads and pathways intersect campus axes to make a complete network. Each of these systems is particular to its setting and has a different influence on the organization of campus architecture and landscape.

3.9.5 *Stevens Way*

W Stevens Way NE is the major vehicular loop through campus, providing service access to most of the buildings in the Central Campus, as well as a transit spine for the multiple bus routes that serve the campus. Although aspects of it have changed, W Stevens Way NE retains many of the features of the “outer loop” of the Bebb & Gould Plan (Jones 1940, p. 28), entering in at NE 40th Street and then turning south, looping across the Rainier Vista, and continuing north. The inner loop was discontinued in the 1970s. A major difference is that the original alignment exited at 21st Avenue NE whereas the current W Stevens Way NE continues to wrap around until it meets Memorial Way, at which point it is possible to exit to the north. The landscape experience of W Stevens Way NE for both cars and pedestrians is inconsistent, in some cases providing signature moments, such as the section with large Deodar Cedars on either side, or the bottom of the loop, with views up and down Rainier Vista. At other moments, for instance near the HUB, the service function of Stevens Way predominates.

3.10 Urban Arteries

Four major urban arteries, each with its own identity and core characteristics, combine to create a frame around the UW, but also serve to separate the Central Campus from East, South, and West. 15th Avenue NE has one entry onto campus and frequent traffic signals, which make it possible to cross, but it is not necessarily pedestrian friendly due to the high speeds and heavy bus traffic. Montlake is a heavily used route with no access points along the eastern edge of the core campus, save for the Pend Orielle Road NE entrance, and limited access to East Campus. NE Pacific Street has no points of entry directly onto South or Central Campus, aside from a drop off at the hospital. NE 45th Street has one major entry at 17th Street. Like 15th Avenue NE, there are many signals which make it relatively easy to cross, despite the heavy volumes of fast traffic. The experience of navigating the arterial ring around the campus forms an important part of the identity of the UW, particularly as it relates to the welcome offered to visitors at key campus gateways at 17th Avenue NE, Pend Oreille Road, South Campus, and NE 43rd Street. The quality of experience along each connecting urban artery is very varied, with improvements particularly needed along the whole of 15th Avenue NE and the northern stretch of Montlake Boulevard.

3.10.1 *Burke-Gilman Trail*

The alignment of the Burke-Gilman Trail predates the creation of the campus. Originally a rail line around the campus, and now a bike/pedestrian trail, it travels a relatively gentle grade between the lower slope of the Central Campus and the adjacent roadways, with a gentle curve that sweeps around the lower edge of Rainier Vista. The Burke-Gilman Trail is an important regional bike route onto campus, offering connections along its length. It is also an important component in the connective network between Central Campus and the East and South Campus neighborhoods, supplementing the few bridges with a continuous uninterrupted bike/pedestrian connection. The woodland edge is an important component of the landscape experience of the trail, and a contributing factor to the outward image of the university.

3.10.2 *The Water's Edge*

The water's edge is the final concentric ring around the UW center. Starting with the Center for Urban Horticulture to the north, the water's edge does not have a consistent architectural frontage or landscape character but follows a number of unique campus environments, including the Union Bay Natural Area, which is a remnant of the lowering of Lake Washington and the subsequent use of the site as a municipal landfill. Continuing southwest, the waterfront intersects with the athletic fields and structures of the East Campus neighborhood, traveling along sidewalks and pathways to the Montlake Cut. Beyond the Cut, the water's edge is a heterogeneous trail of pathways, service drives, and roadways, extending along the edge of South Campus.

3.11 Pathway Types

Just as there are diverse places within the UW landscape, there are diverse ways to navigate the campus. In the full range of variables that defines the difference between formal paths and services footpaths, there are many different factors that influence the appropriate type, size, layout, and materials for different campus connections. In some instances, such as the Quad and Red Square, the paving materials form strong associations with the surrounding architecture. In other locations, such as Memorial Way and the Burke-Gilman Trail, the spatial enclosure of adjacent planting determines the character of a pathway while the material of the paving seems of secondary importance. The Campus Landscape Framework identified a number of pathway types on campus, including formal paths, informal paths, landscape meanders, plazas, sidewalks, shared pedestrian/vehicle paths, bridges, steps, service pathways, and bikeways. The characteristic features and use of each are summarized below.

3.11.1 *Formal Paths*

Formal paths on the UW campus come in a variety of material types and at a variety of scales, including the curbless brick walkways of the Arts Quad, the asphalt sidewalks of Memorial Way, and the gravel surfaces of the lower Rainier Vista. Formal paths are found predominantly

in Central Campus and are part of a traditional collegiate landscape design language. Many of the most iconic UW landscapes include formal pathways. A formal path is destination-oriented, whether connecting two spaces, or connecting two buildings across a space. In locations with well-understood pathway hierarchies, a formal path is usually the shortest distance between two points, providing the opportunity for purposeful movement through the landscape.

3.11.2 Informal Paths

Informal paths are generally narrow and usually do not have special finishes or expensive materials. This type of pathway is indirect and leisurely and generally associated with more natural landscape types or loosely framed landscapes, like Parrington Lawn. Informal paths are integrated into environments to a greater degree than formal paths, either following irregular topography, or adjusting to accommodate trees or other landscape features. Informal paths sometimes use curved alignments to give outward views to the landscape, rather than favoring direct sight lines to a destination.

3.11.3 Landscape Meander

Even more than an informal path, a landscape meander creates an opportunity to explore environments whose primary function is landscape experience. They are highly curvilinear in nature, encouraging pedestrians to slow down and to enjoy the rich planting that is often a feature of their experience. Landscape meanders (for instance, Island Grove) are a destination in their own right, providing opportunities to experience immersive landscape environments. These provide access to a moment of escape within the city, and serve the important function of giving users refreshment and respite.

3.11.4 Plazas

Plazas, Red Square being the most notable, are typically found at major confluence points on campus. At a plaza, pathways lose their sense of linear direction and open out into broad areas of paved circulation space. Although they exist within a defined spatial envelope, most often by buildings around their perimeter, movement within a plaza space is non-hierarchical, guided only by the number of thresholds that enter into the space. Smaller plazas are more tightly associated with individual buildings. Plazas are particularly valuable in highly active spaces that are used for passage through as well as being destinations in their own right. They are highly durable, compared to heavily planted spaces, and can accommodate events and a high level of active programming.

3.11.5 Sidewalks

Sidewalks provide a pedestrian route along a road. The width and experiential richness a sidewalk provides is governed to a large degree by context, but can be influenced by various design decisions. Sidewalks are found in all areas of campus, alerting pedestrians to the

presence of cars (as one crosses Stevens Way, for instance), and are the dominant pedestrian pathway for West Campus. The inclusion of street trees, underplanting, and other amenities such as bicycle parking, benches, and other street furniture provide critical distance from car traffic and can enrich the character and use of sidewalks.

3.11.6 Shared Pedestrian/Vehicular Spaces

One of the characteristics of an academic campus, and something that is particularly true at the University of Washington, is how different parts of the landscape can serve multiple functions. Pedestrians frequently use spaces that are designed specifically to accommodate service vehicles, creating a hybrid character somewhere between a small driveway and path. These shared routes often have a distinctly “back of house” character, but are often on the edge of important landscapes. The more successful examples, such as Skagit Lane, feel equally as welcoming to pedestrians as to vehicles. Many of these shared routes are found in Central, West, and South Campus. Shared vehicular/pedestrian spaces provide low-speed vehicular access to university buildings while still accommodating pedestrian users and ensuring their safety. They are inherently flexible in their function and can be subtly adjusted to favor vehicles or pedestrians.

3.11.7 Bridges

The steep slopes and major roadways found on the eastern and southern edges of Central Campus create connectivity issues that cannot be overcome by at-grade connections. Bridges are an important pathway typology for providing continuous pedestrian connections. Many of the bridges on the UW campus are extremely utilitarian, such as the two connecting the Burke-Gilman trail with the E-1 parking areas, and the bridge connecting George Washington Lane with Schmitz Hall over 15th Avenue NE. The existing bridges create important links between Central Campus and the other campus areas, but none of the current bridges, apart from the new one between Rainer Vista and the Sound Transit station, successfully address the issue of accessibility.

3.11.8 Steps

In some places on the UW campus, steps are an exciting foreground to campus buildings and create broad seating areas for socializing and other types of large-scale gatherings. In other places, such as the thresholds into Red Square, steps are an impediment to landscape accessibility. Due to the pronounced topography, steps are found throughout the campus. Prior to the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, stairs were frequently used to make landscape connections on campus. Particularly in the Central Campus, stairs are used to differentiate adjacent spaces, providing a change of pace and height at thresholds to many of the figured landscapes. Because stairs cannot function as accessible routes, they now have to be modified or bypassed to serve that purpose.

3.11.9 Service Footpaths

Service footpaths make up a very small percentage of pathways on campus. They are generally small in scale and extent, and are mostly useful for very specific routes and destinations, often at the sides or back of buildings. Service footpaths provide access to hard-to-reach areas primarily for maintenance and upkeep.

3.11.10 Bikeways

Though bikes are allowed throughout campus, the Burke-Gilman trail is the university's major bicycle thoroughfare, built specifically to accommodate bike use. The university segment of the trail offers dappled shade and clear sight lines and a variety of experiences as it moves around campus. Pedestrians use the space for short-distance trips, but the primary users of the trail are cyclists and joggers. It is one major example of public infrastructure penetrating the Central Campus, and is a daily experience of the campus for many outside the UW community. The primary purpose of the larger trail is for commuting and recreation, but on the university-owned segment, it is also used for campus circulation, connecting the bridges between the core campus and neighborhoods to the south and east. There are considerable conflicts between bicycles using the trail and pedestrians crossing the trail in Central Campus and in West Campus.

3.12 Campus Artwork

3.12.1 Public Art Programs, Donations and Commemorative Pieces

Until the 1970s, most public artwork on the campus was either integrated into the buildings themselves or pieces that were donated, often as commemorative works. The best-known integrated pieces are seen on the Collegiate Gothic buildings: Suzzallo Library and Smith, Raitt, and Gowen Halls are all embellished with terra cotta figures. Health Sciences and other buildings also have integrated artworks. Commemorative pieces include, for example, Larado Taft's sculpture of George Washington (1909) and busts of James J. Hill and Edvard Grieg.

The largest category of campus artwork is donations from individuals, organizations, and companies; these pieces make up the bulk of the university's collection. A notable piece is Barnett Newman's Broken Obelisk (1963), which was given by the Virginian Wright Foundation in 1973 and placed on Red Square.

A significant change occurred in 1974 when the state of Washington established an Art in Public Places Program, which provides one-half of one percent of the construction budgets for state-funded building projects to create works of art. The public pieces need not be strictly associated with the building projects, and may include a range of work that can be placed in different settings as well as large-scale sculpture and site-specific installations. In 1990, the university

established a UW Public Art Commission, composed of students, faculty, staff, art professionals, and community representatives, to recommend the selection of work.

3.12.2 *The Artists*

Artists whose work is included in the surveys of many of the buildings are cited below.

- Alan Clark
- Alonzo Victor Lewis
- Barnett Newman
- Charles H. Bebb
- Christian Staub
- Doris Chase
- Dudley Carter
- Dudley Pratt
- Ernest Norling
- Everett Dupen
- Geatano Cecere
- George Tsutakawa
- Harold Balazs
- James Fitzgerald
- John Geise
- Josef Arehtz
- Lewis Bus
- Loreda Taft
- Louis Robe, Carrier Bell
- Pablo O'Higgins
- Robert Sperry
- Roy Jensen

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 National Register Eligibility Criteria

For this evaluation, we followed the regulations for assessing NRHP eligibility (Bulletin 15), as well as guidance provided by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and DAHP. The guidance (NPS Bulletin 15) reads as follows:

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

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

With some exceptions, to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be at least 50 years old. Historic resources were evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility as individual resources, and for potential to contribute to a historic district.

For this project, 130 historic resources were evaluated and documented on WISAARD and the City of Seattle's historic property database. Printed WISAARD entries, each providing a detailed statement of significance, physical description, and NRHP eligibility recommendation, are provided in Appendix A.

4.2 NRHP-Listed and Eligible Historic Resources

Three historic resources are currently listed in the NRHP. They are:

- University of Washington Columns (1911)
- Canoe House (1918)
- University of Washington Club (1960)

In addition to the NRHP-listed resources, we identified an additional 68 individually NRHP-eligible resources on the University of Washington Campus. The remaining buildings and landscapes on campus do not retain sufficient integrity and/or do not meet one of the four NRHP eligibility criteria as individual resources. As mentioned above, detailed assessments of each resource are found in Appendix A.

The Draft 2018 Campus Master Plan identifies four campus sectors: Central Campus, West Campus, South Campus, and East Campus. National Register-eligible historic resources were identified in all four campus segments, but the majority were found in Central Campus

4.2.1 *Central Campus*

The Draft 2018 Campus Master Plan describes Central Campus as “home to the historic academic core and is characterized by significant open spaces framed by a mix of historic and recent buildings (CMP 2018, p. 10).” The NRHP-listed University of Washington Columns and University of Washington House are included in this sector. In addition, 54 National Register-eligible resources in Central Campus were identified during this analysis:

- Denny Hall
- Theodor Jacobsen Observatory
- Clark Hall
- Lewis Hall
- Parrington Hall
- Architecture Hall
- Cunningham Hall
- Engineering Annex
- Drumheller Fountain, Rose Garden & Sundial
- George Washington by Lorado Taft
- Raitt Hall
- Aerodynamics Laboratory
- Savery Hall
- Roberts Hall
- Miller Hall
- Anderson Hall
- Suzzallo Library
- Hutchinson Hall
- Guggenheim Hall
- Johnson Hall
- Gowen Hall
- Hall Health
- Hansee Hall
- Kirsten Wind Tunnel
- Bagley Hall
- Smith Hall
- Hughes Penthouse Theatre
- More Hall
- Wilson Ceramic Laboratory
- North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop
- Thomson Hall
- Art Building
- Gerberding Hall
- North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building
- Music Building
- Sieg Hall & Courtyard
- North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator
- Wilcox Hall
- Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory
- McMahan Hall & Garage
- Padelford Hall & Garage

- Aerospace and Engineering Research Building
- Engineering Library
- Loew Hall
- Bloedel Hall & College of Forest Resources Courtyard
- Kane Hall
- Odegaard Undergraduate Library
- Rainier Vista
- Sylvan Theater
- Liberal Arts Quadrangle
- Memorial Way
- Memorial Gateway
- Archery Range
- Red Square, Central Plaza, and Broken Obelisk

In addition, as described in Section 4.3, Central Campus is recommended as a NRHP-eligible historic district.

4.2.2 *West Campus*

According to the Draft 2018 CMP, “the West Campus is the most urban of the four campus sectors and accommodates a wide range of uses including student housing, academic, research, and cultural programs” (CMP p. 11). Indeed, West Campus is intertwined with Seattle’s University District, and includes easy and direct access to downtown Seattle, as well as other locations within and outside of the city.

Six NRHP-eligible resources are located in West Campus. They are:

- Eagleson Hall
- Commodore-Duchess Apartments
- 3935 University Way NE
- Schmitz Hall
- Gould Hall
- Condon Hall

4.2.3 *South Campus*

South Campus, home of the sprawling UW Medical Center and Magnuson Health Science Center, is described as “home to academic, research, and clinical functions for six health sciences schools and assorted environmental and natural settings, along a 2.25-mile waterfront that is largely accessible” (CMP p. 12). Five NRHP-eligible resources, mostly of which are associated with natural sciences, were identified in South Campus:

- Harris Hydraulics Laboratory & Flume
- Oceanography Building
- Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences
- Marine Sciences Building
- Oceanography Teaching Building

4.2.4 East Campus

Finally, East Campus contains most of the recreational and athletic-related facilities “with parking to support sporting events and campus commuters, and the Union Bay Natural Area and other UW facilities” (CMP p. 13). The NRHP-listed Canoe House is located in this sector. Two NRHP-eligible resources were identified in this sector: Pavilion Pool and Graves Hall.

4.2.5 Summary of NRHP Eligible Resources

An overview of all of the evaluated historic resources is provided in Table 4-1 and Figures 4-1/Tiles 1-6, below.

Table 4-1. Summary of NRHP Eligibility Recommendations

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
1	Central	1895	Denny Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
2	Central	1895	Theodor Jacobsen Observatory		Eligible	yes	yes
3	Central	1896	Clark Hall	Women's Dormitory	Eligible	yes	yes
4	Central	1896	Lewis Hall	Men's Dormitory	Eligible	yes	yes
5	Central	1902	Parrington Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
6	Central	1909	Architecture Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
7	Central	1909	Cunningham Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
8	Central	1909	Drumheller Fountain	Geysir Basin	Eligible	yes	yes
9	Central	1909	Engineering Annex		Eligible	yes	yes
10	Central	1909	George Washington by Loredo Taft		Eligible	yes	yes
11	Central	1909	Plant Operations Annex 4		Not Eligible	yes	no
12	Central	1909	Power Plant		Not Eligible	yes	yes
13	Central	1911	Columns		NRHP listed	yes	yes

¹ ID number relates to the numbers on the corresponding maps. It is not the designated UW facility number. ID numbers correspond to construction dates; in general, the lower the number, the older the historic resource.

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
14	Central	1916	Raitt Hall	Home Economics Hall	Eligible	yes	yes
15	Central	1917	Aerodynamics Laboratory		Eligible	yes	yes
16	Central	1917	Savery Hall	Commerce/ Philosophy Hall	Eligible	yes	yes
17	East	1918	Canoe House	Naval Military Hangar, UW Shell House	NRHP listed	no	N/A
18	Central	1918	Guthrie Annex 1	Naval Training Building	Not Eligible	yes	no
19	Central	1918	Guthrie Annex 2	Naval Military Aviation Lab	Not Eligible	yes	no
20	Central	1920	2104 House	Delta Gamma Sorority House	Not Eligible	no	N/A
21	South	1920	Harris Hydraulics Laboratory		Eligible	no	N/A
22	Central	1921	Roberts Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
23	West	1922	Eagleson Hall		Eligible	no	N/A
24	Central	1922	Miller Hall	Education Hall	Eligible	yes	yes
25	Central	1925	Anderson Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
26	South	1925	Oceanography Storage Shed		Not Eligible	no	N/A
27	Central	1926	Suzzallo Library		Eligible	yes	yes
28	West	1927	Commodore-Duchess Apartments		Eligible	no	N/A
29	Central	1927	Guthrie Annex 3	Home Management House	Not Eligible	yes	yes
30	Central	1927	Henry Art Gallery		Not Eligible	yes	no
31	Central	1927	Hutchinson Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
32	East	1928	Hec Edmundson Pavilion		Not Eligible	no	N/A
33	Central	1928	Mary Gates Hall	Physics Hall	Not Eligible	yes	yes

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
34	West	1928	Northlake Building		Eligible	no	N/A
35	West	1928	Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse		Not Eligible	no	N/A
36	Central	1929	Guggenheim Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
37	West	1929	Henderson Hall	Bekins Moving & Storage	Not Eligible	no	N/A
38	Central	1929	Plant Operations Building		Not Eligible	yes	yes
39	South	1930	1425 & 1429 NE Boat Street		Not Eligible	no	N/A
40	Central	1930	Johnson Hall	Johnson Biological Laboratories	Eligible	yes	yes
41	West	1931	3935 University Way NE	Columbia Lumber Co. Office	Eligible	no	N/A
42	South	1931	Oceanography Dock Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
43	Central	1932	Gowen Hall	John T. Condon Hall	Eligible	yes	yes
44	South	1932	Oceanography Building		Eligible	no	N/A
45	Central	1936	Hall Health	Campus Infirmary	Eligible	yes	yes
46	Central	1936	Hanseer Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
47	Central	1936	Kirsten Wind Tunnel		Eligible	yes	yes
48	Central	1937	Bagley Hall	Chemistry and Pharmacy Building	Eligible	yes	yes
49	East	1939	Pavilion Pool		Eligible	no	N/A
50	Central	1939	Smith Hall	Social Science Hall	Eligible	yes	yes
51	Central	1940	Facilities Services Administration Building		Not Eligible	yes	no
52	West	1940	3930 Brooklyn Avenue NE	Last Exit on Brooklyn	Not Eligible	no	N/A
53	Central	1940	Hughes Penthouse Theatre		Eligible	yes	yes

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
54	West	1941	3941 University Way NE	University Heating and Plumbing	Not Eligible	no	N/A
55	West	1941	Ethnic Cultural Center Theatre	Brooklyn Service Garage	Not Eligible	no	N/A
56	West	1941	3939 University Way N.E.	Stand & Sons Office	Not Eligible	no	N/A
57	Central	1946	More Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
58	Central	1946	Wilson Ceramic Laboratory		Eligible	yes	yes
59	Central	1947	Guthrie Annex 4	Radio Communications Building	Not Eligible	yes	no
60	Central	1948	North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop	North Physics Instrument Shop	Eligible	yes	yes
61	West	1948	Staff Human Resources Building	Church of the People	Not Eligible	no	N/A
62	Central	1948	Thomson Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
63	East	1948	Urban Horticulture Field House		Not Eligible	no	N/A
64	Central	1949	Art Building		Eligible	yes	yes
65	Central	1949	Gerberding Hall	Administration Building	Eligible	yes	yes
66	Central	1949	Husky Union Building (HUB)		Not Eligible	yes	no
67	South	1949	Magnuson Health Sciences Center (all wings)		Not Eligible	no	N/A
68	Central	1949	North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building		Eligible	yes	yes
69	West	1950	3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE		Not Eligible	no	N/A
70	Central	1950	Music Building		Eligible	yes	yes
71	West	1951	3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE		Not Eligible	no	N/A
72	Central	1951	Communications Building		Not Eligible	yes	yes
73	South	1951	Portage Bay Building	Fisheries Center	Not Eligible	no	N/A

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
74	West	1955	SW Maintenance Bldg	Warehouse	Not Eligible	no	N/A
75	West	1955	The Brooklyn Trail Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
76	Central	1956	Plant Operations Annex 3		Not Eligible	yes	yes
77	Central	1957	Chemistry Library Building	TV/Drama Building	Not Eligible	yes	no
78	Central	1959	Mechanical Engineering Building		Not Eligible	yes	yes
79	West	1959	Purchasing and Accounting Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
80	South	1959	UW Medical Center (all wings)		Not Eligible	no	N/A
81	South	1960	Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences	Fisheries Research Institute	Eligible	no	N/A
82	Central	1960	Mackenzie Hall		Not Eligible	yes	yes
83	Central	1960	Sieg Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
84	Central	1960	University of Washington Club	University Faculty Club	NRHP listed	yes	yes
85	East	1963	Graves Hall		Eligible	no	N/A
86	Central	1963	Haggett Hall		Not Eligible	yes	yes
87	Central	1963	North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator		Eligible	yes	yes
88	East	1963	Plant Services Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
89	Central	1963	Wilcox Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
90	Central	1963	Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory		Eligible	yes	yes
91	East	1964	Gilman Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
92	East	1965	Golf Driving Range Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
93	Central	1965	McMahon Hall		Eligible	yes	yes

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
94	Central	1966	Benson Hall	Chemical Engineering Building	Not Eligible	yes	Yes
95	South	1966	Marine Sciences Building		Eligible	no	N/A
96	Central	1967	Padelford Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
97	South	1967	South Campus Parking Garage		Not Eligible	no	N/A
98	East	1968	Intramural Activities Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
99	Central	1969	Aerospace and Engineering Research Building		Eligible	yes	yes
100	South	1969	Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic		Not Eligible	no	N/A
101	South	1969	Center on Human Development and Disability School		Not Eligible	no	N/A
102	South	1969	Center on Human Development and Disability South		Not Eligible	no	N/A
103	East	1969	Ceramic and Metal Arts Building		Not Eligible	no	N/A
104	Central	1969	Engineering Library		Eligible	yes	yes
105	Central	1969	Loew Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
106	South	1969	Oceanography Teaching Building		Eligible	no	N/A
107	Central	1969	Roberts Annex		Not Eligible	yes	no
108	Central	1970	Atmospheric Sciences-Geophysics Building		Not Eligible	yes	no
109	West	1970	Schmitz Hall		Eligible	no	N/A
110	West	1970	West Receiving Station		Not Eligible	no	N/A
111	Central	1971	Bloedel Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
112	Central	1971	Central Plaza Garage		Not Eligible	yes	Yes

Unique ID ¹	Campus Sector	Date of Construction	Historic Resource(s) Name (UW-designated)	Name in WISAARD (if different from UW-designated name)	Individually NRHP Eligible?	Within Potential Historic District?	Contributes to Historic District?
113	Central	1971	Kane Hall		Eligible	yes	yes
114	Central	1971	Kincaid Hall		Not Eligible	yes	yes
115	West	1972	Gould Hall		Eligible	no	N/A
116	Central	1972	Odegaard Undergraduate Library		Eligible	yes	yes
117	Central	1973	Guthrie Hall		Not Eligible	yes	yes
118	West	1974	Condon Hall		Eligible	no	N/A
119	Central	1974	Meany Hall		Not Eligible	yes	yes
L1	Central	1900	Denny Yard		Not Eligible	yes	yes
L2	Central	1900	Denny Field		Not Eligible	yes	yes
L3	Central	1905	Parrington Lawn		Not Eligible	yes	yes
L4	Central	1909	Rainier Vista		Eligible	yes	yes
L5	Central	1911	Medicinal Herb Garden	Drug Plant Garden	Not Eligible	yes	yes
L6	Central	1911	Sylvan Theater		Eligible	yes	yes
L7	Central	1916	Liberal Arts Quadrangle		Eligible	yes	yes
L8	Central	1919	Memorial Way		Eligible	yes	yes
L9	Central	1920	archery range		Eligible	yes	yes
L10	Central	1928	Memorial Gateway		Eligible	yes	yes
L11	South	1960	Salmon Homing Pond		Not Eligible	no	N/A
L12	Central	1971	Red Square		Eligible	yes	yes

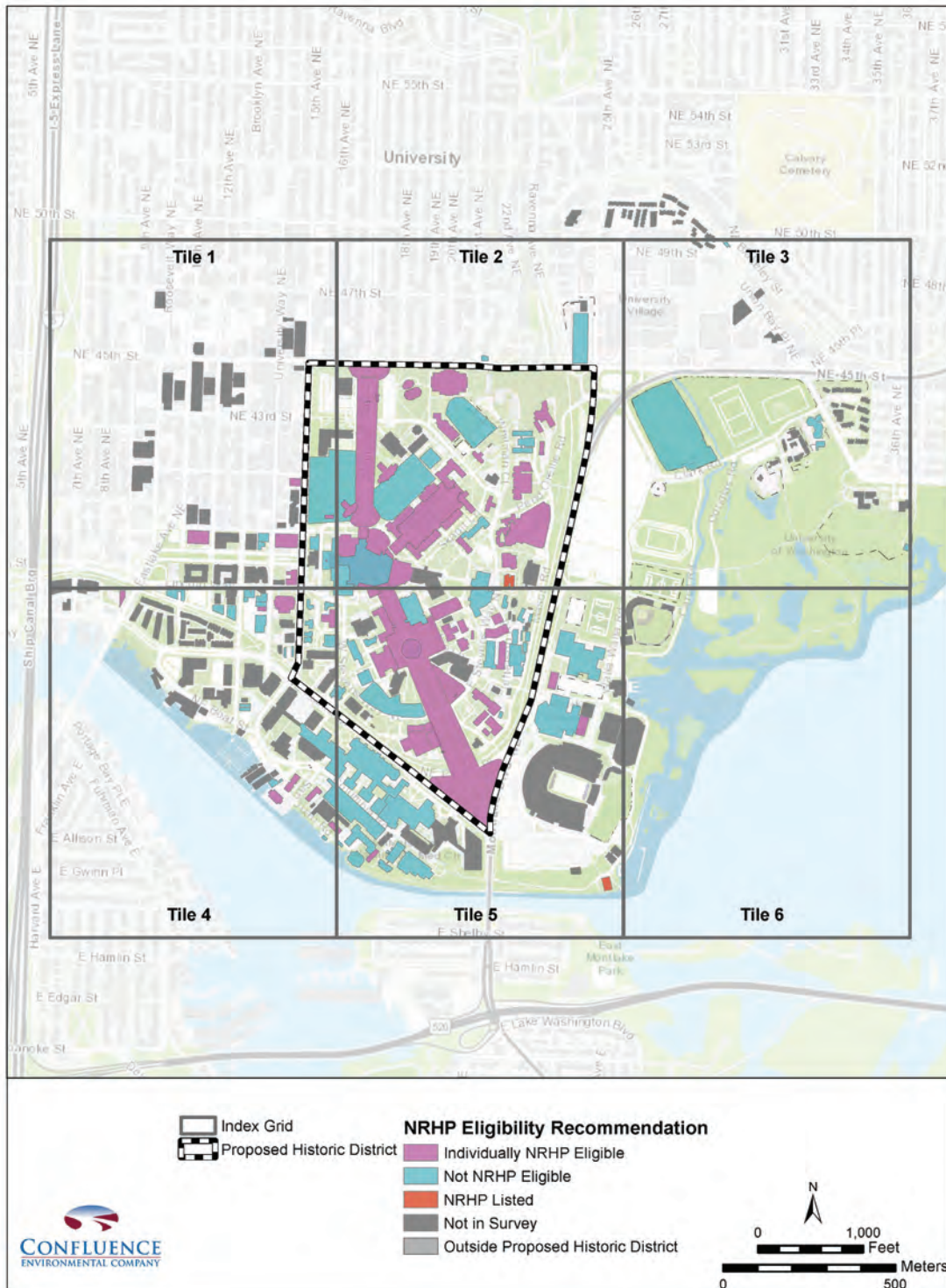


Figure 4-1. Overview Map of NRHP Eligible and Non-Eligible Resources, with Sector Maps (Tile 1 through Tile 6) to Follow

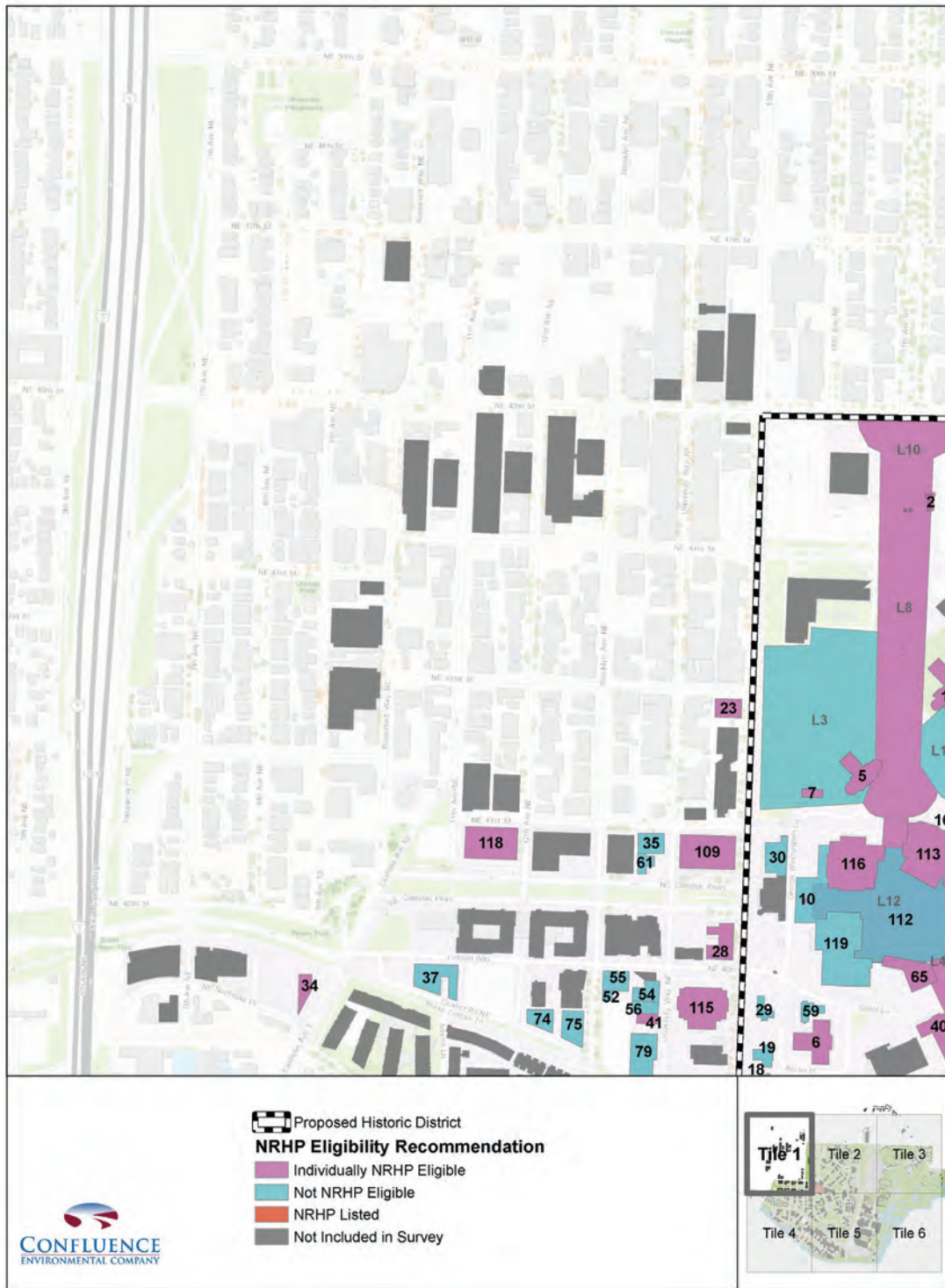


Figure 4-1 Tile 1

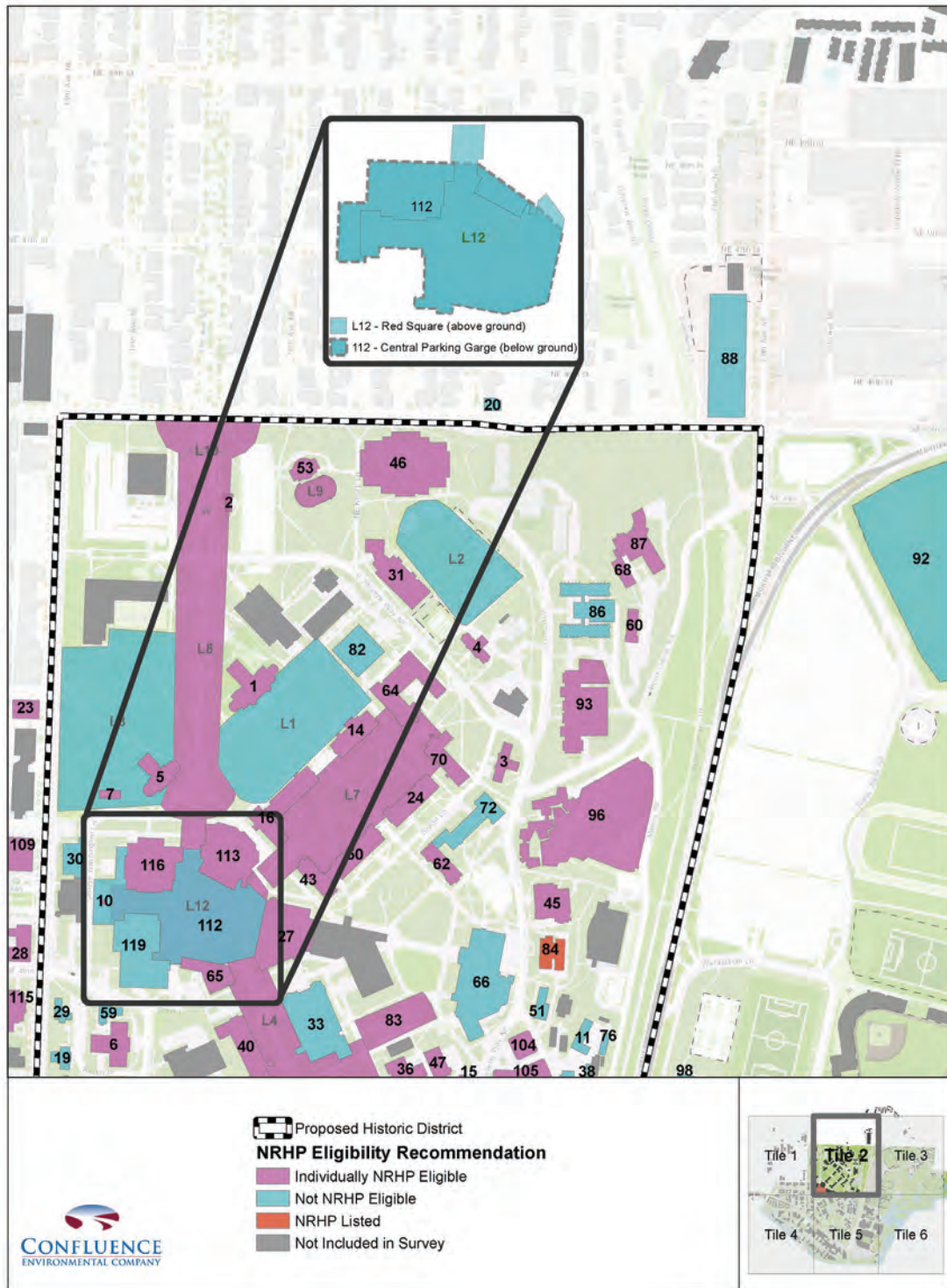


Figure 4-1 Tile 2

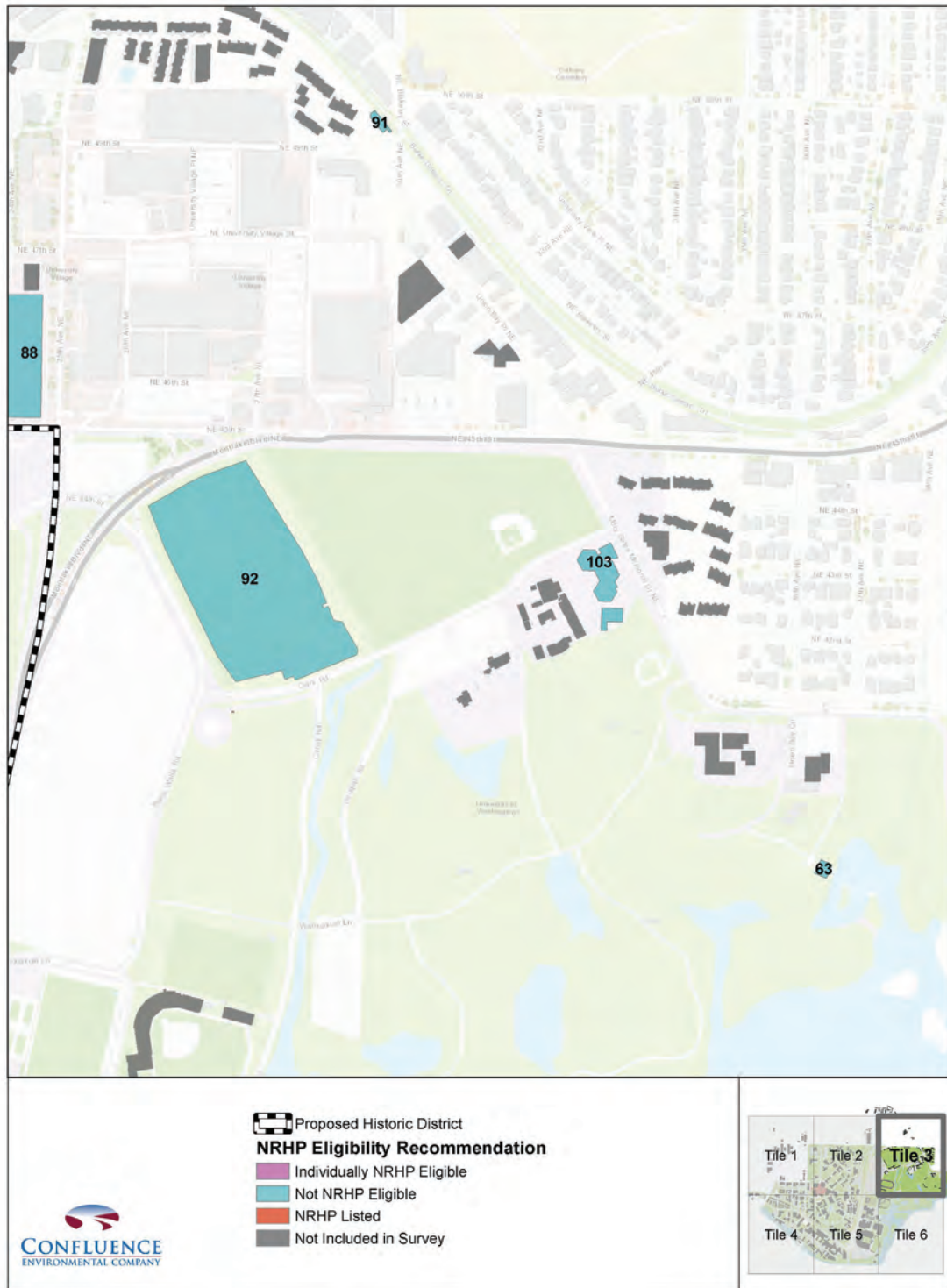


Figure 4-1 Tile 3

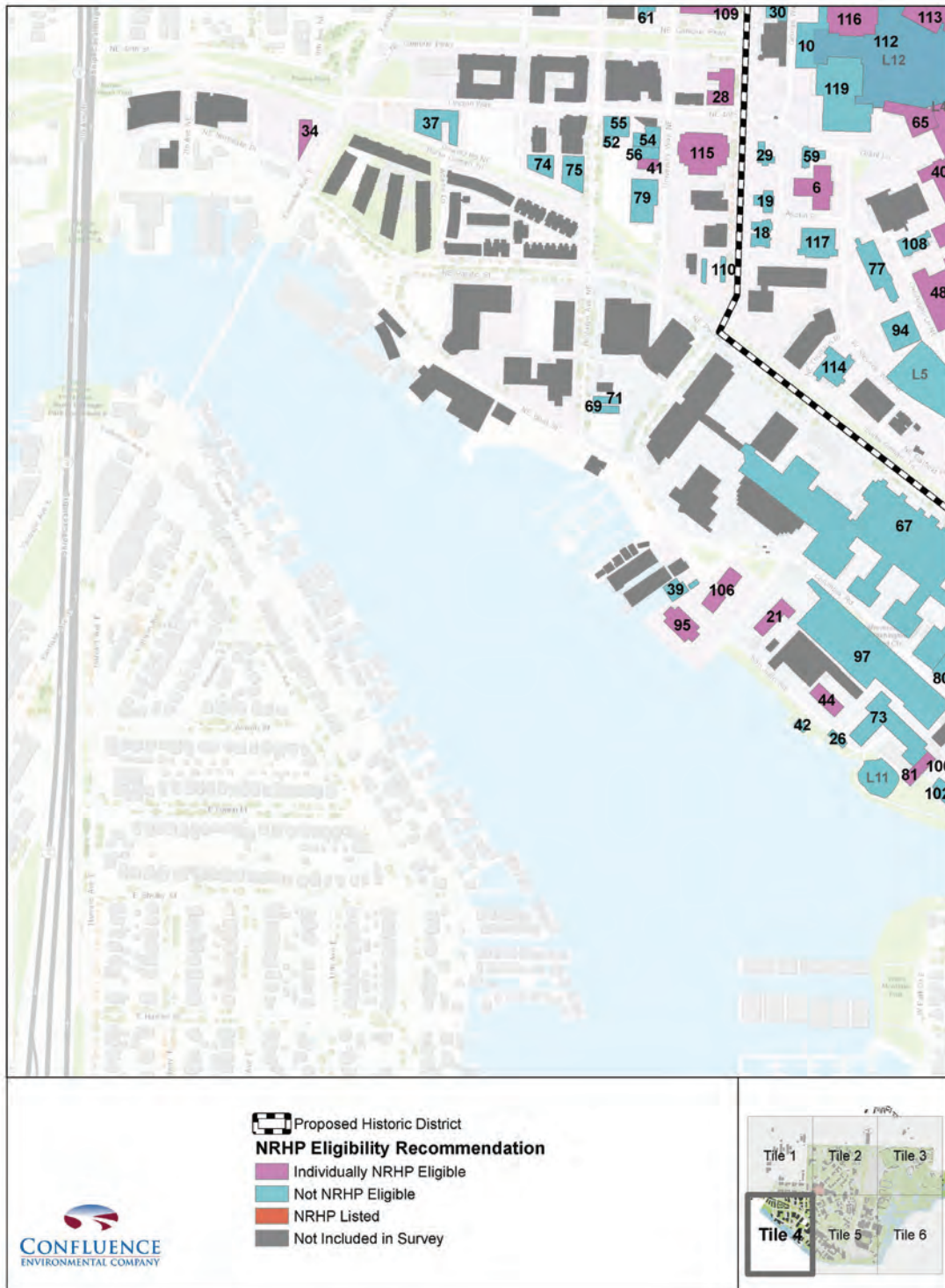


Figure 4-1 Tile 4



Figure 4-1 Tile 5

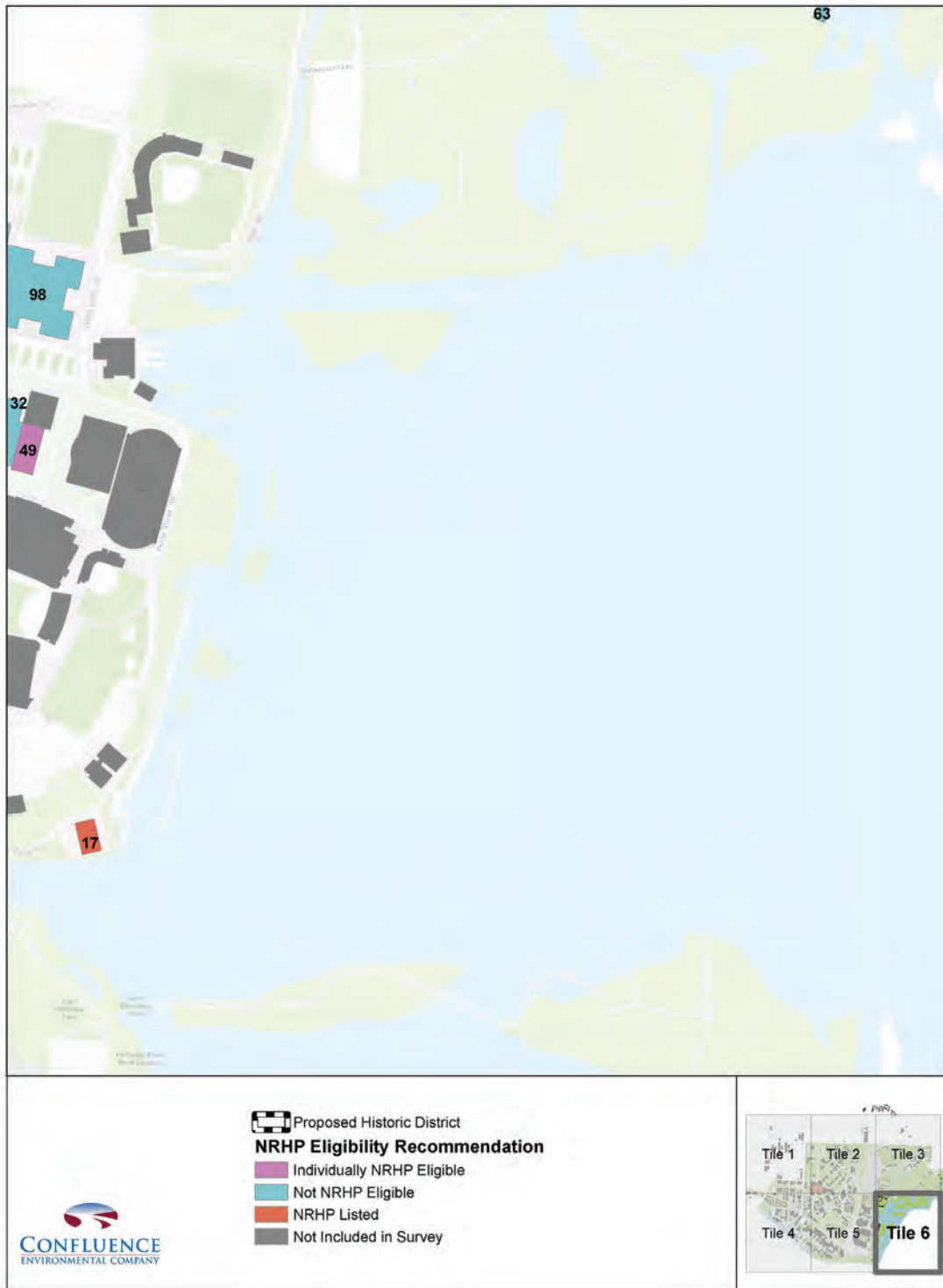


Figure 4-1 Tile 6

4.3 Central Campus Historic District

Thorough examination of historic resources on campus resulted in the identification of a potential NRHP historic district, referred to as the Central Campus Historic District. In National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, the National Park Service defines a district as a property that “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development” (NPS Bulletin 15 2016).

Bulletin 15 also provides further guidance on historic districts, which must contain a concentration, linkage, and continuity of features; significance; and definable geographic boundaries. The Central Campus Historic District appears to have each of these characteristics as a group of associated resources.

The period of significance is broadly recommended to span from 1895, the date that the oldest extant building on campus, Denny Hall, was constructed, until 1974, the survey and inventory study period terminus. Should this district be formally nominated for NRHP eligibility, the period of significance will likely be reduced.

4.3.1 Concentration, Linkage, and Continuity of Features

The Central Campus Historic District is a unified entity composed of a variety of resources associated with development of the UW campus. The buildings, landscapes, and objects within the district are closely related in terms of form, use, and overall service to campus. The collection of resources extant on the property clearly and elegantly represent the varying components of campus, including the architecture, technology, and infrastructure.

4.3.2 Significance

The proposed Central Campus Historic District is significant under Criterion A for housing a variety of buildings, landscapes, and objects that are significant on a local and statewide level. It is also significant under Criterion C for its rich collection of campus resources, spanning from 1895 to the 1975, encompassing a wide variety of styles and campus planning trends.

4.3.3 Geographical Boundaries

The potential district boundary includes the highest concentration of buildings from the identified period of significance and that are historically associated with the University of Washington. Recommended boundaries are NE 45th Street to the north, 15th Avenue NE to the west, NE Pacific street to the south, and Montlake Boulevard NE to the west. Should the district be formally nominated, the boundaries would likely be condensed to depict the edges more precisely.

4.3.4 Contributing Resources

The National Park Service denotes four potential categories of resources within historic districts. “Historic Contributing” resources were constructed within the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic significance. “Historic Non-Contributing” resources were constructed during the period of significance, but do not retain sufficient integrity. “Non-Historic Non-Contributing” resources were constructed outside of the period of significance. “Vacant” resources refer to districts which encompass several parcels (there are no vacant parcels in this district).

This potential district contains historic contributing, historic non-contributing, and non-historic non-contributing resources. Recommended historic contributing resources are shown in Figure 4-2, summarized in Table 4-1, and listed below. It is important to note that historic districts typically contain resources that would not meet NRHP eligibility criteria as individual resources because they lack integrity or individual distinction. Further, prior to designation of the Central Campus Historic District, the period of significance and boundaries of the district would likely be adjusted to more accurately represent the most cohesive district. Resources that would likely contribute to the historic district but are not individually eligible are denoted with an asterisk (*).

- Denny Hall
- Theodor Jacobsen Observatory
- Clark Hall
- Lewis Hall
- Denny Yard*
- Denny Field*
- Parrington Hall
- Parrington Lawn*
- Rainier Vista
- Architecture Hall
- Cunningham Hall
- Engineering Annex
- Power Plant*
- Drumheller Fountain, Rose Garden & Sundial
- George Washington by Loreda Taft
- University of Washington Columns
- Sylvan Theater
- Medicinal Herb Garden*
- Liberal Arts Quadrangle
- Raitt Hall
- Aerodynamics Laboratory
- Savery Hall
- Memorial Way
- Memorial Gateway
- Archery Range
- Roberts Hall
- Miller Hall
- Anderson Hall
- Suzzallo Library
- Guthrie Annex 3*
- Hutchinson Hall
- Mary Gates Hall*
- Guggenheim Hall
- Plant Operations Building*
- Johnson Hall
- Gowen Hall
- Hall Health
- Hansee Hall
- Kirsten Wind Tunnel
- Bagley Hall
- Smith Hall
- Hughes Penthouse Theatre
- More Hall

- Wilson Ceramic Laboratory
- North Physics Laboratory
Instrument Shop
- Thomson Hall
- Art Building
- Gerberding Hall
- North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron
Building
- Music Building
- Communications Building*
- Plant Operations Annex 2*
- Mechanical Engineering Building*
- Mackenzie Hall & Courtyard*
- Sieg Hall & Courtyard
- University of Washington Club
- Haggett Hall & Garage*
- North Physics Laboratory Van de
Graaff Accelerator
- Wilcox Hall
- Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory
- McMahon Hall & Garage
- Benson Hall*
- Padelford Hall & Garage
- Aerospace and Engineering
Research Building
- Engineering Library
- Loew Hall
- Bloedel Hall & College of Forest
Resources Courtyard
- Central Plaza Garage*
- Kane Hall
- Kincaid Hall*
- Odegaard Undergraduate Library
- Guthrie Hall*
- Meany Hall*
- Red Square, Central Plaza, and
Broken Obelisk

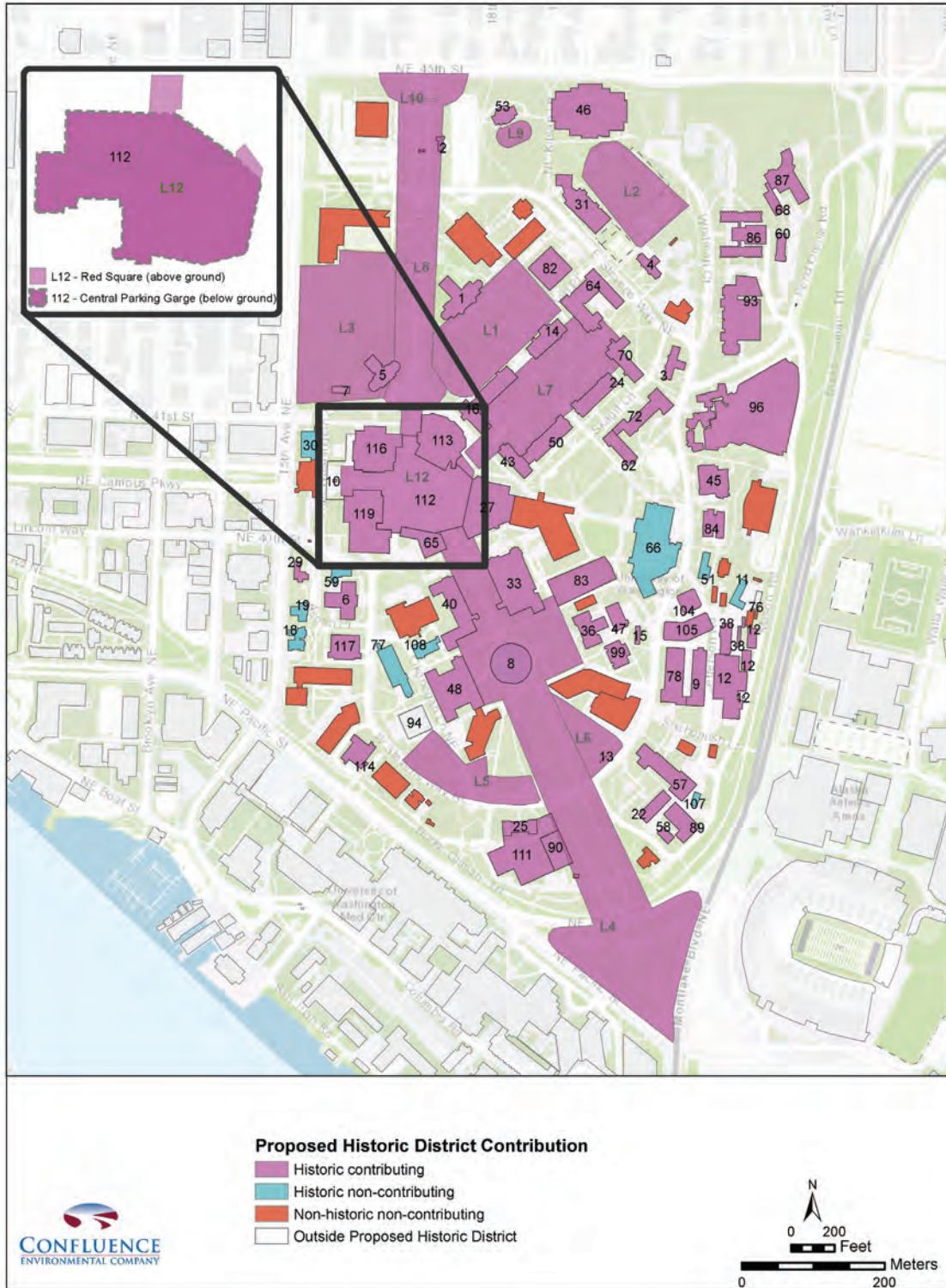


Figure 4-2. Recommended Central Campus Historic District (1895-1974), with Proposed Boundaries and Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

As described in detail above, this survey and inventory involved the analysis and recordation of over 130 buildings, landscapes, and objects on the UW Seattle campus constructed in or before 1974. Of these, three are currently listed in the NRHP and an additional 68 are recommended to meet NRHP eligibility criteria as individual resources. The vast majority of the NRHP-eligible resources are located in the Central Campus sector; therefore, we also have identified a NRHP-eligible historic district in Central Campus.

NRHP eligible resources include some of the earliest campus buildings, including Denny and Clark Halls, and include some of the more recent, modern, Brutalist-style buildings, including Loew and Gould Halls. The wide array of NRHP eligible buildings, landscapes, and objects comprise a rich, expressive built environment on a campus that boasts one of the most beautiful natural environments in the country.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on our knowledge and understanding of the historic resources on the University of Washington campus, we are pleased to provide the following recommendations to university personnel:

- Utilize this report and recommendations to inform the current Master Plan by clarifying and strengthening the HRA process. The Master Plan should identify all resources in the historic survey that are NHRP listed, individually eligible, or contribute to a historic district as required subject of an HRA.
- Review and evaluate buildings and landscapes built after 1974 buildings on a regular basis (at a minimum, every 10 years) to determine if any other resources are eligible for the NRHP.
- Create and staff a historic preservation committee to advise the University Architectural Commission in design reviews of proposed projects that impact historic buildings and landscapes on the campus (those that are National Register-listed, or recommended or determined eligible properties). Committee members should include UW design and project management staff; a faculty member; a professional architectural historian, and a preservation landscape architect and architect; and a neighborhood representative. The role of the commission should be integrated into the revised HRA process.
- Develop a NRHP nomination for the Central Campus historic district and individually eligible buildings. This effort would be a mutually beneficial project in coordination with the Center for Preservation and Adaptive Reuse as a project for preservation planning and design students in the College of the Built Environment.

- Seek DAHP determinations and concurrence on eligible and non-eligible resources identified in this evaluation to streamline future planning efforts.
- Coordinate with DAHP and the City of Seattle on design reviews for individually listed National Register-listed or eligible properties.
- Identify and pursue appropriate preservation issues in coordination with the City of Seattle 's Department of Neighborhoods.
- Develop and/or update UW policies for acquisition, placement, management, and conservation of the university art collection, and for identifying and managing non-university owned artwork on the campus recommendations.

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Appendix A

Historic Property Inventory Records

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington

Property ID: 710086

Location



Address: 1425 NE Boat St, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington

Property ID: 710086

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington

Property ID: 710086

Photos



1425 NE Boat St.jpg



1429 East Facade.jpg



Detail of Primary Facade Door.jpg



1425 in Front and 1429 Behind.jpg



Front Facade Detail.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington

Property ID: 710086

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name: Lee H. Bennett Machine Wks.

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington Property ID: 710086

Significance narrative: National Register Eligibility Recommendation for 1425:
With the exception of some replacement door and window materials, this building appears to be relatively intact, and retains most aspects of integrity. However, this utilitarian building does not appear to possess historic significance and/or significant architectural feature to warrant its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, the building is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. It is not closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. The building is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Finally, it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, and is not significant under Criterion D.

National Register Eligibility Recommendation for 1429:
This building has seen the replacement of several windows, which has diminished its physical integrity. Further, as described in this Historic Property Inventory report, the building is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. It is not closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. The building is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Finally, it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, and is not significant under Criterion D.

Overview:

The building at 1425 NE Boat Street houses the Lee H. Bennett Machine Works company. This building, along with the adjacent building, 1429 NE Boat Street, is located on the south end of campus on Portage Bay, tucked between Jensen Motor Boat company and the Marine Sciences Building.

This building was constructed in 1930, and was likely acquired from the University of Washington during the post WWII era, as that part of campus saw rapid growth. Multiple efforts to identify the provenance of the Lee H. Bennett Machine Works company yielded very little information. A July 19, 1954 edition of the Daily Sitka Sentinel (p. 2) suggests that the owner of the company, Lee H. Bennett, originally hailed from Sitka, Alaska. He and his wife, Mrs. Lee H. Bennett, and her sister, Miss Dagmar Georgeson, of Seattle, frequently yachted to Sitka on Mr. Bennett's Yacht, Holiday.

Advertisements for goods and employment were seen in the Seattle Daily Times as early as 1936. Mr. Bennett's obituary was not located. There are no records of this building in the University of Washington facilities archives.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 1425 & 1429 NE Boat St. - University of Washington Property ID: 710086

Physical description: This utilitarian, two story building is rectangular in plan, is clad with flush horizontal wood siding, and has a flat roof with a slight parapet. The front (north) façade of the building includes a wood door with a flat awning above, a small vehicle or boat opening, and a series of horizontal wood single-paned windows, most with three columns and three rows, the bottoms of which are awning openings. One of these window openings is on the first floor between the primary door and vehicle opening. Also visible on the first floor are two single hung vinyl windows. The second story features three of these window units, symmetrically placed. Windows and doors are framed with simple trim. The building name, "Lee H. Bennett Machine Wks." is painted onto the primary façade.

Secondary facades include similar windows, and the rear of the building (fronting Portage Bay) has another vehicle opening.

With the exception of some replacement door and window materials, this building appears to be relatively intact, and retains most aspects of integrity.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

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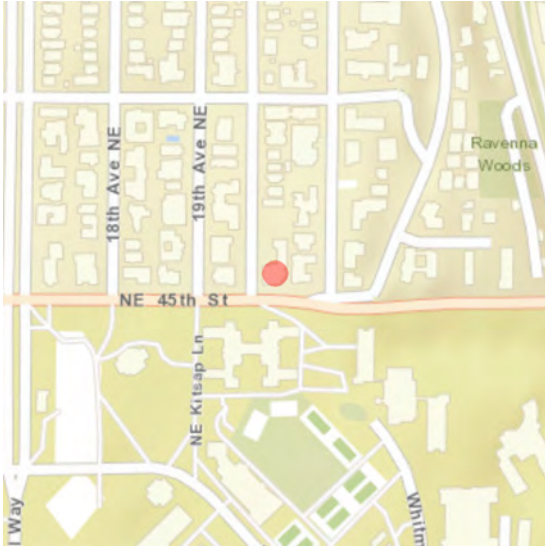


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House - University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Location



Address: 2104 NE 45th St, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E09, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1926	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1936	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House - University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	White, William B.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/3/2017	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House - University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Photos



2104_house_1114_2016_1.JPG



2104_house_1114_2016_3 - Copy.JPG



2104_house_1114_2016_2 - Copy.JPG



Russian House HRA.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House - University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Inventory Details - 1/3/2017

Common name: 2104 House; Russian House,UW Facility Number 1114
Date recorded: 1/3/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1114

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Side Gable
Roof Type	Gambrel - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Cladding	Wood - Shingle
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This building is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

This building, designed by architect William P. White, was built in 1916 for the Delta Gamma Sorority. At that time, it was located across the street at the northwestern corner of 21st Avenue NE and NE 45th Street (2012 E. 45th Street). The sorority occupied the building from 1916 to 1936. A two-story rear addition, designed by William H. Whiteley, was constructed about 1926.

In order to make room for a larger chapter house on the same location, the sorority sold this building in 1936 to the University National Bank of Seattle. The architectural firm of Smith, Carrol & Johanson coordinated moving the building to its new location across NE 21st Avenue. In September 1936, the building became the home of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, which occupied it until 1959. At that time it was sold and used as a lodging house from 1959 until 1963, when the University's Slavic Studies Department leased it to house an intensive Russian studies facility called "Russky Dom" or Russian House, where only the Russian language was spoken. UW purchased the property in 1971. In 1995, budget cuts forced the Slavic Department to discontinue the intensive language program. Since that time, the building has been used as a residence hall.

Because the new lot was smaller than the original site, the move across the street required the removal of the original brick stoop and projecting entry porch, which were replaced by the current shallow porch. The entrance stairs were modified to be parallel with the façade, rather than perpendicular. In 1963, when the university leased the property, numerous upgrades were made, including remodeling the rear portion of the second floor, adding a new bathroom, and installing a metal fire-escape ladder system on the rear. Further work was done in 1971, including enclosing stairways and installing fire doors and a sparkler system.

William B. White (1862-1932), the designer of the original building, worked in Idaho and Montana before opening an architectural practice in Seattle in 1902, specializing in hotel and apartment building. In about 1921, he moved to Bremerton to work at the naval shipyard.

William H. Whiteley (1892-1974), designer of the 1926 rear addition, began his Seattle architectural career in 1921, primarily designing apartment buildings for developers Frederick Anhalt and Jerome B. Hardcastle. In 1935, Whiteley went into partnership with Anhalt, forming the Architectural Services Corporation to build single-family houses, offering customized design services and mail-order plans. The business did not succeed due to the Depression, but Whiteley continued to design apartments, commercial buildings and houses after World War II.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Delta Gamma Sorority House -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708608

Physical description:

The building sits on the northeast corner of NE 45th street and 21st Avenue NE, at the beginning of the 45th Street viaduct down to 25th Avenue NE. The two-and-one-half story wood-frame building has an L-shaped plan, with the long section running east-west and a wing (1926 addition) extending northward from the northeastern corner of the original section. Cladding is cedar shingles. The original section has a gambrel roof, with a wide shed dormer on the south elevation. The addition has a flat roof with a low parapet. Most windows are non-original aluminum-sash double-hung windows with false muntins in the upper sash. The building's interior has been highly modified and most of the character-defining details have been removed.

The main (south) façade, facing NE 45th Street, is symmetrical with a recessed entry at the center. A concrete retaining wall supports the entrance walk and stairway leading to the porch. A flat-roof shed encloses a former basement stairway east of the porch. The recessed entry is flanked by a pair of classical round columns and topped by a broken pediment with a central urn. The entry is flanked by two tripartite windows, with a large central window flanked by narrower windows. The second floor has a small center window flanked by pairs of double-hung windows with single double-hung windows at the outer ends. The third-floor dormer has a central small window flanked by pairs of double-hung windows.

The eastern façade is symmetrical with a prominent exterior brick chimney in the center. A hip-roofed porch with square columns extends the width of the façade, with two pairs of French doors flanking the chimney. On the second and third floors pairs of double-hung windows flank the chimney, while the attic has a half-fan light on either side of the chimney. On the west façade, the main floor has a pair of windows and a secondary entry near the northwest corner. The second floor has a small central window flanked by pairs of double-hung windows. The northern addition has pairs of windows on the second and third floors with a small fanlight on the attic level. The north façade has similar window patterns and a metal fire escape adjacent to the addition.

Integrity

This building has been significantly altered by the removal of the original porch and portico and the replacement of the original wood divided-light window sash with incompatible aluminum sash.

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 709976

Location



Address: 3710 Brooklyn Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 709976

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/4/2017		

Photos



3710 Brooklyn Ave NE.jpg



View of North Facade.jpg



View of South Facade.jpg



Window Detail.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 709976

Inventory Details - 5/4/2017

Common name: SeaGrant
Date recorded: 5/4/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling
Roof Type	Pyramidal
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 709976

Significance narrative: 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE, along with the adjacent 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE, was originally designed as a two-story brick court apartment, generally known as the Thomas Apartments. Built in 1950, it likely housed students as the University of Washington was rapidly growing in the post-WWII era. In the 1970s, the buildings were used as a rest home, and in 1981, it was converted for use for the Marine Resources department. Currently, the buildings house the Sea Grant Washington Program. According to their website (<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>):

Established in 1968, Washington Sea Grant (WSG) began as a federal experiment in local investment, building on the University of Washington's academic strengths in marine science, engineering and policy. In 1971, WSG became one of the first four programs designated nationally as a Sea Grant College.

Today, WSG supports marine research and education and works with communities, managers, businesses, academic institutions, and the public to strengthen understanding and sustainable use of ocean and coastal resources.

Based at the University of Washington (UW) College of the Environment, WSG is part of a national network of 33 Sea Grant programs that is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and funded through federal-university partnerships.

Although the design and materials have not been substantially altered, the change of use from apartments to offices have affected the buildings' integrity. Further, 3710 Brooklyn is a generally non-descript building that does not convey historic significance. It is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: This two-story building is rectangular in plan and sits on a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in Roman brick veneer with concrete block accents, and has fixed pane, awning, and double-hung aluminum windows. The pyramidal roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The front (west) facade includes an asymmetrically-placed front door with a shed awning. Tripartate aluminum fixed aluminum windows below awning openings are also seen in the front facade, with two double-hung aluminum windows on the second story. A concrete stairway between 3710 and the adjacent (to the north) 3716 building connect the two units, as well as what were once first and second story apartments.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Location



Address: 3716 Brooklyn Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 710120

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		

Photos



3716 Brooklyn Ave NE.jpg



Window Detail.jpg



North Facade.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 710120

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: 3716 Brooklyn Ave NE

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Property ID: 710120

Significance narrative: 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE, along with the adjacent 3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE, was originally designed as a two-story brick court apartment, generally known as the Thomas Apartments. Built in 1950, it likely housed students as the University of Washington was rapidly growing in the post-WWII era. In the 1970s, the buildings were used as a rest home, and in 1981, it was converted for use for the Marine Resources department. Currently, the buildings house the Sea Grant Washington Program. According to their website (<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>):

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Based at the University of Washington (UW) College of the Environment, WSG is part of a national network of 33 Sea Grant programs that is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and funded through federal-university partnerships.

Although the design and materials have not been substantially altered, the change of use from apartments to offices have affected the buildings' integrity. Further, 3716 Brooklyn is a generally non-descript building that does not convey historic significance. It is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: This two-story building is rectangular in plan and sits on a poured concrete foundation. It is clad in Roman brick veneer with concrete block accents, and has fixed pane, awning, and double-hung aluminum windows. The pyramidal roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The front (west) facade includes an asymmetrically-placed front door with a shed awning. Tripartate aluminum fixed aluminum windows below awning openings are also seen in the front facade, with two double-hung aluminum windows on the second story. A concrete stairway between 3710 and the adjacent (to the north) 3716 buildings connect the two units, as well as what were once first and second story apartments.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

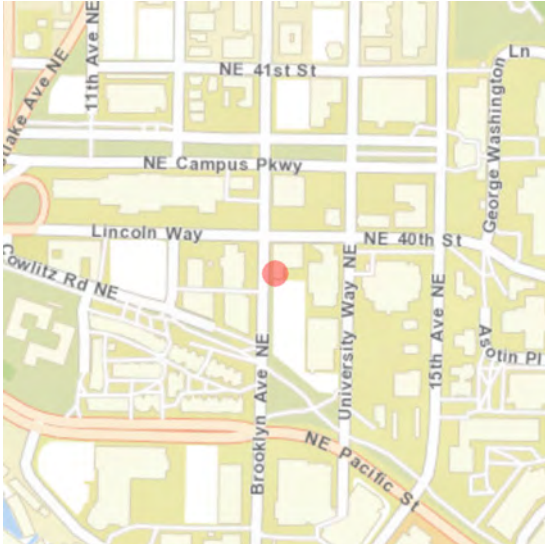


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Last Exit on Brooklyn - University of Washington

Property ID: 708595

Location



Address: 3930 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1994	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Commerce
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Last Exit on Brooklyn - University of Washington

Property ID: 708595

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	12/31/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Last Exit on Brooklyn - University of Washington

Property ID: 708595

Photos



3930_Brooklyn_NE_1029_2016_1.JPG



3930_Brooklyn_NE_1029_2016_2.JPG



3930_Brooklyn_NE_1029_1975_3.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Last Exit on Brooklyn - University of Washington

Property ID: 708595

Inventory Details - 12/31/2016

Common name: 3930 Brooklyn Avenue NE

Date recorded: 12/31/2016

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number: 1029

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Hollow Clay Tile

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
This building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been significantly altered.

This small commercial vernacular building was built in 1940, according to university records. Its early uses are not known but this type of building would have typically housed one or two retail or service businesses. During the 1960s-1970s it was a coffee house called the Last Exit on Brooklyn, a popular counterculture gathering place for students, intellectuals, musicians, artists, poets, chess players and "wierdos." The building was purchased by the university in 1969, but the coffee house remained until 1993. It then moved to another University District location and closed in 2000. The building was remodeled in 1994 for use by the Minority Affairs Office. The architect for the remodel was the Seattle firm of Streeter/Dermanis.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Last Exit on Brooklyn - University of Washington

Property ID: 708595

Physical description:

This one-story unreinforced masonry building is located on the east side of Brooklyn Avenue NE, across the street from the Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center and south of the Ethnic Cultural Center theater. Behind the building is a fenced patio and garden, with a parking lot to the south. The building has a flat roof with a parapet with rosettes indicating that it has been seismically reinforced. The front (west) façade is clad with glazed red brick, while the south and east façades are clad with painted clay tile. The modernized entry, at the north end of the front façade, has a newer door with a transom sheltered by a flat glass-and-metal canopy. South of the entry the original steel-sash windows have been replaced by two large aluminum replacement windows each with eight horizontally-oriented lights. A similar window is on the south façade.

INEGRITY

This small building has been significantly altered with a modernized entry and new aluminum windows.

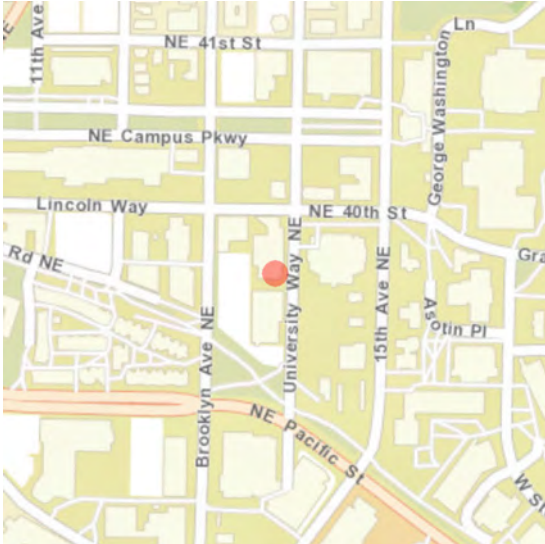
Bibliography:

Berger, Knute. Crosscut.com, "It's the End for the Last Exit." 9/27/2007.

University Facilities Records

<https://apps.admin.washington.edu/content/sso/v3/file/3034643?rendition=Web&forcePDF=true>

Location



Address: 3935 University Way NE, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1931	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	E. M. Hinshaw



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
050598-09-FTA, FTA, METHODOLOGY MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT	11/2/1998	Determined Eligible	, 7/7/2008
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/25/2016	Not Determined	

Photos



DSC07710.JPG



Window Detail.jpg



South Facade.jpg



DSC08002.JPG



DSC07713.JPG



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Inventory Details - 11/2/1998

Common name:

Date recorded: 11/2/1998

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 050598-09-FTA GAG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Inventory Details - 10/25/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic
Date recorded: 10/25/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 37W2

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Shiplap
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The building at 3935 University Way NE was constructed in 1931 on land previously used by a series of lumber companies, including the Ranning Lumber Company, which moved to the site in around 1902, and the Columbia Lumber Company, which took over in 1930 under president and general manager William C. Miller.

Columbia Lumber Company was formed in 1925 by William Miller, R. A. Thompson, C. W. Miller, and J. P. McEvoy. The company first acquired Columbia Valley Lumber Company's yards in Kirkland, Lyndon, Ferndale, and Everson. In 1926, it acquired yards in Redmond and Bellevue. In 1927, the company acquired a yard in Seattle and another in Stanwood. The company continued to purchase existing yards throughout the region, acquiring six retail lumber yards in towns including Wenatchee, Cashmere, Mansfield, Dryden and Monitor by May 1928, for a total of 14 lumber yards. According to a story in the Spokesman-Review, "an unusual feature of the new company is that the capital stock is owned largely by the yard managers, employees and their friends. In nearly every instance the yard managers will remain the same" (Spokesman-Review 1928).

When the Columbia Lumber Company purchased the yard at University Way NE, the company renovated existing buildings and constructed an impressive new office at 3935 University Way NE to highlight their products. In the 1930s, the University Way NE outlet was advertised as the purveyors of various wood products including shingles, fir flooring, fence posts, and shiplap (DAHP 1998; Seattle Times 1934).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

The building and site were later occupied by a variety of companies, according to the Polk City Directory, including the building contractors Mullan & Strand, who occupied the building in 1943 (Polk 1943). The site was later passed to first the Potlatch Lumber Company and then to the Mauk Seattle Lumber Company (DAHP 1998). The Mauk Seattle Lumber Company moved to a new site at 2940 Fairview Ave. N in 1962, and the longtime lumber yard was acquired by the University of Washington with the existing building intact (Seattle Times 1962).

The building's use has changed over the years. In the 1960s, the building hosted the Association of Washington Cities and the Bureau of Governmental Research and Services (Polk 1965). The Bureau of Governmental Research and Services was founded in 1934 and served local governments with research into policy, legal, and financial questions, weighing in on social questions around metropolitan government and civil rights issues in the 1960s, according to various stories in the Seattle Times. Since 1969, the organization has operated privately as the Municipal Research and Services Center (MRSC 2016).

By the 1980s, architectural plans referred to the building as the University of Washington's "Ageing Center" (Kumata 1986). In the 1970s, Carl Eisdorfer was recruited as Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry. He founded a division of Psychogerontology and through partnership with the Department of Medicine's gerontology program, founded the Institute on Aging at the University (UW Medicine 2012).

Today, the building serves as the Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic and remains much as it was constructed. Few alterations have taken place, except those needed to reconfigure interior office spaces and correct maintenance issues. The building was reroofed, and the electrical system was upgraded in the 1960s. Overhead lighting has been added. In 1988, some repairs were made to exterior boards, new awnings were installed, and window barriers were installed (UW Facilities Services 1988). The Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics is a research facility under the University's Psychology Department. The clinic's staff focuses on developing and evaluating new therapies for people with difficult-to-treat emotional disorders and primarily relies on a cognitive behavioral treatment developed by Dr. Marsha M. Linehan (Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics 2016).

Architectural Significance

The Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic at 3935 University Way NE is a twentieth-century example of Greek Revival style. The building employs twentieth-century materials, including concrete and wood, to provide a modern interpretation of the temple form, employing bilateral symmetry, Doric columns, Palladian windows with blind arches, and a projecting pediment complete with parapet. The Greek Revival style was not common in the 1930s, and this is a rare example of a Depression-era building constructed with an impressive level of ornament. DAHP found the building eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and C in July 2008. The building's surveyor noted that "in an area now predominated by the University, the building is one of the few to remain, which relates to the earlier residential, commercial, and industrial uses" (DAHP 1998).

Archival research failed to confirm the identify E. Hinshaw, although he may be the same E. M. Hinshaw who appears as an architect of office buildings in Whittier, California, in 1917 (American Architect and Architecture 1917) and the architect of a three-story Art



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Moderne Fraternal Order of the Eagles Building in Wenatchee in 1927 (Woo and Sullivan 2008).

Integrity

The building retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While interior alterations have reconfigured the building's layout and added new materials, the building continues to feature its original façade, the most important element of its architectural character. Additions to the exterior, including awnings on upper story windows and bars on lower story windows, are reversible and are not sufficiently incompatible to reduce the building's integrity.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

The building was constructed by a lumber company on a block in the south end of the University District that once featured a mix of commercial and industrial uses. The Columbia Lumber Company was only one of a number of lumber yards that used both the site and the building during an era of growth in the district, and, as previous surveyors have mentioned, it remains the last remnant of the area's former association with industrial uses. HRA recommends that the building remains significant for its association with the historic industrial heritage of the University District.

Associations with Historic Persons

The building is not known to have documented associations with specific persons important to the history of the campus, city, state, or nation.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends that the Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic building continues to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with economic and commercial trends in the history of the University District. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends that it is not significant under Criterion B. HRA recommends that the building continues to be eligible under Criterion C for its associations with important economic and commercial trends in the history of the University District and that because it remains a significant and well-executed example of its type and style. Furthermore, finally, the Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic building was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

The building retains integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association sufficient to convey its significance. Therefore, HRA concurs that the Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic building is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Physical description:

The building at 3935 University Way NE was constructed in 1931 for the Columbia Lumber Company. It sits mid-block, facing east, and is flanked by a small, paved parking lot and the Purchasing and Accounting Building on the south, an alley on the west, and additional buildings on the north.

The one-story building is rectangular and sits atop a partial daylight basement on the sloping south side. The building sits on a concrete foundation, is wood-framed with beveled siding of horizontal wood boards, and was constructed with a flat “tar and gravel” roof with parapet (King County Assessor 1937–1972). The building’s simple rectangular massing is highly ornamented on the primary, east-facing façade, which features a full Greek temple front with a projecting pediment supported by four fluted Doric columns and a cornice with Classical frieze wrapping the façade’s corners. Behind the entablature, the building’s main mass includes a simple, projecting wood cornice and parapet. Concrete stairs approach the central recessed entry, which consists of a wood door with twelve divided lights flanked by sidelights and topped by a semi-circular transom window within a wide, paneled arch with intricate wood trim. Above the entry, the projecting pediment includes a central round window with wood trim. The entry is flanked by two windows. These windows are double-hung, wood-framed, with eight divided lights per sash. Windows are also flanked by vertical sidelights and topped by semi-circular windows in ornamental arches.

The secondary southern elevation is plainer, featuring a basement-level entry near the south east corner flanked by a number of shallow, one-over-one, wood sash windows with no added ornament. Metal bars have been installed on basement level windows, presumably to deter break-ins. On this elevation, the primary floor includes double-hung, wood-sash, one-over-one windows appearing individually or in groups of two or three. These are topped by fabric awnings. The west elevation includes an exterior entrance to the first floor and a concrete porch with metal railing facing the alley, as well as barred windows under fabric sashes.

Interior

The building features offices on its primary floor and on the basement level. Offices line both the north and south walls on the primary floor and a single corridor leads from the entry west to the exterior door on the west elevation. A carpeted stair near the southwest corner lead to the basement level.

The building’s interior offices and hallways are finished in contemporary materials, including carpeting on the first floor and synthetic tiles on the basement level. Both floors feature dropped ceilings and fluorescent lighting.

Bibliography:

American Art and Architecture

1917 Building News, California. American Art & Architecture 112.

Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics

2016 Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics. Electronic document, <https://blogs.uw.edu/brtc/>, accessed October 21, 2016.

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

1998 Historic Property Inventory Form and Determination of Eligibility (added 2008) for 3935 University Way NE. Electronic document, <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/dahp/wisaardp3/api/api/resultgroup/216053/doc/1476210904537>, accessed October 11, 2016.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

King County Assessor

1937–1972 Property Record Cards, PS317-1-0-200, Vol. 1337.6. Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue, Washington.

Kumata, Gerald H.

1986 Roof Repair and Replacement, Aging Center, University of Washington. On file at the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle, Washington.

Municipal Research and Services Center (MRSC)

2016 About MRSC. Electronic document, <http://mrsc.org/Home/About-MRSC.aspx>, accessed October 21, 2016.

Polk, R. L., and Co.

1943 Polk's Seattle City Directory, University Way. On file at the Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington.

1965 Polk's Seattle City Directory, University Way. On file at the Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington.

Seattle Times

1934 Columbia Lumber Co. Seattle Times, June 10, 34.

1962 Sales of Building Sites Top Realty Transactions. Seattle Times, August 5, 35.

Spokesman-Review

1928 6 Lumber Yards Sell at \$500,000. Spokesman-Review, May 23. Clipping on file at the Washington State Digital Collections.

University of Washington Facilities Services

1988 A9-5204. Exterior Elevations, 3935 University Way NE, University of Washington Facility Management Office, Design Division.

University of Washington Medicine

2012 The Division of Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine: History of the Division. Electronic document, <http://depts.washington.edu/geront/about.html>, accessed October 21, 2016.

Woo, Eugenia, and Michael Sullivan

2008 Downtown Wenatchee Historic District Nomination, National Register of Historic Places. Electronic document, <http://npgallery.nps.gov/pdfhost/docs/NRHP/Text/08001200.pdf>, accessed October 21, 2016.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name: Columbia Lumber Co Office

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
The Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic at 3935 University Way NE is a twentieth century example of Greek Revival style. This is an unusual example of a Greek Revival building constructed during the Great Depression.

The building retains all aspects of integrity sufficient to convey its significance. Although the exterior has experienced some additions and alterations, including awnings on upper story windows and bars on lower story windows, they are reversible and are not sufficiently incompatible to reduce the building's integrity.

The building was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in 2008. It continues to be eligible under Criteria A and C for its associations with important economic and commercial trends in the history of the University District and because it remains a significant and well-executed example of its type and style.

Overview:

The building at 3935 University Way NE was constructed in 1931 on land previously used by a series of lumber companies, including the Ranning Lumber Company, which moved to the site around 1902, and the Columbia Lumber Company, which took over in 1930 under president and general manager, William C. Miller.

Columbia Lumber Company was formed in 1925 by William Miller, R. A. Thompson, C. W. Miller, and J. P. McEvoy. The company first acquired Columbia Valley Lumber Company's yards in Kirkland, Lyndon, Ferndale, and Everson. In 1926, it acquired yards in Redmond and Bellevue. In 1927, the company acquired a yard in Seattle and another in Stanwood. The company continued to purchase existing yards throughout the region, acquiring six retail lumber yards in towns including Wenatchee, Cashmere, Mansfield, Dryden, and Monitor by May 1928, for a total of 14 lumber yards.

When the Columbia Lumber Company purchased the yard at University Way NE, the company renovated existing buildings and constructed an impressive new office at 3935 University Way NE to highlight their products. In the 1930s, the University Way NE outlet was advertised as the purveyors of various wood products including shingles, fir flooring, fence posts, and shiplap (DAHP 1998; Seattle Times 1934).

Today, the building serves as the Behavior Research and Therapy Clinic and remains much as it was constructed. Few alterations have taken place, except those needed to reconfigure interior office spaces and correct maintenance issues. The building was reroofed, and the electrical system was upgraded in the 1960s. The Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics is a research facility under the University's Psychology Department.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columbia Lumber Co. Office

Property ID: 44606

Physical description:

The building at 3935 University Way NE was constructed in 1931 for the Columbia Lumber Company. It sits mid-block, facing east, and is flanked by a small, paved parking lot and the Purchasing and Accounting Building on the south, an alley on the west, and additional buildings on the north.

The one-story building is rectangular and sits atop a partial daylight basement on the sloping south side. The building sits on a concrete foundation, is wood-framed with beveled siding of horizontal wood boards, and was constructed with a flat tar and gravel roof with parapet (King County Assessor 1937; 1972). The building's simple rectangular massing is highly ornamented on the primary, east-facing facade, which features a full Greek temple front with a projecting pediment supported by four fluted Doric columns and a cornice with Classical frieze wrapping the facade's corners. Behind the entablature, the building's main mass includes a simple, projecting wood cornice and parapet. Concrete stairs approach the central recessed entry, which consists of a wood door with 12 divided lights flanked by sidelights and topped by a semi-circular transom window within a wide, paneled arch with intricate wood trim. Above the entry, the projecting pediment includes a central round window with wood trim. The entry is flanked by two windows. These windows are double-hung, wood-framed, with eight divided lights per sash. Windows are also flanked by vertical sidelights and topped by semi-circular windows in ornamental arches.

The secondary southern elevation is plainer, featuring a basement-level entry near the south east corner flanked by a number of shallow, one-over-one, wood sash windows with no added ornament. Metal bars have been installed on basement level windows, presumably to deter break-ins. On this elevation, the primary floor includes double-hung, wood-sash, one-over-one windows appearing individually or in groups of two or three. These are topped by fabric awnings. The west elevation includes an exterior entrance to the first floor and a concrete porch with metal railing facing the alley, as well as barred windows under fabric sashes.

Bibliography:

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics. 2016. Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics. Electronic document, <https://blogs.uw.edu/brtc/> (accessed October 21, 2016).

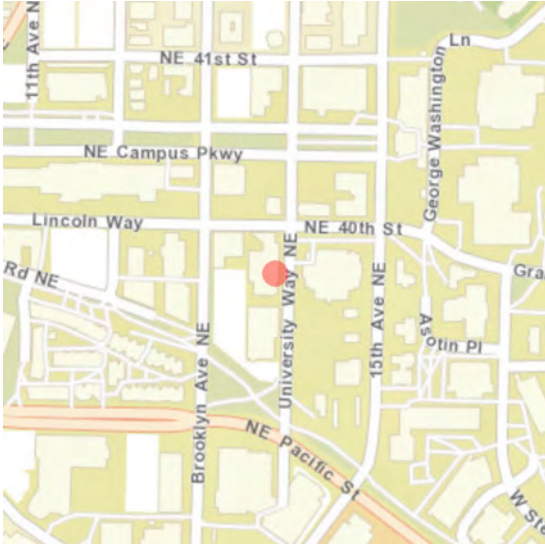
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). 1998. Historic Property Inventory Form and Determination of Eligibility (added 2008) for 3935 University Way NE. Electronic document, <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/dahp/wisaardp3/api/api/resultgroup/216053/doc/1476210904537> (accessed October 11, 2016).

King County Assessor. 1937-1972. Property Record Cards, PS317-1-0-200, Vol. 1337.6. Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue, Washington.

Seattle Times. 1934. Columbia Lumber Co. Seattle Times, June 10, 1934. 1962 Sales of Building Sites Top Realty Transactions. Seattle Times, August 5, 1935.

University of Washington Facilities Services. 1988. A9-5204. Exterior Elevations, 3935 University Way NE, University of Washington. Facility Management Office, Design Division.

Location



Address: 3939 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1941	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/31/2016	Not Determined	

Photos



IMG_1393.JPG



DSC07977.JPG



DSC07982.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

Inventory Details - 10/31/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Stress and Development Lab
Date recorded: 10/31/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 37W3

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Plan	Square

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: As with other buildings on the 3900 block of University Way NE, the building at 3939 University Way NE predates the UW's 1960s expansion west of 15th Ave. NE. and is a remnant of a former mixed-use block of commercial and industrial buildings.

In 1912, University Plumbing and Heating Co. constructed a wood-framed, single-story building at this location. The building would later be used by Macri, Mullan and Strand, a company that claimed in the Seattle Times to have partnered with W. C. Tait to build enough defense worker housing by 1942 to hold a city population of 10,000 (Seattle Times 1942). In 1946, the original building was demolished and the existing building was constructed for the firm Strand and Sons, General Contractors. Assessor's records note that the building was designed for equipment and inventory control (King County Assessor 1937-1972).

Strand & Sons was founded around 1930 and is known for having constructed numerous significant buildings on the university campus, including Johnson Hall, designed by John Graham and constructed in 1930; the Administration Building, now known as Gerberding Hall, constructed in 1949 from plans prepared by Victor N. Jones and John T. Jacobsen; an addition to the South Stand at Husky Stadium completed in 1950 and designed by Stoddard and Associates; the Music building, designed by Whitehouse & Price and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

completed in 1950; and David Thompson Hall, designed by Heath, Gove and Bell and completed in 1951 (Johnson Partnership 2010). According to an obituary of founder Arvid Strand, "other projects included the Green Lake Aquatheater, the Boeing Engineering Building, the Northern Life Building and various elementary and junior high schools (Seattle Times 1959a, 2010; PCAD 2016). By 1954, the firm had changed its name to Strand Incorporated (Johnson Partnership 2010).

By 1959, the building at 3939 University Way NE was in the hands of the Electro Development Corporation, a company founded in 1957 to manufacture airborne instrumentation and power-conversion equipment (Seattle Times 1959b). The company held the building for only a short time, as the UW acquired the building in 1962 (King County Assessor 1937–1972). Seattle City Directories from the 1960s list the building as UW Social Work Annex No. 1.

The UW's School of Social Work had its roots in the UW's Department of Sociology, which began offering a social work program in 1919. In 1934, the UW officially established the Department of Social Work. The program grew in popularity, and by 1958, the UW established the School of Social Work as "an independent professional school with administrative ties to the overall Graduate School" (UW School of Social Work 1977). Offering first undergraduate and Master's degrees, the school accepted its first doctoral students in 1975. According to the department bulletin of 1977, the field of social welfare and the occupation of social work were expanding at this time due to a number of societal factors, including:

"...a dramatic upsurge in our time of societal discord individual discontent. Students are particularly sensitive to such social problems as the persistence of poverty; racial and sexual discrimination and social equality; the indifference and inaccessibility of large social organizations (including, occasionally, social welfare organizations); the aims of child rearing, child protection, and out-of-home child care; the spread of crime and delinquency, the loneliness of the aged" [UW School of Social Work 1977].

While the School of Social Work was generally housed in Eagleson Hall, north of the building at 3939 University Way NE, it made use of this building and other annexed buildings on campus during this period of growth. During its tenure, the School of Social Work did not appear to make many alterations to the buildings, as plans from the 1960s show only that the university added a central receptionist station, painted surfaces, and added a handrail to a ramp that accessed a classroom on the west end of the building (UW Facilities Services 1961). It then added an additional secretary's office near the primary entry door in 1963 (UW Facilities Services 1963). In the late 1960s, the School of Social Work was not the only tenant, as the large west portion of the building had been devoted to use as part of the Drama Department's neighboring scene shop (located at 3941 University Way NE since 1969) (UW Facilities Services 1969). The 40 by 31 foot former classroom in the building's northwest corner has since been reconfigured.

UW documents show that the building also housed additional uses. In 1978, the address 3939 University Way NE is used for the Federal Property Program Manager, an office that assisted in the reuse of excess government property by National Science Foundation grantees (UW 1978). Historic campus maps of this era generally do not provide a name for this building but refer to it only by its address.

In 2013, the building became home to the Stress and Development Lab run by a new faculty member from Boston in the UW's Child Clinical Psychology program. Sharing the building with the drama department, the lab seeks to investigate how childhood stress



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

affects a child's development and to develop strategies for improving outcomes (SDL 2016). Today, the building is identified on campus maps as part of the Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics.

Architectural Significance

The building at 3939 University Way NE is a single story, square building, employing relatively flat planes absent of excessive ornament. Compared to its neighbor to the south, 3935 University Way NE, the building is distinctly of a different era, one that valued geometric shapes, simplicity in massing, and newer materials, like concrete, aluminum, and plate glass.

Modernism was developed in Europe in the early decades of the twentieth century, and made popular by such architects as Le Corbusier, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Gropius, and other practitioners of the International Style. Modernism only became the dominant architectural style in the U.S. after World War II, when architects aspired to create new forms that were economical, rational, and defined by straight lines and flat planes, an idea that would blossom into a number of variations including New Formalism, Brutalism, and others (Hopkins 2014:148; Whiffen 1999:251–255).

As with the Purchasing and Accounting Building detailed above, the building at 3939 University Way NE was constructed as a utilitarian warehouse/office building with large window systems on a relatively unadorned façade. This simple, economical, and rational design was appropriate to the building's use but does not identify this building as a distinct or exceptional example of modern design. The building does not experiment with non-traditional forms or materials, or follow the ideals of the International style or other subgroups. The building's architect is unknown, but the building does not appear to be the work of a master or possess high artistic value.

HRA recommends that the building is not a significant example of its type or style.

Integrity

The building retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains mid-block among buildings of a similar size and massing. The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the exterior of the building remains intact except for the addition of a reflective coating on east-facing windows. The building retains integrity of feeling but not of association, as the building has changed uses.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

The building is associated with at least one significant company in the history of the UW and Seattle. Strand & Sons, founded by Arvid Strand in roughly 1930, is responsible for constructing some of the key buildings on the UW campus, and for constructing additional significant buildings and structures in the city of Seattle. The firm was housed in 3939 University Way NE from 1946 through the 1950s, a period in which the firm completed some of its most important buildings on the UW campus. The firm and its principals left an enduring legacy on campus.

For the building to be significant for its associations with Strand & Sons, it would have to somehow represent, embody, or be closely associated with the best work the firm produced. HRA recommends that the buildings the firm constructed are more closely associated with the firm's craft than its business offices. Therefore, HRA would recommend that while the building had a historical association with an important company, this building is not as significant for its association with Strand & Sons as, for



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Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

instance, Gerberding Hall or the Music Building would be, as both these buildings preserve evidence of the firm's technical and artistic skill. Furthermore, the building no longer retains integrity of association, as it was held by Strand and Sons for a short period in the mid-century and has since been a UW building reconfigured to suit university needs. Therefore, HRA recommends that the building is not eligible for listing in local, state, or national registers based on its association with Strand and Sons.

The building was also associated, at least briefly, with the UW School of Social Work and more recently with the UW Psychology Department. The building also retains an association with the Drama Department. However, as an annex to the university's department buildings, HRA recommends that the building at 3939 University Way NE is not significant for these associations.

Associations with Historic Persons

The building at 3939 University Way NE is not known to be associated with specific people important in the history of the campus, city, state, or nation. While particularly talented craftspeople, staff, or students may have used the building as an office, archival research revealed no documented evidence that the building was somehow closely associated with the primary work of any one person.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Stress and Development Lab is not significant under Criterion A because it has no significant historic associations. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends the Stress and Development Lab is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends Stress and Development Lab is not significant under Criterion C, as the building is not a distinct or exceptional example of modern design and does not appear to be the work of a master or well-known architect. While the building is identifiable as a post-World War II modern building, it does not possess the high artistic qualities that would distinguish it from others of its type. Furthermore, the Stress and Development Lab was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the Stress and Development Lab is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

Physical description:

This building is rectangular, a single story tall, and flanked by two commercial buildings (3935 University Way NE to the south and 3941 University Way NE to the north). The building at 3939 University Way NE shares its north wall with 3941 University Way NE. Both buildings include primary façades that face east with an alley along the western elevation.

This building was constructed in 1946. It was constructed of concrete block on a concrete foundation and faced with dark red Roman brick. It was constructed with a flat “tar and gravel” roof (King County Assessor 1937–1972).

The building’s primary façade includes an off-center entry door topped by a transom window and paired with a large, 12-light aluminum-framed sidelight to the south. Both the transom above the door and the upper south light appear to be operable while other lights appear to be fixed. This glass and aluminum entry is flanked on the north and south by large nine-light, metal framed windows. Windows are trimmed with projecting brick sills and soldier bricks lintels. The building’s cornice is also made up of a course of soldier bricks. No fenestration is visible on secondary elevations. The building’s west elevation includes an overhead garage door and a single metal swinging door.

Interior

The building includes some offices with modern materials including carpeting, and two skylights in the east half of the building, but the majority of the west half of the building is dedicated to what appears to be a loading bay or storage space for the neighboring drama scene shop. This room is cavernous and utilitarian with unfinished concrete block walls, fluorescent lights, and exposed systems along the ceiling. The building was constructed with a balcony that is accessible from a wood stair along the building’s north wall.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

Bibliography:

Johnson Partnership

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King County Assessor

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Seattle Times

1942 These Federal Housing Projects Represent a City of Over 10,000. Seattle Times, December 7, ad.

1959a Rites Set for Arvid Strand, Contractor. Seattle Times, June 2, 36.

1959b Tool & Die Maker. Seattle Times, January 15, ad.

2010 Ray W. Strand. Seattle Times, November 18.

University of Washington Facilities Services

1961 A3-958. 3939 University Way, Social Work Annex 1, Receptionist enclosure.

1963 A3-1130. 3939 University Way, Social Work Annex 1, Secretarial Office.

1969 A9-1300. Architectural & Mechanical Alterations for Drama Department Scene Shop, 3939 University Way.

University of Washington School of Social Work

1977 University of Washington School of Social Work Bulletin 1977/79. Held by the Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Stand & Sons Office

Property ID: 708122

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: 3939 University Way NE

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
This very simple building appears to have been minimally altered, but it lacks character-defining features and distinction that would warrant its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

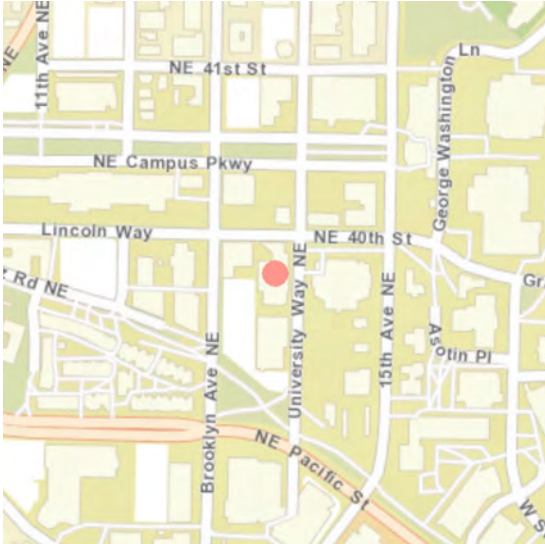
As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, the building is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. It is not closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. The building is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Finally, it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, and is not significant under Criterion D.

Overview:
The building at 3939 University Way NE is currently used by the Behavioral Research and Therapy Clinics department. It is adjacent to, but smaller than 3941 University Way NE, and both buildings have shared uses and departments over time. The building at 3939 has been used as a drama scene shop room and social work secretarial office.

Physical description: This simple, single story building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with red brick in a running bond, and has an unadorned flat roof with parapet and galvanized iron coping. The side facades are obscured by adjacent buildings. The front (west) facade has two square nine-light metal sash windows with simple sills and brick soldier course. The windows flank a metal door below and awning and 12-light metal sash vehicle opening. The soldier course motif is continued above the door and vehicle opening and at the roofline. The rear facade is unadorned and includes a single loading dock. A capped brick chimney is evident on the north facade.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Location



Address: 3941 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1941	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1962	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Commerce



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Howard A. Cook
Architect	John Graham

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/28/2016	Not Determined	

Photos



IMG_1391.JPG



View of west entry.jpg



Front East Facade.jpg



Window Detail.jpg



DSC07981.JPG



DSC07975.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123



DSC08006.JPG



DSC07675.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

Inventory Details - 10/28/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Drama Scene Shop
Date recorded: 10/28/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 37W4

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Like other buildings on the 3900 block of University Way NE, this building was constructed for a private company, University Plumbing and Heating Company, which had previously been located next door at 3939 University Way NE in a wood-framed building. The company built the one-part commercial block at 3941 University Way NE in 1942 as an office building, with an open shop in the back that included room to receive large deliveries.

While the front was configured for offices, with restrooms in the center of the space, the back room was constructed as an open shop with storage bins lining the north wall, a small balcony near the east end of the shop, and two enclosed rooms labeled “clerk” and “specialties” in the building’s northwest corner. The interior walls were constructed with lath and plaster, and the west wall was built with two 15-foot rolling doors on tracks with rollers at the top and bottom (Cook 1941).

University Plumbing & Heating Company has had a number of names in its long history, according to an online company history. Founded first as the University Plumbing Company by owner and operator G. W. Tibbets, the company operated out of the wood-framed building at 3939 University Way NE. In 1920, the company was purchased by Frank O. Granston, which claimed \$141,000 worth of work in its first full year (and presumably renamed the company University Plumbing & Heating). After the company constructed its new office block in 1942, it was engaged in some high-profile projects,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

winning the bid to construct the mechanical systems for a new \$410,000 steam plant for King Street Station in 1948 (Seattle Times 1948), and appearing as a contractor in ads for updated Bon Marche (1950), Frederick & Nelson (1950), and Sears (1951) stores. According to an obituary published in the Seattle Times, Granston retired in 1952 (Seattle Times 1958). In 1956, the company incorporated as University Mechanical Contractors, going on to install mechanical systems in such iconic structures as Seattle's 1961 Space Needle. The company is currently located in Mukilteo (University Mechanical Contractors 2016).

According to Assessor's records, the UW acquired the building at 3941 University Way NE between 1964 and 1966 (King County Assessor 1937–1972). At that time, the building was remodeled for the Office of Student Residences, which upgraded the building's electrical and cooling systems, reconfigured some office spaces by enlarging a work room north of the primary entry and adding a storage room to the scene shop area, but otherwise appeared to make few changes to the building (UW Facilities Services 1968).

In 1970, the building was remodeled for the Drama Department, which has been using the building as a scene shop ever since. A small amount of reconfiguration took place—walls were removed to create a larger studio near the building's primary entrance, bathrooms were removed from the shop and added to the building's south wall, a window was enclosed on the building's west wall, and the balcony was expanded slightly and opened up with the removal of partition walls (UW 1970).

The UW Drama Department has a long and illustrious history, having served under the leadership of Glen Hughes, a popular star in Seattle's arts scene since the 1920s. Hughes, who joined the UW in 1919 when the theater department was a young fledgling under the UW English Department, grew the Division of Drama, created in 1930, into the School of Drama in 1940, regularly launching new productions every six weeks. The School offered performances six nights a week for a total of more than 11,000 performances of roughly 600 plays under Hughes's tenure. As noted by historian Cassandra Tate, opening nights were gala affairs that both delighted and educated Seattle audiences, developing generations of enthusiastic theater-goers. In his productive years, Hughes not only mounted plays and trained students, but designed or oversaw the construction of two theaters for the UW: the Showboat Theater (1938), a 220-seat theater housed in a faux paddle wheeler (demolished), and the Penthouse Theater (1940), specifically designed to offer theater-in-the-round, an innovative arena-style seating arrangement that brings the audience into intimate relationship with the stage and the players. Hughes is believed to be one of the earliest to popularize the form of theater-in-the-round (Tate 2002). In the 1940s, the program diversified, attracting faculty like Professor Agnes Haaga, who pioneered a new children's drama program at the University, and puppeteer Aurora Valentinetti. In 1949, the UW acquired the Playhouse Theatre, which has since been renamed the Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse for former UW faculty who launched it as a private theater in 1930 (Kwiram 1997).

Hughes resigned as Director of the School of Drama in 1961, shortly before the university expanded to the west and acquired the building at 3941 University Way NE. He was followed at the UW by such influential dramatists as Gregory Falls, who went on to found, in 1965, A Contemporary Theater (ACT) in downtown Seattle (Tate 2002).

The scene shop, which was renovated for the drama department in 1970, has likely played a key role in training students in various elements of stagecraft, providing flexible,



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Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

utilitarian space for carpentry, metal work, paint, electric, and prop shop activities. The School of Drama's home, however, is located in Hutchinson Hall, making the scene shop a secondary site for the department. Storage for set pieces is located elsewhere, including the UW's warehouses at the SoDo Center, University Village, and the Northlake Building (UW School of Drama 2016a).

Today, the UW School of Drama continues to be a respected institution and one that has fostered and continues to foster practitioners in all areas of theater craft, including stage, costume, history, and criticism. The UW is responsible for educating many of Seattle's most successful theater practitioners and fostering some of its most successful and innovative theater companies, including today's Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC), one of the country's first ethnic theater companies (UW School of Drama 2016b).

Architectural Significance

The building, like its neighbor to the south, is a modest example of the kind of utilitarian modern architecture that characterized commercial construction in the mid-twentieth century. It displays the smooth planes, boxy shape, and low profile of modern commercial blocks, while using only a small number of ornamental details, including a multi-colored brick veneer and glass block around the entry, to give the building an approachable façade. While the building is a recognizable example of modern architecture, it was designed to be a clean, unassuming example of its type, and is similar to many other commercial blocks from the same period.

Architect Howard A. Cook does not appear in biographies of significant Seattle architects, including those prepared by DAHP, Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western WA (docomomo-wewa), or architect and architectural historians like Norman J. Johnston and Jeffrey Karl Ochsner. Based on the small amount of detail regarding Cook and his work, along with the modest and utilitarian nature of the building, 3941 University Way NE is not believed to be the work of a master. It is not a distinctive example of its type or style and does not possess high artistic values. HRA recommends that it is not an exceptional example of its type or style.

Integrity

The building appears to feature good integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship, as well as feeling and association, as it remains among a block of other buildings of similar era, massing, and size. Alterations have been minimal and have primarily been limited to the reconfiguration and updating of materials in interior spaces.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

This building was constructed relatively late in the historic-period and is not associated with the early years of the University District's development, the original lumber yards, or the original commercial activity of the area. Beginning in 1942, the building served as a commercial block and the home of the University Plumbing and Heating Company (aka University Mechanical Contractors), a company that contributed mechanical systems to some significant historic-period buildings and structures in Seattle, including the Space Needle, while located in the existing building. Although the company contributed, as one of many contractors, to the building of iconic architectural buildings and structures, the site of the company's business offices is not believed to be significant as a lasting legacy to their craft and skill. A much more fitting legacy is the Space Needle itself.

The 1962 Seattle World's Fair was a significant historic event, and architectural resources



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

like the Space Needle are significant for their associations with the event. However, the World's Fair and the Space Needle were the result of many contributing contractors. The office buildings and shops loosely associated with the resulting event and are not distinct enough to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The University Way NE building may have been the site of important planning and engineering work, but the resource that best represents the work of a company like University Plumbing & Heating, as well as the other contractors and professionals who collaborated on the project, remains the Space Needle itself. The offices and shop at 3941 University Way NE, therefore, does not maintain significant enough associations with important events like the 1962 world's fair to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP based on those associations.

As an auxiliary building for the School of Drama, the scene shop may have been the site of creative endeavors like the creation of set pieces, props, or other stage dressing that contributed to UW performances. However, this loose association also fails to distinguish the building as significant for its association with important events in our shared cultural, political, or economic heritage.

Associations with Historic Persons

No specific historic persons are known to have documented associations with the building at 3941 University Way NE either while it was used by University Plumbing and Heating Co. or its associated companies. Although the company's engineers or designers may have played key roles in the design or construction teams for key projects, they were likely members of large teams that collaborated on these projects and not individually significant as historic persons.

Similarly, while the building may have hosted or served as offices for important School of Drama staff or students, the building is not known to be closely associated with the key works of specific people important to the history of the campus, city, state, or nation.

HRA recommends that the building is not significant for its association with historically significant individuals.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Drama Scene Shop is not significant to the NRHP under Criterion A. While it has hosted the offices of productive local companies and the scene shop for the School of Drama, it is not significant for these associations. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends the Drama Scene Shop is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends the Drama Scene Shop is not eligible under Criterion C as it is not a significant example of its type or style. While the building is a relatively intact example of modern commercial architecture, it resembles many others that can be found throughout the Pacific Northwest, employs a common plan and massing, common, easily accessible materials, and does not possess the creative elements that defined innovative modern architecture. Furthermore, the Drama Scene Shop was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the Drama Scene Shop is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

Physical description:

The building is rectangular, a single story tall, and flanked on the south by 3939 University Way NE, with which it shares a wall, and on the north by 3947 University Way NE. The building faces east with an alley to the west. The building was constructed on a concrete foundation, is of frame construction, and is clad in multi-colored brick veneer laid in stretcher courses. According to the King County Assessor, it was constructed with a tar and gravel roof (King County Assessor 1937–1972).

The building's primary façade includes an off-center entry with a single swinging door flanked on the north and south by sidelights of glass block. The southern sidelight is made up of six blocks; the larger northern light is made up of 18 glass blocks. The entry is topped by a lintel of soldier bricks. Windows are industrial, nine-light, metal-framed fixed windows with a single hopper window in the bottom center square. Windows include projecting brick sills and soldier brick lintels.

Secondary north and south elevations are not visible. The building's west elevation includes a single overhead garage door on the alley and a single swinging door.

The building's interior includes offices, a design computer lab, and properties storage at the east end with rooms finished in contemporary materials, including linoleum flooring, dropped ceilings, fluorescent lighting, and some ceramic fixtures that appear to be original, including drinking fountains. The scene shop itself, at the west end of the building, is an open space with exposed systems at the ceiling, built-in wood and metal shelving, and storage. A balcony rings the scene shop's east end and is accessible by a wood stair.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

Bibliography:

Cook, Howard A.

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University of Washington Physical Plant Department

1970 First Floor-Mechanical, Remodel for Drama Scene Shop. Held by the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle.

University of Washington School of Drama

2016a Scene Shop. Electronic document, <https://drama.washington.edu/facilities/sceneshop>, accessed October 14, 2016.

2016b History. Electronic document, <https://drama.washington.edu/history>, accessed October 13, 2016.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University Plumbing & Heating

Property ID: 708123

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: 3941 University Way NE

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
As described in the architectural description of this report, this utilitarian building has been altered with the removal of a character-defining gabled parapet. Removal of this feature has compromised this building's integrity of design and materials. Further, the building is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. It is not closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, it is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. As a relatively indistinct building designed by John Graham, the building is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Finally, it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, and is not significant under Criterion D.

Overview:

Designed by architect John Graham, the building at 3941 University Way NE is currently used as the Drama Scene Building. It was originally the University of Washington plumbing and heating company. It is adjacent to, but almost twice as wide as 3939 University Way NE, and both buildings have shared uses and departments over time. The building at 3941 has also been used as a student resources building.

Physical description: This simple, single story building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with red, orange, and buff glazed brick veneer in a running bond, and has an unadorned flat roof with parapet and galvanized iron coping. The side facades are obscured by adjacent buildings. The front (west) facade has four square nine-light steel sash windows, each with one opening light, with simple sills and brick soldier course. An asymmetrically placed wood door is flanked by a single column of six glass blocks to the left (south) and three columns to the right (north). The entry was originally sheltered by a projecting, slightly gabled galvanized iron deck parapet, but it has been removed. The brick soldier course motif is continued above the door and vehicle opening and at the roofline. The rear facade is unadorned and includes a single loading dock. A concrete capped brick chimney is appended to the north facade.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Location



Address: E Stevens Way, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1917	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Research Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Industry/Manufacturing

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

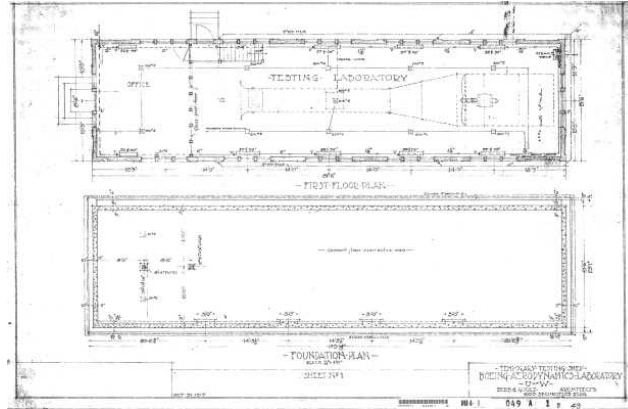
Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

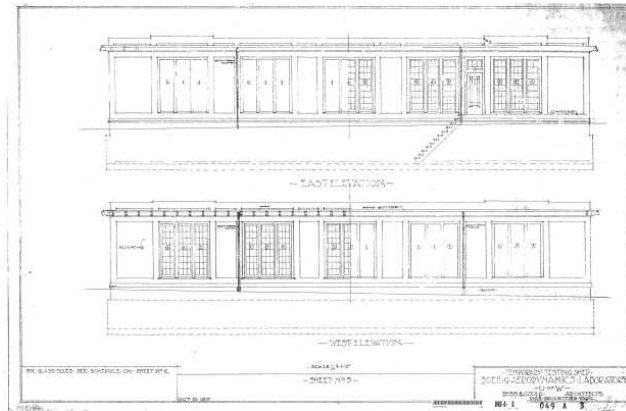
Photos



Aero Astro Dept website.jpg



FSR, first floor & foundation.jpg



FSR, E & W elevations.jpg



Aerodynamics Laboratory_1185_3.jpg



Aerodynamics Laboratory_1185_2.JPG



Aerodynamics Laboratory_1185_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Aerodynamics Lab (49) (small wind tunnel)

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name: Temporary Testing Shed - Boeing Aerodynamic Laboratory
Date recorded: 5/15/2017
Field Recorder: Susan Boyle
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Pavilion
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Wood
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, this building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets eligibility Criterion A because of its strong association with economic heritage of the northwest, and the ties between the University and the early aeronautical industry, specifically with the Boeing Company. The Aeronautical Laboratory also meets Criterion C eligibility requirements as a small scale, wood-clad utilitarian building designed by well known campus architects Bebb & Gould. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

This small building was constructed in 1917 as a “Temporary Testing Shed – Boeing Aerodynamic Laboratory – UW,” according to the original drawings by Bebb & Gould Architects. It was built at a cost of \$5,829 with funds donated by the Boeing Airplane Company. In this effort William Boeing collaborated with University Professor Frederick K. Kirsten, who, with assistance from an engineering student, was responsible for the design of the original wind tunnel.

This building housed the first wind tunnel built in the Northwest, and it was originally only one of three such testing facilities in the country (Johnston, 2001, p. 60). For several decades it was used to test models of various Boeing company aircraft. While it is still operational and used for academic projects, its functions were replaced by the larger wind tunnel built in 1937, located in the nearby Kirsten Wind Tunnel building.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Physical description:

The building is situated to the west of E Stevens Way NE with a deep grassy front setback. Several mature conifer and deciduous trees provide a contrast of scale to the small structure. Current access is provided by a steps leading to a small landing on the east facade and also by a door on the west facade.

The 23' by 81.5', 1,612 square foot, flat roof building appears to be a single story structure, but its construction involved excavation that set the main floor level an estimated 8' below grade. The construction consists of 9"-wide concrete foundation walls, with four pilasters along the west wall, topped by wood framing. The open volume is approximately 20' in height. The approximate 55'-long and 4 to 10'-wide wind tunnel is installed at the lower floor level. The flat roof features slightly raised parapet sections near the ends and a projecting wood cornice, supported by outriggers, and fitted with a gutter.

Exterior facades are made up by tall, evenly spaced divided-light wood framed windows assembled in groups of three and set into five openings within 14'-wide bays on the east and west facades where they are separated by panels of wood siding. The 12'-9"-wide end bays of the east and west facades contained three solid wood panels. The south facade features three wood-clad panels, along with a three-part assembly of divided light wood transom windows, while the north facade contains the original transoms over a glazed wood door and multi-lite windows as relights in the center and wood clad panels to each side. The original doors were also glazed, and these have been replaced with flush wood doors while the original multi-lite transom window remains. Cladding consists of painted wood siding, placed horizontally in panels overlaid with corner trim, cap and base trim. A slightly projecting wood water table trim is also provided above the exposed concrete foundation.

The building's interior originally contained a full-width mezzanine set at grade level at the north end of the structure, which was accessible by a main entry at the center of the north facade. A glazed door also linked to the interior landing at an entry on the east facade and from there to a single stair run to the lower floor. The mezzanine's south wall consisted of a glass partition to allow views of the testing laboratory below. The mezzanine has been removed, and the north door permanently closed. While the east entry and landing were retained, the stair run was reversed. Later, another entry was created near the south end of the west facade, and some of the original cladding was revised. In addition some of the original wood framed windows have been replaced in-kind. The interior space is open and is characterized by its utilitarian qualities. It retains its original painted board cladding on the walls and ceiling and concrete floor slab, along with more recent ceiling-mounted fluorescent light fixtures.

INTEGRITY

Despite a few changes to the cladding and windows and removal of the original mezzanine, the Aerodynamics Laboratory is largely intact, and the original wind tunnel has been retained and is operational. The building retains a high level of integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerodynamics Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 42587

Bibliography:

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Peterson, David R., "Permanence and Transience – Determining the value of temporary, non-iconic buildings on the University of Washington campus," unpublished Masters Thesis. Seattle: University of Washington, 1996, pp. 23-24, 124-125.

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Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, WISAARD, Historic Property Inventory Forms, Property ID 42587, ca. 2000 and 3.28.1979.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

Location



Address: Benton Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category

Architecture

Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Phillip Lee Jacobsen, Young, Richardson and Carleton



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

Photos



Aerospce & Eng Research_1131_1.JPG



Aerospce & Eng Research_1131_4.JPG



Aerospce & Eng Research_1131_3.JPG



Aerospce & Eng Research_1131_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, this building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It appears to meet eligibility Criterion A because of its strong association with economic heritage of northwest aerospace industry and the growth of the University's engineering programs in the post-war era. The Brutalist style building dates from the late 1960s, and it is a well executed and award-winning design by architect Phillip Jacobsen of the multi-disciplinary Seattle firm of Young, Richardson and Carleton (TRA). This building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Engineering studies related to aerodynamics have had a long history at the University, largely in response to local industries and the presence of the Boeing Company. Associated buildings on the campus include the Boeing Aerodynamic Laboratory (1917), Guggenheim Hall (1930) and the Kristen Wind Tunnel (1936-1937). (These three buildings are located in close proximity to the ARE Building.)

When the University founded the Department of Aeronautics in 1929, it was one of the first in the nation, and one of seven university programs established with assistance from the Guggenheim Fund for the Advancement of Aeronautics. Despite losses in funding and reduction in staff and student enrollment during the Depression, engineering remained a popular field. Enrollment in the programs within the Engineering College grew during the 1930s, and during World War II accelerated courses were offered to



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

assist the war effort. While student enrollment dropped to low numbers during the war, it rose considerably with passage of the G.I. Bill, which funded tuition for returning servicemen.

The aerospace program grew in the post-war era with support from local industries and national grants, and astronautics was added to the department in 1961. Its impact on the regional economy and recent NASA grants to ten recent graduates was lauded in a local newspaper article: "Much of the research is directly to the regional economy ... The value to this area of maximum University of Washington participation in aerospace research should be obvious ... Aerospace research in progress on the campus includes studies in re-entry dynamics, wave propagation in solids, solid-propellant engines and stability characteristics of vertical-take-off aircraft." The same editorial cited the formation of a university committee of ten departments on space-science research, and the tripling of research grant and contract funds since 1954, which then exceeded \$23 million annually in addition to the department's regular budgets for research (Seattle Times, December 21, 1962).

In 1966, NSA grants of \$1.5 million helped construct the new AERB, which was dedicated in 1970. The building was designed by Seattle architect Phillip Lee Jacobsen (1928 -) of Young, Richardson and Carleton (later known as The Richardson Associates or TRA).

Jacobsen was born in Santa Monica and moved to Seattle with his family as a boy in 1941, and graduated from Washington State University with Bachelors in Architectural Engineering in 1952. He also received two Fulbright Grants for continued studies in England and Finland. Returning to the US, he worked as a draftsman and designer for Seattle architect John W. Maloney and San Francisco architect John Carl Warnecke. He joined TRA in 1955. Other projects at TRA included McCarty Hall, Hitchcock Hall, and Health Sciences Wings G, H and I, as well as the King County Aquatics Center in Federal Way and Washington State Convention Center in Seattle. His civic activities included service as the AIA Seattle Senior Council President and board member of the Pilchuck Glass Studio, AIA Seattle, and Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board. He received many honors during his career, including a Knight Order from the Government of Finland and Fellowship status in the AIA, and his work was published in over 80 design journals. Jacobsen served on the faculty of the University's Department of Architecture and Urban Planning from 1962 to 2000 (Michelson, PCAD).

Presently known as the William E. Boeing Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the school offers the only aerospace degree program in the Pacific Northwest, with an undergraduate Bachelor of Science degree, professional master's degrees in several fields and a doctorate degree. Its faculty includes 19 core members and research faculty, in addition to adjunct and affiliate faculty, and ten post-doctoral research assistants. In 2016, undergraduate enrollment numbered 226 and graduate enrollment 234; women students made up approximately 18.5% of the students. Research areas focus on controls, fluids, plasma science and structures.

The Aerospace Engineering Research Building was built for \$1,516,240 in 1969. A later \$1,742,000 addition, completed in 1990, also designed by TRA, added 10,900 square feet to the building's east side. The building's construction was funded from a grant by NASA for an aerospace and energetic research program and it was built to house a number of laboratories in an increasingly technical field of study: the Autonomous Flight Systems Lab, Computational Plasma Dynamics Lab, Computational Fluid Mechanics Lab, Helicity Injected Torus – Steady Inductive (HIT-SI) Lab, Nonlinear Dynamics and Controls Lab, and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

its facilities included a shockwave reactor (UW College of Engineering).

The AERB appears intact and well maintained, and it is expressive of its original design. It exemplifies the Brutalist style, and appears to meet Criterion C for National Register listing. Because of its historical association with the region's aerospace building, it may also be eligible as a historically significant component in a district, along with the nearby Guggenheim Hall, Kristen Wind Tunnel, and Aerodynamics Laboratory.

Physical description:

The large, four-story building is situated among a group of buildings associated with the University's aerospace programs, in close proximity to the older Kristen Wind Tunnel and historic Aerodynamics Laboratory to the east, and Guggenheim Hall to the northwest. A triangular-shaped front yard and deep plant bed extend from Benton Lane along the front of the AREB's east façade, and along its south side yard.

The brick veneer clad concrete structure features asymmetrical massing, varied roof levels and features on each façade. The footprint is generally square. Deep recesses at four locations near the corners create three seemingly separate sections set around the taller primary mass that faces west. Roof heights vary to express these sections; all are flat with the exception of those of the staircase shafts at the northeast and southeast corners, and a single story section along the middle of the primary west façade, reflected in a section at the uppermost roof, which are shed shapes fitted with greenish copper metal cladding. The same green-colored material is used as a horizontal parapet cap around all of the perimeter roof edges.

The primary entry on the west façade and secondary entry on the east both lead into a simple linear lobby space. The entries are expressed on the exterior by a vertical plane of glazing, which contrasts with the solidity of the smooth-faced red brick masonry. Fenestration is limited largely to windows on the east and south facades, and along the first floor of the west facade, while the north façade and upper walls of the west are largely opaque, expressing the building's interior laboratory functions. The windows are large, aluminum framed units, consistent in size and fitted with dark bronze-colored glass. They are set close to the wall planes on the east, while on the south and west they are deeply recessed and placed above angled brick-clad sill sections. The heads at these locations are detailed with corbelling and a soldier course. The stair shafts are treated simply as opaque towers.

The building expresses its Brutalist style through its massing and facades, where the recesses emphasize its sculptural qualities. This style, particularly when clad with brick masonry, was popular on college campuses in the 1960s and it is reflected in the design of the Modern era buildings on Central Plaza as well the AERB.

INTEGRITY

This building retains a high level of integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Aerospace and Engineering Research
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708383

Bibliography:

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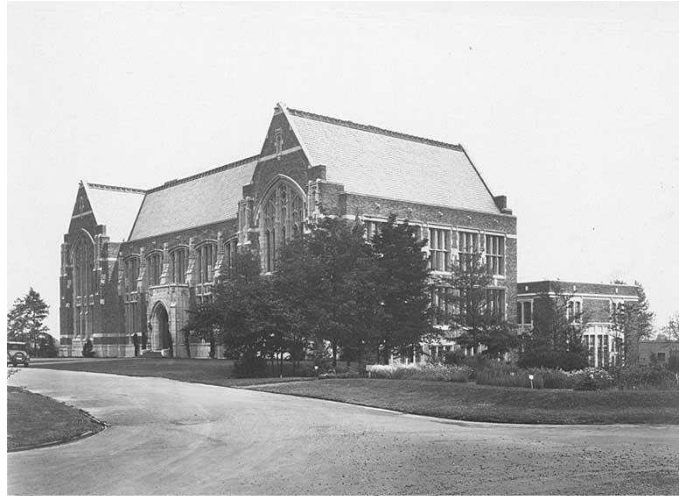


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Location



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould
Landscape Architect	Sturtevant, Butler



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
022103-21-KI, , NORTH LINK LIGHT RAIL PROJECT - U OF W	12/19/2002	Determined Eligible	, 8/27/2009
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		
2011-05-00064, , University of Washington Anderson Hall	5/27/2011	Not Determined	

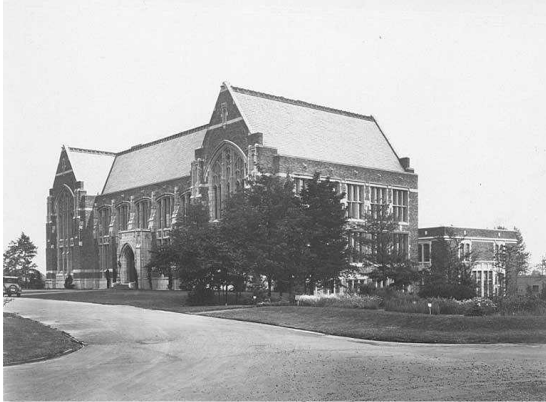


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Photos



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

Alfred_H_Anderson_Hall_College_of_Forestry_and_Forest_Products_Laboratory_UW_Seattle_ca_1928, UW28732z.jpg



Anderson_1351_4.jpg



Anderson_1351_3.jpg



Anderson_1351_2.jpg



Anderson_1351_1.jpg



Anderson Hall North Elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

Current floor plan, lower level

Photo of Anderson Hall primary north entry



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232



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

Photo of north facade of Anderson Hall with east facade

Photo of Anderson Hall north and west sides



Anderson Hall North Elevation



Anderson Hall south elevation

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

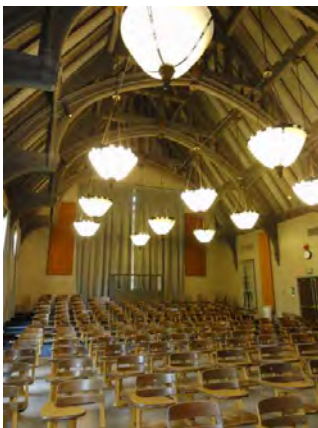
Property ID: 42585



Anderson Hall partial west elevation



Anderson Hall interior



Anderson Hall interior



EXISTING LEVEL 02 FLOOR PLAN

Current floor plan, second level



EXISTING LEVEL 01 FLOOR PLAN

Current floor plan, main level



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo: Call 700

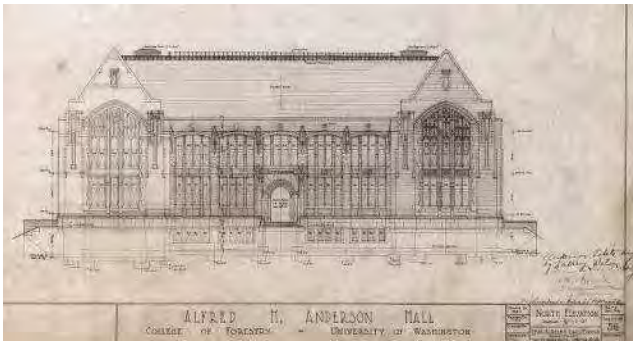
Photo of Anderson Hall interior Auditorium



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585



North elevation original drawing



UW Anderson Hall HRA-FINAL_02 27 2014.pdf



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: College of Forest Resources

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Inventory Details - 12/19/2002

Common name: College of Forest Resources

Date recorded: 12/19/2002

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 022103-21-KI - mch



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Inventory Details - 5/27/2011

Common name: Anderson Hall
Date recorded: 5/27/2011
Field Recorder: Kristen Minor
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Material	Slate
Plan	H-Shape
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Cladding	Brick
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: Anderson Hall, a four-story building on the University of Washington campus in Seattle, was constructed in 1924-25. Anderson Hall is named for Alfred H. Anderson, a lumberman whose wife, Agnes H. Anderson, gave the funds for the building to the University in honor of her late husband. The building is in the Collegiate Gothic style, and was designed by Bebb and Gould, a prolific and successful architectural design partnership whose other work on the campus includes Suzzallo Library, Raitt Hall, and 15 other buildings.

Carl F. Gould taught architecture at the University of Washington in Seattle from 1914 to 1926, and founded the Department of Architecture in 1914. He was born in 1873 in New York, received a B. Arch from Harvard University in 1898, and subsequently studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris for five years. His first visit to Seattle was in 1905, while he was working on a new city plan for San Francisco with Edward Bennett. By that time, Gould had already worked in the offices of some of the best-known architects of the day; McKim, Mead, and White in New York and D. H. Burnham in San Francisco. Gould became a permanent resident of the Seattle region in 1908 after recovering from a long illness. Gould's first role as principal in a firm was in partnership with Daniel Huntington, from 1909 to 1911. Gould opened his own firm as sole practitioner in 1908 until 1915, and finally joined with Charles H. Bebb to form Bebb and Gould, Architects, from 1915-1939.

Charles Herbert Bebb was born in the United Kingdom in 1856 and attended King's College in London. He then attended a secondary school in Switzerland and the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He studied civil engineering at the Royal School of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Mines in London until 1877 before working on the Cape Town-Kimberley Railroad in South Africa for 5 years. Bebb then immigrated to the United States in 1882. The railroad work he was seeking in Chicago did not materialize, and Bebb took a job at a terra cotta company, soon becoming its construction engineer. His work there on the leading edge of fireproofing building cladding technology then led him to a position with the prominent architectural firm of Adler and Sullivan in 1887. Bebb first came to Seattle to supervise the construction of the Seattle Opera House, but the project lost its funding in a bank failure. He eventually relocated to Seattle in 1893, forming a partnership with Louis Mendel from 1898 to 1914.

Bebb and Gould obtained the commissions to design and oversee 18 buildings on the campus of the University of Washington in Seattle from 1915 to 1938, but also managed to complete over two hundred other projects in the greater Seattle region, including the Seattle Art Museum at Volunteer Park, the Times Square Building, US Marine Hospital (later Pacific Medical Center), and the US Government Administration Building at Hiram Chittenden Locks. The partnership ended with Gould's death in January 1939.

In 1909, the University of Washington's then-undeveloped lower campus was utilized for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The Exposition grounds were designed by the Olmsted Brothers. The University was to receive 25 new buildings, plus streets and other improvements created for the Exposition, although most of the buildings were not constructed to be permanent. The improvements to the grounds did provide a framework for development as well as more enduring physical infrastructure and landscaping. The strongest feature of the Exposition plan was Rainier Vista, the culmination of a series of axes of views of the surrounding natural landscape. Yet the Olmsted Brothers' post-Exposition plan could not satisfactorily resolve the existing upper campus plan with the newly developed, axial lower campus. Carl Gould stepped in with a plan reflective of the City Beautiful movement sweeping the nation, with a series of Beaux-Arts open spaces, vistas, and a strong sense of cohesion in the architecture and landscaping of the campus. The 1915 plan is known as the Regents' Plan, and prescribed not only the layout and series of spaces, but also the style of architecture to be used on the campus: Collegiate Gothic.

On November 30, 1923, Agnes H. Anderson presented the University with a gift of \$250,000.00 as a memorial to her late husband, to be used for a new forestry building. A new building was a fitting tribute, Mrs. Anderson noted, because of Mr. Anderson's deep interest in the University. Alfred Anderson's fortune had been made in the timber industry prior to his death in 1914, and the use of the new building not only honored his profession, but also reflected the importance of the field of study for the University and for the Pacific Northwest in general.

Alfred H. Anderson Hall is architecturally significant as an important work of Bebb and Gould, and the building is also significant as a property associated with the development of the higher education system in Washington.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Physical description:

Anderson Hall was sited according to Carl F. Gould's 1915 Beaux-Arts style campus plan, known as the Regents' Plan. The building faces north towards Stevens Way, and the major axis of Rainier Way extends past the building on its east side. An irregularly-shaped open courtyard is on the south side of Anderson Hall, with Winkenwerder Forest Lab to the east of the courtyard and Bloedel Hall on its west; the group of three buildings makes up the School of Forest Resources' on-campus facilities. These two southern buildings replaced a 1921 Bebb and Gould structure, the Forest Products Laboratory building. When Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory (1963) and Bloedel Hall (1971) were constructed to the south of Anderson Hall, the resulting courtyard between the three buildings was designed by Richard Haag, a retired UW landscape faculty member. It was later modified by William Talley, a landscape designer. The remaining areas surrounding the building were originally designed by Butler Sturtevant in 1930-32.

Anderson Hall is four stories in height and in footprint is approximately 70' by 160'. It has a gross area of 35,923 square feet, including a mechanical attic. The gabled roof is steeply pitched, with two symmetrical wings on either side of a primary bar, forming an "l"-shaped plan. The central and primary entry is on the north facade, which includes a projecting entry "porch;" secondary entries are also located at east and west sides of the building and at the south side of the building. The ground slopes down approximately 11 feet from north to south, with the main floor of the building several feet above grade at the north side. The southern entries access the lower level of the building.

The elevations of Alfred H. Anderson Hall are symmetrical around the vertical centerline, with tall pointed gables with pointed-arch windows on either end. The windows use stone tracery, with buttressed pilasters creating a series of strong and richly decorated vertical elements. T. William Booth and William H. Wilson note that Gould's "stone entrance details are the most elaborate on the campus except for those of the library." Anderson Hall is constructed of a load-bearing concrete frame with masonry infill and brick and cast stone facing at exterior walls. The roof is a side-gabled form, with cross-gables on either end, and has slate shingles. Operable windows are steel-sash; fixed windows within the stone tracery have leaded lights.

The layout of the building at the interior is generally a central corridor with classrooms and offices along the exterior. Two generously-proportioned stairwells are located at the southern side of the central corridor, at either end of the main bar. The eastern wing of the lower level plan was originally one large laboratory room, but is now divided. At the second level of the building are the major interior spaces of the Auditorium and the Student Reading Room, located at the two wings of the building. Both of these are double-height, with gothic timber vaulting.

No major renovations of Anderson Hall have taken place in the 86 years since its construction, though some interior work was done to the building in 1968. As part of the work, a mechanical "attic" was added. A covered passageway (to the demolished Forest Products Laboratory building) and south central entry were removed some time prior to 1968.

The building retains excellent physical integrity on its exterior, and good integrity on the interior.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Bibliography:

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- "Anderson Estate Set at \$2,123,806," November 18, 1914, 9.
- "Gets Quarter Million; University to Have New Memorial Building," December 1, 1923, 11.
- "\$670,000 for New Hall," July 6, 1924, 21.
- "Anderson Hall is Dedicated; Building Given to University," October 27, 1925, 3.
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry - University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Type	Gable - Parallel Gables
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Plan	H-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Anderson Hall was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. It has a high level of architectural integrity and continues to be eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the development of the College of Forestry, and under Criterion C, as a significant and well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

Located near the south end of central campus, Anderson Hall was completed in 1925 for the College of Forestry. Designed by Bebb & Gould in the Collegiate Gothic style, the building cost \$250,000 and was funded by Agnes Anderson in memory of her late husband, Alfred H. Anderson, a prominent lumberman. A carved wood panel inside the building reads: "Alfred H. Anderson Hall, a gift to the University of Washington from Agnes Healy Anderson in memory of her husband, a creative leader of the state who applied science to industry and gave vision to public affairs. A devoted friend of the university who served it with abiding interest and loyalty."

Anderson Hall was constructed in front of a smaller Forest Products Laboratory building that had been built ca. 1920, and the two were connected by a covered passage. New facilities became necessary as the program grew, and Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory was completed in 1964 southeast of Anderson Hall. The earlier Forest Products Laboratory was demolished for the construction of Bloedel Hall, which was completed in 1971. Anderson, Winkenwerder and Bloedel surround an open space known as the Forest Resources courtyard, and together the assembly forms the School of Forest Resources. Anderson Hall has retained its prominence as the identity of the School.

The University of Washington's School of Forestry was formed in 1907 as one of the first natural resources programs in the country. It became the College of Forestry in 1910, and was led by Dean Hugo Winkenwerder from 1912 to 1945. In the 1960s, an expanded curriculum included forest science, wood and fiber science, and pulp and paper technology, along with established programs in logging engineering, forest management, and wood technology. The College of Forestry became the College of Forest Resources in 1967. On July 1, 2009, the College of Forest Resources became the School of Forest Resources within the University of Washington's new College of the Environment, and on January 1, 2012, the school became the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences.

The firm of Bebb & Gould, established by Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942) and Carl Frelinghuysen Gould (1873–1939) in 1915, served as the university architect for several decades in the early 20th century. In 1914 Carl Gould founded the University of Washington's Department of Architecture, where he served as the department head and instructor from 1914 to 1926, while also acting as the unofficial university architect. During the decade that followed the 1915 Regents Plan, Gould had the full support of the university's dynamic new president, Henry Suzzallo. The two men shared a vision of the university campus and a goal of improving its buildings. The following 25 years would see over two dozen buildings on the campus designed by Gould, typically in the Collegiate Gothic style.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Anderson Hall, College of Forestry -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42585

Physical description:

Anderson Hall is located near the south end of central campus, facing north onto West Stevens Way NE. The Forest Resources courtyard is immediately south of Anderson Hall, enclosed by Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory to its southeast and Bloedel Hall on the south/southwest. Rainier Vista NE runs nearby along the east side of the assembly, though it is visually screened by mature conifers. The site slopes down gently from north to south, with an overall grade change of approximately 10'. As a result, the lower level is at grade on the south side.

The building is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, featuring brick veneer in warm shades of brown; pinkish-gray cast stone coping, trim, and details; and variegated-color roof slates that were typical primary exterior materials for University of Washington buildings. Other characteristic features of the style embodied in Anderson Hall include a steeply pitched roof with steep cross gables; parapeted gable end walls; flat and arched-head windows set in assembled groups, some with elaborate tracery; and a prominent entrance emphasized by a projecting cast stone vestibule with a Gothic-arched opening. Windows are multi-light steel sash of various sizes and groupings.

The four-story building is concrete frame, with masonry infill and brick and cast stone veneer. It is H-shaped in plan, with its primary side-gabled form parallel to Stevens Way and a perpendicular, front-gabled wing at each end. The symmetrical north and south façades are divided into bays by buttresses. Large, ornate windows on the primary north façade of the end wings identify the importance of the large spaces within.

On the interior, a double-loaded corridor serves classrooms and offices along the perimeter of the building. Major interior spaces are the Auditorium and Club Room, located on the main floor of the two wings. These double-height spaces feature timber trusses and ceilings, as well as elaborate woodwork throughout.

INTEGRITY

Anderson Hall retains a high degree of integrity and has been minimally altered. A 1968 renovation included minor exterior repairs, interior modifications and conversion of attic space into a large mechanical room. Fall protection was added to the building in 2014.

Bibliography:

Hoshide Wanzer Williams. "UW Anderson Hall HRA." February 27, 2014.

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University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility
Landscape	

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Landscapes

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

Photos



Archery Range_1.JPG



Penthouse_UWLSC UWC0943 ca 1910.jpg



Penthouse_UWLSC UWCO049 n.d..jpg



KC iMap, 2015, Penthouse and Archery Range.jpg



Archery Range_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:
Date recorded: 5/17/2017
Field Recorder: Susan Boyle
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
As described in this report, the Archery Range is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets Criterion A eligibility requirements because of its significant association with the early development of recreational sports on the campus, and specifically with women’s athletics. The open space, which dates from ca. 1910, is a unique and recognizable shape derived from its original use, and it appears also to meet Criterion C. It also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Archery Range, located on a site near NE 45th Street is an early recreational facility on the university campus. Nearby Denny Field, an elongated oval-shaped open space to the southeast of the Archery Range and Hansee Hall, is another. Denny Field and a nearby drill hall and gymnasium were built in the 1890s. The field served as the site of the earliest with intercollegiate football games, and has been cited one of the university’s most venerated open spaces (Johnson 1995, p. 93). In contrast, the nearby Archery Range, which was constructed largely for women students, has had little recognition. Historic photographs indicate the presence of an oval-shaped archery range by 1910, while its known history appears to date from the mid-1920s.

Archery had become a popular upper class sport in the late-18th century in England, and interest spread to America in the mid-19th century. It was one of the few early competitive sports organized for women, and archery clubs began sponsoring popular tournaments by the 1880s in the U.S. and Europe (Vertinsky, p. 69-70, 75). Archery was included in the 1900 Olympic Games, and it was open to women by the 1904 Olympics. Interest in the sport continued to rise in the early 20th century with studies that demonstrated the health benefits of exercise for both men and women. By this date the sport had joined horseback riding, golf, tennis, rowing, skiing, and skating as appropriate women’s activities.

Organized athletics had become a feature of campus life at the University of Washington as well, with football emerging as the principal sport, along with the establishment of track and field, baseball, and rowing as intercollegiate activities in 1901. Archery, tennis, and basketball were also part of athletic life on the campus, but on an intra-mural basis. In 1903, a position was established for the General Manager of Athletics to allow the faculty, students, and alumni to work together in the organizing and managing of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

athletics. By 1912, basketball was an official intercollegiate sport at the university, with both men's and women's teams.

By 1927 physical education had become a compulsory for female as well as male university students. (The requirement persisted to mid-1970.) The University planned for expanded athletic opportunities for women students through the construction of a new women's gymnasium building, Hutchinson Hall. The building was designed to address the needs of educational programs as well under the direction of Mary E. Gross, the head of the Women's Physical Education Department. As a result the university enlarged its hockey field and built ten new tennis courts, along with volleyball and badminton courts, horseshoe and handball courts and an archery range in close proximity to the new women's gym, Hutchinson Hall (Seattle Times, November 6, 1927). Proximity to women students was enhanced by the mid-1930s construction of a new women's dormitory, Hansee Hall. This new residential building was situated north of Hutchinson Hall and directly east of the Archery Range.

Compulsory physical education classes on the campus were ended as a requirement to graduation in 1970. By this date the use of the open space changed and it became an informal space for pick-up games and social gatherings.

In the early 1990s the historic Glen Hughes Penthouse Theater was relocated to its north edge from a site in the southern part of the Central Campus. The new site, between the Archery Range and NE 45th Street, was selected because of its close proximity to the University's Drama School in nearby Hutchinson Hall and also for the formal relationship created by the theater's elliptical plan and cylindrical mass and the original oval-shaped archery range.

Physical description:

The Archery Range is an oval shaped open space, approximately 130 by 180 feet in outer dimension, surrounded by dense plantings and the Penthouse Theater. It is situated near the northern border of the University campus, west of Klickitat Lane and east of the N-5 parking lot. The level field is open and planted with grass. It is surrounded by chain link fencing on three sides. A tall wood board fence that surrounds the east side of the oval-shaped range was once positioned around the bull's eye target. It was apparently constructed to protect passers-by on Klickitat Lane from arrows.

The original fence along the east end of the open space, which had persisted until the early 1990s, showed evidence of past use by arrow holes that clustered near its center. During the relocation of the Penthouse Theater it was called out for preservation as part of the project. Unfortunately, due to a construction error, the board fence was demolished and removed. A similar fence was constructed, consistent with the earlier size, placement and materials.

As part of the Penthouse relocation project, the building was fitted with a raised concrete terrace on its south side, which overlooks the green open space of the Archery Range. The balance of the edge conditions retain dense landscaping of mature trees and shrubs. At some time prior to the 1990s the Archery Range was enclosed by chain link fencing.

INTEGRITY

Despite the presence of the relocated Penthouse Theater along its northern edge, the Archery Range has retained integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Archery Range - University of Washington

Property ID: 710111

Bibliography:

Boyle Wagoner Architects, "The Penthouse Theater Relocation Study," unpublished report. Seattle: University of Washington, 1989.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 78-79.

Seattle Times, "Women's Gymnasium Cornerstone Laid," November 6, 1927, p. 15.

University of Washington Facilities Engineering Records.

University of Washington Libraries, Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

Vertinsky, Patricia, "Women, Sport and Exercise in the 19th Century," in Margaret Costa and Sharon Ruth Guthrie, editors. Women and Sport: Interdisciplinary Perspectives. Champaign, Illinois: 1994.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1909	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Howard & Galloway



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
050598-09-FTA, FTA, METHODOLOGY MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT	11/2/1998	Determined Eligible	, 7/3/2008
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Photos



Register Image



wikipedia.jpg



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

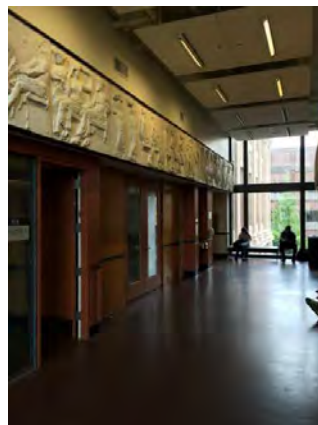
UWLSC UWC0867.jpg



Joe Mabel_wikimedia.jpg



Architecture Hall_1180_7.JPG



Architecture Hall_1180_6.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553



Architecture Hall_1180_5.JPG



Architecture Hall_1180_4.JPG



Architecture Hall_1180_3.JPG



Architecture Hall_1180_2.JPG



Architecture Hall_1180_1.JPG



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Architecture Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Inventory Details - 11/2/1998

Common name: Architecture Hall
Date recorded: 11/2/1998
Field Recorder:
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 050598-09-FTA GAG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	T-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Architecture Hall was determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2008, and the building was listed in the Washington Heritage Register in 1971. The building is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition (AYPE), and under Criterion C, as a significant example of Neo-Classical architectural style architecture. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The AYPE exposition grounds gave rise to much of the present day campus, along with a number of permanent buildings which were constructed of durable materials with the intent that they serve for the university's continued use after the fair ended. Architecture Hall, constructed as the AYPE Fine Arts Palace, is one of four remaining buildings of the seven original one that were envisioned to be permanent. The building was constructed of the same light colored brick masonry as the AYPE Auditorium (the former Meany Auditorium), and embodies the same Classical Revival design.

The building was constructed in 1909 at a cost of \$216,794. Designed for art exhibits, it became the university's first Chemistry Building, and was equipped with shafts and piping to accommodate laboratory exhaust, along with gas and water supply and waste lines. After the AYPE ended the building was modified in accordance with a design by architect Charles H. Alden. It was renamed Bagley Hall and served the chemistry department until a new chemistry building was constructed in the mid-1930s.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

The university's architecture program occupied classrooms and studios (drafting) spaces on the building's second floor and portions of the first floor in fall 1937. In 1949, the Physiology Department moved into new space in the recently constructed Medical School, and the Architecture Department moved into the remaining first floor and basement spaces, while the large auditorium remained in general university use.

The original designer was architect John Galen Howard (1864-1931), of the firm of Howard & Galloway of San Francisco. Howard may have been assisted in this role by architect Edouard Frere Champney (1874-1929) who worked for the firm in Seattle for several years beginning in 1907. Champney is credited with supervising design for the entire exposition; he remained in Seattle until 1929 undertaking other well known Beaux Arts style buildings in the city and in Vancouver, B. C. and Tacoma. Several of these – notably the downtown Seattle YMCA (1912-1913) and Tacoma Elks Temple (1914-1915) – are designated local landmarks. Howard & Galloway also served as the primary designers of the AYPE and as such they designed the University's original Power Plant. Howard later went on to design the Doe Library at the University of California Berkeley, the San Francisco City Hall, and other significant buildings in the Bay Area (Michelson).

The College of Built Environments (CBE) traces its history to 1914, when the Department of Architecture was established as a subdivision within the College of Fine Arts. It grew slowly, focusing solely on architecture until city planning was added in the early 1940s. As with many professional programs, the curriculum grew rapidly in the post-war period, and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was established in 1957. Landscape Architecture and Building Construction (Construction Management) were added as departments in the 1960s, and a PhD program and Masters in Real Estate recently added. The CBE offices are located within nearby Gould Hall, named after the founder of the department, Carl F. Gould.

The building was renamed Architecture Hall in the late 1950s when the department occupying it had only architecture and planning programs. The second floor design studios were ungraded in 1952-1953 with a continuous fluorescent panel ceiling, just prior to when a National AIA Convention was held in Seattle. Upgrades included renovations of a shop space, upgrading of restrooms and finishes, and minor remodeling of basement studios spaces and the HVAC systems in the 1960s through the mid-1980s.

It was remodeled several times before undergoing a substantial remodel in 1987 for \$2.8 million by Boyle Wagoner Architects with a program that restored many of the public circulation spaces and installed a central exhibit space on the main floor and a coffee shop on the uppermost floor. This project also involved the addition of two new exterior stairs – a steel framed tower on the southwest corner and a larger stair and raised terrace on the northwest, aiding access to nearby Gould Hall. Original skylights were reopened at the second floor and the floor lobby space was reconfigured to recall the original design. The building's loading dock was remodeled in 1997-1999 and its digital technology systems were upgraded in 2000-2002.

The building was remodeled again by Thomas Hacker Architects (University of Washington, Historic Resource Addendum, 2004). This 2006 project involved updating of the seismic/structural, mechanical, electrical, telecommunications and life safety systems with changes to interior finishes and doors, and envelope improvements. Accessibility and hazardous materials abatement were addressed.

Physical description: Architecture Hall is situated southeast of the NE 40th Street entry to the campus, where



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

it is located on the west side of W Stevens Way W, a roadbed developed as part of AYPE grounds. The site and setting remain impacted by the addition of a World War II temporary building (Guthrie Annex), which was placed to the northwest of the site. Nearly abutting this small wood-framed gable roofed building is the raised back terrace of Architecture Hall.

The building is situated on a raised site of approximately 15,200 square feet, which serves as a plinth. The steel frame structure has a T-shaped footprint with a nearly square west wing, which contains a large auditorium. The auditorium wing contains basement spaces below the large lecture hall, while the balance of the building is a two story, rectangular-shaped structure with a basement. In the late 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps added concrete retaining walls to the sides and back of the site. Some mature landscaping around the building, which include deodora cedars, quince and cherry trees, a Water Oak and spirea, date from this period.

The primary facade faces east onto the masonry clad forecourt, which is defined by masonry cheek blocks on either sides of the wide stairs leading to the main entry. The north facade, originally considered secondary, took on more importance after construction of nearby Gould Hall, across 15th Avenue NE in 1971, built to address the growing space needs of the College of the Built Environment's architecture program. Gould Hall presently houses architecture, landscape architecture and urban planning programs, while Architecture Hall houses the construction management department, technology and design studios, and faculty offices.

The Neo-Classical style structure is generally symmetrical in both plan and form. The building's Classical style features engaged columns and pilaster on its primary east facade and portions of the north and south facades, with column capital, surmounted by a projecting cornice. The auditorium walls feature blind openings that mimic proportions of large windows in the primary wing. Exterior walls are characterized by the light-colored brick masonry and terra cotta water table and cornice bands, and large wood-framed windows, which are spaced rhythmically and aligned vertically on all floors. Metal grilles infill vent openings above the windows. The exterior features raised parapet walls, finished originally with a continuous terra cotta cap. The roof contains newer gable-shaped aluminum framed skylights, installed in the late 1980s, which recall original skylights in the upper floor exhibit spaces.

The interior layout is symmetrical with a wide T-shaped lobby accessing offices and classrooms on the first floor and two steel framed stairs that lead to service spaces on separate landings and from there to a second floor lounge and coffee shop with studios spaces at each end. Typical floor to ceiling heights at the first floor are 12'. Spaces at the second floor have been increased in height with the removal of ceiling finishes in the design studios, and an addition that extended the open lounge and coffee shop space westward to infill an open area on the east side of the auditorium. This addition is clearly visible as a metal-framed glazed section.

Stained wood panel wainscot, trim, and molding finished the original AYPE exhibition space. The remodel of the last decade included insertion of a new informal study space at the second floor that extended westward to meet the outer wall of the auditorium section. It also involved removal of finishes at the upper floor, revealing the concrete and steel framing. The west wing contains service and academic spaces in the basement and a large auditorium with a stepped floor. The auditorium provides 305 fixed seats on separate rows and a 23'-wide screen. The Auditorium features a "Role of Honor" frieze,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Architecture Hall AYPE Fine Arts
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42553

added in 1987, which cites names of significant teachers in the College of the Built Environment. Exit doors at the top of the stepped side aisles lead to steel framed exterior stairs on the north and south sides.

INTEGRITY

Changes have been made to Architecture Hall over the past five decades, but these have been sensitive to its historic character. It remains largely intact, and it has retained its architectural and historical integrity.

Bibliography:

American Architect and Building News, "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909," November 11, 1908, Volume 94, pp. 153-154.

Corley, Peggy and the Seattle Historical Society, "Architecture Hall, National Register of Historic Places Nomination," June 1969.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 68-69, 130, 132 and 146.

Michelson, Alan. "John Galen Howard (Architect)," in Pacific Coast Architects Database (PCAD), <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/367/> (accessed October 24, 2016).

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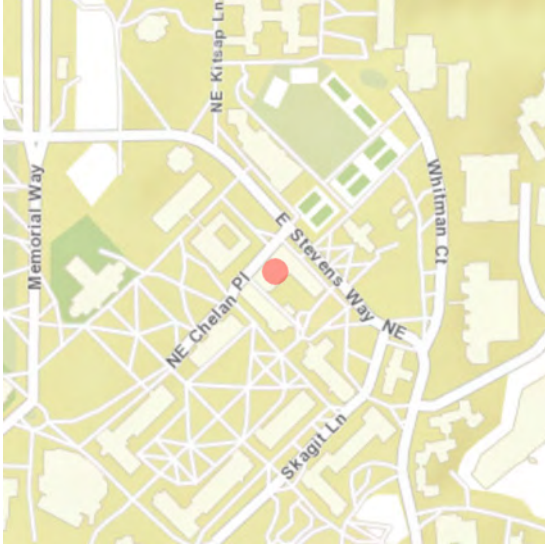
Washington State Dept. of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, WISAARD database, Property No. 42553, Resource No. 32946.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Location



Address: NE Chelan Lane, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1949	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Arts
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Whitehouse & Price
Architect	Croonquist, Alfred

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/2/2017	Not Determined	
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/2/2017	Not Determined	

Photos



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_1.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2017_8.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_7.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_6.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_5.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

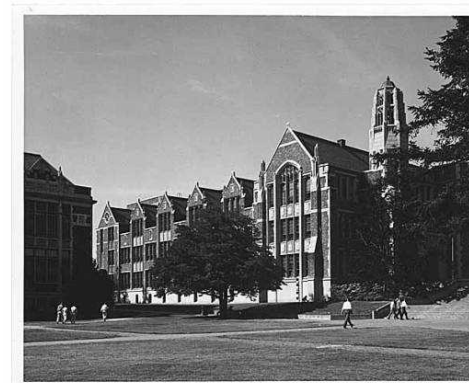
Property ID: 708600



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_3.JPG



Art_Bldg_1298_2016_2.JPG



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

Art_Bldg_1298_1958_UW19713z_8.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Inventory Details - 1/2/2017

Common name: Art Building
Date recorded: 1/2/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1298
SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Inventory Details - 1/2/2017

Common name: Art Building, UW facility number 1298
Date recorded: 1/2/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1298

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Plan	U-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Concrete - Precast

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Art Building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. It also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report. The 1969 addition by Alfred Croonquist is not eligible.

The Art Building and the adjacent Music Building, from 1949-1950, were the last structures to be constructed on the Liberal Arts Quad, enclosing the east end. The university hired a Spokane firm with experience in institutional buildings, Whitehouse & Price. A large addition, designed by Alfred H. Croonquist, was constructed on the east end of the Art Building in 1969. The university had an art department as early as 1890 (the year of the first printed catalog); it later became the Painting, Sculpture and Design Department. The School of Art was established in 1935, and in 2015, was changed to the School of Art + Art History + Design. The building also houses the Jacob Lawrence Gallery.

Harold C. Whitehouse (1884-1974) and Ernest V. Price (1881-1975) both attended Cornell University and worked for East Coast architectural firms before moving to Spokane and becoming partners in 1914. The firm continued until 1972. Their wide-ranging practice in Eastern Washington and Idaho included the English Gothic Revival-style Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in Spokane and numerous institutional and military commissions, including buildings at the University of Idaho and Washington State University.

Alfred H. Croonquist (1924-1995), who designed the 1969 addition, studied at the University of Washington and opened his own practice in 1947. His major clients included the U.S. Navy and the Boeing Company as well as the University of Washington. He retired in 1995, selling the firm to Mulvaney Architects.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Physical description:

The Art Building is situated at the east end of the Liberal Arts Quad. A broad set of stairs descends from the plaza between the Art and Music buildings into the quad. It is landscaped with trees and foundation shrubs. It is a reinforced concrete structure clad primarily with rough-textured bricks in shades of light brown and red with beige terra cotta embellishment including the entries, window surrounds, spandrels, quoins, and coping. The foundation is ashlar sandstone and the gable roof is clad with green slate. The building is U-shaped in plan, with an L-shaped addition to the east of the rectangular original building. The courtyard is landscaped with trees (including large oaks and maples) and shrubs.

The main entry is at the south end, facing the Music Building. West of the entry bay is a tall tower, extending well above the roof. The terra cotta-clad upper portion is hexagonal, with a domed copper roof and two levels of openings ornamented with tracery. East of the entry bay is a three-story tower with a crenelated parapet, two windows and terra cotta quoins.

The entire entry bay is clad with beige terra cotta. The entry has a pointed-arch portal with double doors of oak with leaded glass windows and an arched leaded glass transom. The terra cotta above the portal has the words "School of Art," surrounded by an elaborate design of acorns, oak leaves and squirrels. The two floors above the entry each have three three-over-three-over three leaded glass windows. The spandrel between the two stories has three large terra cotta medallions featuring a painter's palette and brushes, an easel and turned vases. The uppermost part of the bay has terra cotta tracery and finials.

The most visible façade, facing the quad on the west, has a three-story gabled bay at each end with three wall dormers in between. The gable bays have six (six-over-six-six) windows on each floor, separated by terra cotta pilasters; the spandrels have a shield design. The center section is capped by a terra cotta pointed arch with tracery and flanked by tall finials. The bays below the dormers are defined by terra cotta pilasters. The spandrels between the stories have a scroll pattern in terra cotta. Windows are very large, with six-over-six-over six leaded sash, with terra cotta surrounds. Terra cotta niches ornament the area above the second floor windows. The basement windows are partially below grade, set into the sandstone foundation.

At the north end is a cross gable wing with entries on both the east and west. These entries, with elaborate terra cotta surrounds, are recessed within a pointed-arch portals and have pairs of oak doors with leaded glass windows. Above are the words "School of Art" and medallions with painter's palettes, oak leaves and acorns, and shields. On the north façade is a service area surrounded by a brick wall and a slightly simpler entry, with oak doors and transoms and oak leaf and acorn embellishment.

On the rear (east) is a three-story L-shaped addition. The projecting third story is supported by cast concrete buttresses. The lower two stories have red brick cladding and tall narrow windows in groups of three. The third story has very tall narrow windows.

INTEGRITY

The Art Building retains a high degree of integrity and conveys its historical significance, despite the modern addition on the rear.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Art Building, University of Washington

Property ID: 708600

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

<http://art.washington.edu/>

<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/2065/>

http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=109



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Location



Address: 3920 Okonogan Ln NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Science

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Durham, Anderson & Freed



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Photos



Atmospheric_Sciences_1294_2016_1.JPG



Atmospheric_Sciences_1294_2016_5.jpg



Atmospheric_Sciences_1294_2016_4.JPG



Atmospheric_Sciences_1294_2016_3.JPG



Atmospheric_Sciences_1294_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building, UW facility number 1294
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been significantly altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D).

The Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building, was built in 1970 for both the Atmospheric Sciences Department and the Geophysics Program, and it continues to house classrooms, labs and offices for the departments of Atmospheric Sciences and Geophysics. The Atmospheric Sciences program has a long history, beginning with University President Mark W. Harrington (1895-1897), who had been Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. A course in meteorology was introduced about this time and, later, courses in meteorology and climatology were offered in the Geography and Geology departments and research was undertaken with the Oceanographic Laboratories. In 1941, a program to train meteorologists for the war effort was instituted and, in 1947, the Department of Meteorology and Climatology was created, later becoming the Atmospheric Sciences Department. In 1969, the university received a large National Science Foundation grant to develop the geophysics program; the grant provided for hiring additional faculty and purchasing equipment for research in seismology, gravity, solid-earth tides, paleomagnetism, marine geophysics, and glaciology.

The building was designed by the Seattle architectural firm of Durham, Anderson and Freed. Robert L. Durham (1912-1998) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1936. Early in his career he worked for the Federal Housing Authority and, in 1936, formed a partnership with B. Dudley Stuart. They worked on numerous large apartment complexes as well as commercial and institutional projects. In 1954, Durham entered into another partnership with David R. Anderson and Aaron Freed. Freed had received a B. S. in Architecture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1948. Anderson, another Midwesterner, had received his Architecture degree from the University of Michigan in 1949. The firm specialized in designing churches, schools, and other civic and institutional buildings. It was acquired by Nebraska-based Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR) in 1975, and still maintains an office in Seattle.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building

Property ID: 710064

Physical description:

The Atmospheric Sciences--Geophysics building is located southwest of Johnson Hall and is attached to its southern wing. It is northwest of Bagley Hall and northeast of the Chemistry Library. The 7-story building is constructed of cast-in-place concrete, clad in brick in shades of brown, sienna, and red. It is L-shaped in plan, with its western wing projecting northward from its central core. Steel-framed windows punctuate the building's mass, each consisting of a large fixed upper pane, an operable center awning sash, and a bottom panel of black aluminum.

The building is accessed on its second floor either from the south wing of Johnson Hall or through the main entry on the building's northwest façade. This façade, facing a courtyard, has seven uneven bays. The easternmost bay, containing a stairwell has no windows. The next bay is one story shorter, with two pairs of two windows on each of its five floors. The third bay has four pairs of windows on all six floors. Its sixth floor also has three narrow windows located between each of the four pairs of windows. Recessed into the building's mass, the fourth bay contains a single pair of windows on the upper floors, a row of windows on the sixth, and the main entrance on the ground floor. This entrance consists of two aluminum doors with soldier course masonry and brass lettering above and flanked by two light fixtures. Projecting from the main building, the fifth, sixth, and seventh bays are located on the building's west wing. The fifth is similar to the fourth, with a single pair of windows on each floor. The narrow sixth bay has a single window on the five main floors and a row of windows on the sixth. The seventh bay also has a single window with a grouping of three windows. Each of the other façades follow a similar pattern, with groupings of either two or three windows on each floor.

Buried beneath the entry plaza is the Quaternary Research Center, which is entirely invisible from the exterior. It is accessible from both this building and adjacent Johnson Hall.

Integrity

This building retains a generally high degree of integrity, although it has undergone minor interior remodels, generally to incorporate advances in technology and fire protection

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Johnston, Norman J. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

https://www.atmos.washington.edu/about/history_brief.shtml
<http://depts.washington.edu/qrc/about.html>

http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=23



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Location



Address: Okanagon Lane , Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1937	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture
Science
Health/Medicine



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Naramore, Grainger & Thomas
Architect	Gould, Carl

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
022103-21-KI, , NORTH LINK LIGHT RAIL PROJECT - U OF W	12/19/2002	Determined Eligible	, 8/27/2009
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		



Historic Property Report

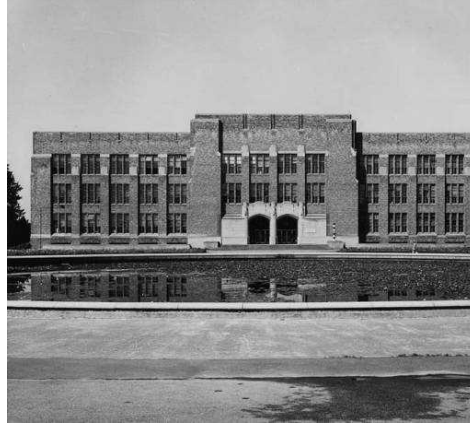
Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Photos



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_1.JPG



Bagley_Hall_1206_c1938_UWC3095_8.jpg



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_7.JPG



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_6.JPG



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_5.JPG



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593



Bagley_Hall_1206_2016_2.JPG



Bagley Hall HRA final_0.pdf



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Inventory Details - 12/19/2002

Common name: Bagley Hall
Date recorded: 12/19/2002
Field Recorder:
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 022103-21-KI - mch

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	H-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Daniel Bagley Hall, UW facility number 1206
Date recorded: 5/8/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Central Block with Wings
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	H-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Bagley Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant and well-executed example of the Art Moderne architectural style with Collegiate Gothic elements, designed to reflect the modern era while being compatible with surrounding campus buildings. The building is prominently sited at the west edge of the Science Quad and contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Daniel Bagley Hall, originally known as the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, was completed in 1937. It was named for the Reverend Daniel Bagley, who was among those who proposed that a university be constructed in Seattle and who was instrumental in securing its first site and funding. His name had been given to the Fine Arts Building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which became the Chemistry Building after the fair. In 1937, his name continued with the Department of Chemistry and the Fine Arts Building became Architecture Hall.

Bagley Hall's construction was funded by state and federal grants amounting to \$1,250,000. It was the most expensive campus construction project up to that time. The building's program was developed by Warren L. Beuschlein and S.G. Powell, using information in a report prepared by architect Carl F. Gould and H.K. Benson covering their inspection of 11 recently constructed laboratories throughout the country.

The Bagley Hall lobby features two large mosaic murals designed by Seattle artist Bruce Inverarity. They were executed in 1941 by a team of five craftsmen through the Washington Art Program of the Federal Works Progress Administration (WPA). The mosaic on the left depicts Egyptian alchemy and the other shows images from modern chemistry. Inverarity (1909-1999), a Seattle native, became a noted artist while still at Garfield High School. He worked as an instructor at Cornish College, the School of Creative Art in Vancouver and the University of Washington before joining the Federal Art Project. From 1937 until 1941 he was a director of art projects for the WPA; he later worked for the U.S. Navy and Boeing. After World War II, he received degrees from the University of Washington and Fremont University. He specialized in the study of the art and culture of Northwest Coast Indians and also had a long career as a museum administrator throughout the country.

The building was designed by a brief partnership of three well-known architects, Floyd Naramore, Clyde Grainger and Harlan Thomas, with assistance from Carl Gould, who had been the campus architect in the 1920s. Thomas (1870-1953) studied mechanical engineering at Colorado State College and then architecture in Paris, 1895-1896. He had his own architectural practice in Seattle from 1911-1923 and first entered into partnership with Clyde Grainger (1887-1958) in 1924. Until 1949, when he retired, he was a partner with Grainger and his son, Donald P. Thomas. Thomas was a Professor of Architecture/Director of the School of Architecture at the University of Washington from 1926-1940.

Floyd Naramore had degrees in both engineering and architecture, working as a bridge engineer before working for Portland Public Schools (1912-1919) and then as Supervising Architect, Seattle School District, 1919-1932. During World War II he became a partner with Clifton Brady, William Bain and Perry Johanson, with whom he remained until his death in 1970. Grainger was also a partner with this firm until 1946, when he went to work again with Donald P. Thomas; he retired in 1957.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42593

Physical description:

Bagley Hall holds the west side of the Science Quad, next to Rainier Vista and Frosh Pond and across from Guggenheim Hall. It is set back with a narrow lawn and eight trees in front and flanked by two large cedar trees. The building is distinctive for its WPA (Works Public Administration) Moderne style, the university's first gesture toward modern architecture and a contrast with the Collegiate Gothic style used in other buildings.

It is a four-story plus basement reinforced concrete and structural steel building with a H-shaped plan. Cladding is tapestry bricks in shades ranging from light beige to dark red brown. Cast stone accentuates the entries with pilasters capitals, capstones and window dressings. The four-story Chemistry Building (1995) is connected at the south end by a sky bridge on the upper three levels with an open breezeway at ground level.

The main entrance is on the east, facing Rainier Vista. The taller center portion of the building projects out to accentuate the entry, ornamented with decorative brick in an X pattern. The newer aluminum doors are recessed within two arched portals surrounded by cast stone resembling ashlar-cut sandstone. This center section has four bays of windows on the upper two levels, each with a group of four-over-four windows with aluminum casements and awning sash, typical of the entire building. The bays are separated by pilasters with cast stone capitals. There are five bays on each side of the entry, each with a group of three four-over-four windows. The first-floor windows have deep sloping concrete sills.

The west (rear) façade faces a narrow alley (Okanogan Lane NE) and is obscured by trees and shrubs close to the building. The window pattern is generally the same as that on the main façade. A recessed entry with oak doors is near the center. Large ventilation ducts cover much of the façade. On the north side is a courtyard filled with shrubs and trees. There is a secondary entry with two bays of windows and, in the courtyard, five bays of four-over-four sash. The south façade is generally similar, except that the courtyard is landscaped with lawn and shrubs.

In 1951 and 1963 attic space in the west and east wings and the central hall was converted into laboratories, essentially adding a new fourth floor and leading to some alterations in the parapet wall and roofline. Three large penthouses were added on the roof and mechanical equipment upgrades including vents and ducts were added to the building's roof.

INTEGRITY

Bagley Hall retains a high degree of integrity, as the alterations at the top of the building do not diminish its ability to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

Johnson Partnership. Historic Resources Assessment, 2013

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. University of Washington: An Architectural Tour. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Location



Address: Okanogan Ln, Seattle, WA 98195

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1966	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Science and Engineering
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bindon, Wright & Partners



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/10/2017		
072314-20-UW, UW, Life Sciences Building Construction	8/28/2014	Determined Eligible	, 8/7/2015

Photos



Primary facade, view northwest



Benson_Hall_1277_2016_3.JPG



Benson_Hall_1277_2016_2.JPG



Benson_Hall_1277_2016_1.JPG



Southeast corner, view to the west



Interior treatments, view to the northwest



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Inventory Details - 8/28/2014

Common name: UW: Benson Hall
Date recorded: 8/28/2014
Field Recorder: HRA: C Beckner
Field Site number: 001
SHPO Determination 072314-20-UW determined on 8/7/2015

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Roof Type	Mansard
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Roof Material	Metal
Plan	Square

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Significance narrative: Benson Hall was designed by Bindon, Wright, and Partners, an influential firm that also designed the Seattle City Light Building in 1957, the downtown branch of the Seattle Public Library in 1960, an addition to the Suzzallo Library on the UW campus in 1963, and the library at Pacific Lutheran University in 1966. Bindon and Wright were recognized for their designs by the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Architects, who granted them awards for the Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation Office Building, constructed in 1960, and the Parke-Davis Company Seattle Sales Office Building, constructed in 1965 (DAHP 2014). The firm was also honored for partnering with Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill to design the Norton Building in Seattle. The building was completed in 1959 and is recognized as Seattle’s first modern office tower.

Benson Hall reflects characteristics found in the Norton Building, including the separation between the base and the projecting upper floors. Both buildings are nearly devoid of surface ornament as is common in the International Style.

Benson Hall appears on firm partner John LeBaron Wright’s biography for the American Institute of Architects as one of the firm’s principal works (AIA Directory 1970:1016). Although the firm was prolific, other principal works, including the downtown Seattle branch of the public library, have been demolished, making Benson Hall one of a diminishing number of resources by this firm that retain excellent integrity.

Benson Hall is significant for its architectural character and for its association with the firm Bindon, Wright, and Partners. It is also significant for its associations with historic events that had a significant effect upon the campus, namely the growth of chemical engineering, nuclear engineering, and forestry research and education at the UW in the late twentieth century.

The building is not known to be associated with the lives of specific people significant to our past or with a specific aspect of our cultural, political, or economic history. The building does not appear likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

HRA recommends that Benson Hall is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural character and under Criterion A for its associations with important trends in our local history.

Physical description: Benson Hall, originally known as the Chemical Engineering Building, was designed by Bindon, Wright and Partners and was constructed in 1966 (UW Plan 2003). The building was named after Henry K. Benson, former chair of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

The building was constructed soon after the University formed its Nuclear Engineering Department. On the dedication of Benson Hall, the Puget Sound Chemist ran an article stating that “the building contains a small-scale paper mill and a refinery-sized glass distillation column for use by undergraduate students. Benson Hall also houses a pulse neutron accelerator and accompanying console facilities for the nuclear engineering department. The building will be home to about 120 undergraduate students in chemical engineering, nuclear engineering and forestry majors” (Puget Sound Chemist 1967:15). The Nuclear Engineering Department was disbanded in the early 1990s (Seattle Times 1992).

According to the UW, “the building incorporated precautionary design for its time. It had a 35 ton sliding door and reverse pressure rooms. These features were incorporated to prevent the accidental escape of radioactive material in the pulse neutron generation lab or particles from escaping when the door was opened. Also a special sump was installed to prevent harmful chemicals from entering Seattle’s sewer system” (UW 2014).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Benson Hall sits on an incline in the southern portion of the university campus, north of the project area. It is bordered by W Stevens Way NE on the southwest and by Okanogan Lane on the northeast. The building faces southeast, with a view of the Pharmaceutical Herb Garden. The project area, located southwest of W Stevens Way NE, is primarily visible from the upper floors of Benson Hall.

The building is highly symmetrical. It stands three- stories tall above a daylight basement. It was designed in the International style, square in plan, and constructed of concrete faced with ornamental concrete on the first floor and brick on the upper floors. The building sits atop a concrete foundation and includes a recessed concrete base on the basement and first floor. The upper floors include projecting, flat, unornamented wall surfaces punctuated by large pillars that house mechanical systems and bands of sliding windows on the second and third floors. The building is topped by a shallow mansard copper roof with no eave. A setback penthouse for mechanical systems is invisible from the street below. All doors and sliding windows appear to be steel framed. The building is constructed on a sloping grade and is skirted on all elevations by a continuous raised concrete walkway and plazas with metal railings on the first floor. The basement level is visible beneath the raised walkway only on the northwest and southwest elevations. The building's primary façade faces southeast, and includes a wide, tiered, concrete staircase from the plaza to the grounds near the pharmaceutical herb gardens. Secondary elevations include similar elements: flat wall surfaces punctuated by large pillars, a recessed first floor, and bands of sliding windows on the second and third floors. The northwest elevation includes a smaller stair from the raised walkway to the ground below.

The building was designed to incorporate strong geometric shapes and projecting and receding elements. For instance, the concrete base is recessed from the piers that support the projecting second and third floors. Office walls on the first floor are designed as floor-to-ceiling windows or windows atop light-colored concrete walls with large aggregate. Ornament is simple and includes variations in brick patterns. The walls of the upper floors are clad in running bond with recessed panels of stacked bond beneath the windows.

The building's lobby retains many of its original materials, including linoleum floors, wood paneled walls, some brick-clad walls, and streamlined aluminum elements, including elevator doors and push bars on exterior doors.

Plans and drawings held by the Campus Engineering Facilities Services show that building alterations have generally taken place within labs and classrooms. Mechanical upgrades occurred throughout the 1970s and 1980s. However, no alterations, beyond minimal repairs, have taken place on the building's exterior or within its first floor lobby (UW Facilities 2014).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Inventory Details - 5/10/2017

Common name: Benson Hall, UW Facility number 1277

Date recorded: 5/10/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Metal
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Plan	Square
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). However, it likely contributes to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District. It was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974), is an example of the International Style, and style and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

Overview

The Chemical Engineering Building was built in 1966, funded in large part by a grant from the National Science Foundation. Shortly afterwards, it was named in honor of Henry K. Benson, who was on the faculty from 1904-1954, conducting wood-pulp research important for the development of the state's timber industry; he served as chair of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering from 1919 until 1947. The building originally housed both chemical and nuclear engineering, and now contains laboratories, offices and classrooms for the departments of Chemical Engineering and Bioengineering.

The building incorporates precautionary design, such as a 35-ton sliding door and reverse pressure rooms to prevent the accidental escape of radioactive material. A special sump was also installed to prevent harmful chemicals from entering the sewer system.

The building was designed by the Seattle firm Bindon and Wright. Leonard Bindon (1899-1980) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1924 and a Master of Architecture from Columbia University three years later. He worked with a number of New York and Seattle firms until 1934 when he established his own practice in Bellingham. After World War II, he returned to Seattle and formed a partnership with John Paul Jones. Following Jones' death in 1956, John LeBaron Wright became a partner. Wright had received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana in 1941. He had worked for several New York and Seattle firms before joining Bindon in 1934. The firm (1957-1968) designed numerous commercial and institutional buildings including the Seattle Central Library (1960), the Norton Building (1959) and Guthrie Hall (1973).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Chemical Engineering Building

Property ID: 675806

Physical description:

Since its construction, Benson Hall has undergone only minor alterations, primarily upgrades to mechanical and laboratory equipment. It is located on the east side of W. Stevens Way NE across from Kincaid Hall, behind Bagley Hall and adjacent to the Medicinal Herb Garden. The three-story building is a concrete frame structure clad in brown, tan, and beige brick. An elevated concrete patio surrounds it on all sides, separating the basement from the three visible levels.

The building's four façades are nearly identical, with a central entry bay flanked by projecting bays and symmetrical side bays. The projecting bays house the utility shafts. The first floor has recessed bands of large black aluminum-clad windows above concrete panels. The upper levels have paired aluminum-clad windows, slightly recessed into the running bond brick wall and sitting atop a recessed panel of stacked bond brick. Each façade has an entry, with the main entry, on the southwest façade, approached by broad concrete steps. The parapet wall and the mechanical penthouse are both clad in copper sheets.

Bibliography:

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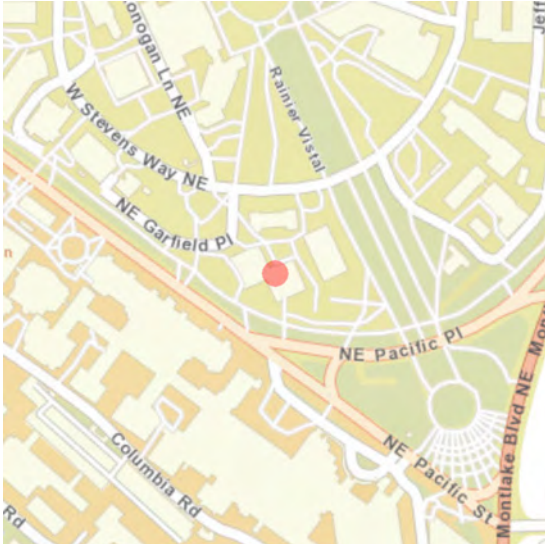
<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/1746/>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Location



Address: Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



North elevation



Bloedel_1132_4.jpg



Bloedel_1132_3.jpg



Bloedel_1132_2.JPG



Bloedel_1132_1.jpg



North elevation, south section



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694



Front elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name:

Date recorded: 6/1/2009

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Field Site number: SR520W298

SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Wood
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 96694

the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Physical description:

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

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Glass - Glass Block
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Bloedel Hall was determined eligible in 2013 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to be eligible under Criterion C, as it has a high level of architectural integrity and exhibits distinctive features of Northwest Regional Modernism. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

Located near the south end of central campus, Bloedel Hall was completed in 1971 for the College of Forestry. Architects Grant, Copeland & Chervenak designed the building in the Northwest Regional style, using the same materials and vocabulary as they had in neighboring Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory (1964). Together with Anderson Hall, which was built in 1925 for the College of Forestry, these buildings surround an open space known as the Forest Resources Courtyard. This was designed along with Bloedel Hall and modified in 1991 by William Talley, University Landscape Architect. A ca. 1920 Forest Products Laboratory, which had originally stood behind Anderson Hall, was demolished for the construction of Bloedel Hall. The building was named for Julius H. Bloedel, a pioneer lumberman and early donor to the college.

The University of Washington's School of Forestry was formed in 1907 as one of the first natural resources programs in the country. It became the College of Forestry in 1910, and was led by Dean Hugo Winkenwerder from 1912 to 1945. In the 1960s, an expanded curriculum included forest science, wood and fiber science, and pulp and paper technology, along with established programs in logging engineering, forest management, and wood technology. The College of Forestry became the College of Forest Resources in 1967. On July 1, 2009, the College of Forest Resources became the School of Forest Resources within the University of Washington's new College of the Environment, and on January 1, 2012, the school became the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences.

The firm of Grant, Copeland & Chervenak was established in 1955 by Austin Grant, Ross Copeland, and Robert Chervenak, all University of Washington School of Architecture graduates. Specializing in religious structures, the firm's projects included St. Peter's Episcopal Church (1962) in Seattle and Our Savior's Lutheran Church (1968) in Everett.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bloedel Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96694

Physical description:

Bloedel Hall is located near the south end of central campus, facing north onto the Forest Resources courtyard. It is south of Anderson Hall and west of Winkenwerder, on the south/southwest side of the Forest Resources Courtyard.

The flat-roofed, three-story building is irregular in plan, composed of two 88' by 96' rectangles that intersect at a shared corner. East-west bays are 8' while north-south bays are 12'. Like Winkenwerder, Bloedel Hall is characterized by a highly visible glu-laminated wood structural system, including diagonal struts, that sits on a concrete foundation. It is largely glazed and cladding includes vertical wood siding. The main entrance is centrally located on the north façade of the southern mass, facing onto the courtyard. It consists of two pairs of glazed wood doors.

The Forest Resources Courtyard is an irregularly-shaped open space bounded by the three buildings that comprise the School. It was designed and constructed at the same time as Bloedel Hall, and its paving patterns are square to this building. The original plan notes 2'-8"-square exposed aggregate concrete pavers with a 4" grass strip between them, as well as an exposed aggregate concrete walk divided into 3' squares. It shows the concrete walk crossing the courtyard along three irregular, jagged paths. Eight square wood platform benches were included in the original plan. A landscape modification drawing from 1991 indicates that some pavers were removed and a number of paver joints were mortared. It is unclear if the smaller pavers were always mortared, as they are now, or if they were originally seeded with grass as shown in the plan. A central portion of the courtyard is planted with turf grass, while shrubs and deciduous trees are also interspersed. At least two of the benches appear to have been replaced in kind.

INTEGRITY

Bloedel Hall retains a high degree of architectural integrity and clearly conveys its significance.

Bibliography:

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University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

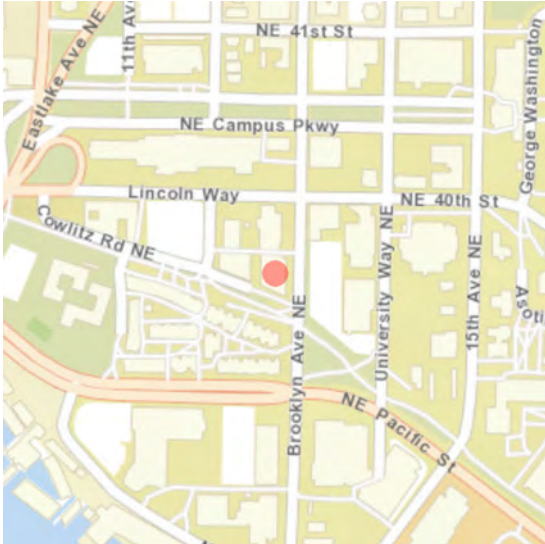


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Trail Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708406

Location



Address: 3903 Brooklyn Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2001	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2011	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Research Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Trail Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708406

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Don Williams & Co., Architects & Builders

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/17/2017	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Trail Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708406

Photos



Brooklyn Trail Bldg_1115_1.jpg



Brooklyn Trail Bldg_1115_5.jpg



Brooklyn Trail Bldg_1115_4.jpg



Brooklyn Trail Bldg_1115_3.jpg



Brooklyn Trail Bldg_1115_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Trail Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708406

Inventory Details - 1/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/17/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Trapezoid
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Form Type	Commercial
Cladding	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It does not meet any of the listing criteria and has been extensively altered.

OVERVIEW

Located west of the original heart of the University of Washington campus, the building was constructed in 1955 as an office and warehouse building for owner John J. Nelson. Original drawings indicate that Don Williams & Co., Architects & Builders, designed the building. Williams specialized in industrial/office warehouse buildings and was an early provider of design/build services in the state.

In the 1960s and 70s, the University acquired the area west of 15th Avenue NE and south of N 40th Street, which includes the subject property. Most of this was part of the Northlake Urban Renewal Project designed to eliminate "blighted areas." The University acquired the building by 1970, when alterations were made for its use as staff services space. Alteration drawings from that time identify it as the Watkins Building. Staff services were housed in the subject building until at least the late 1990s. In 2001, the building was renovated for the UW Parking Services Office. In 2011, a complete interior remodel, with design by Schacht/Aslani Architects, was undertaken for the UW's Center for Child and Family Well-Being (connected to the UW Department of Psychology).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Trail Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708406

Physical description:

This single-story, 10,000-square-foot building is located on the west side of Brooklyn Avenue, with the Burke-Gilman Trail running along its south side. It has a trapezoidal plan, with the south façade angled as a result of the former path of NE Pacific Street (re-routed as part of urban renewal) and railroad, now the Burke-Gilman Trail. According to the original 1955 site plan, the building footprint measures 143' on the east and 106' on the west, 84' on the north and 89' on the south. It meets the north and east property lines, and has setbacks of approximately 12' on the south and 21' on the west. The south setback is landscaped and the west is paved and striped for parking. The site slopes down to the southwest.

The utilitarian building has cast-in-place concrete exterior walls and a flat roof with metal trim at the parapet. The main entry is centrally located in the primary east façade and consists of a contemporary glazed aluminum storefront system. Strip windows are located along the northern portion of the east façade and along the south façade. The west façade has three openings—two windows and one door—and the north façade consists of a blank wall. A large mechanical penthouse is clad with steel panel siding.

INTEGRITY

The building has been extensively altered through the years and does not retain integrity.

Bibliography:

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

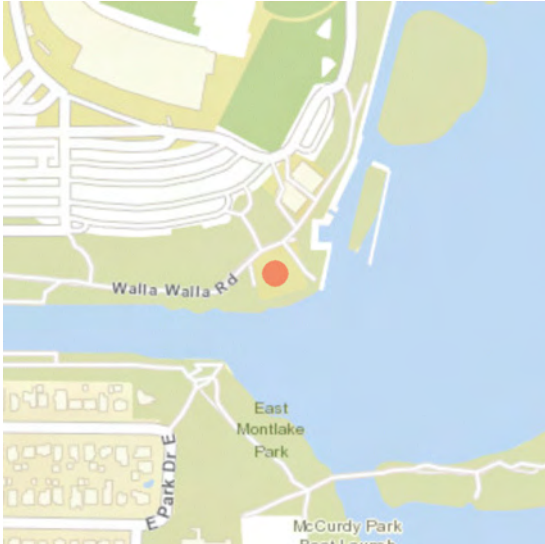


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, T25R04E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1918	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Military
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Strand & Co.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
National Register	7/1/1975		-	Local	C
Washington Heritage Register	7/1/1975		-	Local	C

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/4/2017		

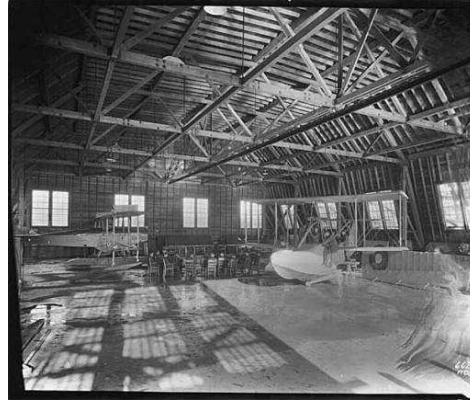


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Photos



Property of Museum of History & Industry, Seattle

Canoe House Interior.jpg



Naval Training Camp 1918.jpg



Interior Trusses and Boats.jpg



South Doors and Track with Outriggers.jpg



North Facade.jpg

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

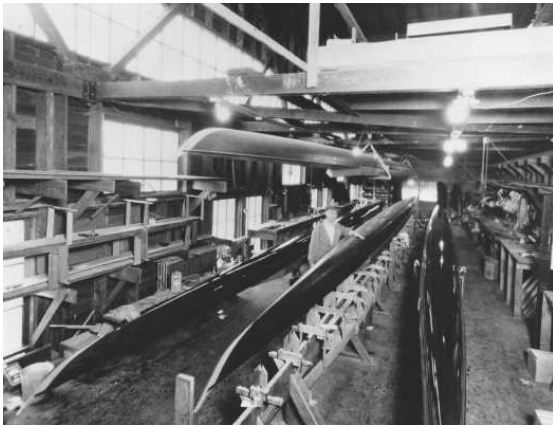
Property ID: 42597



Signage on north facade.jpg



Register Image



Register Image



Register Image



Register Image





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Canoe House / Shell House

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of
Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Inventory Details - 3/28/1979

Common name: Canoe House / Shell House

Date recorded: 3/28/1979

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Inventory Details - 5/4/2017

Common name: Shell House, Canoe House, Naval Military Hangar
Date recorded: 5/4/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gambrel - Front
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Shake
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Hangar - University of Washington Shell House

Property ID: 42597

Significance narrative: The Naval Military Hangar, commonly known as the Canoe House, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The building and its significance were thoroughly documented in the nomination and briefly summarized here. The Canoe House is located on the southeast end of campus, abutting Lake Union, the Ship Canal, and Lake Washington. The building was constructed by the U.S. Navy as a seaplane hangar during WWI. During the war, the federal government temporarily took over parts of the university campus for war preparations. The Canoe House was constructed as a seaplane hangar, one of the first known buildings developed to accommodate new aviation technology.

According to the NRHP nomination, the building was never used as a seaplane hangar, and that it largely remained empty until it was bestowed to the university, reportedly for \$1.00, around 1922. The building became famous as the University Shell House for housing the UW Rowing team between 1922 and 1949 under the guidance of Coach Hiram Conibear. The building also housed the Pocock Brothers, who built their famous lightweight racing shells at the back of the building.

The building is perhaps best known as the center for training and coaching of the 1936 men's varsity rowing team. Despite many challenges, the UW men's varsity rowing team won the Olympic gold medal in the 8+ event, beating Germany and Italy at the 1936 games in Berlin. This history has been extensively illustrated in Daniel James Brown's *Boys in the Boat*.

In 1949, the shell house moved to the newly constructed Conibear Shell House, and the old building converted to its current use, as the university's canoe house, sailboat rental, and storage building.

Physical description: The building is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 88 by 120 feet, and sits on a concrete slab. Large timber trusses and joists span the interior in a modified Howe configuration. The building has an asphalt shingle-clad flattened gambrel roof with exposed rafter ends. The exterior wall cladding includes wood shingles, which appear original, beneath the gambrel eaves, and newer cedar shakes on the side walls. The north façade, facing the parking area, features windows that are generally original, including pairs of nine over nine double-hung sash windows, three fixed or casement eight-light windows, and a long ribbon of 64-light windows on the second story. Three large grade-level double-door openings allow boats to enter and exit the building. Side wall windows appear to be replacement vinyl with false muntins. The south (water) end of the building is dominated by a large triple-section sliding door suspending from an overhead track. The doors are topped with a series of sixteen-light windows.

Some replacement windows and cladding have compromised integrity of materials, but in general, the building has a high level of integrity.

Bibliography: Naval Military Hangar-University Shell House National Register Nomination, 1975. University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Seattle Municipal Archives Photo Collection



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Location



Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Arnold Ganges



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Photos



Center on Human Dev. and Disability Clinic_1219_3190.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability Clinic_1219_3193.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability Clinic_1219_3192.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability Clinic_1219_3191.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name: Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development
Date recorded: 5/19/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Although this building and its adjacent buildings retain many aspects of integrity, the building does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. Although this building has been minimally altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements.

Formerly known as the Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development Diagnostic Tower, the UW Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic was designed by Arnold G. Ganges, A.I.A. in 1969. It was built in tandem with the adjacent school and residence on the south end of campus behind what was then known as the Health Sciences Building, along with the South Parking Lot.

Earliest efforts to address education and treatment of children with disabilities dated to 1936 when the Children's Benevolent League was formed in Washington. After World War II, UW research groups and advocacy groups had developed to address educating and treating children with disabilities. In 1947, the Well-Child Clinic was established under the Dept of Pediatrics to provide training for medical and other health care-related students.

The facility was formally opened on May 29, 1969, with ceremonies at 2:00 pm. The final cost was over \$10 million dollars.

By 1994 the complex was known as the Virginia Merrill Bloedel Hearing Research Center. In the 2000s, it was renamed its current name, the Center on Human Development and Disability.

Arnold Gangnes designed the University of Washington Center on Human Development and Disability (originally the Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development). Ganges was committed to design and planning issues for this kind of public health facility and in his involvement in the National Association for Retarded Children. This work was his predominant personal and professional focus through the 1960s.

Physical description:

This modern style four-story building is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is largely clad with brick with stucco accents, and has a flat roof with overhanging eaves. The roof includes a terrace beneath the slightly flaring eaves, which are supported by concrete columns that extend along the exterior of the buildings to the foundation. The terrace includes aluminum railings and insulated sandwich panels. Concrete sunshades project from each window above the aluminum sash.

The building is oriented north to south but primary entries are on the north and south elevations. The double-door north entry is accessed by a aluminum rail pedestrian bridge. The primary entry is a on the south elevation; a central double-door unit below a brick spandrel.

In 1994, the property underwent a substantial alteration, designed by Clayton R. Joyce Associates, which highly modified interior spaces, as well as some exterior materials. Other major renovations occurred in 2004 and 2009. Railings have been replaced, and a large entry structure has been built on the east façade.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and
Disability Clinic

Property ID: 710163

Bibliography:

The Seattle Times, UW's Retardation Center Bringing Together Research, Training Skills,
and Facilities. May 25, 1969.

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability School

Property ID: 710164

Location



Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Arnold Ganges



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability School

Property ID: 710164

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability School

Property ID: 710164

Photos



Center on Human Dev. and Disability School_1354_3196.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability School_1354_3200.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability School_1354_3199.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability School_1354_3198.JPG



Center on Human Dev. and Disability School_1354_3197.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability School

Property ID: 710164

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name: Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development
Date recorded: 5/19/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Center on Human Development and Disability School

Property ID: 710164

Significance narrative:

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Although this building and its adjacent buildings retain many aspects of integrity, the building does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. Although this building has been minimally altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements.

Formerly known as the Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development School, the UW Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic was designed by Arnold G. Ganges, A.I.A. in 1969. It was built in tandem with the adjacent diagnostic tower and residence on the south end of campus behind what was then known as the Health Sciences Building, along with the South Parking Lot.

Earliest efforts to address education and treatment of children with disabilities dated to 1936 when the Children's Benevolent League was formed in Washington. After World War II, UW research groups and advocacy groups had developed to address educating and treating children with disabilities. In 1947, the Well-Child Clinic was established under the Dept of Pediatrics to provide training for medical and other health care-related students.

The facility was formally opened on May 29, 1969, with ceremonies at 2:00 pm. The final cost was over \$10 million dollars.

By 1994 the complex was known as the Virginia Merrill Bloedel Hearing Research Center. In the 2000s, it was renamed its current name, the Center on Human Development and Disability.

Arnold Gangnes designed the University of Washington Center on Human Development and Disability (originally the Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development). Ganges was committed to design and planning issues for this kind of public health facility and in his involvement in the National Association for Retarded Children. This work was his predominant personal and professional focus through the 1960s.

The school included interior classrooms and outdoor spaces for a variety of age groups, from preschool to intermediate school.

Physical description:

The two-story building is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete block foundation, is largely clad with brick with stucco accents, and has a flat roof with overhanging eaves and exposed wood rafters. Large aluminum windows and doors aim to increase connection between interior and exterior spaces. The south end of the building has direct access to gardens and the ship canal. The building appears to be at least nine interconnected wings.

In 1994, the property underwent a substantial alteration, designed by Clayton R. Joyce Associates, which highly modified interior spaces, as well as some exterior materials. Other major renovations occurred in 2004 and 2009. Railings have been replaced, and a large entry structure has been built on the east façade.

Bibliography:

The Seattle Times, UW's Retardation Center Bringing Together Research, Training Skills, and Facilities. May 25, 1969.

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

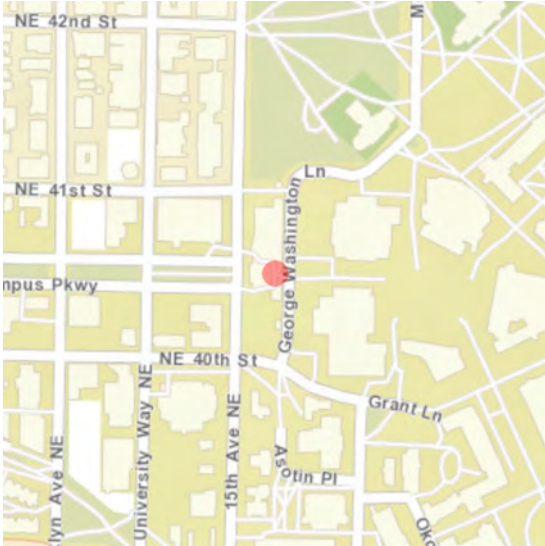


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Location



Address: 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category
Transportation
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Kirk, Wallace,McKinley,AIA & Associates
Engineer	N. G. Jacobson & Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/7/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Photos



Central_Plaza_Garage_1133_2016_3.JPG



Central_Plaza_Garage_1133_2016_4.JPG



Central_Plaza_Garage_1133_2016_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Inventory Details - 5/7/2017

Common name: Central Plaza Garage & Gatehouse #1, UW facility numbers 1133 & 3924

Date recorded: 5/7/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This garage is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). However, it contributes to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District because it was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974) and it retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

The 1,000-car Central Plaza Garage is beneath Red Square, the site of central plaza in the 1915 Regents Plan, uniting the major axes formed by the Liberal Arts and Science quadrangles. The University's 1962 General Development Plan emphasized transportation planning and recommended that an underground parking garage be built below Central Plaza. The 1965 earthquake prompted the demolition of the old Meany Hall, a remnant of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, that stood on the western edge of the plaza. With the building gone, the westward axis was completely opened and plans for building the garage and Red Square proceeded quickly. The plaza was paved with red bricks rather than turf because of concerns regarding the weight of sodden soil on the garage structure below. The garage opened in 1971.

Both Red Square and the Central Garage were designed by the Seattle architectural firm Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA, & Associates. The firm was founded by Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995), a prominent Seattle architect of the mid-20th century. He established his own firm in 1939, after receiving a Bachelor's degree in Architecture from the University of Washington. He worked with various partners until 1960, when he formed a partnership with Donald Wallace and David McKinley, Jr., another UW graduate. Their projects included several buildings for the Seattle World's Fair; Meany Hall, McMahon Hall and Odegaard Library at the University of Washington; and the Seattle Public Library's Magnolia Branch. Following Kirk's 1978 retirement, McKinley created a new firm, the McKinley Architects, which focused on high-rise office buildings.

Accommodating private vehicles on campus has been a challenge for nearly a century. By the teens, private cars were present on campus, with parking on unpaved areas around Denny Field and Husky Stadium, on the roads extending into the campus from neighborhood streets and adjoining many buildings, including those on the Liberal Arts Quad. During the war, gas rationing reduced private vehicle use, but in the post-war period, the number of students commuting to campus rose, along with the need for parking. Beginning in 1960, parking lot development proceeded quickly. Lots opened in 1960 near the northeast corner of the campus south of the Burke Museum. Large lots were built east of 25th Avenue NE in the Union Bay area in the 1960s following the City of Seattle's closure of the Montlake landfill. The open, multi-level Padelford Parking Garage on the east side of campus was completed in 1968, followed by the Central Plaza Garage in 1971.

Beginning in 1962, attended gatehouses were constructed at campus and garage entrances. Gatehouse personnel issue parking permits, interacting largely with visitors who purchase permits for day and evening use. The Central Plaza Garage Gatehouse #1 is located inside the 15th Avenue NE entrance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 709989

Physical description: The Central Garage accommodates 1,000 vehicles on six levels. The primary entry/exit is on 15th Avenue NE, with a secondary entry/exit on NE Grant Lane just past the West Gatehouse. Pedestrian exits with stairs and/or elevators at each corner connect to Meany Hall, the Odegaard Undergraduate Library, Gerberding Hall and Kane Hall. The concrete structure provides general parking as well as stalls for disability permits, motorcycles, UCAR and Zipcar vehicles, and an EV charging station.

The gatehouse is a flat-roofed rectangular structure located well inside the 15th Avenue NE entrance. The entire upper half is glass to allow full visibility, while the lower half is steel. Sliding doors on each side provide easy access. Although the structure was first built in 1969 with the initial construction of the garage, it was rebuilt in 1997 to designs by ARC Architects and this appears to be a largely new structure.

INTEGRITY

No significant changes have been made to the garage. The gatehouse was largely rebuilt in 1997.

Bibliography:

Emery, Julie. "U.W.: 1969 Will be the Year of the Big Build." Seattle Times. January 1, 1969. page 20.

Johnston, Norman J. The Campus Guide: University of Washington. Princeton: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

_____. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington

Campus Engineering Online Database of Engineering Records.

Campus Master Plan, Transportation Management Plan, 2003, p. 157 – 163.

Transportation Services website, "Parking at the University of Washington,"

<https://www.washington.edu/facilities/transportation/park>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Location



Address: Clark Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Alfred Croonquist



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Photos



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

Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_1.jpg



DRAWING OF UNIVERSITY OF WA. SHINGTON'S FINE-ARTS BUILDING

UWLSC UWCO847.jpg



Seattle Times 11.20.1967 p.48.jpg



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_7.JPG

King Co iMap.jpg



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_6.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708384



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_5.JPG



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_4.JPG



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_3.JPG



Ceramics & Metal Arts_1129_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Pavilion
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this report, this Metal Arts Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The present building is an assembly made up with later additions and expansions, and has insufficient integrity to convey its historical or architectural significance.

Ceramic arts had become an increasingly popular form of fine art in the post war era, emerging from earlier craft traditions along with glass blowing and metal arts. The media engaged many people, including University of Washington art students and members of Ken Glenn's ceramics class who established the Seattle Craft Club in 1948 to showcase contemporary work. Its members were selected on the basis of juried work. In 1966, the 20 year old organization, which occupied facilities on the campus of the Century 21 fairgrounds after the World's Fair ended, became the non-profit Pottery Northwest (Historylink.org, July 13, 2012). The craft movement grew in the Northwest (as it did nationally) to be embraced as a fine art in the immediate post war period of 1945-1950.

During this period the University of Washington's School of Painting, Sculpture and Design expanded its curriculum to include ceramics, weaving, printmaking, glass blowing and fusing and metal arts under the guidance of its director from 1935 to 1954, Walter F. Issacs. World renowned ceramicist Paul Ami Bonifas was hired by Issacs in the late 1950s and later joined by ceramics faculty members Robert Sperry, Howard Kottler and Patti Warashina. By the 1960s ceramics and metal work by University faculty and students was exhibited consistently at the Henry Gallery, while professionals in the region had shows at local galleries, the Seattle Art Museum's Northwest Gallery, and the Bellevue Art Fair (established 1948). The work was increasingly collected by patrons at local and national levels, and integrated into the residential and institutional designs of Northwest Modernists architects in the 1960s (Kangas, pp. 82-83).

It was within this context that the University of Washington's Ceramics and Metal Arts complex was initially built. The original assembly that makes up the current building was funded by a grant of \$495,000 from the US Office of Education, after a recommendation by the State Higher Education Facilities Commission. The grant award was announced by Washington State Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Seattle Times, "New Building Grant Given U. Washington," May 31, 1967, p. 15). The building's construction, by contractor Christiansen Bros., Inc., reportedly cost \$200,000 and was part of a \$1.3 million project that included a wing on the back side of the Art Building. That project was funded in part by a \$750,000 state bond issue known as Referendum 15 (Seattle Times, November 20, 1967).

The original designer, architect Alfred Croonquist (1924-2003), was born in Montana, received a Bachelors in Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1951 and subsequently worked for a number of local architects before establishing his own firm in 1956. His projects ranged from remodels to new construction, and from residential and commercial buildings to institutional work, including Sunset Bowl and Town Theater, Seattle (1956 and 1964 respectively, both demolished), Sand Point Married Student Housing for the University of Washington (1967-1968), and the Art Building expansion (Ochsner, pp. 429-430). Reportedly he was also involved in the design of the 1963 addition to Suzzallo Library (Michelson).

A later addition to the assembled facility, the foundry building, was designed by Carlson Architects of Seattle.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Physical description:

The building assembly is situated south of the intersection of NE Clark Road and May Gates Memorial Drive NE, near the northeast edge of the Union Bay Natural Area, and northwest of the Center for Urban Horticulture. The 75-acre Union Bay reserve, with four miles of shoreline, separates the building assembly and the University's Corp Yard and Environmental Safety Office Building and the main campus. The University's Laurel Village housing complex for students with children and the Laurehurst neighborhood are to the east. Union Bay area emerged as a wetland when Lake Washington was lowered with the construction of the ship canal in the early 20th century, and was developed as the Montlake Landfill in the mid-1920s. The landfill was closed in 1966 and restoration of the wetlands began, along with construction of parking lots and recreation fields. The original Ceramic Arts Building was built soon after in 1969. Its location places the building far from the Central Campus.

The assembly appears utilitarian. It is made up by several attached pavilion-like volumes and a rectangular addition, all situated on the east side of the street. The site is generally flat, with a graded berm to the southeast. Fencing is provided along the east side and street and along south sides, and a parking lot is placed on the west. The original building creates an irregular-shaped open courtyard space, which is landscaped with turf and deciduous trees. Over time additional open and fence-enclosed storage yards have been created.

The original building, designed by architect Alfred M. Croonquist, is made up by three abutting hexagonal, single story, steel frame pavilion-like structures, each with a hipped roof. Together their overall dimensions are approximately 104 by 200 feet. Roofs are capped by central exhaust chimneys and extended to form deep overhangs. Building materials were selected for durability: corrugated metal cladding, concrete slabs, exposed framing, flush metal door assemblies, and aluminum framed windows. Interiors are open volumes open below the roof form. Spaces include locker areas, offices and service spaces set between taller open work areas that house the fabricating, casting, glazing and firing facilities, and studios fitted with work tables, and throwing wheels. The structure was expanded with several additions on its east side, which are both enclosed and open. By the 1990s a foundry and metal workshop were added. The workshop is characterized by its rectangular footprint and shed and hipped roofs, with offset clerestories of different sizes along the north and south facades.

Equipment takes a prominent place in the building assembly, which appears to have been the result of a functional design with the primary intent of enclosing it. Presently there are the six gas and 21 electric-fired kilns, a walk-in ceramics spray booth, 600-pound furnace, and color pick-up oven for hot glass. The assembly also houses a cold glass shop area, metal shop furnaces and mold-making areas, spaces, a small technology lab, and two exhibit spaces, known as the 3D4M Gallery.

INTEGRITY

Incremental construction of enclosed and covered storage yards and the addition of a newer metal workshop obscure the original Ceramics and Metal Arts Building. It appears to have inadequate historical and architectural integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Ceramic and Metal Arts Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708384

Bibliography:

Kangas, Matthew, "Pacific Northwest Crafts in the 1950s," in Barbara Johns, ed., *Jet Dreams – Art of the Fifties in the Northwest*. Tacoma: Tacoma Art Museum, 1995, pp. 81-93.

Kershner, Kate, "Pottery Northwest gains nonprofit status in December 1966," *Historylink.org* Essay 10139, July 7, 2012.

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Seattle Times

"New Building Grant Given U. Washington," May 31, 1967, p. 15.

"U.W. Facility Begins to Take Shape," November 20, 1967, p. 48

University of Washington Campus Engineering Records (Design Drawings).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Location



Address: W Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1987	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Communications

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Thomas, Grainger & Baar



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/7/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Photos



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_5.JPG



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

Chemistry_Library_1279_UW20997z_7.png



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_6.JPG



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_4.JPG



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_3.JPG



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988



Chemistry_Library_1279_2016_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Inventory Details - 5/7/2017

Common name: Chemistry Library, UW facility number 1279
Date recorded: 5/7/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Glass
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Chemistry Library is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance. Although it is located within the boundaries of the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District, the degree of alteration makes it an historic non-contributing resource.

Built in 1955, the TV/Drama Building housed classrooms, storage, and workshops for the School of Drama as well as broadcasting facilities for the university's public television station, KCTS 9. The station had begun broadcasting in 1954 using equipment donated by KING-TV owner Dorothy S. Bullitt. During the 1950s and 1960s, the station primarily supplied classroom instructional programs for Washington State's K-12 schools, plus National Educational Television (NET) programs. NET was composed of non-profit organizations, many of which were based on college campuses. The station's audience outside of schoolrooms was limited until the 1970s, when NET was absorbed into the newly created Public Broadcasting Service. Under PBS affiliation, KCTS 9 began offering a vastly enhanced scope of programming for the general public. The station moved to larger quarters on the Seattle Center campus in 1986. KCTS 9 became independent of the University of Washington in 1987.

In 1987, after KCTS left, the building underwent significant alterations, designed by architect Gerald Kumata. These alterations included the addition of the building's most notable feature, a glass-enclosed stairway on the building's northwest corner. Further renovations took place in 2011-2016. The building currently houses the chemistry library, faculty offices, classrooms and laboratories.

Seattle's Thomas, Grainger & Baar was the designing firm with Clyde Grainger as the lead architect. Grainger (1887-1958) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1910. He initially worked with the Seattle firm Thomas, Russel, & Rice and, in 1925, formed a partnership with Harlan Thomas. Notable buildings designed by Grainger during this period include Bagley Hall (1937) with Floyd Naramore and Carl Gould and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (1940). Upon Thomas' retirement in 1949, Edward Joseph Baar joined the firm.

Physical description: The Chemistry Library Building sits at an angle on the east side of W. Stevens Way NE, northwest of Bagley Hall and across from Guthrie Hall and the Physics/Astronomy Building. Its north-south alignment matches that of Rainier Vista instead of the other buildings along Stevens Way.

The three-story building is constructed of poured-in-place concrete and clad in tan, ochre, and red brick. It is generally rectangular in plan with projections on both the northwest and southeast corners. The main façade, facing northeast, is largely obscured by trees, shrubs and a large construction trailer. The main entry has aluminum-framed double doors sitting at the top of a short flight of four stairs flanked by planting beds. The west façade is a field of masonry punctuated by pairs of aluminum casement windows. The most striking feature is the rounded, glass-enclosed stairwell at the northwest corner of the building. The stairwell is composed of channel-set glass that arcs between four concrete pillars. Another stairwell is recessed at the southeast corner, with a radial curve and a single large round column.

INTEGRITY

This building has a low level of integrity as it was extensively altered in 1987 when it became the Chemistry Library. Alterations include the addition of a prominent glass-enclosed staircase at the north end as well as replacement windows.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: TV/Drama Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 709988

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. University of Washington: An Architectural Tour. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

<http://kcts9.org/about>

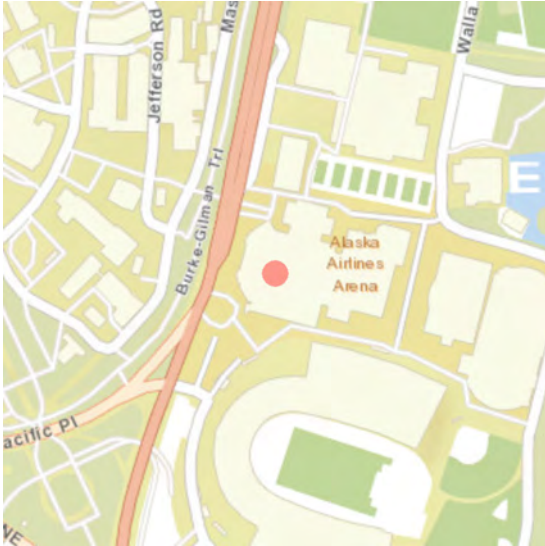
<https://apps.admin.washington.edu/content/sso/v3/file/3056703?rendition=Web&forcePDF=true>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Location



Address: 3870 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, Washington, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility
Education	
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Entertainment/Recreation
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Not Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
082410-20-FCC, FCC, Husky Stadium, Seattle: AT&T Mobility Cellular Telephone Antenna Collocation (STTLWA1234)			
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/4/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



Front elevation with entry



Clarence "Hec" Edmundson.jpg



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

1928 photo of Edmundson Pavilion, front elevation



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

1949 aerial



Façade Detail



Cornice Detail



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546



northwest corner



View east across Montlake Blvd



southwest corner



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Bank of America Arena at Hec Edmundson Pavilion
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W289
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

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

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

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

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus – and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area – was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on-campus from Jningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Physical description:

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

Bibliography:

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

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings."
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King County Assessor's Records

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

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

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Inventory Details - 5/4/2017

Common name: Alaska Airlines Arena; Men's Physical Education Pavilion; University of Washington Pavilion (UW Site number 1195)

Date recorded: 5/4/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Significance narrative:

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:

Because of its extensive alterations as described in the physical description section of this report, the Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson Pavilion (known as Hec Edmundson pavilion) does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, and workmanship to convey its historic significance. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register. Because of the multiple alterations and expansions, it was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in when it was recorded on WISAARD in 2009.

Overview:

The Hec Edmundson Pavilion was largely designed in 1927 and constructed in 1928. It was originally designed by prominent local architects Bebb & Gould. In 1939, the Pavilion Pool, also designed by Bebb & Gould, was added. Other additions and alterations were designed by John Morse (north storage addition, 1968), Decker Barns Hobbs Fukui Associates (expansion, 1986), and LMN Architects (renovation, 2001).

The end of the 1920s saw a significant building boom on the University of Washington campus. In response to the growing significance of collegiate athletics, one of the first buildings to be designed and constructed during this building boom was the Men's Physical Education pavilion (1927). Now known as the Hec Edmundson pavilion, the new athletic facility was built directly north of the football stadium, which was constructed in 1920. Upon its completion, the new athletic pavilion was said to be the largest open athletic facility west of the Mississippi.

Both the Hec Edmundson pavilion and the football stadium were largely constructed with funds from the Associated Students of the University of Washington (A.S.U.W.).

In 1948 the Men's Athletic Pavilion was re-named in honor of Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson, who was track and field coach from 1919 to 1954 and men's basketball team coach from 1921 to 1927.

The Hec Edmundson pavilion, along with most other athletic facilities, including Husky Stadium, the tennis center, the Dempsey indoor track building, the Intramural Activities (IMA) building, the Husky ballpark and soccer field, and the Conibear shell house, is sited on the southeast end of campus across from Montlake Boulevard.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Clarence S. Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property ID: 96546

Physical description:

The Hec Edmundson pavilion was originally designed in the Romanesque Revival style, though subsequent additions exhibit styles representative of their times.

The building is oriented east to west. The original 1928 construction is of brick masonry, with structural steel construction used to achieve the large, central open space of the gymnasium. The building is arranged in a cruciform plan oriented from east to west. The primary (west) façade of the pavilion remains largely unchanged, and exhibits a collegiate Romanesque Revival design. Notable characteristics include arched windows and porches, brickwork details, corner details, gargoyles, and the checkerboard pattern along the top of the west façade. The recessed main entries to the building are at the northwest corner of the building, noted by arch porches and Corinthian columns, and formal entry plazas. Cladding is brown, red, and pink brick with stone accents.

The roof over the central athletic space is gabled, supported by large interior trusses. The gabled ends (east and west) have raised parapets and feature large arched windows. The additional fenestration of the building is regular, with spaced windows along the primary (west) façade, and regularly spaced rectangular windows along the north and south facades. The original building featured a large skylight that extended the length of the gymnasium, which is no longer in place. The windows of the original building are typically multi-light steel casements, with inset operable panels in the rectangular frames. The original interior of the building featured a dirt athletic field, overlooked from above by a balcony on the north, west and south sides. The supporting spaces of the building were generally finished with cement floors and plaster walls. Restrooms and support spaces were typically finished with tile floors and tile wainscot. Doors and windows were trimmed with fir.

In 1970, the building was altered with a brick clad addition with cast stone details by John Morse and Associates. The addition was put on the north side of the building near the east end. The facades of the addition have very little fenestration, limited to a small row of window lights just below the roof line. The large overhead skylight that was part of the original design was removed. In 1975, the Sports Medicine Clinic was added on to the southwest corner of the pavilion. 1986 saw a large addition to the north side of the building, known as the Graves Annex, designed by Decker Barns Hobbs Fukui Associates. In 2001, LMN Architects designed a major reconfiguration of interior spaces.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Northeast Campus Dormitories, University of Washington, Seattle, Historic Resources Addendum." August 11, 2015.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Location



Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1899	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1955	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Defense	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Military



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Josenhans and Allan

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/13/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Photos



Clark_Hall_1178_2016_2.JPG



Clark_Hall_1178_2016_4.JPG



Clark_Hall_1178_2016_3.JPG



Clark_Hall_1178_2016_1.JPG



Clark_Hall_1178_1900_UW19737z_5.jpg



Register Image



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054



Register Image



Lewis Hall HRA.pdf



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Clark Hall - University of Washington

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Inventory Details - 5/13/2017

Common name: Clark Hall, UW facility number 1178

Date recorded: 5/13/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Plan	T-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Roof Type	Hip
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Dormitory

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Clark Hall, one of the oldest buildings on campus, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the early development of the University of Washington as the first men's dormitory. The building contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report. According to state records, it was reviewed by the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1971 and was approved for listing in the NRHP and the Washington Heritage Register, but was not listed because the university did not want it to be listed.

When the university moved to its new campus in 1895, no nearby housing was available. Students had to commute five miles by streetcar, which was thought to hinder enrollment. In 1899, at the urging of President Frank Graves, the state legislature appropriated \$50,000 for two dormitories. Records indicate that architect Edwin W. Houghton provided the original designs, but the work was completed by Josenhans & Allan. The buildings were not sited as part of specific campus plan, but to afford the residents views of Lake Washington and the Cascades. Each one accommodated 50 students in groups of three or four in suites of two bedrooms and a study room.

Clark Hall has had a variety of uses. It served as a women's dormitory until 1936, except for a period during World War I when it was used by the Navy as a hospital for officers. After Hansee Hall, a larger women's dorm, was completed in 1936, Clark Hall became the student union building, which it remained until 1952, when the Husky Union Building (HUB) was completed. Since 1952, Clark has accommodated the Air Force, Army and Navy ROTC programs. It currently houses Naval Science, Military Science and Aerospace Studies. The military connection made it a target of student protests during the 1960s-70s, and the building was firebombed in 1969. As a result, the windows are all modern replacements

The early career of Timotheus Josenhans (1853-1929), a German immigrant, was as a draftsman and a railroad construction engineer, including designing powerhouses for Seattle's electric railways. With James Stephen, he designed several buildings on the Washington Agricultural College (Washington State University) campus (1894-1897). From 1899 until 1912, he was a partner of Norris B. Allan; they designed four UW buildings, including Lewis Hall (1899), Parrington Hall (1903-04) and a powerhouse, as well as Lewis Hall. Josenhans later became City Building Superintendent (1914-c. 1920).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Women's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 700054

Physical description:

Clark Hall is located in the northeast sector of campus on the west side of Stevens Way behind the Music Building and next to the Communications Building. The brick masonry building has a rectangular hip roofed main volume with a hip roofed ell projecting on the southeast to give it a T-shaped plan. It is in a simple Victorian style with restrained Classical Revival details, contrasting with the ornate Collegiate Gothic buildings around the quad. The structure has two-and-one-half stories with a full daylight basement. The basement level is of ashlar sandstone blocks with a rough sandstone water table.

The symmetrical main (northwest) façade has a prominent center gable flanked by three-sided canted window bays topped by pyramidal turrets; these had been removed but have been restored. A dentilled cornice and a band of sandstone demarcate the roofline and encircle the building. Stone copings cover the low parapet walls of the center gable as well as the gables on the with pyramidal roofs minor elevations. The north and east (rear) elevations have basement-level entrances and full-height stair bays that project slightly and terminate in dormers. The south end of the building is currently under construction and is not visible.

Windows throughout have newer metal sash, most in one-over-one or two-over-two configurations; the entry bay has four-over-two windows. Large skylights have been added on the north and rear. Adjoining the building, on Stevens Way, is a flag pole displaying flags of the United States and the four military services.

Integrity

Clark Hall has been altered with replacement windows and skylights. Despite these alterations, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. The hexagonal turrets atop the window bays flanking the entry were removed in the 1950s, but have been restored to their original configuration. Another building restoration was initiated in 2016.

Bibliography:

Corley, Margaret. National Register Nomination, Clark Hall, 1971, and related correspondence
Historic Resources Addendum, Clark Hall, October 2003.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1861	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Street Furniture/Object

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Pike, John



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/14/2017		

Photos



columns_2016_11.JPG

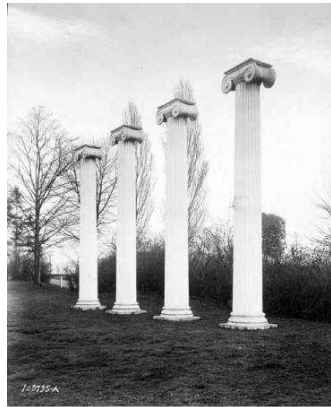


ORIGINAL HOME UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

university UWC3204.jpg



DSCN0989.JPG



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

columns_1922_UW27791_3.jpg



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

columns_1920_UW0925_2.jpg



Register Image



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596



Register Image



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Sylvan Theater

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Inventory Details - 12/19/2002

Common name: Sylvan Theater

Date recorded: 12/19/2002

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Inventory Details - 5/14/2017

Common name: University of Washington Columns

Date recorded: 5/14/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Columns - University of Washington

Property ID: 42596

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

The University of Washington Columns are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for their association with the early development of the University of Washington and of higher education in the state of Washington. Although they are no longer in their original location, they have been in the current location for more than 50 years and have achieved significance as iconic symbols of the University of Washington. They also contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report. According to state records, the columns were reviewed by the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1971 and were placed on the Washington Heritage Register. They were also approved for submittal for listing in the NRHP, although it is not clear if that occurred.

The four painted wood columns were on the portico of the original university building on the downtown campus. That structure, built on "Denny's Knoll," was the most impressive building in the pioneer village of Seattle when it was built in 1861. The columns were hand carved by a local cabinetmaker. After the campus was moved to the present location in 1895, the building remained in use by the library until it was razed in 1908. Edmond S. Meany, head of the History Department, sought to have the old building moved to the new campus. However, only the columns were preserved. They were originally erected, in 1911, in front of Denny Hall near the intersection of King and Pierce lanes. Meany and his colleague, Professor of Law Herbert T. Condon, named the columns Loyalty, Industry, Faith, and Efficiency, or "LIFE."

The 1915 Regents' Plan for campus development identified the area near Denny Hall as the location for the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, to be surrounded by Collegiate Gothic buildings. The columns came to seem distinctly out of place. Carl F. Gould, then head of the architecture department and serving as campus architect, organized a student design competition. The winning design, presented by Marshall W. Gill, son of Seattle Mayor Hiram Gill, incorporated the columns into a design for the Sylvan Theater. They were moved there in 1921.

Physical description: The four columns are located at the southeast end of the Sylvan Grove Theater, east of Rainier Vista where it meets E. Stevens Way NE. The space is approached from Rainier Vista through a tunnel formed by dense laurel and fir, framing the view of four white columns. The fluted 24-foot Ionic columns were hand-carved from red cedar and painted white. In 2008, the columns were restored by University of Washington Facilities Services, with funding donated by the Class of 1956. The columns were repaired and painted and the wooden bases were replaced with new concrete bases molded to match the originals.

Integrity

The wooden columns have been restored and retain their ability to convey their historical significance despite some replacement of materials.

Bibliography: Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus*, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

<http://www.washington.edu/ceremony/tradition/symbolsmeanings/four-columns/>

University of Washington.
Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Location



Address: 4005 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA

Location Comments: The Commodore and Duchess original inventories, 45411 and 45412 were merged into this one 12/12/2016.

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1927	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1997	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Multiple Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Multiple Family House
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Roberts, Earl A.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
050598-09-FTA, FTA, METHODOLOGY MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT	8/2/1998	Determined Eligible	, 7/3/2008
091310-11-FCC, FCC, UW, Terry Hall (SA1219): AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation	7/5/2010	Determined Eligible	, 10/26/2011
091310-11-FCC, FCC, UW, Terry Hall (SA1219): AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation	7/5/2010	Determined Eligible	, 10/26/2011
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/17/2017	Not Determined	
2010-09-00102, , Terry Hall			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Photos



Commodore-Duchess_1152_1.JPG



TR Duchess.jpg



TR Commodore.jpg



Commodore-Duchess_1152_2.JPG



east elevation



Duchess original HPI form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411



Commodore original HPI form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 8/2/1998

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/2/1998

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 050598-09-FTA GAG 11/2/1998

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 8/20/2001

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/20/2001

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 050598-98-FTA

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 7/5/2010

Common name:
Date recorded: 7/5/2010
Field Recorder: David Pinyerd
Field Site number: 4
SHPO Determination 091310-11-FCC determined on 10/26/2011

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	T-Shape
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Multi-Story Apartment Block

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: The Duchess Apartments is eligible for the National Register as it has good to excellent architectural integrity and is representative of apartment buildings in the boom years of the 1920s.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Physical description:

The Duchess Apartments building located at 4009 15th Avenue NE was designed by architect Earl A. Roberts and was built in 1927. The Commodore Apartments building, designed by the same architect, is attached to the south of the Duchess. The building is eight stories in height and topped by a flat roof with a parapet. The overall plan is T-shaped, forming a U when combined with the Commodore's L. The primary exterior cladding material is polychrome brick, accented with a terra cotta ground floor. Windows are primarily 1/1 wood double-hung. Those on the east have been replaced with bronzed aluminum sashes, with those on the north and west remaining wood. The main entry, fronted by an arch, is located in the narrow southernmost bay adjacent to the Commodore building.

The façade is organized into three bays with a slightly recessed center. Terra cotta ornamentation is confined to the east-facing main façade, with a greater concentration at the top floor and stepped cornice. The latter also includes a heraldic crest in terra cotta at its center. The north and west elevations are far simpler, with no terra cotta and a simple cornice. Alterations are also in evidence, including obvious concrete seismic retrofitting and a new ADA entrance on the north.

Bibliography:

"Duchess Apartments," WISAARD, accessed 7/8/10.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 7/5/2010

Common name:
Date recorded: 7/5/2010
Field Recorder: David Pinyerd
Field Site number: 5
SHPO Determination 091310-11-FCC determined on 10/26/2011

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Multi-Story Apartment Block
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Plan	T-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: The Commodore Apartments is eligible for the National Register as it has good to excellent architectural integrity and is representative of apartment buildings in the boom years of the 1920s.

Physical description: The Commodore Apartments building located at 4005 15th Avenue NE was designed by architect Earl A. Roberts and was built in 1927. The slightly older Duchess Apartments building, designed by the same architect, is attached to the north of the Commodore. The building is seven stories in height and topped by a flat roof with a parapet. The overall plan is L-shaped, forming a U when combined with the Duchess' T. The primary exterior cladding material is polychrome brick, accented with a terra cotta daylight basement. Windows are primarily 1/1 wood double-hung. Those on the east have been replaced with bronzed aluminum sashes, with those on the north (interior of the L) remaining wood. All retain the original opening size and terra cotta sills. The main entry is centered in the east-facing façade, with a door accessed via a flight of stairs.

The façade is simpler and less articulated than that of the Duchess Apartments. Ornamentation includes terra cotta string courses above the first floor and at the seventh floor. The parapet, likewise is simpler, with three triangular steps. The ornamentation on the south elevation continues in the style established by the façade.

Bibliography: "Commodore Apartments," WISAARD, accessed 7/8/10.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments - University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Inventory Details - 1/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/17/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Multi-Story Apartment Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Plan	Rectangle
Plan	Irregular
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Commodore Duchess has previously been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2011. It continues to be eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the growth of the University District neighborhood and a development pattern that included the construction of many apartment buildings in the 1920s, and under Criterion C, as an intact example of Gothic Revival architecture.

OVERVIEW

The Commodore Duchess Apartments are located on 15th Avenue NE, just west of the original campus edge. The Commodore and Duchess Apartments were constructed two years apart as separate buildings, but were connected shortly after their completion. They were two of at least twenty apartment buildings built in the commercial area of the University District in the 1920s (Tobin and Sodt, p.14). Designed by architect Earl Roberts for a Mr. Herbert Smith, the Commodore dates from 1925 and the Duchess from 1927. Roberts designed at least two other apartment buildings in the same area—the Washington Manor Apartments at 43rd Street Northeast and Brooklyn in 1926 (now University Manor), and the Malloy Apartments at 4337 15th Avenue Northeast in 1928 (Tobin and Sodt, p.14).

The buildings were closed in 1992 because of their poor condition. They were subsequently rehabilitated in 1996-97 and provide student housing for the University of Washington.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commodore - Duchess Apartments -
University of Washington

Property ID: 45411

Physical description:

The complex occupies a rectangular lot on the eastern half of the block bounded by NE Campus Parkway on the north, 15th Avenue NE on the east, NE 40th Street on the south, and an alley on the west. The site slopes down from the north to the south. A 14'-wide alley runs along the rear (west) of the apartments. Main building entrances are located on the east, facing 15th Avenue NE.

Sited side by side, the Commodore and Duchess Apartments are connected by a common double-loaded corridor system and a shared basement, as well as an open court. The eight-story Duchess is immediately north of the Commodore, which has seven stories. Both are constructed with concrete frames, clad with buff-colored brick veneer and terra cotta trim. Collegiate Gothic ornamentation on the buildings provides a visual link to the architecture on the University of Washington campus across the street.

Essentially rectangular in form, the Commodore is simple and straightforward in appearance, with modest terra cotta ornamentation that recalls Gothic Revival architecture. Because the site slopes down from north to south, the basement is more exposed toward the south end of the building, and is clad in terra cotta. The main entrance is centrally located on the primary east façade, recessed in an arched opening and reached by a flight of stairs. On the primary façades, a broad terra cotta string course separates the first and second stories, while narrow string courses are located above and below the seventh story. A parapet runs along the east and south elevations, with three gable-like peaks on the east and two on the south. The larger, central peak on the east contains a decorative tile. Vertical terra cotta ornament runs from the second story to the parapet below each peak, emphasizing the entries and providing a sense of height.

The taller and narrower Duchess has a T-shaped footprint, with a main mass along 15th Avenue NE and a wing extending west toward the alley. The first story is terra cotta-clad, with the main entrance recessed in an arched opening and reached by a flight of stairs. A new accessible entrance was added at the north side of the building as part of the 1997 renovation. The primary east façade features slightly more ornamentation than that of the Commodore. Two narrow pavilions project very slightly, one at either end of this façade. A false balconet, spans the center three windows at the fourth story. A string course runs along the sill line at the eighth floor, as well as above the eighth story between the pavilions. A parapet rises to a peak above each of the pavilions, decorated by large finials. The central portion of the parapet features decorative, diagonally-laid brickwork and a large, peaked terra cotta medallion.

INTEGRITY

The building complex generally retains a high level of integrity, and noted alterations do not detract from its ability to convey its significance.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "UW Educational Outreach, Historic Resources Addendum." April 2005. (Inventory 2—Commodore Duchess Apartments)

King County Assessor Records, Puget Sound Regional Archives.

Tobin, Carol and Sarah Sodt. University District Historic Survey Report (prepared for Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, Historic Preservation Program and University District Arts & Heritage Committee), September 2002.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

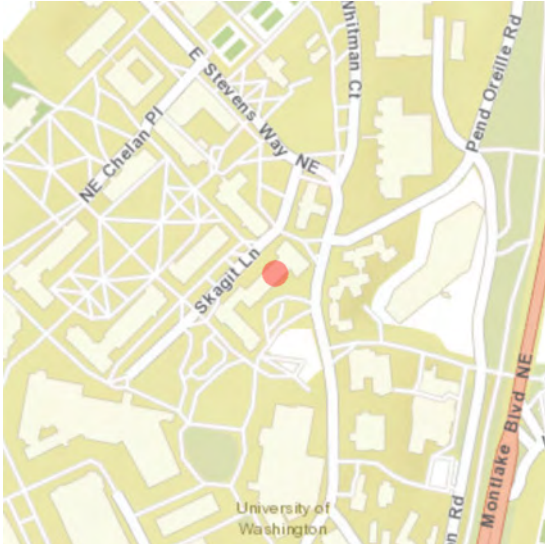


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708385

Location



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

Address: Skagit Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1955	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1990	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1999	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708385

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Heath, Gove & Bell
Architect	Gove, George and Lea, Pearson & Richards

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708385

Photos



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

Communications_Building_University_of_Washington_n
d, UW21036z.jpg



Communications_1161_6.JPG



Communications_1161_5.JPG



Communications_1161_4.JPG



Communications_1161_3.JPG



Communications_1161_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708385



Communications_1161_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708385

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Terra Cotta

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708385

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It does not meet any of the listing criteria and has been somewhat altered. While it has fair architectural integrity, it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Although this building does not meet necessary requirements to warrant its inclusion in the NRHP as an individual resource, it likely contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. It was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974) and displays characteristics that make it a recognizable example of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style. Finally, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

OVERVIEW

Located just southeast of the Quad in the University of Washington's central campus, the Communications Building was constructed during the post-war building boom. The basement and first floor constituted a first phase completed in 1951 to house the University Press, followed by three additional stories in 1955. Previously, the School of Journalism had been located in Lewis Hall. Completion of the Journalism Building allowed for the entire operation of the University of Washington Daily to be consolidated in one place. It had been printed in a commercial shop for more than 25 years when the printing function moved to the first phase of the Journalism Building (Seattle Times, April 1, 1952, p. 9). The regents selected the name Communications Building in 1955, and the building was planned as a facility for teaching journalism, advertising, radio and photography (Seattle Times, September 17, 1955, p. 3). KUOW, which went on the air in 1952, was broadcast from the Communications Building until 2000, when it moved to a building just off campus.

The journalism program is now within the Department of Communication, which occupies the building. It also houses the Dean's Office for the College of Arts and Sciences, the Simpson Center for the Humanities, the Department of Mathematics, and the Daily.

The building was designed by Tacoma architects Heath, Gove & Bell, as was Thomson Hall (1948), to which the Communications Building is attached by a one-story hyphen. George Gove and Lea, Pearson & Richards was the architect for the 1955 phase. The Communications Building utilizes a Collegiate Gothic material palette and vocabulary, but with simplified details rather than the more decorative detailing that characterizes the style.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Communications Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708385

Physical description: The Communications Building faces northwest and is setback from NE Skagit Lane, just southeast of the Quad, and is situated on a site that slopes slightly from north to south. It is connected at the southwest end to Thomson Hall, which was constructed several years earlier. The northeast portion of the Communications Building is adjacent to E Stevens Way NE, sited on the west side of the road.

In keeping with the Collegiate Gothic style, the building is finished with brick veneer in warm shades of brown; pinkish-gray terra cotta coping, trim, and details; and variegated-color roof slates that were typical primary exterior materials for earlier University of Washington buildings.

The four-story concrete-frame building has an overall footprint of approximately 282' by 112', with a primary entrances on its long façades—one on the northwest façade and two on the southeast. The building footprint is irregular, but it is roughly T-shaped with a long bar running northeast-southwest and a perpendicular wing at the northeast end, near E Stevens Way NE. The building has varied rooflines, including lower cross gables with parapeted gable end walls. At the southwest end, the building has a flat roof with crenellated parapet. Rectangular, multi-light metal windows are typically paired and tripled, and set in terra cotta surrounds. Trim includes terra cotta "quoining," quatrefoil details at a bay window on the northwest façade, and an intermediate cornice below the third story. The northwest façade of the northeast wing is unfenestrated and features a diaper pattern of darker brown brick. The building has a central double-loaded corridor.

INTEGRITY

The Communications Building has fair architectural integrity. Extensive interior alterations were made over the years, along with systems upgrades and accessibility improvements, but the exterior of the building is largely intact. A 1990 remodel (WMFL, architects) included revisions to the entry at the west end of the southeast façade. In 1999, alterations were made for the UW Center for the Humanities (Boyle Wagoner Architects). Exterior masonry repairs were made in 2007 (S.M. Stemper Architects).

Bibliography: Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

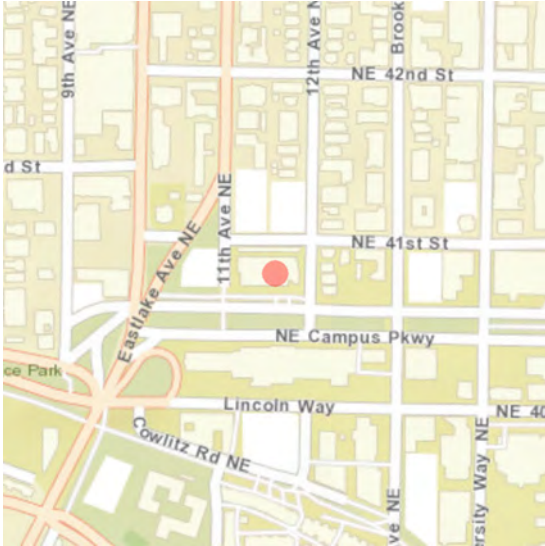
University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

Location



Address: 1100 NE Campus Pkwy, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1975	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Romaldo Giurgola, Mitchell-Giurgola
Architect	Mitchell-Giurgola Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors
Builder	John H. Sellen Construction Co.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	4/20/2016	Not Determined	

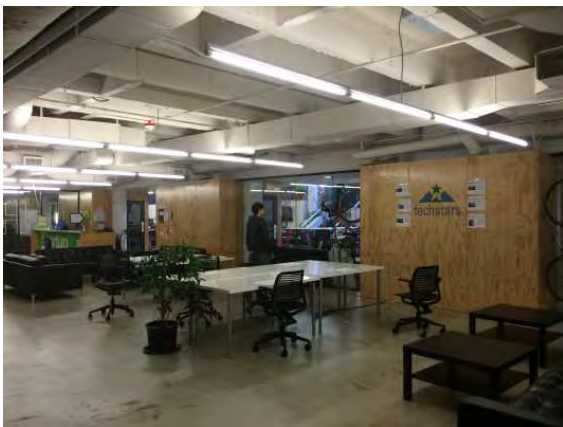
Photos



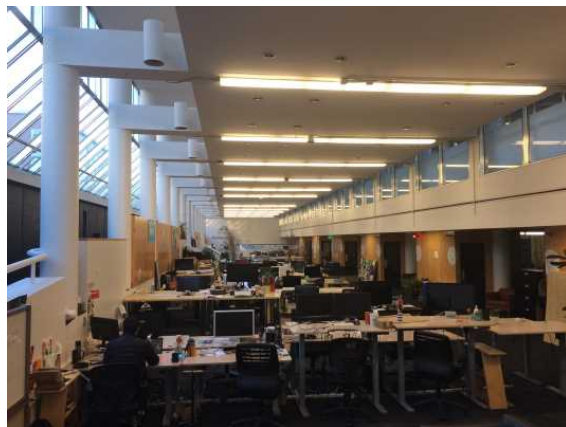
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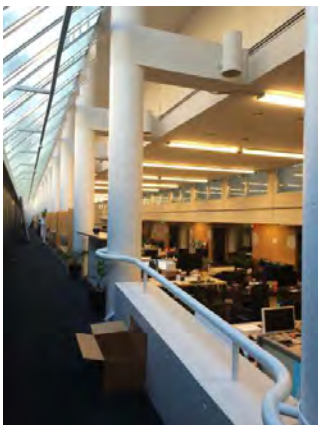
Condon_1124_7.JPG



Condon_1124_6.JPG



Condon_1124_5.JPG



Condon_1124_4.JPG



Condon_1124_3.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

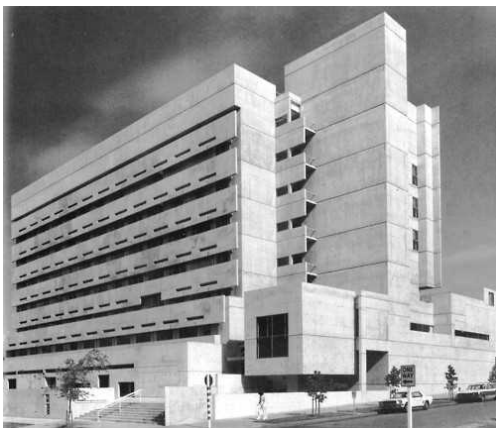
Property ID: 705543



Condon_1124_2.JPG



Condon_1124_1.JPG



CondonHall_UW_Seattle2.jpg



CondonHall_UW_Seattle3.jpg



CondonHall_UW_Seattle.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

Inventory Details - 4/20/2016

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/20/2016

Field Recorder: Michael Houser

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: The celebrated Philadelphia architectural firm of Mitchell Giurgola prepared the design for this second University of Washington (UW) Law School Building named for John T. Condon (1864-1926), the school's second dean. Romaldo Giurgola (b. 1920 in Rome, Italy) was a key designer on the project. The Seattle architectural firm, Joyce / Copeland / Vaughan / Nordfors, Architects, served as Associate Architects on Condon #2. Between 1933 and 1974, the UW Law School occupied Condon Hall #1, a quad building, just northeast of Suzzallo Library, that was subsequently renamed Gowen Hall. In comparison to Gowen, Condon Hall #2, was larger, and thought adequate to provide space for approximately 500 students and 30 faculty.

Soon after Condon #2's opening in 1974, the concrete tower received many architectural awards, including a Citation of Excellence from the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Philadelphia Chapter, 1976, and the Distinguished Building Award, Pennsylvania Society of Architects, 1977.

Law faculty and students, however, began to grumble about its "brutalist" features, its narrow halls, lack of light and penal character. By the 1990s, faculty and well-heeled alumni had begun to agitate for the construction of a new building; some said that oppressiveness of Condon #2 might endanger the viability of the law school itself. Adding to its unpopularity, the law school was located well away from the main campus, across from two undergraduate high-rise dorms. The law school was to have been built in two stages; the first phase would contain a law library and reading room, offices, classrooms, seminar spaces, and a moot court to accommodate 500 students; during the second, facilities for 50 post-graduate students were to be erected, along with the doubling of the size of the law library. Phase I contained 129,000 square feet, with a budget of \$3,814,900 for general construction and \$250,000 for furnishings; the law library was to contain 40,977 square feet of the Phase I building. Due to economic "stagflation" of the 1970s, Phase II never commenced. The failure to complete the second phase exacerbated space problems in classrooms and the library. In addition, the building's massive concrete structure was difficult to modify; when personal computers became popular during the 1980s, Condon #2 lacked the electrical capacity to accommodate them. ADA requirements could not be met easily, leaving disabled students at a great disadvantage.

A 2001 article in the UW Alumni Magazine Columns, summarized the official reasons for abandoning Condon Hall #2: "The current library is overcrowded and divided inefficiently among seven floors, inconveniencing users and creating security problems. A quarter of the collection is in the basement, not easily accessed by users. The new library will be far



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 705543

more accessible and efficient. The rest of the current law school building also has been overcrowded virtually from the moment it opened in 1974. Over the years, changes in legal education compounded the building's inadequacies. There is less use of large lecture halls today and more emphasis on small classes and seminars. Condon Hall's thick-walled concrete construction restricts the ability to install wiring and infrastructure for today's technologies. The computer lab fits only 35 students. Electrical outlets are scarce in classrooms and offices." (See Columns, "Briefings: Law School Returns to Heart of Campus in William H. Gates Hall," 06/2001, accessed 08/06/2015.) A campaign to move the law school finally succeeded by 2003, when the Gates Family led the fundraising needed to erect Gates Hall, the third law school building.

Starting in March 2006, Condon Hall #2 was used as a temporary facility to house the Departments of Architecture and Construction Management, Applied Mathematics, and Aeronautics & Astronautics. Following this, c. 2007-2009, Condon Hall was used as a University of Washington "surge" building, for several humanities departments, while Savery Hall was retrofitted. From 2010-2012, those who worked in the Husky Union Building (HUB) were transferred to Condon #2 during its massive renovation, and, in 2012, occupants of the first University of Washington Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC) moved here.

Bibliography:

Drawings of Condon Hall #2 can be found in the Mitchell / Giurgola (Philadelphia Office) Collection, Architectural Archives, University of Pennsylvania. See local id #: aaup.015.V.121.1, aaup.015.V.122.1, and aaup.015.V.122.2.

"UW Meany Hall to Open This Year" - Seattle Times: Jan 1, 1974.

"Law School begins its Move into New 8-Story Home" - Seattle Times: March 13, 1974.

"Let's Build for People Again" - Seattle Times: June 30, 1974

"Condon Hall dedication Program Set" Seattle Times: May 22, 1975

"UW Construction to Dip" - Seattle Times: Jan 25, 1973.

"Awarded a \$3.8 Million Contract..." Seattle Times: Sept 18, 1971.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 Condon Hall has a high level of architectural integrity and appears eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the development of the School of Law, and under Criterion C, as a significant and well-executed example of Brutalist style architectural designed by a well known architectural practitioner, Romaldo Giurgola.

From 1933 to 1974, the University’s Law School occupied a building on the liberal arts quad known as Condon Hall (and later as Gowen Hall). Growth in the school during the 1960s and early 1970s led to the construction of a new, larger building to accommodate the 500 students and 30 faculty members. Funding was approved in 1971, at an estimated cost of \$5.7 million. The new seven story building was situated “off campus” on a site on NE Campus Parkway where it was prominently placed opposite the Terry Lander dorm complex. Similar to the post-war dormitories, it was built as a relatively tall, simple slab, but designed as a Brutalist style rendered in cast-in-place concrete. It was named, as had the earlier law school building, for John T. Condon, the school’s first dean.

The building was to be built in two phases. The first phase, constructed in 1974, contained 129,000 square feet, including a 40,100 square foot multi-level law library and reading room on the second floor, and faculty offices and seminar rooms on upper floors. Classrooms, a moot court seating an audience of up to 500, and service and office spaces were located at the first floor. This phase was built for \$3,814,900 with an



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 705543

additional \$250,000 for furnishings. However, economic conditions in the mid-1970s delayed the construction of second phase. Although the initial plan called to increase the building to 207,000 square feet, it was never realized.

Designers included the nationally known firm Mitchell Giurgola of Philadelphia, along with a local associated firm, Joyce Copeland Vaughan Nordfors Architects, with partner Lee G. Copeland and structural engineers Skilling Helle Christiansen Robertson. Led by Romaldo Giurgola (1920 -2016), the prime firm was Mitchell Guirgola of Philadelphia. Upon its completion, the first phase of the building was recognized positively by the design profession, with a Citation of Excellence from the Philadelphia chapter of the AIA in 1976 and a Distinguished Building Award from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects in 1977.

Romaldo Giurgola was born and educated in Rome, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1949 where he later received a Masters degree from Columbia University. A member of the "Philadelphia School" of Modernism, his practice was international with projects that included the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center at Kitty Hawk (1958-1960), the United Way Headquarters (1971) and Pen Mutual Tower in Philadelphia (1971 -1975), and the Parliament House (1981-1988) in Canberra, Australia, and buildings on the campuses of the University of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, and Columbia University, among others. He won awards – from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects to the AIA Gold Metal to membership in the National Academy of Design – and his work was widely published. Despite this reputation, the occupants disliked the Law School's Brutalist style with its raw concrete finishes and highly rational interiors. "By the 1990s, faculty and well-heeled alumni had begun to agitate for the construction of a new building; some said that oppressiveness of Condon ... might endanger the viability of the law school itself" (Columns, June 2001).

The building's concrete structure was reportedly difficult to modify as technology was introduced to the campus in the 1980s, and the interior layout and arrangement of offices on upper floors was seen as inefficient. Without the second phase, the building soon became crowded, with some of the library collections held in the basement, and the computer lab limited to only 35 students (Columns, *ibid*).

After a new Law School building was constructed on the campus in 2001, the subject building was then known as Condon Hall 2, and was subsequently was transformed into a temporary "serge" building to house other departments and occupants while their own buildings were under construction. From 2006 through 2013, it served the Departments of Architecture and Construction Management, Aeronautics and Astronautics, and Applied Mathematics, as well as humanities programs, the Ethnic Cultural Center and some functions of the HUB.

In 2014, Condon Hall's second floor spaces and the former 40,100 square foot law library were remodeled to provide co-location space for private and academic start-up organizations. The designer for the new interiors was SHED Architecture of Seattle. The remodel design appears to have embraced the building's rationality and straightforward use of materials with new layers of glass and plywood.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

Physical description:

Condon Hall clearly expresses its Brutalist style through its massing and varied treatment of the facades, with planes and recesses that emphasize the sculptural qualities of the exposed concrete structure. This style, particularly when clad with brick masonry, was popular on college campuses in the 1960s, and it was used for Guthrie, Benson, Padelford and Kincaid Halls, along with the Central Plaza assembly and the Aeronautic Engineering Research Building. There are few buildings or structures on the University campus made of unembellished concrete, with McMahon Hall and the Padelford Garage serving as representative examples, but both have heavily textured board-formed concrete that recall surrounding landscapes.

Condon Hall is unique, in this context, in its minimalism and its materiality, which recalls the origins of the style. It contrasts with some of the fortress-like massing of some of the brick Brutalist buildings with a relatively narrow tall slab of seven stories, housing offices and seminar spaces, set above a winder base, and the use of fin walls, which are set in tall bris soliel (sun shades) in front of horizontal window bands on the south façade.

Projecting concrete walls are also used to capture steps, and the east and west end walls of the second floor library's north sloped roof section, and support the overhang along the north facade. To facilitate proportions, these thin sections contrast with the cubic massing that projects above the grade at the southeast corner, along the lower level of the south façade, and at the top of the north façade. Dramatic cantilevers are featured above the sidewalk grade along the north façade and at the main entry, while stairs at the east and west ends are treated as simple towers. While the profile of the building mass on the north and south facades is rectangular, the narrower east and west facades have highly articulated shapes that read as an outline of the building's varied functions.

The seven-story structure, built by general contractor, is made of a few seemingly essential materials: poured-in-place concrete, aluminum and glass. The concrete work on the building is finely detailed with precise joints vertical sections and horizontal joints at each floor level in addition to exposed tie marks. With exception of a single large window near the entry and the east end of the south façade, the fenestration is limited largely to the north and south facades, where the windows run in long horizontal strips of aluminum frame sections with clear glazing subdivided by narrow concrete sections. On the back (north) facade glazing is provided in a continuous band of windows and sloped skylights, which extend nearly the full width of the building to illuminate the law library, while the support row of columns is held in within the interior space. The upper floors on the north contain the bands of windows separated by concrete sections, and a shorter continuous band.

INTEGRITY

Condon Hall has retained a high level of integrity despite recent modifications to the former law library accommodate different programmatic uses, and change to some cladding and windows.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 705543

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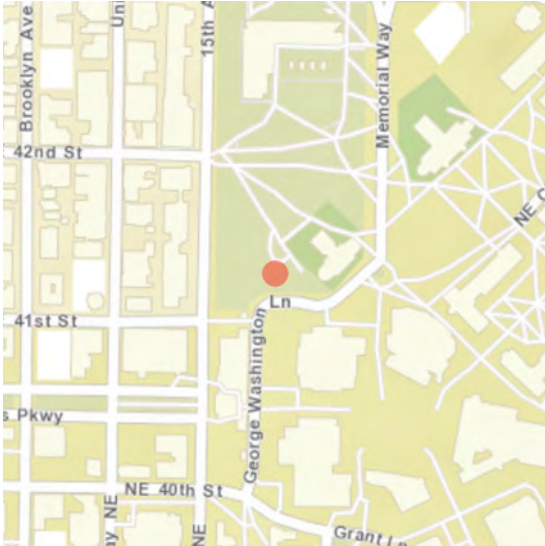


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 91653

Location



2010-10.18_0163+164

Cunningham Hall

photo: John Stamets

Address: Memorial Way, Seattle, Washington, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1909	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1920	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1981	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2009	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Historic Context:

Category

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category

Name or Company

Architect

Saunders & Lawton

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name

Date Listed

Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name

Resource Inventory

SHPO Determination

SHPO Determined By, Determined Date

080309-25-UW, UW, Cunningham
Hall Relocation

5/21/2009

Determined Eligible

, 8/3/2009

041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520
Bridge Replacement and MOA for
Bryant Site 6(f)

5/12/2017



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State Women's Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 91653

Photos



2010-10.18_0163+164 Cunningham Hall photo: John Stamets

Cunningham-2010-Stamets.jpg



Cunningham_1183_3.JPG



Cunningham_1183_2.JPG



Cunningham_1183_1.JPG



C-ham-Wash.State.womens.bldg-interior2,AYP,1909.uw.jpg



C-ham-Wash.State.womens.bldg-interior,AYP,1909.uw.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653



C-ham-Wash.State.womens.bldg2,AYP,1909.uw.jpg



site and primary west façade



oblique view of east (rear) façade



SE corner, southern portion of east (rear) façade



primary west entry



interior entry lobby



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653



original building, 1909 during AYPE



C-ham Hall HRA.Rev.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Inventory Details - 5/21/2009

Common name: UW - Cunningham Hall
Date recorded: 5/21/2009
Field Recorder: Sonja Sokol Fürész & Susan Boyle
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 080309-25-UW determined on 8/3/2009

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Roof Type	Hip

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Significance narrative: The building known as Cunningham Hall was originally the Washington State Women's Building (also sometimes cited as the Woman's Building). It was planned and built for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, which ran for 138 days from July 1 to October 16, 1909. The building was one of seven constructed as a permanent structure to remain on the UW campus at the close of the Exposition. It was designed by the well known Seattle architectural firm, Saunders and Lawton, and had a construction cost of \$12,219.73. Located on Alaska Avenue, nearly opposite the Fine Arts Building (now Architecture Hall), the Women's Building served as a reception and hospitality site during the fair, as well as containing the women's exhibit.

The building has had two periods of significant association with women's organizations and women on the campus. Historically this included the period of the fair up until ca. 1916, after which time it was occupied by other academic uses, and since ca. 1980, when women on campus and in the larger community agitated successfully for the building's preservation and use as a new center for women. Less is known about the building's interim use, during the period from ca. 1920 to 1980. According to information in the University's Facilities records, the building served the U.S. Bureau of Mines until 1927, Chemistry Annex until 1937, Anatomy Building until 1950, Meteorology Building until 1962, Atmospheric Sciences Annex until 1969, and Johnson Annex B until 1982. (From its construction in 1930, the offices and classrooms in nearby Johnson Hall have been occupied by related science departments.)

The University remodeled the building in 1980 - 1981; the project was designed by Seattle architect Jane Hastings of The Hastings Group. After the remodel was completed, the building was renamed Cunningham Hall in honor of photographer and UW alumna Imogen Cunningham and occupied by the University of Washington Women's Center.

The building is recognized for its historical significance in the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan. However, it is not a designated City of Seattle landmark and is not listed in the Washington State Heritage Register or the National Register of Historic Places. Questions of eligibility may be raised due to the replacement of original stucco exterior finish with wood clapboard, and alteration of the interior. The exact date of the exterior cladding change is unknown, but the clapboard was applied at least by the 1920s, as shown in a historic photo. Thus the cladding may have been changed within the original period of the significance of the building. The building may meet NR Criterion A, for its associations with the AYP, the 20th-century women's movements, and women's activities and roles on campus. However, the proposed relocation of the building to a new site would likely render it ineligible for listing in the National Register.

Physical description: The building is situated centrally on a raised site, approximately 95' by 160' or 15,200 square feet, which serves as a raised plinth. The grass-covered yard areas that surround the structure have edges defined by trees along Stevens Way West on the west, a paved parking lot on the north, and a deep retaining wall on the south. A concrete walk leads to the front entry porch from the sidewalk. Johnson Annex, a small ca. 1917 "temporary" building, which has been upgraded many times, sits approximately 20' to the east. At the front (west), Cunningham Hall is set back approximately 56' from the main sidewalk along Stevens Way.

Around the perimeter of the building are a number of mature trees and bushes. Historic photos confirm the presence of trees along the western edge of the site, and sometimes along the back side.

Access to the building is provided primarily via the paved walkway and stairs from the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

sidewalk along Stevens Way West to concrete steps that lead to the porch and exterior vestibule. Level access to a back door on the east facade is provided by a walkway at the northeast.

Cunningham Hall is a two-story wood-frame structure with a hipped roof with its ridge line running north-south. The building footprint measures approximately 80' wide by 30' deep. Conventional platform-framed roof rafters, ceiling joists, and floor joists are supported by stud bearing walls, headers and posts. The second floor is supported by a combination of bearing walls, timber posts and beams. The structure is supported by concrete strip and pad footings, which replaced original posts. There is a crawlspace of up' to 3' in height due to the slope of the grade from northeast to southwest.

The building exterior is characterized by the symmetrical composition of the primary west facade, regular fenestration, and non-original wood cladding and trim. The central, covered entry porch consists of large wood-frame and clad piers flanking an arched opening. The north and south sides of the porch each have a large arched opening as well. Concrete steps with four risers provide access from the front walkway to the porch. An enclosed, two-story stair is located at the building's south end, where formerly there was a one-story porch with roof deck surrounded by a balustrade. Originally there was a similar porch at the north end, subsequently removed. On the back (east) side there is an exposed fireplace and chimney of buff colored brick.

Originally, the exterior was finished with stucco with neo-classical decorative detailing. The stucco was replaced with wood cladding sometime prior to WWII, according to architect Jane Hastings. The present cladding is painted clapboard with a narrow exposure and corner trim. Arched second-story windows are trimmed out to a rectangular shape, whereas originally there was stucco detailing above the arched openings. The wood cladding gives Cunningham Hall a relatively residential quality, in contrast to the original decorated stucco, which was used throughout most of the AYP Exhibition. Flat soffits on the underside of the roof overhangs are finished with painted beadboard, and the hipped roof, originally finished with clay roofing tiles, has been reroofed with composition shingles.

The main entry features a contemporary style, double-leaf glazed wood "storefront" door, with a historic fanlight above. There are three other exterior doors – a back entry on the east side and exit doors on the north and south ends of the building. These doors are wood types with transom glazing. First-story windows are paired casement windows with rectangular transom, while second-story windows are primarily paired casement windows with three-light arched transom. Original windows were also casement.

Historic photographs indicate original interior finishes. The first floor was a relatively large open space with a ceiling height of 12' and offset heavy timber posts and beams running east-west that established six 15'-wide bay spaces. An oversized fireplace was centrally located at the east wall. Stained wood panel wainscot, trim, and molding finished the space. The wood posts were detailed with wood paneling and brackets. At the second floor, the south end of the building was open and used for exhibit space. Stained wood flooring was used at first and second floors.

The present interior layout dates from a major remodel in 1980 - 1981. The first floor has been changed considerably, and the present layout features an open reception area immediately inside the entry. A double-loaded corridor serves offices, a restroom, and interior stairs and east door at the north end; and offices and a conference room at the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

south end. An enclosed fire exit stair is on the south end. The open reception and library area, as well as the south conference room at the first floor, retain the original ceiling heights and exposed timber beams. Other ceilings have been lowered and panel type fluorescent ceiling light fixtures added. Throughout the building, original stained framing and wainscot have been painted to match adjacent wall and ceiling surfaces.

The second floor of the building also has been changed and currently contains a double-loaded corridor that links the two egress/exit stairs, and eleven small offices. The offices and corridor have flat, 8'-6" high ceilings. In some areas these obscure the original vaulted ceilings.

Historic photographs indicate that the walls and ceiling were finished with painted plaster with stained wood panel-type wainscot, with stained fir flooring and baseboards. Current finishes include painted gypsum wallboard or plaster walls and ceilings, painted wood and resilient base, resilient flooring, and carpet. Interior doors are wood flush types with 5" flat stock wood casing. There is no wall trim with the exception of the remnants of wainscot in the library. Much of the electrical distribution is via surface-mounted conduits. Lighting is provided typically by ceiling-mounted, translucent panels with fluorescent lamps. Window treatment consists of mini-blinds.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

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"One Hundred and Fifty Latest views of the A.Y.P. Exposition and the Puget Sound Country." Seattle: Robert A. Reid, 1909.
"Report of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Commission of the State of Washington." Ca. 1909.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Hip
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This building was previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition and 20th-century women's movements. While it has been moved from its original location since that time, it remains on the Central Campus and retains the ability to convey its significance. It also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

The building known as Cunningham Hall was originally the Washington State Women's Building (also sometimes labeled as the Woman's Building). It was planned and built for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE), which ran from July 1 to October 16, 1909. The building was one of seven constructed for the fair that were intended to remain on the University of Washington campus at the close of the Exposition. It was designed by the well known Seattle architectural firm, Saunders & Lawton, and had a construction cost of \$12,219.73.

Originally located on Alaska Avenue, nearly opposite the Fine Arts Building (now Architecture Hall), the Women's Building served as a social gathering place for women and children during the fair, as well as containing the women's exhibit. The building provided 1,500 square feet of exhibit space, primarily at the second floor. Displays consisted of "woman's work and handicraft," including embroidery, lace work, paintings, decorated china, and Native baskets and blankets.

The building has had two periods of significant association with women's organizations and women on the campus—the period of the fair until ca. 1916, after which time it was occupied by other academic uses, and since ca. 1980. Less is known about the building's interim use, during the period from ca. 1920 to 1980. According to information in the University's Facilities Records, the building served the U.S. Bureau of Mines until 1927, Chemistry Annex until 1937, Astronomy Building until 1950, Meteorology Building until 1962, Atmospheric Sciences Annex until 1969, and Johnson Annex B until 1982. By the late 1970s, the building was reportedly in poor condition and the University considered demolishing it. However, women's groups on campus ascertained its history and called for the building's preservation and continued use. It was reportedly saved in 1979 also in part due to efforts of the university's Architectural Commission.

The University remodeled the building in 1980-81; the project was designed by Seattle architect Jane Hastings of The Hastings Group. After the remodel was completed, the building was renamed Cunningham Hall in honor of renowned photographer and UW alumna Imogen Cunningham and occupied by the University of Washington Women's Center.

In 2009, the building was moved from its original location to make way for a new Molecular Engineering & Sciences Building; it is now located on the north side of George Washington Lane NE, west of Parrington Hall at the south end of Parrington Yard. The building was subsequently rehabilitated, and continues to serve as the UW Women's Center.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Physical description:

Cunningham Hall is a two-story, wood-frame structure with a hipped roof with its ridge line running east-west. The rectangular building footprint measures approximately 80' wide by 30' deep. Conventional platform-framed roof rafters, ceiling joists, and floor joists are supported by stud bearing walls, headers and posts. The second floor is supported by a combination of bearing walls, timber posts and beams. The structure is supported on a new concrete foundation.

The building exterior is characterized by the symmetrical composition of the primary south façade, regular fenestration, and non-original wood cladding and trim. The central, flat-roofed entry porch consists of large wood piers flanking a tall opening, while the sides of the porch each have an arched opening. Concrete steps provide access from a landing, which is reached from the sidewalk by a concrete stairway. An open, two-story metal stair is located at the building's east end, where formerly there was a one-story porch with roof deck surrounded by a balustrade. Originally there was a similar porch at the opposite end, subsequently removed. On the back (north) side there is an exposed fireplace and chimney of buff colored brick, which was dismantled for the building move and then reconstructed.

Originally, the exterior was finished with stucco and featured neo-classical decorative detailing. The stucco was replaced with clapboard and narrow corner trim by ca. 1920, giving the building a very different appearance. Arched second-story windows are trimmed out to a rectangular shape, whereas originally there was stucco detailing above the arched openings. The original clay-tiled roofing has been replaced with composition shingles.

First-story windows are paired casement windows with rectangular transom, while second-story windows are primarily paired casement windows with three-light arched transom. Original windows were also casement.

Historic photographs indicate original interior finishes. The first floor was a relatively large open space with a ceiling height of 12' and offset heavy timber posts and beams that established six 15'-wide bay spaces. An oversized fireplace was centrally located at the east wall (north in the new siting). Stained wood panel wainscot, trim, and molding finished the space. The wood posts were detailed with wood paneling and brackets. At the second floor, the south end (now east end) of the building was open and used for exhibit space. Stained wood flooring was used at first and second floors. The interior has been extensively altered over time.

INTEGRITY

As described above, the building has been extensively altered since its original construction for the AYPE in 1909. However, its current exterior appearance dates largely to the 1920s and has gained significance over time. Despite being relocated to a new site, Cunningham Hall retains the ability to convey its significance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Cunningham Hall - Washington State
Women's Building - University of
Washington

Property ID: 91653

Bibliography:

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University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.

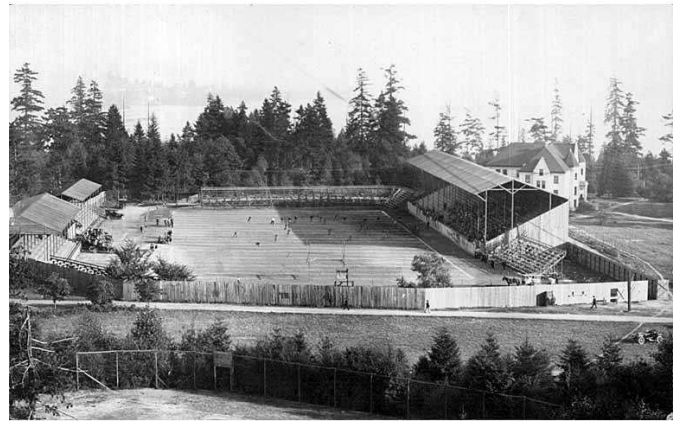


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410

Location



University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		

Photos



University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

UWLSC UWC1507.jpg



Denny Field_3.jpg



Denny Field_2..JPG



Denny Field_1.JPG



Property at M3-C2A, University of Washington Libraries, Photo Coll 290

Denny Field_UWLSC UWC1338 1920.jpg



Denny Field_KC imap 1936 aerial.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410



KC imap.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name: Athletic Field

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Denny Field is a historic athletic field. While one end of its racetrack oval shape has been truncated, the open space has survived for over eleven decades from the earliest campus layout in the late 19th century. Although this open space does not meet necessary integrity requirements to warrant its inclusion in the NRHP as an individual resource, it likely contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. Its shape retains features of the original football field. Denny Field retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

Denny Field was created in the late 1890s as the university's original football field, and it served in this capacity until 1920 when Husky Stadium was constructed. The field is shown in the ca. 1898 Oval Plan, designed by engineering professor A.H. Fuller to guide the placement of future buildings on the northern part of the campus. Because of its historic significance, the field is cited by University of Washington architectural historian Norman Johnston in *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995* as "where it all began" (Johnston, 1995, p. 93). It was used also as a playfield and was associated with an early drill hall and the first gymnasium on campus, which was built in 1896 to the north of it. The open, oval-shaped field was enclosed by a board fence, and a timber and wood-framed grandstand with benches was constructed along its south side in 1911, followed by north stands in 1916, and modifications in 1917 and 1923 with the insertion of handball courts.

The Regents Plan of 1915, designed by the unofficial campus architect, Carl F. Gould, and Seattle architecture firm of Bebb and Gould, became the University's guiding planning document for the two subsequent decades. This plan accepted the Olmsted's AYPE scheme and adapted the symmetry and formality for the upper campus design. The Regents Plan served as the basis for subsequent construction and set the Collegiate Gothic character as the architectural style for campus buildings. It proposed grouping liberal arts programs and dormitories on the upper campus, administrative and library facilities at its core on the Central Quadrangle, and science programs along Rainier Vista and the southern campus, and athletic facilities, including a football stadium, to the east, near the shoreline of Lake Washington. In 1934, the Regents requested an update of the 1915 campus design, which essentially reaffirmed the earlier one.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410

Historic photographs indicate the field's original shape remained, at least up to the early 1930s. The Campus Plan from this era shows a concept for a larger and rectangular-shaped open space in its place, but this plan was largely unrealized. In the 1940s, temporary barracks were constructed along the south and east edges of the field, resulting in its reshaping. These buildings were removed and replaced initially by handball courts and later tennis courts.

In addition to athletic activities, Denny Field also served as a venue for informal and organized social events and gatherings. The university's annual Campus Day activities, which occurred between 1904 and 1934, involved students, staff, and faculty working together to clear the land and maintain the campus grounds and concluded with a large communal meal outdoors, and a speech by the university president.

In 1936, the campus landscape architect, Henry H. Hindshaw, produced plans for grading and the walkway along the west side of Hansee Hall, and in 1938, for road realignment and planting plans near Hutchinson Hall. Some of these landscaped areas were impacted by temporary buildings inserted in the early 1940s. Although construction on the campus was limited during World War II, the demands for housing resulted in many temporary structures that provided housing for wartime workers, barracks-like dormitories for men, and small training classrooms. These single-story, narrow structures were placed throughout the northern part of the campus. The southeast end of Denny Field was impacted by one of these World War II-era temporary buildings, and the resulting shape of the field was retained in the 1948-49 campus plans.

Post-war construction on the Seattle campus also included the 1951 addition to the University's 1920 stadium on Montlake Boulevard, with a design by George Wellington Stoddard, architect, and Sigmund Ivarsson, structural engineer. In the early 1960s, three large new dormitories were constructed to the northeast of Denny Field to address the increased needs for student housing.

In recent decades, Denny Field continues to offer a space for pick-up touch football games and informal recreation, such as frisbee, individual exercises, and passive recreation. A 2014 plan for new dormitories in the north part of the campus calls for reshaping of the field and the addition of perimeter trees and path along with removal and replacement of trees. The plan indicates the field would continue to be used for intramural sports, informal recreation, and outdoor dining and social events, encouraging the wide range of uses that the field has seen for over a century.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Field - University of Washington

Property ID: 708410

Physical description:

Denny Field is located near the north edge of campus. The present day open space contains a sand-filled volleyball court near its northwest corner, and a small basketball court nearby. There are fenced and paved tennis courts in its northeast and southeast portions, which have resulted in a reshaping of the original oval shape. The shape of the open space persists, however, in that of walkways and roadbeds surrounding the field; the mature landscape, which screens the N7 parking lot and Whitman Court NE; and the flat topography, which rises along the northern edges of NE Whitman Lane to the courtyard level of Hansee Hall.

None of the buildings that surround Denny Field utilize it as a “front yard,” but it is associated with Hutchinson Hall, which was built originally as an athletic facility. A nearby circular-shaped open space, built in the early 20-th century as an archery range is situated to the northeast in close proximity to the field. It too is used for informal and scheduled recreation. (A separate inventory is provided for the Archery Range.)

Denny Field is bordered by mature evergreen and deciduous trees of different ages and species, arranged in informal groupings, particularly at the northeast/northwest and southeast sides, and by paved pathways. An analysis by the University in 2012 indicated that some of these were categorized as exceptional trees. Paved and fenced tennis courts are situated at the southeast end. The present open space that makes up Denny Field also includes rectangular-shaped paved basketball court and volleyball court near its northwest end.

INTEGRITY

Denny Field has historic significance associated with the early campus. However, numerous changes to Denny Field have impacted its original form as a racetrack-shaped open space, and have reduced its architectural integrity.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. “Hutchinson Hall, Historic Resources Addendum,” unpublished report. Seattle: University of Washington, 2016.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

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Talley, Bill. “Grounds for Growing: The University of Washington Campus, 1894 – 1994.” *Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce*, March 24, 1994.

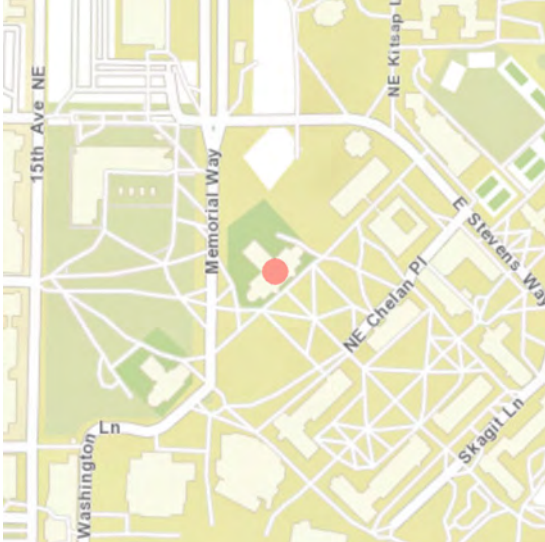
University of Washington Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections <http://content.lib.washington.edu> (accessed June 2, 2016).

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1895	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1957	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1990	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2016	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Saunders, Charles

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		

Photos



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (1).JPG



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

Denny SE, 1901,UW19757z.jpeg



Denny Hall_1181_5.JPG



Denny Hall_1181_4.JPG



Denny Hall_1181_3.JPG



Denny Hall_1181_2.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053



DennyHall_1181_1.JPG



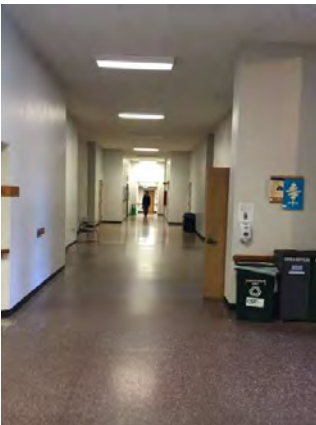
DennyHall_UW_Seattle (12).JPG



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (10).JPG



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (8).JPG



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (7).JPG



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (5).JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053



DennyHall_UW_Seattle (3).JPG



Register Image



Register Image



Denny Hall HRA 2007.pdf



Denny Hall _Additional_Info.pdf



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Denny Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Plan	T-Shape
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Foundation	Stone
Roof Type	Hip
Cladding	Stone - Ashlar/Cut

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Denny Hall is listed in the Washington State Heritage Register. The building is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its significant association with the development of the University of Washington, as the first building constructed on the present Seattle campus. It also appears eligible under Criterion C, as a significant example of a Chateausque or French Renaissance Revival style building. Additionally, it contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

Dating from 1895, Denny Hall is the oldest building on the University's present campus and was constructed to serve as the University's first Administration Building. Denny Hall was named for Seattle pioneer Arthur Denny, who had donated land for the original downtown campus site. It was designed by Seattle architect Charles W. Saunders in the Chateausque or French Renaissance Revival style.

Because of its prominence and location, Denny Hall has played a unique role on campus. From 1904 to 1934 it was the focus of "Campus Day." During this annual celebration, students and faculty took on a day of labor to improve the campus, such as grading and planting. They gathered on the front steps of Denny Hall for a photo, and attended an address by the University President and an outdoor communal meal.

The interior was rebuilt in 1956-57, under the direction of Grainger, Thomas & Barr Architects. Rehabilitation and restoration was undertaken in the 1990s, and a substantial renovation of the building was completed in 2016. Denny Hall will continue to house classroom space as well as offices and programs for the College of Arts and Sciences, including the Departments of Anthropology, Classics, Germanics, and Near Eastern Languages & Civilization, as well as the College's Language Learning Center.

Physical description: Adapted and edited from the 2007 HRA:

Denny Hall, a handsome brick and sandstone building designed in the Chateausque or French

Renaissance Revival style, is located in the northwest sector of campus and faces southeast onto Denny Yard. (Because the building is not oriented to the compass points, for this description, "south" is used to describe the primary façade on Denny Yard, north is the rear, and east and west are the sides.) The two-and-a-half-story, T-shaped building features a large, main block with a rectangular plan and a high, hipped roof. An almost equally large hipped ell projects from the center of the rear north elevation. Smaller one-story semi-elliptical wings with low-pitch roofs extend from the east and west elevations of the main block. Located in front of the building, Denny Yard slopes gently downward towards the Liberal Arts Quad, its green lawns crisscrossed by paths and planted with a scattering of mature trees.

Set above a high basement of ashlar sandstone blocks, the symmetrical primary south façade has twin spired towers flanking the center entrance bay. A corbelled terra cotta cornice wraps around the towers and continues across the center bay, embellishing the roofline. A much simpler cornice encircles the remainder of the building. At the first story, a recessed entry porch sits behind three sandstone arches supported on sandstone columns decorated with shallow relief carvings. The rear wall of the porch has three identical arched openings set in alignment with the outer arches; double doors are located in the central opening. A full-width set of stairs with stone railings provides access to the porch. Centered over the porch are three gabled wall dormers with



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

elaborate ornamentation and parapeted gable ends. The central dormer is taller and wider than those at the sides. Each dormer features a rectangular window opening set within an arch that has a blind transom containing carved stonework. A clock is situated above the central paired windows. At the east and west elevations, a pair of tall chimneys flank a single wall dormer with similar ornamentation. The rear ell has three wall dormers along the east and west sides, and a single one on the north side. Two pyramidal-roofed dormers with flared eaves are located on the north and south roof slopes of the main building mass, one above each end bay. These various dormers enliven the rooflines of the principal and minor elevations, as does the ornamental copper cresting along the roof ridges.

Fenestration consists primarily of segmental-arched window openings at the first story and rectangular window openings at the second story. A projecting intermediate cornice separates the two floors and continues onto the one-story wings, where it forms the base of the low roof parapets. The tall, narrow window openings on the wings have flat heads with rounded upper corners. Sandstone blocks trim the window openings and contrast with the buff colored pressed brick walls. Surmounting the building is an ornate cupola clad with copper weathering to a green patina. The base of the cupola straddles the ridge of the main block and serves as a viewing platform. Below the dome, two beams originally supported the 1862 bell, moved to this location from the cupola of the Territorial University Building constructed in 1861. The bell was removed in the 1990s to prevent further deterioration in the open-air cupola.

The exterior appearance of Denny Hall has remained largely the same since its construction over 100 years ago. Original wood windows, typically paired casement windows below a single fixed transom, were replaced with multi-light metal sash windows in the original openings. The original entrance doors on the south façade were replaced, and other entrances removed or relocated. The original slate roof was also removed and replaced by an asphalt shingle roof. Skylights in the main block, the rear ell and the wings were also removed. (One alteration, the installation of the clock in the south façade's center dormer, actually completed a design feature of the original plans that had not previously been executed. A circular medallion and later a louvered vent occupied this location until Pi Beta Phi Alumnae presented the university with the new clock in February of 1959.) In the early 1990s, the exterior masonry was cleaned and restored, preserving the historic character of the original materials, color and detailing. However, it was necessary to remove the decorative terra cotta finials from the dormers due to deterioration. At that time, four massive chimneys were also removed. These had been located in pairs near each end of the ridge of the main hipped roof.

Because of extensive interior renovations, none of the original historic character of the building's interior remains. The 1956-57 reconstruction of the interior of the building consisted of a new concrete and steel frame to replace the original wood framing. In 2005, slate roofing material and copper flashing were installed as part of a roof replacement project, in keeping with original materials. In addition, the ornate copper cupola was removed, restored offsite and reinstalled in its original location with the Varsity Bell once again hanging within. The 2016 project consisted of a complete interior renovation, including seismic and system upgrades, accessibility improvements, and hazardous materials abatement.

For much of its history, Denny Hall has had little landscaping around its perimeter. For more than a decade after its construction, the building sat within a broad expanse of rough terrain covered with native grasses, trees, bushes and ferns and crossed by



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 700053

random paths and planked walkways. In preparation for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, formal paths were laid around the building and formal lawns and gardens were planted, including a circular planting bed immediately in front of the building. Minor foundation plantings have included low hedges and shrubs. Two Lawson Cypresses are situated at the corners of the primary south façade, and a large Bur Oak is located within the yard off the rear northwest corner of the building. The cypresses were planted in the late 1930s.

INTEGRITY

While the building's architectural integrity has been affected by renovations over the years, the exterior is largely intact and it remains a significant example of Chateausque or French

Renaissance Revival style architecture.

Bibliography:

"Historic Resources Addendum for Denny Hall" December 2007. (No author listed; available on UW Capital Projects website:
<http://cpd.uw.edu/cpo/sites/default/files/file/Denny%20Hall%20HRA.pdf>)

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

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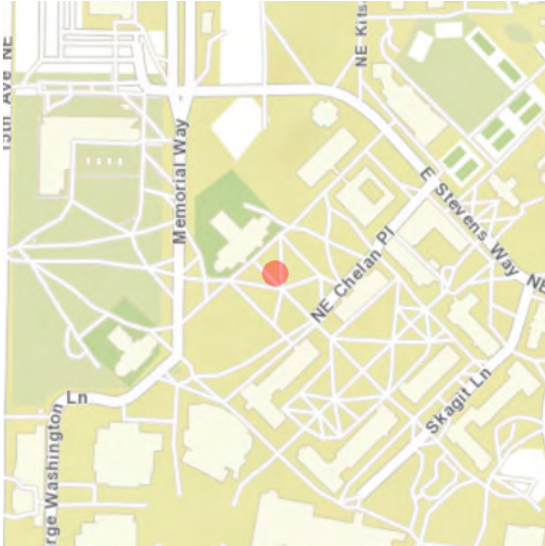


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Yard - University of Washington

Property ID: 708409

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Landscapes
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Yard - University of Washington

Property ID: 708409

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		

Photos



Denny Yard_1.JPG



Denny Yard_4.JPG



Denny Yard_3.JPG



Denny Yard_2.JPG



Aerial ca 1919, UW order no SEA3669.jpg



Denny Yard extent, graphic.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Yard - University of Washington

Property ID: 708409

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Landscape - Park
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Yard - University of Washington

Property ID: 708409

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Denny Yard serves primarily as an open space and pedestrian circulation route and is closely associated with Denny Hall. While the landscape is historically significant due to its association with early plans and development of the campus, it has undergone incremental changes over time and does not appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the landscape does appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, as it is an integral part of the earliest portion of campus, and conveys that history within the context of the larger district.

OVERVIEW

Denny Yard is an open space that dates from the earliest years of the University of Washington's campus. It is located southeast of Denny Hall and northwest of the Liberal Arts Quad. As the first building on campus, Denny Hall (1895) predated a campus plan or an attempt to create a designed landscape in relation to the building. Despite the planning concepts proposed over the years, Denny Yard has remained a relatively informal open space.

The 1898 Fuller Plan created the first intentional landscape in relation to Denny Hall – the Oval. The Oval was vast, consisting of a large loop with buildings situated along its perimeter. In a 1904-era Olmsted plan for the campus, the scale of the Oval was maintained but the southwest end was truncated. Labeled as the “Arts Quadrangle,” this proposed space was surrounded by buildings and criss-crossed with tree-lined pathways. The Regents Plan of 1915 began to define the present-day Denny Yard, suggesting that the landscape would be framed and formalized by the addition of two end buildings placed perpendicular to Denny Hall, at the northeast and southwest edges of the landscape. The placement of the buildings would have brought in the edges of the landscape, resulting in a space nearly square in shape. This suggestion was shown again in the 1936 Campus Plan and subsequently in the 1949 Campus Plan but was never realized.

Eventually, Mackenzie Hall (1960) was constructed at the northeast end of Denny Yard. Neighboring Balmer Hall (1962) helped create a threshold between the two buildings onto Denny Yard. Both of these buildings were situated along E Stevens Way NE, facing away from Denny Yard. (Balmer was demolished in 2010 and replaced with Dempsey Hall, which plays a similar role.) The construction of Paccar Hall in 2009 also contributed to a relatively disparate range of architectural styles that figure the northeastern edge of the yard. The southwestern edge, by contrast, remains less defined.

Denny Yard was the original social space of the campus, used for graduation and portraits. Portions of Denny Yard were the focus for the annual Campus Day activities that occurred in 1904 through the early 1930s, which involved physical work to improve the campus such as grubbing, mowing, planting and pruning, undertaken by students, teachers and staff. The work was commemorated by photos of participants on the steps of Denny Hall.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Denny Yard - University of Washington

Property ID: 708409

Physical description:

Denny Yard is located between the Liberal Arts Quad buildings of Savery and Raitt Halls (constructed 1916 - 1920) and Denny Hall (1895). Despite its association with the campus' original building, the landscape's character is relatively informal, by virtue of topography, planting, and less defined edges at the northeast and southwest. Present-day Denny Yard appears to have resulted from changes made over time and in relationship to the buildings that surround it rather than as a purposefully-designed open space. Mackenzie Hall, which forms a far northeast end to the landscape, was not constructed until 1960 and is aligned with Stevens Way rather than connected to Denny Yard.

Denny Yard slopes gently down to the southeast and is landscaped primarily with trees and turf, and criss-crossed with paved walkways. Mature trees on the slope consist of coniferous and deciduous types of varied species. A ca. 1919 aerial view shows a tree-lined, primary pathway running northeast-southwest across Denny Yard; while this path does not remain, many of these early elms persisted from the allee. (Unfortunately, very few remain today after most succumbed to Dutch elm disease and were removed). Professor Edmond Meany was known for collecting rare plants and planting them in Denny Yard, reportedly including a black walnut tree, a large red oak (known as the Meany Oak), and a monkey puzzle tree native to Chile.

Primary walkways are located along the northwest edge, in front of Denny Hall, and along the southeast edge, along Savery and Raitt Halls. These paths are known as Spokane Lane and Chelan Lane, respectively. A perpendicular path, King Lane, originates in front of Denny Hall and crosses Denny Yard to reach the Liberal Arts Quad. Other pedestrian and service paths vary in treatment and width. At the foot of the slope there is a small, unscreened service and parking lot along the northwest side of Raitt Hall.

INTEGRITY

The landscape has fair integrity, with incremental changes over time due to changing circulation patterns and pathways, as well as loss of many original trees. The overall feeling of the green "front yard" of Denny Hall has remained intact despite these changes.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "UW School of Business Historic Resources Addendum." July 2007.

SvR. "University of Washington Denny Yard Conceptual Master Plan, Site Analysis Report." June 1, 2009 Draft.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Geyser Basin, University of Washington Property ID: 710076

Location



Address: Rainier Vista, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Landscape

Historic Context:

Category

Education

Entertainment/Recreation

Landscape Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Landscape Architect Olmsted Brothers

Landscape Architect Lawrence Halprin & Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Geyser Basin, University of Washington Property ID: 710076

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/14/2017		

Photos



Drumheller_2016_1.JPG



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

Drumheller_ND_UW18028_4.jpg



Drumheller_2016_2.JPG



Drumheller_1909_UW23978_3.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Geyser Basin, University of Washington

Property ID: 710076

Inventory Details - 5/14/2017

Common name: Froash Pond/Drumheller Fountain

Date recorded: 5/14/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Geyser Basin, University of Washington Property ID: 710076

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Frosh Pond and Drumheller Fountain are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant and well-executed example of a landscape and an important focal point of the university campus. They also contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

The Olmsted Brothers plan for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE) included a set of artificial rapids called the Cascades that rushed from the vicinity of the US Government Building down Rainier Vista and emptying into Geyser Basin, today's Frosh Pond. The circular pool and fountain were flanked by the Agriculture Building on its west side and the Manufactures building to the east. The pond was the central feature of the AYPE's Arctic Circle area, with statues of large animals, including a wolf, a polar bear, an ox, and a mountain lion, along the pond's perimeter.

The pool acquired its current name in the autumn of 1909 when upperclassmen "captured" a group of freshmen and threw them into Geyser Basin. The tradition of tossing freshmen into the water was prohibited in the mid-1930s but the pool has been known as Frosh Pond ever since. Over the years, the pond has served a number of recreational, educational, and practical purposes. Student events included log rolling competitions, the Freshmen-Sophomore tug of war, and sailing demonstrations by the UW Yacht Club. The pond was also used by the Fisheries and Zoology departments for projects with snails and plant life. In 1936, the pond's dirt bottom was lined with concrete. In 1937, a one-and-a-half-foot high concrete curb wall (similar to the original) was installed and the hydraulic system was redesigned to include a secondary underground tank that served as a reservoir. The new system pumped lake water in from Portage Bay and powered teaching projects at Harris Hydraulics Laboratory as well as flushed ash from the University's powerhouse.

In 2005, further maintenance was done, without changing the pond's appearance. The outer edge, not visible beneath the walkway, was filled with light-weight concrete to better support the sidewalk and the wall of the pond. The bottom was lined with polypropylene to prevent leakage.

In 1962, Drumheller Fountain was donated in honor of the university's centennial by Joseph Drumheller, former President of the Board of Regents and the grandson of Leonard Jackson Powell, the University's eighth president. During this period, San Francisco landscape architect Lawrence Halprin was serving as a landscape consultant to the University and his firm designed the fountain. They specified the equipment (nozzles, lighting, etc.) and how it was to be installed to achieve certain effects. Drumheller's \$40,000 gift covered the \$35,000 cost for the fountain's design and construction. The fountain's jets are a foreground counterpoint to Mount Rainier and serve as a simulacrum of the mountain on overcast days. The pond breaks the linearity of Rainier Vista and provides a moment of inward reflection before continuing outwards. Frosh Pond is a key element in Rainier Vista's effectiveness in connecting the University to the larger landscape.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Geyser Basin, University of Washington Property ID: 710076

Physical description: Frosh Pond lies at the intersection of Rainier Vista and the cross axis of the Science Quadrangle. It is southeast of Johnson and Mary Gates halls and between Bagley and Guggenheim halls, with the vista relatively open from the fountain to Mount Rainier. The pond, which holds one million gallons of water, has one-and-a-half-foot high concrete curb wall and is surrounded by a pedestrian walkway and four rose beds.

The fountain consists of a central jet capable of shooting water 60 feet in the air surrounded by two banks of six jets each. One ring of jets can spray water 30 feet upwards with a mild arch while the other ring can spray outwards up to 50 feet and 15 feet in the air.

Integrity

The pond and fountain generally retains its original appearance. It has been updated over the years by replacing the original dirt bottom, redesigning the hydraulic system, reconstructing the concrete curb wall (1937) and installing a new fountain (1962). These changes were completed more than fifty years ago and are compatible with the resource itself and the setting.

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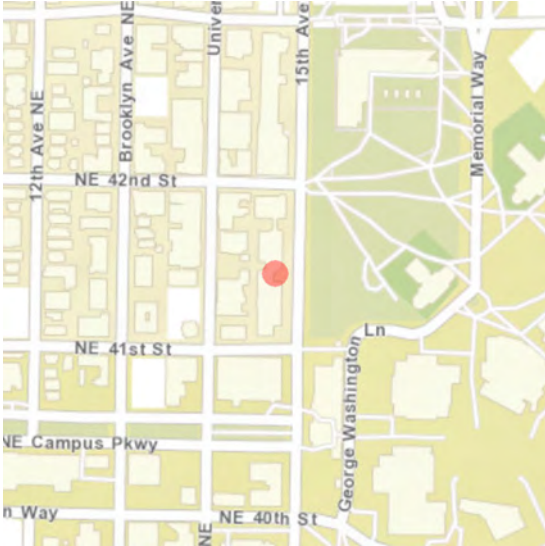
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Location



Address: 15th Ave, Seattle, WA
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/10/2017		
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	9/27/2010	Not Determined	

Photos

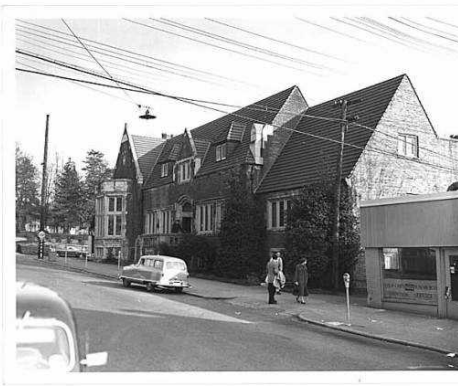


Primary (North) Facade.jpg



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

Egleson Hall.jpg



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

Egleson Hall.jpg



Entry on East Facade.jpg



East Facade.jpg



Front Facade Stairs.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193



Front Facade Entry Detail.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Inventory Details - 9/27/2010

Common name:

Date recorded: 9/27/2010

Field Recorder: C. Beckner

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Bibliography: Architects: Norman G. Aehle (1951 grad of UW Architecture) and Maurice Sullam (member/board of Seattle AIA). Architects focused on school projects, including remodels on University of Washington campus (Eagleson Hall, 1965) and Central Washington University campus (Edison Hall Study, 1985). Architects had a long association with Green River Community College for which they produced campus and individual master plans in late 1960s and 1970s and with Kent School District (Youngs Elementary School (1965), District Administration Building (1966), Pine Tree Elementary (1967), and Meeker Middle School (1970).) See Aehle, Norman G. in DAHP Architect File.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Inventory Details - 5/10/2017

Common name: University Branch YMCA, Eagleson Hall
Date recorded: 5/10/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Clay Tile
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: National Register Eligibility Recommendation:
 Eagleson Hall retains a moderate to high level of integrity, and appears to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria A, for its association with social history, and C, for its architecture and design in the Tudor Revival style by prominent firm Bebb & Gould.

Overview:
 Eagleson Hall, formerly home to the University Branch of the Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA), is located just west of the University of Washington campus at the southwest corner of NE 42nd Street and 15th Avenue NE. The building was designed by prominent architectural firm Bebb & Gould in the Tudor revival style and was constructed in 1925. The University of Washington acquired the building in 1964; it currently houses the Social Work and Speech and Hearing Sciences programs.

In 1888, when the University of Washington was still located in downtown Seattle, the University Branch YMCA was the first campus student organization with primarily Christian overtones. The University Branch YMCA was founded and functioned separately from the Seattle YMCA. By 1910, the University Branch YMCA was housed in a log building (the Arctic Brotherhood building) on the current campus. Members, including



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

General Secretary Charles L. Maxfield, were very active and involved in University of Washington and community life, and soon needed a more permanent building, particularly in light of increasing interest in separating the religious organization from the public University of Washington in the 1920s. Mr. Maxfield actively campaigned to construct Eagleson Hall, including the procurement of a \$10,000 grant from John D. Rockefeller, which comprised approximately 10 percent of the total construction cost.

The building was named after former University of Washington student and World War I veteran James M. Eagleson, who died in uniform of influenza after returning to the United States from battle in France. A Seattle local, Eagleson had been active in the boys work division of the YMCA, and “typified the ideals and aims of the...YMCA” (Seattle Daily Times, April 2, 1922).

The opening celebration was held on March 17, 1923, which was attended by hundreds of visitors. During the day, entertainment was provided by pianists Mrs. Frank D. Black and George Bailey, and soprano Mrs. D. Morgan Roderick; evening entertainment was furnished by the Orpheus Glee Club and the University Presbyterian Church’s orchestra (Seattle Daily Times, March 18, 1923).

Both nationwide and locally, the YMCA became increasingly radical during the 1930s, and actively campaigned for labor issues, global peace, and civil rights. The local Young Women’s Christian Organization (YWCA) was cohoused in Eagleson Hall in 1940, and the two groups worked closely together until the University of Washington acquired the building.

The organization found itself in the center of controversy when, in 1962, a group of students, faculty, and staff invited Gus Hall, the leader of the Communist party, to speak at Eagleson Hall. Mr. Hall had been the leader of the Communist party since 1959, after almost a 9-year prison sentence for plans to overthrow the federal government. Although not specifically invited by the University Branch YMCA, the organization’s “open platform policy” caused an uproar among neighbors and community members, including the Boeing Company, a major benefactor (Historylink.org).

The YMCA and YWCA moved out of the building in 1964, in anticipation of the University of Washington’s acquisition of Eagleson Hall. The organizations moved to their new home at 4525 19th Avenue NE on January 1, 1964 (Seattle Times December 13, 1964). The University of Washington bought Eagleson Hall, and the adjacent wood house on 15th Avenue NE (now demolished) for \$173,000. Eagleson Hall was promptly renovated by Summan and Aehle Architects in 1965. The building was used for classes by the University of Washington, and now houses the Speech and Hearing Sciences and Social Work departments.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Physical description:

Eagleson Hall, designed in the Tudor Revival style, occupies a rectangular lot on the western half of the block bounded by 15th Avenue NE on the west, NE 42nd Street to the north, an alley to the west, and the School of Social Work building to the south. Eagleson Hall is a two-story building and is primarily rectangular in plan, with the primary entry placed on the north facade. The building includes steeply cross-gabled wings, which comprise the north and west facades; behind the gabled peaks, the roof is flat. The building is generally clad with coursed red, pink, and light brown brick veneer, and features cast stone accents, including quoins, sills, columns, coping, and rails. The roof is clad with clay tiles. Windows are multi-light fixed and casement units with zinc bars.

The primary entry is placed off-center on the front (north) facade, accessed by a cast stone entry unit with a carved stone newel and brick stairs. The stone balusters are spaced relatively far apart and carved in a modified fleur de lis motif. The building name, Eagleson Hall, is inscribed in stone in gothic lettering, surrounded by a floral motif, and is affixed below the front doors above a stone medallion accent. The ground (basement story) is dominated by the entry unit, and also includes pairs of nine-light leaded casement windows with cast stone sills and details. The first story includes a pair of wood multi-light doors, which are placed below a stepped, gently arched cast-stone hood mold with inlay Moorish arched stone fanlights. The entry is flanked by a pair of tripartite leaded casement windows with zinc sash and cast stone sills and detailing. Above the entry floor is a centered gabled dormer, clad in clay tile featuring a pair of nine-light leaded glass casement windows. Clay tile-clad shed roofed dormers surrounded the gabled dormer, which replaced two original gabled dormers in the 1965 renovation.

To the west of the primary entry is a two-story gabled bay with the same window arrangement as the entry bay, as well as a secondary arched entry with wood door. The easternmost bay on the front facade includes a dramatic two story bay window with multi-light leaded glass windows, which sits beneath a gabled roof. The center bay is a tripartite, flanked by pairs of windows, separated by carved stonework. The basement story are nine-light casement windows, below 18-light casements on the first story. Fixed 12-light transoms sit above the casements, all below a crenulated cornice. Beneath the gable peak is a ventilation opening surrounded by cast stone ornamentation.

The east facade, fronting 15th Avenue NE, continues the cladding, window configurations, and ornamentation as the front facade. However, this elevation includes a prominent brick tower with cast stone coping ornamentation. A single-door secondary entry at ground level is on the south end of the building, with a wood door and arched hood mold. A capped chimney is on the south facade. A standing seam metal roofed open walkway now connects the south facade to the School of Social Work building to the south. The west facade mimics style and materials seen on the east and north facades.

A 1965 renovation designed by Sullam and Aehle Architects resulted in alterations in the north facade dormers; shed dormers were created to fill the spaces between the gabled dormers. Also, minor alterations to windows and entries on the west and south facades were made at this time.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Eagleson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 109193

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

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University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

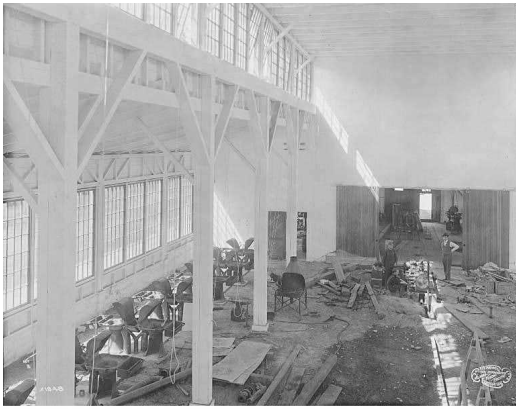
Photos



Eng Annex_1182_1.JPG



Eng Annex_1182_2.JPG



University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

UWLSA AYP1116.jpg



UWLSA AYP070.jpg



UWLSA AYP065.jpg



Eng Annex_1182_3.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386



Eng Annex_1182_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Engineering Annex is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition (AYPE) and the history of the University, and under Criterion C, as an unusual example of an early 20th century utilitarian building on the campus. Despite changes over time, the building maintains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Mechanical Engineering Annex Building is one of the few buildings on the campus remaining from the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE). The building was designed originally as a foundry and exhibit building by W.N.G. Place, and was situated in close proximity to the AYPE Machinery Building. It was built for a reported \$12,000 as an exhibit space for industrial products and equipment. Historic photos show exhibits of foundry tools, motors, and a display of boilers, cleaning mills, and equipment for various extraction industries.

After the Exposition ended, the nearby Machinery Hall was chosen to become the university's Engineering Hall, while the foundry building was retained for use by the University. It initially served as a foundry and as a stable for horses used to transport coal wagons to the nearby Power Plant, and housed the electrical and paint shops as well.

In 1920 the building, then cited as the "Shops Building," was extended by additions at both the north and south ends, along with construction of new north and south facades. The new facades were similar to the original ones. At some time after this date, the Mechanical Engineering Department took over use of the building for classrooms, offices, shops, and study spaces. This may have occurred as late as 1957-1959, when the nearby Engineering Hall was demolished and replaced by the present Mechanical Engineering Building. In 1961, the Mechanical Engineering Shops and Foundry building was remodeled and offices spaces were created in the northern 70' on the second floor and on a part of the third floor, where they were inserted into the original roof monitor. Changes to the north facade at this date apparently included replacement of the 1920-era stair with new stairs that led to a new vestibule and a primary west-facing entry at the second floor level. Revisions included new heating/ventilation system and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

mechanical room placed directly above the new lobby reception space at the north end. A new north facade was constructed on the brick structure, clad in wood. Drawings indicate subsequent remodeling in 1984 and 1996. In 2012, additional partitions were constructed at the first floor.

The original Foundry Building, since renamed the Engineering Annex, is presently occupied by the Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Engineering Departments, which utilize northern portions of the building's lower floor as a semi-independent laboratory space, known as the Integrated Learning Factory (ILF, sometimes referred to as the Industrial Systems Engineering). This space was created with a matching grant from the National Science Foundation. It is one of three similar facilities established by the Manufacturing Engineering Education Partnership, along with others at the University of Puerto Rico and Pennsylvania State University.

The original AYPE Foundry was designed by Washington N.G. Place. Little is known about Place's early life and education, but his birth date of 1851. Local newspaper articles note his employment by the City of Seattle as early as June 1900 when he worked as an assistant prior to taking a civil service exam. He was cited as building inspector in early August that year, and again in 1903-1904 and 1907. Place worked in partnership with architect George Lohman in 1909 and with J. L. McCullough in 1911. From 1908 to early July, 1910, he was a partner with architect John L. McCauley. It was during this period that the subject building was designed.

F. W. Elwell was the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at the University for several years, and also served as a member of the University's Building Committee. During his tenure, significant projects were undertaken, including the construction of Suzzallo Library (1923-27) and the Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1928), both designed by the prominent architectural firm and campus architect, Bebb & Gould. Elwell oversaw many smaller projects on the campus, among them the 1920 addition to the Engineering Annex, which was then known as the Shops Building. Other projects managed by Elwell include a Biology Station constructed at Friday Harbor, and the former Meany Auditorium when it was declared unsafe in 1924.

The building was remodeled in 1961 by Seattle architect Richard Bouillon, the son of local mechanical engineer Lincoln Bouillon. He was born in 1927 and graduated from the University of Washington with an architecture degree in 1952. Richard Bouillon was licensed in the state of Washington in August 1954. Because of his early death at age 46, his career was relatively brief. He worked in partnership with architect Joseph Williams before forming his own firm in 1959, Richard Bouillon & Associates.

Physical description:

The Engineering Annex is situated near the eastern edge of the primary campus, where it is setback from Stevens Way and largely concealed by the larger Mechanical Engineering Building, an L-shaped structure that abuts its south end. The surrounding area contains Loew Hall and the Engineering Library, and the university's Power Plant. Landscaping around the Annex building is limited to small plant beds on either side of the north façade, which contain deciduous trees of varied size and species and ground covers. A paved courtyard on the west side of the Annex serves as a small parking lot.

The site grade changes with a slope downward from the west to the east along with a slight grade change from the north to south end along the building's west side. On-grade access into the building's first floor is provided at north end. A ramp and steel framed/concrete stair, on the west side of the north end, leads up approximately 7' to a landing and the main, west-facing entry to the second floor.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

The original Foundry Building was an unreinforced masonry and wood framing. The 135' by 64' rectangular plan was made up by nine repeated, 16'-wide structural bays, according to the 1909 Foundation Plan. These structural bays were expressed on the side elevations by the brick sections between window openings. The length of the building was oriented north-south with clerestory windows facing east and west. Tall first floor windows were consistent in size along all side walks, each approximately 11' by 4'-4". The three northernmost bays were framed with columns at 21'-4" centers to support a second floor level and roof monitor. Side roofs overhang the east and west walls and second level windows. Very small clerestory openings appear in the short monitor wall below the main roof. The southern six bays made contained single, tall, 96' by 64' volume, which was subdivided into a 31'-wide, tall central space with lower 16'-6" wide side aisles. Tall clerestories and first floor level windows along the east and west sides to bring ample illumination into this space.

The original building was a free-standing structure, typical of an early 20th century industrial shed. It had a gable roof and the tall clear-span space in the southern two-thirds, while the northern third contained two floor levels. The north and south gable end wall were obscured by more formal, rectilinear facades. The building section provided the tallest space in the center of the clear-span portion, and lower side aisles under shed roofs. The original elevation drawings show the formality and symmetry of the north and south facades with brick pilasters, set proud of the building face, defining the tall central section, with a raised parapet above the gable roof end. The lower portions of shed roofs over the aisles were obscured by the raised flat parapets. Parapet caps were emphasized by their cast iron material. The central upper wall section of the north and south facades contained a large, tripartite opening with a partial arched opening, fitted multi-pane wood sash windows separated by brick clad posts. Centered at grade on both the north and south elevations were large double doors, sized for vehicle or horse-drawn deliveries and treated with diagonal boards or half timbering. To either side of each doorway there were pilasters and a pair of large, multi-lite wood windows.

The original drawings show the long east and west elevations. The upper perimeter walls were treated with 6" wood siding, but re-clad with stucco at some early date. Grouped wood framed windows with multi-lite wood sash were provided along with clerestory windows in southern two-thirds of the building. Historic photographs show the use of the southern portion as an open volume exhibit space, with heavy timber posts with what appears to have been whitewashed perimeter walls, a flat ceiling over the center section, and exposed sloping roofs over the aisles.

In 1920, a major remodel was undertaken with additions to the building's north and south ends, which extended the structure by two bays on its north end, and two bays its south end. The addition was constructed in the same manner as the original building, with wood framing and brick veneer, and matching new windows. This addition extended the length of the building to its present length. The new bays at the north end matched the sectional shape of the original building, while the new those at the south end contained a tall open space. By the mid-1920s, the southern clear space had been finished with wood floors, electric lights with surface-mounted conduit. A new, projecting exterior landing stairway was placed on the north façade.

In 1959 the 1920-era south facade was removed or encapsulated by construction of the adjacent Mechanical Engineering Building. Drawings from 1961 called for a revision of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

the north facade and a new entry vestibule to the offices at the second floor. This addition also extended the wall planes on the central and eastern side with new wood-framed and brick veneer clad perimeter wall areas set flush with the east and west walls. The second was linked by a double-loaded corridor to the present Mechanical Engineering Building in 1959. A steel fire stair was added along the west façade in 1961.

The Mechanical Engineering Department's current Instruction Learning Factory (ILF) spaces on the first floor of the Annex Building retain the heavy timber framing and exposed wood framing, along with visible car decking and surface-mounted pipes, ducts, and lights at the ceiling, which characterize an earlier era. Presently there are four instructional shops in the southern portion of the first floor: a Machine Shop, Welding Shop, Casting Foundry, and Wood Shop. In the northern portion the Learning Factory spaces include a student hall, with a study area and display wall and several design and production labs. Upper floors in the building contain offices off double-loaded corridors. The building's exterior finishes were recently restored and new windows added at the upper floors. These elements were designed to match the earlier historic stucco and wood siding, and original window patterns and sizes.

INTEGRITY

Modifications made to the AYPE Foundry Building in 1920 added to its original character as an early 20th century industrial building. The University's recent efforts at rehabilitation and restoration of windows and exterior cladding have been consistent with the original features and have contributed to the historic building's present condition. Despite changes to the north facade and construction of an abutting building at its south end in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the building appears to have retained its integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708386

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Location



Address: Stevens Way, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category

Architecture

Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bassetti, Fred & Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File	1/11/2012	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Photos



Engineering Library_1325_1.JPG



UWLSC MPH2152 .jpg



FER_2.jpg



FER_1.jpg



Engineering Library_1325_5.JPG



Engineering Library_1325_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771



Engineering Library_1325_3.JPG



Engineering Library_1325_2.jpg





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Inventory Details - 1/11/2012

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/11/2012

Field Recorder: K. Slaton

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Bibliography: UW internet site: webmaster@engr.washington.edu; UW College of Engineering - Facilities - Engineering Library, c. 1998



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Engineering Library is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets Criterion A eligibility requirements for its association with the growth of the University in the post-war era and the rise in engineering and technical programs. It also meets Criterion C eligibility. The design of this building and its companion, Loew Hall, are well executed examples of mid-century Brutalist architecture by a well known practitioner, architect Fred Bassetti. The Engineering Library also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Engineering Library, and its companion building, Loew Hall, represent the growth of professional schools and technical expertise on the campus in the post war period under the leadership of University president Charles E. Odegaard. Odegaard, who served from 1958 to 1973, saw several major building constructed, including these two buildings and many others built for the Law School, Business School, and College of Engineering. The Engineering Library is among an enclave of specialized engineering facilities situated on the east side of E Stevens Way NE, and southeast of the HUB. The two-part building assembly was constructed in 1969 at a cost of \$3,198,000.

This building and the neighboring Loew Hall were designed by noted mid-century architect Fred Bassetti (1917 – 2013). Bassetti's design team included landscape architect Rich Haag and mechanical and electrical engineers Valentine, Fisher and Tomlinson. The commission was awarded to Bassetti's firm soon after the 1962 dissolution of his partnership with architect Jack Morse, as he began taking on larger projects. These included several dormitories at Central Washington University (1962-1963) and Western Washington University (beginning in 1963), the East Pine Street Substation for Seattle City Light (1964-1966), and the 37-story Federal Office Building (1964-1971) in downtown Seattle. Bassetti, who had been educated at the University of Washington and at Harvard, manifested his increased interest in urban design in the assembly made up by the two engineering buildings and the terrace space between. During the period in which he designed this assembly, it appears Bassetti was influenced by architect Alvar Aalto as he turned away from the International Style and Northwest Modernism to create large scale buildings that featured human-scaled proportions and detailing, typically in brick masonry.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

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The building's design has been cited as an example of the "Neo Liberty style" (UW College of Engineering website). It may be more accurately cited as a Brutalist style design, rendered in brick masonry. The design embodies a humanist sensibility that diverges from the rough directness of many earlier Brutalist structures, in part because of the level of detailing and careful way use of custom-molded bricks and pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete. This was manifested also in the chamfered corners of both the buildings, and the bricks used in inner and outer corner details, and its hipped roof form.

The setting includes a multi-level brick clad terrace to the southwest of the Library, set between it and Loew Hall, which links the two buildings with one another and with a natural outdoor area created for gathering. These two buildings were recognized for their design qualities by an AIA Honor Award given by the Seattle chapter of the AIA to Fred Bassetti & Company in 1969 (Seattle AIA website).

The School of Mines was established in 1894 and originally included engineering. The two became separate colleges in 1901. The college offers bachelors, masters and doctorate degrees and has a current enrollment of over 5,150 undergraduates and over 2,330 graduates, along with 247 faculty members. Among the latter are 20 members of the National Academy of Engineers, 28 Sloan Foundation researchers and two MacArthur Foundation Fellows. Its early departments included mechanical and civil engineering, along with mining. Present programs address aeronautics and astronautics, bioengineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Industrial and Systems Engineering, Material Science, and Human Center Engineering. The Engineering Library was known originally as the Mechanical Engineering Library, but was renamed in response to the broadening of these studies.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Physical description: Designed by Fred Bassetti & Company, the Engineering Library shares a multi-level brick paved courtyard with Loew Hall. The courtyard includes several terrace levels accessed by broad, masonry clad steps, accessed from East Stevens Way, and plant beds. Additional steps lead up to a broad landing in front of the library's primary entry on the east facade.

Both the library and nearby classroom building are concrete frame structures with a smooth-faced variegated red-colored brick masonry veneer, cast with angles that define the building's edges. Concrete floor slabs are exposed set flush with the brickwork. The emphatic grid of the structural frame is further expressed on the exterior by projecting concrete pilasters and the beam that caps the upper walls. Above the library's first floor windows there is a continuous awning made up of shed-like pre-cast sections fitted between the concrete pilasters, which project deeply from the wall plane at the first floor and basement. Concrete elements include window jambs and headers, interior stair, and pre-cast "eyebrow" window shades on the upper floor. Window sills are brick and frames anodized aluminum.

The library has a generally square shaped footprint and four story massing, capped by a hipped roof with flat center section. Three of the building's corners -- on the northeast, northwest and southeast, are angled. Because of the slope of the site, the concrete foundation and basement walls are exposed at the southeast corner where there is a loading dock set within a deep recessed opening. The primary entry to the building is situated on the west facade, where it is recessed. It features stained wood-framed glazed doors, set in two pairs. Nearby windows are composed in three openings that stretch between the structural pilasters along with intermediate columns.

The primary entry leads into the main floor of the library, which contains offices and large reading rooms. Large aluminum framed windows on the north and west sides bring considerable daylight into these spaces, which feature tall floor-to-ceiling heights. Sections of the cast-in-place concrete waffle slab are visible. An enclosed stair and elevators lead to library stacks and compact shelving modules on the upper floors, where the systems are typically centered with open corridors and study spaces arranged around the perimeter where daylight is available from perimeter windows. The upper floor is also a tall space, which contains a steel-framed mezzanine situated near the center of the building, which is lit by skylights. Considerable attention was paid by the architect to the building details, for example in the steel frame of the mezzanine, handrails in the stairs, and the exposed brick veneer perimeter walls.

INTEGRITY

The building and the adjacent front plaza retain a high level of integrity. The mezzanine set within the top floor of the library is a sensitive insertion that only adds to the apparent quality of the design.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Engineering Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 665771

Bibliography:

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<https://www.engr.washington.edu/about/facilities>

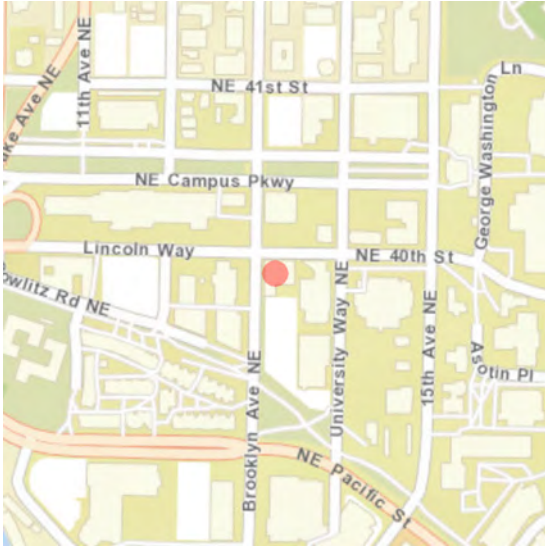
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Property Inventory, Property No.665771, 1.11.2012.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124
 Washington

Location



Address: 3940 Brooklyn Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1912	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1980	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Ethnic Heritage



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington
Property ID: 708124

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Ernst, David K.
Architect	McAdoo, Benjamin F., Jr.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124
Washington

Photos



DSC07678.JPG



Ethnic Cultural Th_1323_4.jpg



Ethnic Cultural Th_1323_3.jpg



Ethnic Cultural Th_1323_2.jpg



Ethnic Cultural Th_1323_1.jpg



DSC07693.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124
Washington



DSC07680.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: ECC Theater
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 37W5

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - Two-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Crenellated
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The primary building at 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE was constructed in 1912 by the University Plumbing and Heating Company, in the same year they built a small single-story frame building at 3939 University Way NE. Historic photos from the King County Assessor’s record show the building painted with signs reading “Richfield Brooklyn Auto Service.” Ads in the Seattle Times indicate that the business sold products and provided repairs in their “fully equipped machine shop” (Seattle Times 1917).

The building was acquired by the UW in roughly 1966. In 1968, David K. Ernst, an associate in the Ted Bower architectural firm, drew up a plan to remodel the interior of the building for the architecture department, creating an office in the building’s northwest corner with a large seminar room to the south. The east side of the building was devoted to large graphics and design studios (Bower 1968).

The 1960s and 1970s were an era of social unrest on the UW campus, when issues surrounding the Vietnam War and race relations came to the fore. In 1968, a year in which the UW enrolled only 63 African-American students, 60 UW students from the Black Student Union (BSU) staged a sit-in at the UW President’s office, demanding that President Odegaard offer a minority educational program. Two programs emerged from the resulting conversation: the Special Education Opportunity Program and the Ethnic



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

Cultural Center and Theater (UW ECC 2016).

In 1970, President Charles Odegaard appointed Samuel Kelly as the Vice President of the Special Education Opportunity Program, which later grew into the Office of Minority Affairs, where he worked to increase the numbers of underrepresented undergraduate and graduate students at the UW and to prepare them to advance their education on behalf of their communities (BlackPast 2016). According to a historic resources addendum prepared for the ECC originally located west of the theater, "the center was intended to establish a physical location where the four major ethnic groups enrolled in the Educational Outreach Program—African-Americans (BSU), Hispanics (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan, MECHA), Asians (Coalition for Equality), and Native Americans (American Indian Student Association, AISA)—could develop relationships and understanding of their different backgrounds. It was as well a location where the predominantly white population could learn about their fellow students. [Johnson Partnership 2009]."

In 1971, the UW prepared to construct a new space for its growing population of minority students. The ECC was constructed directly west of the building at 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE. Designed by Benjamin F. McAdoo in 1971, the ECC was called by the Seattle Times "an innovative facility thought to [be] the first of its type in the nation... will be the hub of minority-student activities and the base from which minorities will interact with the community" (Seattle Times 1971).

The ECC Theater was considered part two of the construction project, and it was planned for the building at 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE. Also designed by McAdoo, the renovation plan transformed the former auto service station into a theater with a 204-seat performing arts space and an arts and culture museum on the second floor. McAdoo's design opened up the entire first floor of the building, removing partitions and the concrete slab floor, and sealing two rolling doors on the building's west elevation. A theater was constructed inside the existing warehouse, along with the control room. Elevation drawings showed that some elements, like the building's castellated parapet, would remain, while the primary façade would be transformed by the addition of billboards and a painted "Ethnic Theatre Centre" sign near the existing entrance door on the west elevation (McAdoo 1971).

By 1980, the second floor of the theater was being used as a tutorial center, and the University planned to build an addition for the theater building. In 1980, McAdoo prepared plans for an addition to the east, which was distinctly more modern than the original building and included an open-air planter as part of the recessed entry that allowed a tree to grow straight through an opening in the second floor overhang. The design also integrated the building's access ramp into the building's recessed entry, at a time when many access ramps were designed as appendages to existing buildings. The addition, designed as an instructional office, provided space for offices, rooms for tutors, conference rooms, and spaces labeled "reading office" and "writing office" (McAdoo 1980).

The ECC Theater was used throughout the 1970s and 1980s to increase awareness of all cultures through the performing arts (UW ECC 2016). The theater has historically hosted visiting artists, launched theatrical productions, and acted as the home theater for a troupe known as The Group throughout the early 1980s, a theatrical company that appeared to focus on the production of new plays by emerging playwrights. The building is perhaps more significant for its efforts over the decades to support students of color



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

and create a network for social, political, and educational opportunities, perhaps most importantly on the second floor and in the 1980 instructional center, where students were offered room to collaborate and receive additional support.

Benjamin F. McAdoo was an innovative designer and the first African-American architect to have his own long-term practice in Washington State. He trained first at the University of Southern California, and then transferred to the UW and completed a degree in architecture in 1946. Mixing modernism and regionalism and creating designs with a strong emphasis on the horizontal, exposed structural elements, and large expanses of glass, McAdoo designed more than 400 buildings, including notable residences like his own in Bothell (1958) and the George Hague house in Seattle (1956). A civic leader and an advocate for low-cost housing, McAdoo pursued an architectural career while fighting for social justice, working, for instance, with the U.S. Agency on International Development to promote modular, low-cost housing in Jamaica. After returning to Seattle in 1964, McAdoo worked for the Auburn office of the Public Building Service and oversaw the design and construction of Northwest federal buildings. He also kept up a private practice, receiving his most substantial commissions in the 1960s and 1970s. He went on to design churches, single and multiple-family dwellings, commercial, and institutional buildings in Seattle until his death in 1981. A member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), McAdoo served as the president of the Seattle chapter from 1964 to 1968. While the Ethnic Cultural Center Theater remains in place, its sister building, the ECC, was found to be seismically unsafe and demolished and rebuilt in 2011 (Houser 2016b; Ochsner 2014: 328; PCAD 2016). McAdoo also designed substantial renovations for the University of Washington's Gowen Hall, Smith Hall, Raitt Hall, and Kane Hall (Johnson Group 2009).

In 1994, the single-story building on the south elevation of the ECC Theater was renovated as an addition to the neighboring building. Plans prepared by Streeter/Dermanis and Associates removed barriers between the two and renovated the building's exterior with new windows, a cleaned and repointed brick façade, and ornamental rosettes (Streeter/Dermanis 1994). At the same time, the UW replaced wood and aluminum windows on the primary building with insulated aluminum-framed windows.

Architectural Significance

The building is an amalgamation of three distinct masses, each from a different period of its construction and each differing in size and style. While the central theater was designed in 1912 as an automotive shop with little ornament and a symmetrical three-bay façade, the present building, although it retains its original bays, has nearly doubled in size with the modern 1980 addition to the east and the smaller, single-story commercial block to the south.

The original mass is a remnant of the early commercial and industrial uses at the south end of the University District. The building, though minimally ornamented and utilitarian in design, may have qualified as a significant example of its type or style before the addition of new masses to the east and south. While additions and renovations can become significant in their own right, neither the 1971 renovation of the primary building, nor the 1980 addition to the south are yet 50 years old. The NRHP generally excludes buildings that have gained significance within the last 50 years unless they are of exceptional importance. While the 1980 addition employs some elements of modern architecture, evidenced, for instance, in the building's creative massing and mixing of interior and exterior spaces, neither the theater nor the 1980 addition is architecturally



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

significant enough to qualify for listing in the NRHP under Criterion Consideration G. The building renovations were designed by a well-known modern architect, and one who's recognized for his work through Seattle: McAdoo was featured as one of Seattle's most influential architects in Jeffrey Carl Ochsner's *Shaping Seattle Architecture* (Ochsner 2014:328). However, the theater and its addition do not compare favorably to other works for which McAdoo is known, including his residential architecture, which is perhaps some of his most successful work. Furthermore, while the building was renovated by a significant local architect, the building was not originally designed by a master architect and rather than feature McAdoo's preference for modern forms and horizontal lines, retains its essential massing from 1912. McAdoo was prolific. Other examples of his work in the regional or modern style are more congruous and indicative of the architect's skill.

HRA recommends that neither the building at 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE with its addition to the south, nor its addition to the east is significant enough to qualify for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity

The original building has lost a great deal of integrity due to additions and alterations. The building retains integrity of location and setting, as it remains in its original location and at present, remains part of a consistent block of one- and two-story commercial buildings that are presently being used by the UW. However, the 1980 additions, and the building's numerous alterations as it transitioned from a warehouse to a theater and cultural space has diminished the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

Although the building may not be significant for its architectural character, it appears to be significant for other reasons. It was, as noted by the *Seattle Times*, one of the first building complexes of its type: a cultural center and theater on campus that was designed to serve the University's students of color. During the 1960s and 1970s, a period of social unrest, the building complex was an attempt to offer students of color a place to gather and find support. The theater, while the second building in the complex, was essential to the celebration of cultural diversity on campus and remains significant today for its role in the life of the campus, particularly since the original ECC, also designed by McAdoo, was demolished.

Associations with Historic Persons

The ECC and its Theater are associated with key leaders in the minority student movement, many of whom worked, individually and as a group, to advance the educational opportunities at the University of Washington for students of color, including Dr. Samuel Kelly. However, the theater is not as significant for its association with any one person who is distinctly significant in the history of the campus, the city, the state, or nation as it is for its associations with a broad group of students and their collaborative efforts on behalf of social justice, which has left a lasting legacy on the UW and made the UW more welcoming for students of color.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Samuel E. Kelly ECC Theater is significant to the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with historic events and trends, namely a multicultural student movement on the UW campus that sought to more completely integrate students of color into the UW and to offer them academic support and new



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

opportunities to celebrate their cultural diversity. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends the Samuel E. Kelly ECC Theater is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends the building is not significant under Criterion C as it is not a significant example of a particular architectural type or style, or as an example of McAdoo's work, or as a resource possessing high artistic value under Criterion C. Furthermore, the Samuel E. Kelly ECC Theater was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

The associated ethnic cultural center, which was located to the west of this building, was recently demolished, leaving the ECC Theater as the last building remaining from the 1972 cultural center complex. In spite of reduced integrity, HRA recommends that the building is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, from the time of its 1972 renovation, as the last building in what is believed to be one of the earliest campus multicultural centers in the country.

Physical description:

The Samuel E. Kelly ECC Theater sits on the corner of NE 40th St. and Brooklyn Ave. NE and is flanked by a small single-story addition and a paved parking lot to the south, an alley to the east, and new development to the north, including new six-story residence halls across NE 40th St.

The original two-story, rectangular building was constructed in 1912 on a concrete foundation. Constructed of board-formed concrete, the building features prominent pilasters that divide both the north and west elevations into three bays. The pilasters, higher than the surrounding parapet wall, give the roofline a castellated appearance. Behind the parapet, the building was constructed with a flat tar and gravel roof (King County Assessor 1937–1972). Today, the building includes a major 1980 addition to the east. The addition was also constructed on a concrete foundation, but is clad in concrete panels. It is topped by a flat roof without pilasters or parapet. The primary building has also been enlarged to the south by breaking through a common wall to a small, one-part commercial block at 3930 Brooklyn Ave. NE.

The primary mass includes a recessed, canted entry with paired wood doors and a transom window in the central bay of the west elevation. A lighted wood display case is installed opposite the door. Two other recessed areas on the first floor include lighted display cases. On both the west and north elevations, windows on the first floor are single-light, fixed, metal framed windows with slightly projecting concrete sills. On the upper floor, fixed lights are located above metal-framed awning windows.

The building's eastern addition includes a deeply recessed entry on the north elevation. Under a deep overhang is a concrete access ramp, planters, an entry surrounded by metal-framed sidelights and transoms, as well as a ribbon of metal-framed floor-to-ceiling windows. The building's overhang is designed around a hollow through which a tree planted near the entry doors continues to grow. The addition includes a second entry at grade on the north elevation. The building's secondary elevations include single or paired metal-framed, fixed windows above awning windows, similar to those found on the primary façade.

Interior

Plans from the 1970s through the 1990s indicate that the building's primary mass was converted to a theater space, with concrete risers on the first floor and a curved stage located in the building's southeast corner, successive rings of seating throughout the bulk



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

of the building, a lobby in the northwest corner, public facilities on the northeast corner, and dressing rooms and company facilities along the southern wall. A tutoring center was located on the second floor with offices ringing the exterior walls and bathrooms and other shared spaces located in the center of the floor.

3930 Brooklyn Ave. NE

On the south end of 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE is a small, square, single-story building that was constructed independently in 1944. It now appears to be a part of the Samuel E. Kelly ECC Theater at 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE. The building was constructed on a concrete foundation, and is constructed of concrete block faced with red brick laid in stretcher courses on its primary (west-facing) façade. It is topped by a flat roof. The building's primary facade includes an aluminum door with transom under a glass and metal awning at its northwest corner, and two large windows consisting of eight to twelve large, fixed, metal-framed lights to the south. An eight-light window also appears on the south elevation. Other ornamental details include a projecting belt course, a course of soldier bricks near the cornice line, and rosettes atop the soldier course. Rosettes also ornament the south elevation.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

Bibliography:

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1980 E.O.P. Instructional Center, Addition and Renovation, University of Washington. On file at the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle, Washington.

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1971 U.W. Ethnic Center Base for Minorities. Seattle Times, August 1, 31.

Streeter/Dermanis

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University of Washington Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC)

2016 Samuel E. Kelly Ethnic Cultural Center History. Electronic document, <http://depts.washington.edu/ecc/history/>, accessed October 15, 2016.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington
Property ID: 708124

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

Significance narrative:

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. The original building was utilitarian and has been extensively altered over the years, affecting its architectural integrity, and the 1970 alterations do not constitute an important work by architect Benjamin McAdoo, Jr. While the Ethnic Cultural Center is associated with the late 1960s social movements advocating for increased minority enrollment and ethnic and cultural awareness, which also led to the establishments of the University's Office of Minority Affairs, this particular building is not emblematic of those developments.

OVERVIEW

Located west of the original heart of campus, the subject building was constructed in 1912 and was historically used as an auto service garage. It is listed by address in the 1928 Seattle House and Street directory as Brooklyn Service Garage, and in the 1940 Seattle City Directory as Brooklyn Auto Service. Research has not revealed other early history of the building. In the 1960s and 1970s, the University acquired the area west of 15th Avenue NE and south of NE 40th Street, which includes the subject property. Most of this was part of the Northlake Urban Renewal Project designed to eliminate "blighted areas." The University acquired the building by 1968, when alterations were made for its use as architectural studio and seminar space.

Also in 1968, the University established a new Special Education Program as a result of pressure to increase minority enrollment and ethnic cultural awareness on its campus. This step came at a time of political and social upheaval in the United States, centered on African-American civil rights, opposition to the Vietnam War and military draft, and support for largely Mexican-American California grape harvesters on strike. African-American students at the University became involved in local organizations and formed the Black Student Union (BSU) in early 1968. The BSU was troubled by the low enrollment of African-American students and other students of color, and in the spring of 1968 it sought policy changes in order to increase opportunities for all students, particularly with regard to diversity. An Office of Minority Affairs (now the Office of Minority Affairs & Diversity) was established by the University, and in 1970 a Vice President for Minority Affairs was appointed. The Special Education Program became the Educational Opportunity Program.

The Ethnic Cultural Theatre is part of the University of Washington's Ethnic Cultural Center (ECC), which was established in 1970 and opened in 1972. The original ECC building was designed by Ben Benjamin F. McAdoo, Jr., a well-respected Seattle architect and African-American, and completed in 1972 to house the various programs associated with the Educational Opportunity program. (That building, located west across Brooklyn Avenue NE from the subject building, was replaced with a new building on the same site in 2013.) Architectural drawings from 1970 identify McAdoo as the architect for a remodeling of the subject building as ECC-Unit II, and a subsequent addition in 1980 on the west side of the building. The 1980 addition was constructed to house the Educational Opportunity Program Instructional Center.

The Ethnic Cultural Theatre was located in the subject building from at least 1978, when it was mentioned at that location in a Seattle Times notice for a speaker. The Seattle Theatre Group (STG) shared the space until 1993, when its growing use by University of Washington student groups necessitated a move by the non-affiliated STG (Seattle Times, June 4, 1992, p. C6).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Brooklyn Service Garage, Ethnic Cultural Center Theater - University of Washington Property ID: 708124

Physical description:

This two-story building is located on the east side of Brooklyn Avenue NE, on the southeast corner of the intersection with NE 40th Street. The building footprint fills the site and an asphalt-paved alley runs along the east side of the building. The site slopes down to the southwest. The building originally measured approximately 80' by 60', with a 43' setback from the alley on the east side. The 1980 addition filled the remainder of the site, measuring approximately 41' by 60'.

The original portion of the building is utilitarian, with painted, cast-in-place concrete exterior walls and a flat roof with metal trim at the parapet. Integral concrete pilasters rise above the parapet to lend a crenellated appearance to the building. The original portion of the building has rectangular, punched window openings with integral concrete sills. These openings are paired on the north façade and at each end bay of the primary west façade. Windows are aluminum replacements and date from the 1980 addition and remodel. The first-story windows are fixed; the second-story windows have a small operable awning portion at the bottom. On the primary west façade, the central portion of the first story contains two 11'-wide niches flanking a narrower single niche. It appears there was originally a vehicle opening here, and a curb cut remains. The 1970 remodel introduced the main theatre lobby entrance in the northern niche. A pair of wood doors set at an angle and the other wall is also angled, forming a triangular recess for the entrance. The middle and southern niches contain wood-framed cabinets for posters.

INTEGRITY

The building does not retain architectural integrity. It has been extensively altered over the years and also has a large addition.

Bibliography:

The Johnson Partnership. "University of Washington Ethnic Cultural Center, Historic Resources Addendum." January 2009.

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

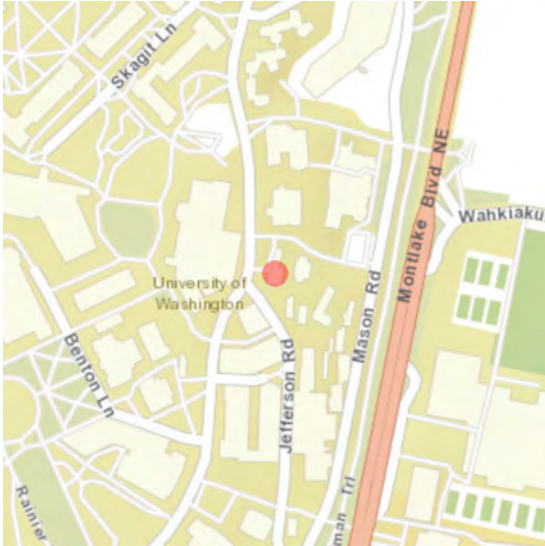


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Facilities Services Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708387

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1961	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1961	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Facilities Services Administration
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708387

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Facilities Services Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708387

Photos



Facility Svc Admin_1176_1.JPG



Facility Svc Admin_1176_5.JPG



Facility Svc Admin_1176_4.JPG



Facility Svc Admin_1176_3.JPG



Facility Svc Admin_1176_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Facilities Services Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708387

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	Irregular
Form Type	Utilitarian

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY
This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. The original building was utilitarian and has been extensively altered over the years. Additionally, it does not appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, as it lacks sufficient integrity to convey any significance within the context of the larger district.

OVERVIEW

The Facilities Services Administration Building is located in the east-central portion of campus, in an area of campus that has long contained utilitarian functions, dating back to early development associated with the AYPE. No original or early drawings for the building are on file in Facilities Services Records. The earliest record on file is a hardware schedule for "Engineer's Residence" that dates from 1940. Records dating from 1956 refer to the building as the Building & Grounds Administration Building, "formerly Engineer's Residence." Numerous alterations and additions have been made over the years as the building was updated to serve the needs of its occupants.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Facilities Services Administration
Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708387

Physical description:

The Facilities Services Administration Building is situated on the east side of E Stevens Way NE, set back and down from the sidewalk, and on the north side of Jefferson Road NE. It is also heavily screened by trees and shrubs. The site slopes down steeply to the east, resulting in a daylight basement level on the east side. A series of concrete steps and retaining walls along the north side of the building provides access along the north end of the site.

The wood-framed building is comprised of a central two-story portion that has a relatively compact footprint, with one-story wings on the north and south sides. The wings are significantly larger than the central portion of the building. While the two-story portion is likely the earliest/original part of the building, no clear drawings were discovered to verify this. All portions of the building have mansard roofs clad with composition shingle. The main entry is situated on the primary west façade, at the north end of the south wing. It is emphasized by a projecting flat canopy and a brick wing wall. The building has utilitarian finishes and elements, and is characterized by its horizontal wood lapped siding with cornerboards, contemporary aluminum windows with operable awning units at the bottom, and flat wood trim at openings. All finishes appear to be non-original. Many likely date from a 1961 "Alterations & Additions" project.

INTEGRITY

The building has been extensively altered and added on to over time and does not retain architectural integrity.

Bibliography:

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

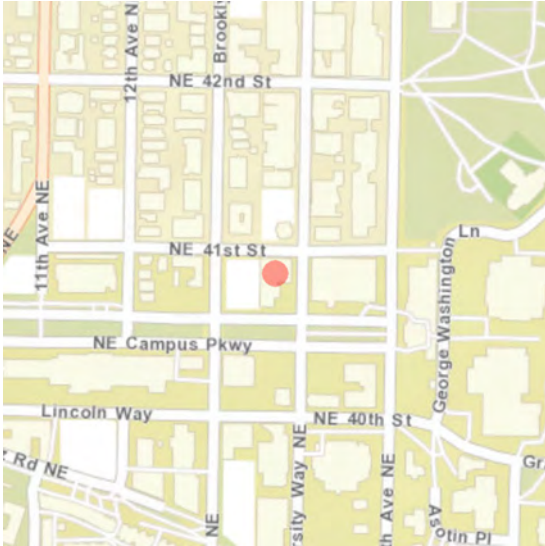


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708388

Location



Address: 4045 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2009	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Theater

Historic Context:

Category
Arts
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and
Delores Jones Playhouse - University of
Washington

Property ID: 708388

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708388

Photos



F D Jones Playhouse_1159_1.jpg



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

Hughes_Playhouse_University_of_Washington_ca_1945, UW22153z.jpg



F D Jones Playhouse_1159_4.jpg



F D Jones Playhouse_1159_3.jpg



F D Jones Playhouse_1159_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708388

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington
Property ID: 708388

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. The original building has been extensively altered and does not retain architectural integrity.

OVERVIEW

Located on “the Ave” in the University District, the original building was constructed in the late 1920s and reportedly served as a tile warehouse before its 1930 conversion into a theater. The Seattle Repertory Playhouse was founded in 1928 by Burton and Florence Bean James with Albert Ottenheimer, opening in the subject building on February 2, 1930. Well-known Seattle architect Arthur Loveless (1873–1971) designed the remodel, creating a 324-seat proscenium theater.

The Jameses, who had come to Seattle from New York in 1923 to start the theatre department at Seattle’s Cornish School, created a community theatre featuring multi-ethnic performers and audiences. They staged the first summer drama festival on the West Coast, established the Washington State Theatre Project to perform classics for high school students, and founded a repertory company for black actors. In 1936-37, under the umbrella of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Federal Theatre Project, the Negro Repertory Company was sponsored by the Repertory Playhouse.

In 1948, the Playhouse founders were targeted by the Washington State Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities. The Jameses, who were openly pro-labor and politically progressive, appeared before the anti-communist Canwell Committee. Ultimately, this cost them the theatre after audiences and subscribers dwindled. The Seattle Repertory Playhouse closed in December 1950, and the University purchased the building and opened it as the University Playhouse in November 1951.

In 1967 alterations (Nelsen Sabin & Varey, Architects), the traditional proscenium theatre was converted to a thrust stage. The transformed theatre was renamed the Glenn Hughes Playhouse, honoring the man who established the drama program at the University of Washington. (Since 1991, the University’s Penthouse Theatre became the Glenn Hughes Penthouse.)

A major renovation in 2007-2009 (designed by LMN Architects) was part of the University of Washington’s “Restore the Core” program and also in part funded by philanthropist Floyd Jones in memory of his wife Delores. The theatre was completely renovated and the building converted from one to two stories.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington Property ID: 708388

Physical description: This building is located on the west side of University Way NE, on the southwest corner of the intersection with NE 41st Street. The site slopes down to the south, and the building faces north onto NE 41st Street. An alley runs along the west side of the building. Some elements of the original building are visible, particularly on the primary north façade, with a single-story portion retaining original brick cladding and front-facing gables at the east and west ends. Portions of the brick perimeter wall have been retained on all four façades. Most of the building is now two stories, flat-roofed and clad with dark brown standing seam metal siding. The visible, lower gabled roof portions are also clad with standing seam metal roofing.

The asymmetrical north façade is the only one with any windows, with the exception of a single window at the north end of the east façade. The central portion of the north façade, between the gable ends, is highly glazed and features the main lobby entrance toward its west end. The eastern end of the north façade has a large multi-light window and a recessed door with quarry tile surround and mosaics on the walls of the recess. This was originally the main entrance and now has a glazed metal door that provides egress. The western end of the north façade has a large paneled wood door that is now fixed. Near the gable peak is a multi-light oculus.

East, west, and south façades are secondary and utilitarian. They consist of original brick perimeter walls at the first story, with metal-clad walls above. The east façade has two former window openings that are infilled with brick, slightly recessed to distinguish their location. The west façade has a large opening and loading area near the south end, accessible through the alley. At the east end of the south façade is a single door to provide egress.

INTEGRITY

The original building has been extensively altered and does not retain architectural integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Seattle Repertory Playhouse, Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse - University of Washington Property ID: 708388

Bibliography:

Guthu, Sarah. "Florence and Burton James and the Seattle Repertory Playhouse." *The Great Depression in Washington State, Pacific Northwest Labor & Civil Rights Projects*. http://depts.washington.edu/depress/theater_arts_james.shtml (accessed July 12, 2016).

"Renovated, renamed Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse reopening with Thornton Wilder's classic 'Our Town.'" *UW Today*. February 26, 2009. <http://www.washington.edu/news/2009/02/26/renovated-renamed-floyd-and-delores-jones-playhouse-reopening-with-thornton-wilders-classic-our-town/> (accessed July 14, 2016).

Tate, Cassandra. "Seattle Repertory Playhouse opens new theater on February 2, 1930." *Historylink.org Essay 3704*, February 21, 2002 (updated March 7, 2010). http://historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3704 (accessed July 14, 2016).

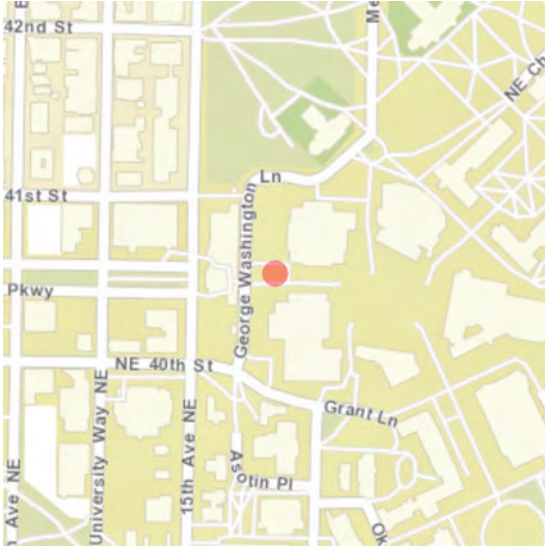
University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

University of Washington School of Drama website.

University of Washington School of Drama. "The Jones Playhouse: 80 Years of Theatre History." Wall-mounted timeline, undated.

Location



Address: West side. UW Campus, Seattle, WA
Location Comments: end of Campus Parkway
Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Work of Art

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Arts

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Taft, Lorado



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Washington Statue - UW

Property ID: 42568

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/6/2017		

Photos



G_Washington_2016_1.JPG



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

G_Washington_ND_4.png



G_Washington_2016_3.JPG



G_Washington_2016_2.JPG



G_Washington_1917_5.png



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Washington Statue - UW

Property ID: 42568

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Washington Statue - UW

Property ID: 42568

Inventory Details - 5/6/2017

Common name: George Washington Memorial Statue

Date recorded: 5/6/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Washington Statue - UW

Property ID: 42568

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The George Washington Memorial Statue is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a very good example of early 20th-century public sculpture executed by a noted master, Lorado Taft. It is also eligible under Criteria Consideration F as a commemorative object that has acquired value as a widely-recognized symbol of the University of Washington. It also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

One of the most prominent artworks on campus, this imposing piece was commissioned in 1905 of noted sculptor Lorado Taft by the Rainier chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor the country's first president and the state's namesake. Professor Edmund S. Meany asked the Rainier Chapter of the DAR to undertake this task in order to provide a suitable statue for display at the A-Y-P-E and subsequently on the campus. The final cost exceeded the budget, and DAR members appealed to the state's school children to donate pennies and nickels for its completion. The money raised, plus state funds, met the goal. In 1909, the statue was placed at the entrance at 15th Avenue NE and E. (now NE) 40th Street to provide a dramatic welcome to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. In 1920, the original 24-foot wood pedestal was deemed to be unsafe, and the statue sat on the ground until 1939, when the Works Progress Administration built a taller concrete base. The statue was moved one block north to its current location, overlooking 15th Avenue NE and NE Campus Parkway, in 1970.

The Rainier Chapter of the DAR, organized in 1895, continues to commemorate George Washington and the chapter's role in commissioning the statue by having a public wreath-laying ceremony every February.

Lorado Taft (1860-1936) was a noted sculptor, author, and educator, based in Chicago but well known throughout the United States. He was educated at the University of Illinois and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris before opening his own studio and joining the faculty of the Art Institute of Chicago in 1886. He soon received major commissions for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Commissions for other world's fairs followed, including the Pan-American Exposition (1901), the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904) and the Panama-Pacific Exposition (1915) as well as this statue the A-Y-P Exposition. He then focused on large-scale public projects, including a 50-foot tall statue of Black Hawk (1911) and several fountains including the 110-foot long The Fountain of Time (Chicago, 1922). In addition to his sculptures, Taft was a prolific author, writing numerous articles as well as *The History of American Sculpture* (1903).

Physical description:

The cast bronze statue stands 14 feet high and is placed on tapered concrete base approximately 30 feet high. It depicts George Washington in long robes holding a sword and gazing toward the west. On the plinth are two bronze plaques. The first mentions the funding provided by the DAR, school children and the State AYPE Commission. The second plaque was placed by the DAR in 2009 to celebrate the statue's centennial; it states that the statue was created at the request of UW Professor Edmond S. Meany specifically for the campus.

INTEGRITY

The statue has a high level of integrity. Its ability to convey its historical significance has not been diminished by its having been moved to a slightly different location and the addition of a taller pedestal.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: George Washington Statue - UW

Property ID: 42568

Bibliography:

Rupp, James. Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.

Stein, Alan J., Paula Becker and The HistoryLink.org Staff. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Washington's First World's Fair: A Timeline History. Seattle: History Ink, 2009.

"George Washington Statue may be raised out of mud," Seattle Daily Times, April 5, 1935: 13.

<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1723.html>

<http://images.library.uiuc.edu/projects/taft/taftbio.asp>

<https://content.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/atype/statue.html>

<http://rainiernsdar.org>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Location



Address: 4000 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98195

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1949	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Victor Jones
Architect	John T Jacobsen

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
022103-21-KI, , NORTH LINK LIGHT RAIL PROJECT - U OF W	12/19/2002	Determined Eligible	, 8/10/2009
081811-04-FCC, FCC, 1851 NE Grant Ln, Seattle (SA1206); AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation			
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		
120114-04-FCC, FCC, 1206 UofW South Campus Cell Tower	9/4/2014	Determined Eligible	, 12/1/2014
2009-08-00076, , FCC Form 621 for SA1206 Mary Gates Hall			
2014-10-00158, FCC, UW South Campus SA1206 cellular			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Photos



Gerberding_Hall_1164_2016_3.JPG



tower.JPG



Gerberding_Hall_1164_2016_5.JPG



Gerberding_Hall_1164_2016_2.JPG



Gerberding_Hall_1164_2016_1.JPG



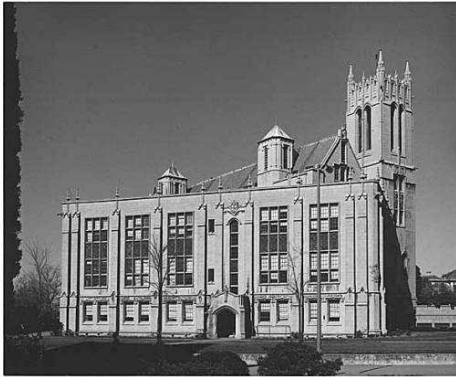
rear entry.JPG



Historic Property Report

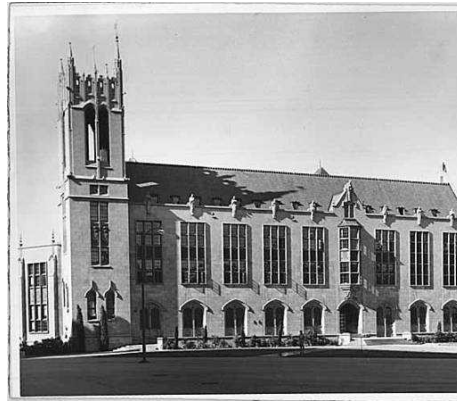
Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563



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

Gerberding_Hall_1164_UW20994z_7.jpg



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

Gerberding_Hall_1164_UW2072_6.jpg



Gerberding_Hall_1164_rear.JPG



east elevation



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Gerberding Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Bibliography: Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. University of Washington: An Architectural Tour. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992
University of Washington.

Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.
<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2865/>

<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/1500/>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Inventory Details - 12/19/2002

Common name: Gerberding Hall
Date recorded: 12/19/2002
Field Recorder: C. Wickwire
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 022103-21-KI - mch

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Material	Slate
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Plan	Rectangle
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Inventory Details - 9/4/2014

Common name:

Date recorded: 9/4/2014

Field Recorder: Pinyerd

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 120114-04-FCC determined on 12/1/2014

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Gable
Cladding	Stone - Cast

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) was the only criteria examined in the scope of this project. There appear to be very few alterations to Gerberding Hall. The building retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. In addition, the building would be eligible for the National Register as a contributing element to a UW Campus Historic District.

Physical description: Gerberding Hall, formerly the Administration Building, on the University of Washington Campus was built in 1949 and designed by architects Victor N. Jones and John T. Jacobsen. A late expression of the Collegiate Gothic style, the building has an irregular plan with two three-story volumes at different ground levels hinged around a tower at the east end of the building. The roof forms are gabled (higher north volume) and flat (lower south volume). The structure is clad in cast stone. The primary windows are multi-pane steel sash casements and hoppers. Notable decorative elements include a series of sculptures by Dudley Pratt depicting campus disciplines arranged along the parapet.

Bibliography: Johnson, Norman. The Campus Guide: University of Washington. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001, p 46.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Gerberding Hall, UW faciity number 1164

Date recorded: 5/11/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Gerberding Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the University of Washington and of higher education in the state of Washington and under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. It was determined eligible in 2014. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Gerberding Hall, originally known as the Administration Building, was built in 1949. In 1995, it was named in honor of William P. Gerberding on his retirement after sixteen years as university president. The building was one of the last group of the campus' Collegiate Gothic structures, and features a wide variety of Gothic features including a tower, gargoyles, pointed arches, and pinnacles, primarily rendered in cast stone rather than terra cotta. It houses numerous administrative offices including those of the President, the Provost, the Faculty Senate, Media Relations and External Affairs. The building was heavily damaged on June 29, 1969, when a bomb explosion in nearby Suzzallo Library broke most of the windows on the north and east sides of this building; thus, most of those windows are modern replacements.

Gerberding Hall has extensive iconography representing the university, including bronze seals and twenty-four figures by sculptor Dudley Pratt representing academic disciplines. Pratt (1897-1975) was born in Paris and educated at Yale University. After winning the Prix de Rome, he studied in Rome and later in Paris. He taught at the University of Washington from 1927 until 1942, winning many awards. Many of his students became prominent artists or architects, including Minoru Yamasaki, George Tsutakawa, Paul Hayden Kirk, and Perry Johanson. Pratt died in Mexico in 1975.

In more recent years, Gerberding hall has become notable for its bells. A set of eight change ringing bells was installed in 2008, the only such installation on the West Coast.

The building was designed by Victor Noble Jones and John T. Jacobsen. Victor Jones (1900-1969) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1924 and a Master's in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1926. He returned to Seattle to work for McClelland and Pinne (later McClelland and Jones Architects) until 1946, when he formed Victor N. Jones and Associates (1946-1955). Jacobsen (1903-1998) graduated from both the University of Washington and the University of Pennsylvania in the same class as Jones. He learned fresco painting techniques in Europe and produced murals for Suzzallo Library in 1935. He worked for McClelland and Jones and with Victor N. Jones and Associates, later moving to Hawaii with John Graham and Company (1959-1965). He subsequently operated his own practice there.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Physical description:

Gerberding Hall occupies the south side of the Central Plaza (Red Square), between Suzzallo Library and Meany Hall. Rainier Vista is at the east edge of the building. The five-story concrete building is clad with gray cast stone. The massing is complex, with a gable-roofed volume running parallel with Red Square with a square tower marking the east end. A flat-roofed wing extends to the west and, on the rear, is a flat-roofed volume set at an angle to the main volume.

The north façade, facing Red Square, is somewhat obscured by a row of Shumard red oaks planted close to the building. A concrete platform and low wall run along the front of the sloping site, with broad stairs approaching the entry. The entry bay has a two-story oriel window topped by a gabled parapet. The windows in the bay are in a twelve-over-twelve configuration with operable casements in the center. The spandrel between the two stories features three bronze seals of the university, the state and the territory. The entry itself, with newer doors, is recessed within an arched portal. The façade is asymmetrical, with four bays west of the entry and five to the east. Each bay is topped by a sculpture at the cornice and has two levels of three twelve-light windows with bronze shields between the floors. The first floor windows, with plain one-over-one awning sash, are in pairs set within arched cast stone surrounds.

The square tower, at the east end of the main façade, has narrow pointed-arch windows at the lower level with paired twelve-light windows above. The top of the tower has arched openings and is ornamented with finials and niches. There is a flush at-grade oak door at the base, facing east. Behind the tower, at the gable end of the main volume of the building, is a notable image of Father Neptune, representing Fisheries.

The rear façade has an at-grade entry set within a projecting portal with a flat roof and a gabled parapet. The entry bay has a narrow nine-light window at each level. There are two bays to the east of the entry and three to the west, each with groups of three windows on each level with a row of bronze shields between the upper two levels. The first floor windows have 20-light sash, with nine-over-nine sash on the upper level and twelve-over-nine in the middle level. Between the bays are pilasters topped by tall finials.

On the southwest side of the building, one can see the rear of the main gabled volume and the west end of the flat-roofed volume. The lower flat-roofed section has four bays with windows and pilasters similar to those on the south façade. The taller section has two bays of multilight windows, each topped by a statue, and, at the east end, a projecting bay with an at-grade entry. The roof of this section has two cupolas. The flat-roofed section toward the west has narrow bays of multilight windows. The narrow west façade has an oriel window with nine-and twelve light windows with a spandrel of bronze shields and topped by cast stone shields at the gable ends.

Integrity

Despite the replacement of some windows due to damage in 1969, Gerberding Hall retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Administration Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 42563

Bibliography:

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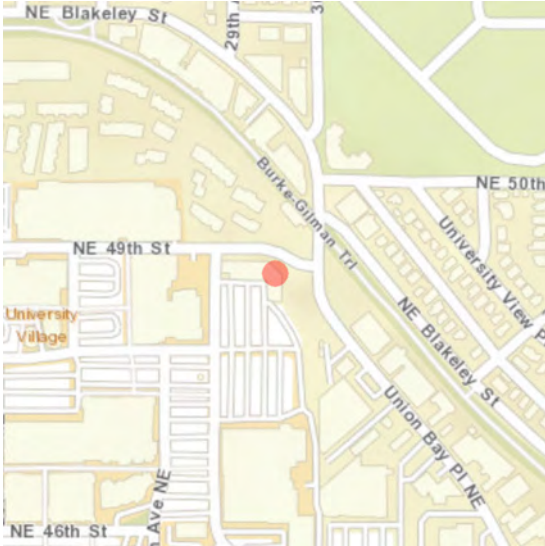


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gilman Building

Property ID: 710158

Location



Address: 4725 30th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E09, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Blaine McCool and Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gilman Building

Property ID: 710158

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/18/2017		

Photos



Gilman Building_1051_3210.JPG



Gilman Building_1051_3213.JPG



Gilman Building_1051_3211.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gilman Building

Property ID: 710158

Inventory Details - 5/18/2017

Common name: Gilman Building

Date recorded: 5/18/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The Gilman building, located at 4725 30th Ave NE, currently houses the Center for Leadership in Athletics. It is located on the far northeast end of campus, across NE 49th Street from the northeast corner of University Village. It was designed by Blaine McCool and Associates and originally used as the Bellevue Eye Clinic.

The building is utilitarian and unadorned. Although it seems to have been minimally altered, it does not possess significant character-defining features, and does not appear to meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria.

Physical description: This simple, three story building is largely rectangular in plan, and sits on the lot at a northwest/southeast axis. It sits on a concrete foundation, is largely clad with T-111 siding, and has a flat roof with parapet and galvanized iron coping. Windows are generally aluminum sliders, though some have been replaced with vinyl; windows are placed asymmetrically on the building. The southeast corner projects from the main body of the building, and is clad with concrete block. It includes the primary sliding door entry beneath a cloth awning, accessed by stairs and a planted rockery. The entry leads to a two-story sheet glass-clad stairway.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Location



Address: 4209 Mary Gates Memorial Dr NE, Seattle, Washington, 98105, USA
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1965	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Robert Billsborough Price



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Golf Driving Range and Building

Property ID: 710067

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		

Photos



Golf Driving Range and Building.jpg



g4.jpg



Clubhouse.jpg



g2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Golf Driving Range and Building

Property ID: 710067

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Golf Driving Range and Building

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Glass
Cladding	Metal - Screen
Cladding	Metal

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Golf Driving Range and Building

Property ID: 710067

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
As described in this report, the golf driving range and building have been highly altered, which have compromised the integrity of the resource. Therefore, the golf driving range and building are not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Overview:

The Golf Driving Range and Building, along with most other athletic facilities, including Husky Stadium, the Hec Edmondson Pavilion, the Tennis Center, the Dempsey Indoor Track Building, the Intramural Activities (IMA) Building, the Husky Ballpark and Soccer Field, and the Conibear Shell House, is sited on the east end of campus. Unlike most athletic facilities that are on the southeast side of campus, the Golf Driving Range and Building are on the far northeast end of campus. This facility was designed in tandem with the Intramural Athletics Building.

Architect Robert Billsborough Price was a native of Tacoma and most of his practice was there. He received his architecture degree from the University of Washington and his Master's degree from MIT. Other projects in Seattle include the Seattle World's Fair Hall of Industry (1961), and the University of Washington Intramural Building and Graves Hall.

The landscaping plan was prepared by Lawrence Halprin & Associates of San Francisco, CA. Halprin was retained by the University of Washington in the 1960s, and collaborated with consulting architect (and University of Washington graduate student) Paul Thiry in accordance with the 1962 General Development Plan. Halprin contributed to individual buildings' landscape plans on campus during this period, and was also instrumental in the creation of the Advisory Committee on University Landscaping and Planting (now known as the University Landscape Advisory Committee), formed in 1970.

As documented in the project cultural resources report, the golf driving range facility was constructed on the Union Bay landfill area. During construction of the driving range, raw garbage was uncovered as the site was graded, causing a potent odor (Seattle Times June 14, 1964).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Golf Driving Range and Building

Property ID: 710067

Physical description:

The 1965 driving range building includes 20 covered stalls on the south end of the facility. The building curves gently with its open end facing north to the greens beyond. Large metal beams separate each stall, and heavy timber joists support the projecting awning. Each stall is approximately 10-feet-wide by 20-feet-deep. Originally the wall cladding was one- by four-inch cedar siding, but it was replaced by metal and glass panels and metal mesh screen in 2009. A single-story pro shop, with a concrete foundation and clad in horizontal wood siding, is appended to the south side of the resource, and is most visible from the street.

The green is oriented at a slight northwest by southeast axis, and is approximately 840-feet-long at its longest point, and approximately 520-feet at its widest point. It includes fencing, a putting green course, and the previously described features.

In 2009, the facility was significantly altered, including:

- Replaced materials on driving range building
- Introduction of chipping green
- New doors, windows, casework, and lobby and in the pro shop
- New target greens
- Replaced lighting and fencing

These alterations have compromised the integrity of the resource.

Bibliography:

<http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

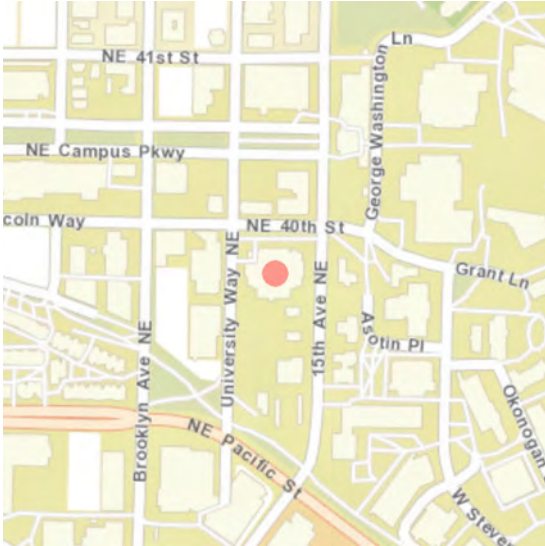


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Location



Address: 3949 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	John H. Sellen Construction Co.
Engineer	Svensson, Einar
Architect	Streissguth, Daniel
Landscape Architect	Chittock, Robert TAAG
Architect	Zema, Gene

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		

Photos



Gould_1135_1.JPG



Gould_1135_7.JPG



Gould_1135_6.JPG



Gould_1135_5.JPG



Gould_1135_4.JPG



Gould_1135_3.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603



Gould_1135_2.JPG



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Gould Hall (222)

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Gould Hall is eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the development of the University in the post-war era, and with College of the Built Environment, as its first purpose-built building. It is eligible also under Criterion C, as a significant and well-executed example of Brutalist style architectural designed by local design practitioners.

The College of Built Environments (CBE) traces its history to 1914, when the Department of Architecture was established as a subdivision within a College of Fine Arts. It grew slowly, focusing solely on architecture until city planning was added in the early 1940s. As with many professional programs, the curriculum grew rapidly in the post-war period, and the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was established in 1957. Landscape Architecture and Building Construction (Construction Management) were added as departments in the 1960s, and a PhD program and Masters in Real Estate added recently. The CBE offices are located within Gould Hall.

Gould Hall was built in 1971-1972 to house the Architecture and Urban Planning Department, which had outgrown available space in nearby Architecture Hall. Situated west of 15th Avenue NE and outside the edge of the campus defined by the AYPE grounds, it was named for architect Carl F. Gould, who led architecture department beginning in 1914 and was responsible for much of the campus planning and its buildings between 1914 and 1926.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

The design was a collaborative effort by a team headed by Gene Zema, a well known Northwest Regionalist residential designer, and Daniel Streissguth, a faculty member in the Department of Architecture. Dale Benedict, and Professors Grant Hildebrand and Claus Seligmann were also associated with the design team along with structural engineers Einar Svensson and Professor Robert Albrecht. The original builder was a local general contractor, Sellen Construction of Seattle, with Nels Nelson the superintendent.

Both Streissguth and Zema were well known designers for their individual residential projects. In the late 1950s, they teamed up with architect and architecture professor Wendell Lovett, art professor Spencer Mosely, landscape architecture instructor Robert Chittock and structural engineer Gerard Torrence to form The Architect Artist Group (TAAG). The partnership was short-lived as all members were engaged in teaching and other projects, but it produced the design for another iconic Brutalist building, the University's Nuclear Reactor Building/More Hall Annex (1961, demolished). Streissguth and Zema also worked in partnership on the design of the Wells Medina Nursery building and grounds in Bellevue (1968).

The original program for Gould Hall stressed the need for "useful, beautiful, well balanced architecture," to accommodate all of the schools and departments within the College including Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Urban Planning, Building Technology and the college administration. It required a flexible space and open architectural expression, which was realized with the open interior court, central stair and interior re-lights.

Presently known as the home of the College of Built Environments, Gould Hall houses the Architecture, Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture departments along with the College Library. The inclusion of the student-run coffee shop at the first floor was a legacy from one that had previously been established by the architecture students in the late 1960s in Architecture Hall, against the policy of the University. Gould Hall's interior atrium, known as Gould Court, supports workshops, open design critiques, social gatherings, and events.

With the exception of the new exhibit space at the second floor and remodeling of the sub-basement and Room 100, Gould Hall is remarkably intact, and retains its original character-defining features. The building appears to be a master work by several well known Northwest architects and a good example of the Brutalist style.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Physical description:

Gould Hall is situated on south side of NE 40th Street between Brooklyn and 15th Avenue NE. In close proximity, but east on the historic part of campus established as part of the AYPE grounds is its companion building, Architecture Hall (1909), the original AYPE Fine Arts Building, which has been occupied by the Department of Architecture since the 1950s. Generally rectangular in shape, with a flat roof, Gould Hall features projecting floor levels and balconies. The building's relatively planar front façade faces north onto NE 40th, and is setback approximately 45' from the north property line. Concrete pedestrian bridges with stairs span the open yard below to access the second floor. An entry on the primary west façade, off University Way NE, accesses the first floor. The building's northeast, northwest and southwest corners contain stair towers within concrete sheer walls.

Gould Hall is a four story Brutalist style structure, with poured-in-place concrete walls, and structural Ts and beams support the concrete floor and roof slabs and cantilevered concrete balconies. Aluminum framed windows are provided in long horizontal bands along the perimeter of classrooms and library; the pattern of the frames creating consistent vertical proportions. Other areas, such as the shop space at grade near the southwest, contain larger glazed areas.

The building's interior is arranged around a large four-story central atrium court set below a roof monitor with north-facing skylight monitors. The atrium, which serves as a coffee shop, exhibit and social gathering space, is ringed by a continuous balcony on the north, south, east and west and crossed by a central monumental stair, also made of cast concrete. Classrooms are provided in spaces on the north and south sides of the balcony, along with departmental offices on the second and fourth floors and a large library on the third floor, while smaller service spaces, office and seminar rooms are at the east and west ends.

In 2005, the subbasement and basement were remodeled to provide additional computer lab spaces (Digital Commons), in a project designed by SHKS Architects, Seattle. In 2012, new finishes, acoustic and window treatments and electrical upgrading were undertaken along with remodeling of a classroom and seminar and conference spaces. The designer was Hoshide Wanzer Williams. A more dramatic intervention was completed in 2015, designed by Ron Rochon, Jr. of the Miller|Hull Partnership. It created a glazed, steel-framed exhibit gallery space, at the east end of the second floor, with expansive aluminum framed windows, which projected into the interior atrium space on the interior and beyond the building's original concrete façade on the exterior. The grade was raised in the side-yard setback and landscaping added. While it diverges in the expanse of glazing and proportion from the original building, this cubic insertion appears rational and elemental, and does not detract from the building.

INTEGRITY

Gould Hall has retained a high level of integrity despite modifications to the interior between 2005 and 2012, and the recently completed exhibit space addition at the east end of the second floor.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Gould Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42603

Bibliography:

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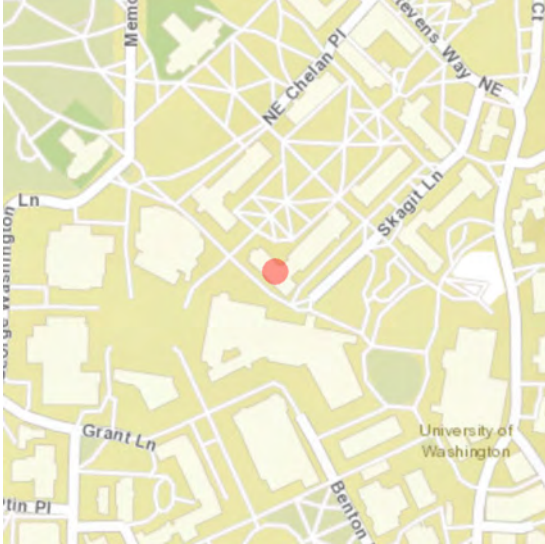


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Location



Address: NE Skagit Lane, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1932	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture
Law

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	A. H. Albertson



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/14/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Photos



Gowen_Hall_1201_2017_8.JPG



Gowen_Hall_1201_2017_7.JPG



Gowen_Hall_1201_2017_6.JPG



Gowen_Hall_1201_2016_1.JPG



Gowen_Hall_1201_2016_4.JPG



Gowen_Hall_1201_2016_3.JPG



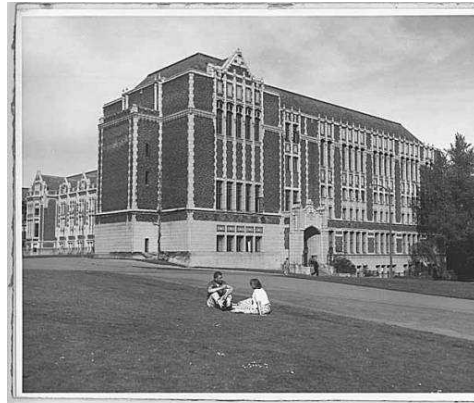
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077



Gowen_Hall_1201_2016_2.JPG



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

Gowen_Hall_1201_1950_UW21037z_6.jpg



University of Washington

Gowen_Hall_1201_1920_UW26898z_5.jpg



Gowen Tower HRA-28Mar16-Final Report.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Inventory Details - 5/14/2017

Common name: Gowen Hall, UW facility number 1201
Date recorded: 5/14/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Gowen Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Gowen Hall, at the southwest corner of the Liberal Arts Quad, is the southern wing of Smith Hall. It was the first building on the Quad to be designed by someone other than Bebb and Gould, Seattle architect Abraham H. Albertson. It was built in 1932, before Smith Hall, as the home of the Law School and was originally named Condon Hall, for John T. Condon, the first dean of the Law School. When that school moved to a new building in 1972, this wing was named in honor of Herbert Gowen, an Episcopal minister who was a professor of Oriental Studies from 1909 until 1944. It now accommodates the departments of political science and Asian languages and literature and the East Asia Library.

Gowen Hall, as the former law school building, is embellished with profiles of prominent law givers and legal minds throughout the ages, including ancient figures such as Hammurabi and Moses as well as more modern jurists including Olive Wendell Holmes, John Marshall and Benjamin Cardozo. These are the work of sculptor John Elliott (1883-1971), an English silversmith who came to Seattle in 1921. He also created bas relief panels on the history of light and electricity for the Seattle City Light building.

A. H. Albertson (1872-1964) received his degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1895 and came to Seattle in 1907 with the New York firm of Howells & Stokes to develop the plan for the University of Washington's Metropolitan Tract and oversee design and construction of several buildings. In the next few years, he was joined by Joseph Wilson (1878-1968) and Paul Richardson (1888-1939). Between 1920 and 1935, the firm produced several significant projects, including Cornish School (1920-21, now Kerry Hall at Cornish College of the Arts), the Northern Life Tower (1927-29, now the Seattle Tower) and Saint Joseph Catholic Church (1929-30) and Hall Heath Center at the University of Washington (1936).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710077

Physical description:

Gowen Hall is at the southeast corner of the Liberal Arts Quad, a wing extending to the northwest from the south end of Smith Hall. Like its neighbors, it is Collegiate Gothic in style. The concrete-and-steel building has an L-shaped plan with three stories plus a basement. It is clad with rough-textured "tapestry" brick in shades of reddish brown; some areas have decorative brickwork in an "X" pattern. The extensive cream-colored terra cotta ornament includes window surrounds, quoins, cornices, spandrels, tracery, coping and other embellishment. The Mansard roof is clad with slate.

The northeast façade, facing the Quad, is partially obscured by very tall cedar trees. The entry, recessed into a terra cotta portal, has double oak doors with leaded glass and a transom. To the north is an elaborately decorated bay with a gabled parapet, terra cotta panels and tracery and banks of leaded glass windows on the basement, first and upper levels. The decorative brickwork is in an X pattern. Windows typically are 15-light leaded casements with 9-light transoms. The upper level windows have obscure glass. An ornate ventilation tower (mostly hidden by trees) is located at the interior corner; it is topped with an octagonal cupola with copper louvres and terra cotta tiles. This tower is one of four towers that mark the four corners of the Quad, the others being the tower on Savery Hall and the more prominent towers on the Art and Music buildings at the north end of the Quad.

The narrow northwest façade, facing Savery Hall, reflects the auditorium and reading room with a projecting center section with no openings; it is clad with brick with terra cotta quoins on all corners. The southwest façade has seven bays, with an ornate gabled bay with five windows on each floor at the northwest corner. Adjoining this is an entry with double oak doors with 12-light leaded glass windows and leaded sidelights and transom windows. The entry is recessed within a projecting arched portal, all clad with terra cotta. The remainder of the façade has three bays with four pairs of 8-light casement windows on each level, flanked by a two-window bay at each end. The terra cotta bas reliefs of law givers are integrated into the spandrels. The site slopes down toward the northeast so that the basement windows are visible.

The southeast façade contains another entry, with an elaborate staircase. Stairs rise from both sides, with massive terra cotta-clad railings topped by copper lanterns, leading to a pair of arched oak doors recessed within a terra cotta portal. A second entry is at ground level below the stairs. Above the entry are two levels of 8-light casement windows with bas reliefs in the spandrels. The upper level has larger leaded glass windows and spandrels with a floral motif.

Integrity

Gowen Hall retains a high degree of integrity. Historic photos show that the building exterior has seen little change. The interior was reconfigured in 1974 following the law school's move; the architect was Benjamin F. McAdoo & Company. Major spaces such as the second-floor lecture hall and the third floor auditorium and reading room were left largely intact. These were renovated in 2006 and 2013, but still retain much of their original architectural character.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: John T. Condon Hall - University of
Washington

Property ID: 710077

Bibliography:

Cardinal Architecture. Gowen Hall Historic Resources Addendum. March 2016.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington
Campus, 1895–1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. University of Washington: An Architectural Tour. New York: Princeton
Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide. Seattle: University of
Washington Press, 1992.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Location



Address: 3910 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - Education Related

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Price, Robert Billsbrough

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	9/24/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	9/29/2016	Not Determined	
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



front (west) elevation from Montlake Boulevard



Northeast corner of building.jpg



View to the north.jpg



Front façade, north end



Front façade, south end



southwest corner of building

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204



rear (east) elevation



Rear (east) elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Inventory Details - 9/24/2009

Common name:

Date recorded: 9/24/2009

Field Recorder: L Durio

Field Site number: SR520W300A

SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Physical description:

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

Bibliography:

Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington. 2009. "Price, Robert B." http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=73.
Ells, Steve. 1998. History of the UW Buildings. <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>
King County Assessor's Records
Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>
University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.
Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Inventory Details - 9/29/2016

Common name: Athletics Building

Date recorded: 9/29/2016

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: National Register Eligibility Recommendation:
In the 2009 documentation of this building (in WISAARD), this building was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its modern architectural design, and for representing the work of a noted architect. It has been minimally altered and continues to meet eligibility criteria.

Overview:

Graves Building, designed by Robert Billsborough Price (1915 - 1981), was built in 1963. It houses the central administrative offices for University of Washington Intercollegiate Athletics (ICA) as well as coaches and staff offices, training and meeting rooms, the sports ticket office and the Husky marching band offices. It was named for Dorsett "Tubby" Graves, who was associated with the University between 1922 and 1947.

The Graves Building, along with most other athletic facilities, including Husky Stadium, the Hec Edmondson pavilion, the tennis center, the Dempsey indoor track building, the Intramural Activities (IMA) building, the Husky ballpark and soccer field, and the Conibear shell house, is sited on the southeast end of campus across from Montlake Boulevard.

Architect Robert Billsborough Price was a native of Tacoma and most of his practice was there. He received his architecture degree from the University of Washington and his Master's degree from MIT. Other projects in Seattle include the Seattle World's Fair Hall of Industry (1961), and the University of Washington Golf Driving Range Building. Graves Hall's Modern style is representative of Price's educational design projects and retains excellent integrity.

The landscaping plan was prepared by Lawrence Halprin & Associates of San Francisco, CA. Halprin was retained by the University in the 1960s, and collaborated with consulting architect (and UW graduate student) Paul Thiry in accordance with the 1962 General Development Plan. Halprin contributed to individual buildings' landscape plans on campus during this period, and was also instrumental in the creation of the Advisory Committee on University Landscaping and Planting (now known as the University Landscape Advisory Committee), formed in 1970.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Graves Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 97204

Physical description:

Graves Building, built in 1963, is a two-story Modern-style building with a rectangular footprint that houses educational offices. It faces Montlake Boulevard and is fronted by a paved parking lot. On all four elevations, the second floor cantilevers out beyond the first floor. The east elevation faces concrete bleachers that frame a large recessed tennis court area. The building has a shallow side-gabled roof of standing seam metal with deep, boxed eaves, supported on pronounced metal beams that terminate in shaped ends, recalling the wooden rafter tails of the Arts and Crafts style. A rooftop monitor runs horizontally along the roof ridge and also has a side-gabled roof with the same extended rafter tails as the main roof. This monitor is enclosed with louvered metal vents.

The first floor of the building is clad in brown brick veneer interspersed with glass curtain walls in metal frames. The windows in the curtain wall are separated into vertical panes with transoms above and either glass or solid composite panels below. There are secondary entries on each side and the rear, but the primary entry is located in the center of the west elevation, marked by a sidewalk and a low monument sign. This entry area features the only glazing on the first floor of the front elevation.

The second floor cantilever sits on wide beams running east/west that end at metal posts that span from the ground to the exposed roof rafters. The second floor is clad in stucco, with multiple metal framed, single-light, sliding sash windows with composite panels below. On the front and rear elevations, the windows are divided into eight bays by the vertical metal posts. The windows have transoms above that reach up to the roofline. The north and south side elevations of the second floor have ten pair of these same style windows, clustered in the center of the elevation. But here the transoms reach up to the roofline at an angle, following the peak of the gable, and forming a glazed gable end under the eave.

The landscaping around the building is significant, and retains many of its original plantings. Prominent plants include Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), saucer magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*), Japanese camellia (*Camellia japonica*), Swiss mountain pine (*Pinus mugo*), Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*), Rocky Mountain Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), and Tam juniper (*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*).

The building and site appear to have received few, if any, alterations since its construction.

Bibliography:

King County Assessor Records, Puget Sound Regional Archives.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Location



Address: Benton Ln, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1929	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Research Facility
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Science and Engineering
Transportation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Graham, John Sr.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/6/2017		
120114-04-FCC, FCC, 1206 UofW South Campus Cell Tower	9/4/2014	Determined Eligible	, 12/1/2014
2014-10-00158, FCC, UW South Campus SA1206 cellular			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Photos



Guggenheim_1198_1.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_2016_6.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_2016_5.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_2016_4.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_2016_3.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_2016_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562



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

Guggenheim_1198_2016_1.jpg

Guggenheim_1198_1958_UW19805z.png



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

Guggenheim_Hall_September_28_1931, order no CFT0223.jpg

Guggenheim_1198_4.JPG



Guggenheim_1198_3.JPG

Guggenheim_1198_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562



west elevation



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Guggenheim Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Inventory Details - 3/23/1979

Common name: Guggenheim Hall

Date recorded: 3/23/1979

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Guggenheim Hall was built for the study of astronautics and aeronautics and construction was made possible by a \$292,000 award from the Guggenheim Foundation. Designed by John Graham, the facility was dedicated in April 1930, the same year the UW awarded its first degrees in aeronautical engineering. Its gothic design incorporated several interior "state-of-the-art" features. The lectern gave faculty control over lighting and the flow of water, gas, and electricity for experiments. A new fangled screen projector provided students the advantage of learning from educational "talkies."

Since then, the field of aeronautics has changed dramatically, but Guggenheim Hall changed very little. The Tudor-Gothic building went through a renovation and reopened for classes in 2007. The renovation addressed infrastructure issues in the building and included new instructional labs and classrooms.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Inventory Details - 9/4/2014

Common name:
Date recorded: 9/4/2014
Field Recorder: Pinyerd
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 120114-04-FCC determined on 12/1/2014

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Gable
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	H-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction) was the only criteria examined in the scope of this project. With alterations confined to the rear of Guggenheim Hall, the building retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. In addition, the building would be eligible for the National Register as a contributing element to a UW Campus Historic District.

Physical description: Guggenheim Hall on the University of Washington Campus was built in 1929. Designed by John Graham, the Collegiate Gothic structure is a stylistic match to Mary Gates and Johnson Halls. Guggenheim Hall has 3.5 floor levels and is topped by a gabled roof. Originally H-shaped in plan, an added wing (most likely dating to a 2007 renovation) projects from the center of the rear (northeast). The primary exterior cladding consists of polychrome brick accented with terra cotta or cast stone. The primary windows are multi-pane steel sashes with operable hoppers.

Bibliography: Johnson, Norman. The Campus Guide: University of Washington. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001, p 58.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Inventory Details - 5/6/2017

Common name: Guggenheim Hall, UW facility number 1198
Date recorded: 5/6/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	T-Shape
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Gable
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Guggenheim Hall was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2014 and it remains eligible under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. It is also recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of the University of Washington and the early development of aeronautics, one of the state's most important industries. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Guggenheim Hall was built in 1929 with a donation of \$292,000 from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund with the objective of promoting aeronautics and to "assist in making air transportation safe, popular and readily available." The university has one of the first aeronautical engineering programs in the country, granting its first degree in 1930. The building was technologically advanced for the time, with a screen and projector to show educational films and a lectern that allowed faculty to control lighting and the flow of water, gas and electricity for experiments. In addition to classrooms and labs, the building also includes a full machine shop and fluid dynamics lab. The most substantial was in 2007 when an ADA accessible entrance was added at the southwest corner. The interior and systems were updated at that time, with labs and classrooms added. The building continues to house the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

This is one of four campus buildings designed by John Graham, Sr. (1873-1955). Graham trained in architecture in his native England and arrived in Seattle in 1900. An early partnership with David Meyers (1904-1910) focused on residential projects, but also included apartment buildings and several pavilions for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Graham established his own practice in 1910, designing many of Seattle's most notable buildings including the Joshua Green building (1913), Frederick & Nelson (1916-1919), the Dexter-Horton building (1921-1924) and the Exchange building (1929-1931). During the Depression, the firm evolved by doing more industrial and multifamily work, and was later taken over by his son, John Graham, Jr., who directed it until the mid-1980s.

Physical description: Guggenheim Hall is on the Science Quadrangle, northeast of Drumheller Fountain, across from Bagley Hall and north of the Electrical Engineering Building. Behind Guggenheim are the Kristen Wind Tunnel and other aerospace research facilities. The building is set back from the main axis of Rainier Vista, with a large courtyard in front. This courtyard is bisected by a paved walkway, with each half divided into four triangles by crossing paths.

The four-story reinforced concrete building is Collegiate Gothic in style, clad with brick in shades of ochre, red and brown, with cast stone details. It is generally T-shaped in plan comprised of a central bar with classrooms on one side and an auditorium on the other. Two smaller wings on the north and south house a machine shop and a fluid dynamics lab on the ground floor and classrooms.

The main entrance, at the center of the west façade, is highly detailed, with a group of four oak doors set within a Gothic-arched recess. Each door had a large pointed-arch window with leaded glass. Filling the space above is an arched leaded glass window with extensive cast stone tracery. The entry surround is heavily decorated with cast stone detailing, including an inscription in Gothic script that denotes the building as the Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautics Hall.

Above the entry, three nine-over-six windows with operable awning sashes are on the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guggenheim Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42562

third and fourth floors with a cast stone spandrel panel between. Directly atop the fourth-floor windows, beneath the central gable, is a plaque reading “Dedicated to the advancement of the science of aeronautics A.D. 1929”. The main entrance is flanked by two secondary bays, each of which contain six groupings of two windows—six-over-six on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second and third floors.

The façade of the north and south wings extends beyond the central bays and are distinguished by buttress-like columns with cast stone finials at each corner and a significant amount of cast stone decoration within the peak of the gables. The façade of each wing is organized symmetrically around a large bay on the third floor which contains five six-over-four windows bordered on the top and bottom by intricate cast-stone panels. A group of two six-over-six windows sits atop the protruding bay and is embellished by a square cast-stone panel containing two eagles and two shields. Below the bay, a group of two leaded glass windows with ornate cast stone tracery occupy the second floor and a single six-over-six window occupies the first floor. On either side of the bay are three groupings of two windows—six-over-six on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second and third floors.

The north and south facades each have five alternating bays, all with similar groupings of windows. Two six-over-six windows are on the first floor and two nine-over-six windows are on the second and third floors. There are cast stone spandrel panels between the second- and third-floor windows. The fourth floor has two six-over-six windows, contained within small niches within the gabled roof of each bay.

The rear wing is flanked by arcaded passageways like medieval cloisters, with five groups of two openings (no glass) embellished with cast stone tracery. Above each pair of openings is a small cast stone shield emblazoned with a virtue necessary to the study of aeronautics—a mountain for strength, a lion for courage, an eagle for vision, and a sun for genius. Along the interior of the passageways, similar shields sit at the base of each concrete rib. These depict auspicious moments in the history of flight: The 1785 Montgolfier Balloon, the 1902 Wright Aircraft, a 1920 airplane (possibly the first transcontinental airmail service), and the 1929 Graf Zeppelin circumnavigation of the globe.

INTEGRITY

Guggenheim Hall has a very high degree of integrity, with few exterior alterations. In 2007 a small addition with an ADA accessible entrance was added at the southwest corner. The interior and systems were updated at that time, with labs and classrooms added. These alterations do not diminish its ability to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

<http://www.engr.washington.edu/about/bldgs/gug>

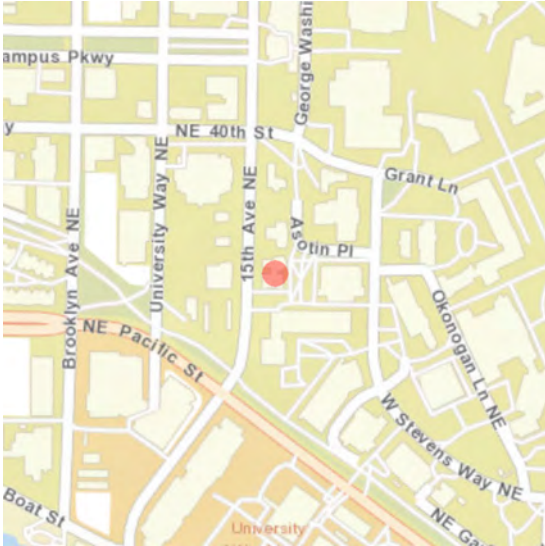


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Location



Address: 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1918	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1934	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Military
Education
Health/Medicine



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	L. E. Gregory

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	3/24/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Photos



DSC07872.JPG



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

Guthrie_Annex_1_1202_nd_UW6862.jpg



Guthrie_Annex_1_1202_2016_4.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_1_1202_2016_3.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_1_1202_2016_2.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_1_1202_2016_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125



Annexes 1 and 2.jpg



DSC07874.JPG



DSC07877.JPG



DSC07880.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Guthrie Annex 1
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 22C1

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Foundation	Post & Pier
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Form Type	

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: At the outbreak of World War I, UW President Henry Suzzallo offered the UW's campus to the U.S. Navy for training. On June 12, 1917, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Puget Sound, brought his staff for a tour of the campus, choosing roughly 20 acres in the relatively undeveloped south campus for a new U.S. Naval Training Camp. Located on Lake Union, and accessible through the newly completed ship canal, the site was ideal for training the Navy's oarsmen, sailors, and swimmers. The City of Seattle offered to install lighting, water, and sewer systems, and Public Works Officer and Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory visited the site and drew up plans for the new training camp. Soon after, the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company won the contract to construct the station and promise to have it operational by July 25 of that year. The station would be constructed for 800 with room to grow, if needed. At roughly the same time, the Navy decided to increase its Naval Militia in the region by 400 men. These would be the first to be trained in the new camp (U.S. Navy 1917).

The north wing of Guthrie Annex 1 was constructed in 1918 for the new U.S. Naval Training Camp. Designed by civil engineer L. E. Gregory and hastily erected on behalf of the new militiamen, the north wing was first a hospital ward located near the north end of the site among a complex of buildings that also included a mess hall and latrine. Plans labeled the front rooms as a "quiet room," a hall, a doctor's room, and a "diet kitchen"



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with “space for refrigeration” at the building’s northeast corner. The building also included a nurse’s room, and the long gabled mass to the west was devoted to the hospital ward. The building’s primary east-facing façade was originally designed with only a small porch with awnings over side-by-side entry doors near the southeast corner (Gregory 1918a).

The Naval Training Camp was only one element of the UW’s extensive training activities during World War I. In 1917, the Board of Regents authorized President Suzzallo to offer UW buildings and grounds for military, nursing, and other activities in support of the war. The UW would not only dedicate its southern campus to a Naval Training Camp, but would also provide a location for a civilian training camp that was started at Fort Lawton in Seattle; increase its work in aeronautical sciences in support of the war; host a Student Army Training Corps; and enlarge its hospital and medical facilities to not only accommodate trainees but also to fight a serious wave of influenza (UW Board of Regents 1919). As the war came to an end, military buildings were either destroyed or repurposed. By 1920, the building had been moved to its present location and repurposed as the Pharmacy Building. It would later serve as the WPA Building during World War II (Gregory 1918a; Jones 1940; UW 1918).

Undated blueprints that appear to date from the Great Depression—roughly 1934—detail the present-day south wing of Guthrie Annex 1 and hint at the succession of uses for each of the building’s two wings. The north wing was by then known as the Pharmacy Building, while the south wing was newly designed for the Washington Emergency Relief Administration (WERA n.d.). A chronology of the UW shows that the south wing of the building was constructed in 1934 as a free-standing structure (UW Special Collections 2016a).

The WERA was the state’s relief agency, which was mandated to work in collaboration with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, a 1933–1937 program developed by the federal government to dispense and administer grants to state agencies so that local projects could be completed with the help of unemployed workers. In Washington, the WERA oversaw numerous construction and development projects, including the construction of the Montlake playfield field house and the Montlake Community Clubhouse. Along with construction projects, the WERA oversaw a variety of state studies, including those that tested the amount of Vitamin C in Washington apples, or investigated new uses for fish industry byproducts (UW Special Collections 2016b).

The blueprints for the south wing of Guthrie Annex 1 define it as an office building with a long east–west corridor and offices for supervisors and stenographers on the north wall. To the south, the building included a conference room, storage, and a long counter labeled “vouchers.” The building also included private “interview booths” with a “student training” room near the east wall (WERA n.d.). Some of the most interesting and ornate details were reserved for the two projecting entries on the south elevation, both of which were designed as double swinging doors topped by the existing arches, filled not with wood panels or transoms but with what appear to be bas-relief eagles and the initials WERA. Also, the primary entry door was not shielded by a projecting awning or sidelights, but was simply detailed with wood trim and a narrow, simple wood stair. The building’s gabled vents were small, arched, and louvered. Windows on the primary façade were paired with wood flower boxes. Other decorative details included a copper lip at the cornice line (WERA n.d.)

The Great Depression also led to a new use for the north wing, which was associated



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with the WPA and was called the "W.P.A. building" for a brief time on maps of the campus (Jones 1940). The WPA, like the WERA, was a publicly funded relief agency that was founded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 to counter the effects of the Great Depression. While the WPA primarily employed local labor on construction, grading, and road building projects, it also employed artists, writers, and white collar workers. In Seattle, key projects included work on the city's expansive parks and boulevard system, Bureau of Reclamation Projects, forestry work, and the construction of housing including the Yesler Terrace Housing Project (Seattle Times 1935; Wilma 2002).

By the 1940s, World War II again led to the repurposing of the building. According to annotated versions of the original 1918 blueprints, today's Guthrie Annex 1 was at least considered for a new art workshop in 1942. The notations are minor, and it is not clear if the building was renovated or simply repurposed, in whole or in part (UW 1918).

In 1955, the buildings were altered once more for the Graduate School of Social Work. The south wing was renovated and received a new projecting awning over its east entry, which included an expanded entry door flanked by Masonite panels. The building's louvered vents in the gables were also expanded and enlarged. At that time, the building was known briefly as "Social Work Hall" (UW DBG 1955). By 1958, interior additions and alterations reconfigured a small number of rooms (UW DBG 1958). While the School of Social Work was housed in Eagleson Hall, north of the Guthrie Annex, it made use of this building and other annexed buildings on campus during this period of growth.

The Graduate School of Social Work, a division of the Graduate School of the University, grew into the School of Social Work in 1958. The School of Social Work trained students for professional positions in public and private agencies that served the community (School of Social Work 1958). Offering first undergraduate and Master's degrees, the school accepted its first doctoral students in 1975. According to the department bulletin of 1977, the field of social welfare and the occupation of social work were growing in popularity at this time due to a number of societal factors, including:

...a dramatic upsurge in our time of societal discord and individual discontent. Students are particularly sensitive to such social problems as the persistence of poverty; racial and sexual discrimination and social equality; the indifference and inaccessibility of large social organizations (including, occasionally, social welfare organizations); the aims of child rearing, child protection, and out-of-home child care; the spread of crime and delinquency, the loneliness of the aged" [School of Social Work 1977].

By 1971, during the next phase of the building's evolution, it was labeled the Psychology Service Center, and its rooms were repurposed to serve as therapy, group therapy, child therapy, and research labs, as well as offices. Alterations included improvements to systems and new wall and floor treatments. The UW added a wood porch on the building's southwest corner (Bryston 1971).

It is not clear when the UW constructed the addition that linked the two buildings, but its modern style suggests that it was constructed in the 1960s or 1970s. The building retained its general layout from this period forward, although the building has been updated periodically with the replacement of carpeting and other floor treatments, and small alterations like the addition of a coat closet, which took place in the 1990s.

Architectural Significance

The building includes two wings constructed at different times. One was constructed in a



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utilitarian style in wood in a simple plan for hasty construction on behalf of the U. S. Navy during World War I. It was likely meant to serve as a temporary building. The other was constructed in a very modest Late Romanesque Revival style during the Great Depression. The classically inspired south wing was designed with substantial ornament, including bas relief eagles placed in the semicircular arches above the building's projecting entries and copper at the cornice, although it is not clear that these ornamental details were ever added. The two wings have been linked by a later addition that is distinctly modern.

Were the two buildings distinct and separate entities, they could be evaluated separately. However, as a single building, Guthrie Annex 1 cannot be considered a distinct or significant example of any particular type or style due to its incongruous design, materials, and massing. It is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic qualities.

Integrity

The building lacks integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The north wing has been moved and is now separated from its original context. The original building has also been altered by additions to the south, which have greatly impacted its integrity of design. While the original building retains some of its original materials, alterations to the porch, the entry, and to its south façade, where the 1934 addition is located, have diminished its integrity of materials and workmanship. Changes to the building's use, its removal from the south campus, and its link to the south wing have further diminished its integrity of feeling and association.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

The two wings of the building are associated with a number of significant historic events, although these associations have been minimally documented in archival records. The north wing is associated with the UW's training efforts during World War I and likely served militiamen, enlisted men, staff, and others devoted to the War Effort between 1918 and 1920. Since the construction of the southern addition, the building has been associated with two important government programs launched during the Great Depression: the WPA and WERA, although it is unclear what role the building played. It was not, for instance, the state headquarters of the WPA, which was located at the Alaska Building in Seattle. It is more likely that the building was one of a number of regional offices within the city of Seattle for each of these agencies. The WERA and WPA were significant relief programs that were responsible for protecting local families during a period of extreme economic turmoil by offering work and other economic relief.

The building has since been used for both the School of Social Work and the Department of Psychology. While the building has likely hosted important researchers, staff, and students, both the School of Social Work and the Department of Psychology are primarily located in other buildings on campus. These auxiliary buildings served a more fluid purpose, housing programs, clinics, and offices as needed.

Associations with Historic Persons

The building is not known to be closely associated with any single individual significant to the history of the campus, city, state, or nation.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends Guthrie Annex 1 is significant to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the U.S. Naval Training Camp (1918) and, later, its association with Seattle's local relief efforts during the Great Depression (1934). The building is not



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known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends Guthrie Annex 1 is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends Guthrie Annex 1 not significant under Criterion C, as the building was constructed in two periods and cannot be considered a distinct or significant example of any particular type or style of architecture. Furthermore, Guthrie Annex 1 was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Buildings that have been moved are rarely eligible for listing in the NRHP, as moving a property destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings and destroys associations with historic events or persons. However, a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value; or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or if the property was moved prior to its period of significance. Guthrie Annex 1 was moved ca. 1920. The north wing of Guthrie Annex 1 is associated with the U.S. Naval Training Camp (1918), and other portions of the building, including the 1934 addition, are associated with Seattle's local relief efforts during the Great Depression (1934). However, archival research did not reveal that the building had a documented association with any specific historic event related to either the camp or the relief efforts sufficient to be the most important resource associated with either trend.

Further, to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a building must be determined to both have significance and retain the integrity to convey that significance. While Guthrie Annex 1 is loosely significant under Criterion A, the building has an irretrievable loss of integrity and is no longer able to convey this significance.

As noted in National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15, the test of integrity is to ask if the building would be recognized by one of its historical contemporaries. HRA recommends that moving the north wing to a new location, adding a 1934 addition in a different style, and later alterations to the building's exterior and interior, which resemble an office building rather than a hospital ward, has rendered it unrecognizable to a historical contemporary of either the 1910s or 1930s.

Due to a lack of integrity and an inability to convey historic significance under Criterion A, HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 1 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical description:

Guthrie Annex 1 sits east of 15th Ave. NE between NE Pacific St. and NE 40th St. Located just east of the traditional western boundary of the UW campus, the building sits on a rise east of 15th Ave. NE and is surrounded on its southwest corner by a concrete retaining wall that forms the northern boundary of an underground parking garage. As noted above, Guthrie Annex 1 is the southernmost building in an L-shaped collection of one- to two-story buildings dwarfed by larger and taller buildings to the south and east, including the Physics/Astronomy Building, Guthrie Hall, and Architecture Hall. Guthrie Annex 1 faces toward the central campus on a grassy lawn crossed by concrete sidewalks. Mature plantings and a walkway wrap the building's southeast corner.

Guthrie Annex 1 includes two connected single-story wings: a rectangular, front-gabled wing facing east with two secondary, projecting entries on the south elevation and a parallel crossed-gable wing to the north that also faces east. These buildings are connected by a modest single-story addition.

The building's northern wing dates to 1918 and is front-gabled with a crossing side-



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gabled mass on the east end. Original plans indicate that it was constructed on a post and pier foundation (Gregory 1918a) but the building presently sits atop a foundation of concrete block. It is clad in drop siding and is topped by a compositional roof with projecting eaves supported by simple wood brackets. The east facing façade features a porch and a projecting gabled porch roof with board and batten in the gable. It is supported by pairs of wood posts with flared caps. A simple wood balustrade runs the length of the porch, which is approached by a stair on the north. The building's central entry door is topped by a blind transom window. The door is flanked by two pairs of six-over-six, wood-sash windows. Secondary elevations are consistent with the primary façade, featuring six-over-six, wood-sash windows alone or in pairs. The west elevation includes evidence of a former exterior window that has been removed and sealed with wood boards.

Guthrie Annex 1's southern wing dates to 1934 and sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in horizontal boards, and is topped by a compositional roof. The wing's primary façade includes an arched, projecting, gabled canopy over a concrete walkway to the entry door and stoop. The building's primary entry door is flanked by blind sidelights and topped by a blind transom. Two windows are located to the south of the entry and one to the north. Flanking windows are double-hung, wood-sash windows with eight lights in the upper sash and twelve lights in the lower sash. The roofline includes a minimal eave with a thin barge board and eave returns that wrap the corners. A large vent is located in the building's front-facing gable.

The building's southern elevation faces a downslope. A stair is located within the southern retaining wall and is approachable from 15th Ave. NE. The retaining wall screens a walkway along the building's south elevation and meets a wood railing that surrounds a small wood deck at the building's southwest corner. This elevation includes two projecting gabled entries. The eastern entry has been enclosed and features a large vinyl framed window with internal vinyl grids set into a blind arch trimmed in wood. The western projection includes an identical blind arch filled with an entry door and single sidelight. The projections each feature wood "quoins" on the corners. Between the projections are four identical, wood-trimmed, vinyl-framed windows. The building's west elevation faces 15th Ave. NE but is somewhat obscured by mature foliage planted in a concrete planter at the sidewalk (Figure 5-5). It includes two pairs of wood-framed, eight-over-twelve windows and a large vent in the gable. The building's north elevation, while partly obscured by the addition, also includes original wood-framed windows and ornamental details including eave returns at the cornice line.

The modern addition that links the two wings is a single story tall with shallow windows below the eave, T1-11 or panel siding and a single door.

Interior

The interiors of the building's two wings are finished in modern materials, including contemporary carpets, dropped ceilings, fluorescent lights, and walls with wooden chair rails. The north wing features a single double-loaded corridor with offices to the north and south. The addition that links the north wing to the south wing includes a stair to the partial basement on the north wing.

The south wing includes two double-loaded corridors running east and west with offices lining exterior walls and located in a central block.

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Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Inventory Details - 3/24/2017

Common name: Guthrie Annex 1, UW facility number 1202
Date recorded: 3/24/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1202

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Plan	Irregular
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Form Type	Single Dwelling

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Training Bulding-University of Washington

Property ID: 708125

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been relocated twice and has so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance. It was determined not eligible in 2016. Although it is within the boundaries of the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District, its alterations make it an historic non-contributing resource.

Guthrie Annex #1 is a combination of two buildings. The northern one was constructed by the U.S. Navy in 1917 for the Naval Training Corps, which trained on the campus during World War I. The south wing was built in 1934 by the Washington Economic Recovery Administration (WERA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). In 1940, the two buildings were connected by the construction of a narrow hallway.

The older northern portion was initially used by the Navy as a hospital building and later housed the Extension Division (1917-1925), a university branch that provided programs and courses to the general public. The School of Pharmacy used the building from 1925 until 1940. The larger building on the south was built in 1934 by WERA and served as one of its local offices. WERA was Washington's first state relief agency, which began operation in 1935, early in the Great Depression. It administered several state- and, later, federally-funded programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps to provide work relief, commodities, adult education, shelter and other services to the unemployed. As the Federal government became more active in relief programs, WERA's involvement decreased and the Federal Works Progress Administration moved into this building.

In 1940, the two buildings were combined as Social Work Hall, to accommodate the School of Social Work. The northern building was used as an art workshop. Social Work continued to use this building until 1980, when the Social Work building at 4101 15th Avenue NE opened. Since that time, this building has been used by the Psychology Department for offices, therapy rooms and research.



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Physical description:

This wood-frame building is one of three small buildings located at the west edge of the central campus, behind Guthrie and Architecture halls. The rear of the building faces 15th Avenue NE, with a retaining wall and a steep slope down to the street. The site is landscaped with lawn, foundation shrubs and trees.

The older northern section is a simple structure exhibiting Craftsman influences. It is one story with a basement; due to the steep slope toward the west, two stories are apparent from 15th Avenue NE. It is generally T-shaped in plan, with a small gabled addition near the northeast corner. The side gable roof has extended rafters and brackets. A projecting porch extends across the center of the façade, with a front gable roof supported by grouped square posts. The porch has a plain wood railing and wood stairs descending toward the north. Cladding is primarily clapboard with corner boards. The front gable has board and batten cladding and part of the concrete block foundation is clad with vertical boards. Windows are typically six-over-six double hung wood sash with wide wood surrounds. The flat-roofed connection between the two structures is set well back from the facades. It has horizontal windows below the eaves and a single wood door; cladding is plywood.

The second building, constructed 17 years later, is Minimal Traditional in style with Colonial Revival influences. Its plan is generally rectangular with a cross-gable roof with no eaves; a prominent louvered vent is in the front gable end. The at-grade entry on the east façade has a plain wood door and a gabled portico with a round arched opening, supported by two posts. The entry is flanked by two eight-over-twelve wood sash windows; a large louvered vent in the gable end was added in 1991. The north façade has a prominent cornice with returns. Cladding is wide clapboard with wood quoins on the south façade.

The south façade, which is visible above 15th Avenue NE, has a side gable roof with short wings at each end. At the southwest is an entry deck and wood stairs with a single door set into a blind arch. The southeast wing has a similar arch with a large window with vinyl sash. Between the wings are four windows, also with vinyl sash.

Integrity

As this building has been adapted to new uses for the last century, there have been numerous alterations and upgrades. The northern section was moved from its original location, and new entries and enlarged windows have been added. The south wing was remodeled in 1955, including alterations to the porch and entry. In 1991, vinyl sash was installed on the prominent south façade, replacing the original French doors.

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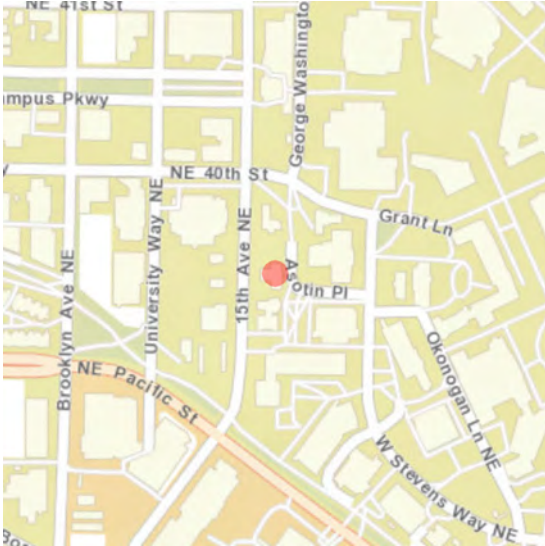
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126
 Washington

Location



Address: Asotin Pl, Seattle, Washington, USA
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1918	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Military
Education
Health/Medicine



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	U. S. Navy: Puget Sound Navy Yard

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	3/24/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/28/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126
Washington

Photos



DSC07664.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_2_1280_2016_5.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_2_1280_2016_4.JPG



DSC07899.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Inventory Details - 10/28/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Guthrie Annex 2
Date recorded: 10/28/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 22C2

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Plan	T-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Guthrie Annex 2 has a mysterious early history, and archival sources differ as to its original use. According to the 2003 UW Campus Master Plan, the building was constructed in 1918. The Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD) claims that the building was constructed for the U.S. Naval Training Camp and served as the Extension Division Building from 1918 to 1925, and that it then served as the Pharmacy Building until 1937. According to a 1930 Sanborn map, Guthrie Annex 2 was known as the Nursing Education Building at that time and was located on its present site, suggesting that it was moved between roughly 1925 and 1930 (Sanborn 1930). A chronology prepared by the UW Library’s Special Collections notes that the Nursing Education Building was erected in 1918 as the former Naval Aviation Laboratory for the U.S. Naval Training Camp. This source claims that the building was then renamed the Health Services Building until 1937 (UW Alumni Association 1941; UW Special Collections 2016). The UW maintains a library of architectural plans and drawings. However, no plans appear in the Facilities Library for either the Extension Division Building, nor the Naval Aviation Laboratory, nor the Nursing Education Building, nor the Health Services building, obscuring the building’s history prior to the 1950s.

The building includes features similar to the north wing of Guthrie Annex 1, suggesting that it was, in fact, constructed as part of the U.S. Naval Training Camp in the south



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campus and then moved to the central campus. Campus maps continue to refer to the building as “Nursing Education” through 1946 (UW 1946). By 1950, the building was labeled in the campus bulletin as the “Nursery School” and a playground and sandbox were located between Guthrie Annexes 1 and 2, suggesting that the building was renovated specifically for research into childhood and play (UW 1950). Also in the 1950s, microphones and receivers were added to second-story offices, along with three one-way glass windows, so that researchers could observe children at play (UW DBG 1954).

Known as the Gatzert Institute for Child Development by 1962, the building continued to feature labs for observation and research in its first floor nursery school. The building was, at that time, named after the pioneering Seattle couple, Bailey and Babette Gatzert, who came to Seattle in 1869 and, as generous benefactors, founded the city’s first kindergarten and established a children’s fund at the UW (Jewish Genealogical Society 2016).

By 1971, the building was known as Psychology Annex 2, and the architectural and engineering firm Dudley and Ekness drew up plans to move an internal stair, replace exterior doors and sidelights, and make some minor interior changes to the many rooms labeled “laboratory” on the first floor. The second floor was entirely devoted to offices, with a conference room and library at the northeast corner (Dudley and Ekness 1971). Later in the 1970s, the building would become the home of the Robinson Center for Young Scholars.

Hal Robinson, a professor of developmental psychology, joined the UW staff in 1969, seven years before he and his wife Nancy Robinson co-authored an influential book, *The Mentally Retarded Child: A Psychological Approach*. In 1977, Dr. Robinson created the Early Entrance Program in Guthrie Annex 2 at the UW, which allowed a small number of intellectually advanced middle-school students to accelerate into post-secondary education on the UW campus. In 1978, Robinson was featured in local news stories asking parents to bring even younger children to the UW. He invited gifted preschoolers for enrollment in a “model preschool program” as part of long term study “of children with advanced intellectual abilities” (Seattle Times 1978). The UW’s program has been the subject of many studies on the effects of accelerated learning. When Dr. Robinson died, his wife Nancy Robinson continued on as director of the program (Seattle Times 1982). Today, Guthrie Annex 2 is home to the Robinson Center for Young Scholars, which helps exceptionally talented young students bypass high school and transition to college, where they can work with their intellectual peers with help from the Early Entrance Program staff. Research on their achievement levels, social development, and overall happiness continues.

Architectural Significance

Guthrie Annex 2 is a two-story, utilitarian frame building with minimal architectural ornament. The building appears to feature a design and materials similar to those on the north wing of Guthrie Annex 1, including drop wood siding, double-hung, wood sash windows and a projecting porch. The building appears to date from the same period as buildings constructed on behalf of the U.S. Naval Training Camp and to be constructed as a simple, economical, and possibly temporary building.

Both the north wing of Guthrie Annexes 1 and 2 are constructed in a modest, utilitarian style that separates them from other construction projects on campus. They do not feature any details of the Collegiate Gothic, although they were constructed within a couple years of the 1915 Bebb & Gould plan that established a style for future



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construction. They are also constructed of wood, which is perhaps the least durable of construction materials, lending support to the argument that both buildings date from around 1918 and were originally constructed in the south campus area.

HRA recommends that the building is not architecturally significant, as it is intentionally utilitarian and simple in design and style. It is not an excellent example of its type, or the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic qualities.

Integrity

Just as with the neighboring Guthrie Annex 1, Guthrie Annex 2 appears to feature diminished integrity due to its loss of context, as the building appears to have been constructed in the south campus and then moved, after the end of World War I, to a new location. The building appears to retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but lacks integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political, or Economic Heritage

The building is likely associated with historic events that took place on the UW campus during World War I. If the building was constructed for the Naval Training Camp, it was associated with the UW's efforts to train troops, officers, engineers, nurses, and others to respond during wartime. However, while the building may be associated with these events, archival research has not revealed that this building played a distinct or significant role in the UW's Naval Training Camp. In fact, the building does not appear among plans, maps or other artifacts of the training camp, including a blueprint of the camp drawn by Civil Engineer E. L. Gregory in July 1918 (Gregory 1918).

As a research lab in the late twentieth century, the building has hosted important researchers, including Hal and Nancy Robinson and other researchers and therapists who have studied childhood development and early university enrollment, but the majority of this research appears to have taken place since the late 1970s and not within the historic-period. The Guthrie Annex 2 may have played a role in the development of good research on the intellectual development of children, but it is not historically significant or eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for this association.

Associations with Historic Persons

While many of the UW's staff, professors, and students have made significant contributions to their fields, Guthrie Annex 2 is not known to be associated with a particular person important in the history of the campus, the city, state, or nation, with, perhaps, the exception of Hal and Nancy Robinson, who did appear to complete some of their most important work with young scholars at Guthrie Annex 2 in the 1970s, 1980s, and beyond. However, these associations are recent and not of the historic-period. As such, the building does not gain historic importance from this association. The Robinson Center for Young Scholars is an innovative and exciting program. However, it was founded within the last 40 years and does not grant particular distinction to the building itself.

HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 2 is not significant for its documented associations with particular historic persons.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 2 is not significant to the NRHP under Criterion A. Though the building was likely associated with historic events that took place on the UW campus during World War I, archival research has not revealed that this building played a distinct or significant role in the UW's Naval Training Camp; furthermore, it was not



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included in the original plans and blueprint for the camp, indicating it served an ancillary service. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends Guthrie Annex 2 is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends Guthrie Annex 2 not significant under Criterion C, as the building is intentionally utilitarian and simple in design and style. It is not an excellent example of its type, or the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic qualities. Furthermore, Guthrie Annex 2 was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Buildings that have been moved are rarely eligible for listing in the NRHP, as moving a property destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings and destroys associations with historic events or persons. However, a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value; or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or if the property was moved prior to its period of significance. However, as noted above, archival research did not reveal that the building had a documented association with any specific historic event related to the Naval camp sufficient to be the most important resource associated with the camp. Guthrie Annex 2 does not appear to be significant under any criteria for eligibility, and suffers from a loss of integrity of setting, location, feeling and association.

Due to a lack of significance and loss of integrity, HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 2 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Physical description:

Guthrie Annex 2 is a cross-gabled, two-story building north of Guthrie Annex 1. The building's wide primary façade faces east toward Asotin Place NE. The building sits on a concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal wood boards, with a skirt of vertical boards around the foundation. The building is topped by a compositional roof with modest eaves and visible rafter tails, along with simple brackets in the gables.

The building's primary façade includes a porch along the central bay of the building. The porch shelters under a shed roof supported by simple square posts and is approached by a wide central stair as well as an access ramp that runs along the southern edge of the porch. The central entry door is paired with a sidelight to the south, a portion of which has been sealed by a wood panel. Windows on the upper and lower floors are six-over-two, wood-sash windows either alone, in pairs, or in a ribbon of four with thick muntins. One pair of windows north of the entry door has been sealed with wood panels.

The building's northern elevation faces a gravel parking lot with grass to the west. The elevation features a small three-sided stoop, an entry door, and a three-sided canopy over the stoop supported by simple metal pipe supports. A ribbon of five six-over-two, wood-sash windows are located above the stoop. To the west, some large windows are single light with transoms above. To the west, on the building's crossing mass, the north elevation features two additional entries, one on each floor, with an exterior wood stair with simple wood railing. Windows on the first and second floor are six-over-two, wood-sash windows. The west elevation, while somewhat obscured by a retaining wall and mature foliage between the building and the sidewalk, is consistent, featuring the same large vent in the gable, and consistent fenestration. The building's south elevation also includes an exterior wood stair to a second-floor entry, and, below that, an oriel window with a tripartite wood-framed window in the south facing wall. A three-sided stoop and canopy are tucked into the corner formed by the crossing gabled masses. Windows are generally consistent in type, with the exception of a single large 24-light fixed window on the upper floor.

Interior

The building features large shared rooms as well as small offices on the first floor and a double-loaded corridor from east to west. The second floor appears to be devoted to offices. Finishes appear to be new or recently upgraded on the first floor, with some light wood flooring, some synthetic tile floors, and some carpeted floors. Rooms and corridors include dropped ceilings with recessed fluorescent lights.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Inventory Details - 3/24/2017

Common name: Guthrie Annex 2, UW facility number 1280
Date recorded: 3/24/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1280

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	T-Shape
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance. It was determined not eligible in 2016. Although it is within the boundaries of the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District, its alterations make it a non-contributing historic resource.

Guthrie Annex #2 is one of several buildings constructed by the U.S. Navy in 1918 for the Naval Training Corps, which trained on the campus during World War I. It was designed by Captain L. E. Gregory, a civil engineer at the Puget Sound Naval Yard. This structure was originally located near Husky Stadium and was used as a Naval Military Aviation Lab (probably a machine shop).

Following the war, it was moved to the area behind the present-day Gerberding Hall. From 1919 until 1936, it was used as a student infirmary. When the infirmary moved to Hall Health in 1936, this building was re-located once again, to its current site at the western edge of the main campus, and was renovated for use by the School of Nursing. About 1950, the Psychology Department began using it as a nursery school. By 1962, it was the Gatzert Institute for Child Development, supported by a children's fund established by Bailey Gatzert, an early Seattle mayor, and his wife Babette who had a great interest in child welfare. The building is still used by Psychology, housing the Halbert and Nancy Robinson Center for Young Scholars. The center was established in 1977 by developmental psychologists Hal and Nancy Robinson to develop programs to assist exceptionally talented young students in bypassing high school and transitioning to college.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Naval Military Aviation Lab - University of Washington Property ID: 708126

Physical description: This wood-frame Craftsman-style building is currently located on Asotin Place NE, north of Guthrie Annex 1 and behind Architecture Hall. The rear of the building faces 15th Avenue NE, with a retaining wall and a steep slope down to the street. The site is landscaped with shrubs and small trees, with a concrete patio on the south side. The T-shaped building has a cross-gable roof with exposed rafters and knee braces. Cladding is horizontal boards with vertical board skirting on the foundation. The main entry on the east façade has a wide shed roof porch with wood stairs and an access ramp along the southern edge. A central entry door with a sidelight opens onto the porch.

on the upper and lower floors are six-over-two, wood-sash windows either alone, in pairs, or in a ribbon of four. Two pairs are located south of the porch and one pair to the north, with a small six-light window. The second story has 15 windows, most in pairs. The north façade has a secondary entry with a small shed roof porch and a band of six windows on the upper level. The rear façade has picture windows with transoms on the first floor and two typical windows on the second floor. The north façade of the rear wing has two doors on the ground floor and one on the second floor, reached by a wooden staircase that extends across the façade. Each level has three typical windows.

The south façade has an entry on the second floor with an exterior wood staircase. Two more entries are located on the ground floor at the junction of the two wings, sheltered by a flat roof. The first floor has picture windows with transoms and typical six-over-two sash. The second story has a large 24-light window that appears to have been added. The west façade, obscured by foliage, has similar windows.

Integrity

This building has lost integrity of location and design since it has been re-located twice and has been altered with new and altered entries, a rear staircase and a large new window on the rear.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604
 Washington

Location



Address: 3960 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA
Geographic Areas: King County, Seattle Certified Local Government, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1942	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College
Health Care	

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture
Social History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Sproule, John R.
Architect	Raitt, Effie

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/14/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604
Washington

Photos



DSC07919.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_3_1169_2016_6.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_3_1169_2016_5.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_3_1169_2016_3.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_3_1169_2016_1.JPG



DSC07941.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604
Washington



DSC07924.JPG



DSC07931.JPG



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Gutherie Hall - UW

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Bibliography: A Guide to Seattle Architecture: 1850 to 1953.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Home Management House
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 22C3

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Cross Gable
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Horizontal Tongue and Groove
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Guthrie Annex 3 was built in 1942 to replace the “Practice Cottage” that stood on the site of the AYP’s former Women’s League Building, which had been constructed for the AYP in 1909. The Masonic Building, also located in this area during the AYP, was demolished in 1922 (PCAD 2016).

Guthrie Annex 3 was designed by John R. Sproule, who studied at the UW, interning with well-known local modern architects Paul Thiry and J. Lister Holmes. Sproule graduated from the UW in 1934 and went on to master the International Style, constructing geometrically complex residences, including his own in the Laurelhurst neighborhood (1936) and the Smith House in Seattle (1936), which was featured in numerous architectural publications, including America’s Best Small House (Houser 2016). Sproule would serve in the Scientific Research & Development program at Princeton before returning to Seattle in 1948, when he became first an instructor, then assistant professor, and then associate professor in the UW’s School of Architecture. Local historian Jeffrey Carl Ochsner refers to Sproule as a “designer of houses in a refined modernist style” (Ochsner 2014:477). The Home Management House is similar to others of Sproule’s design, employing projections and recessions to create a geometrically interesting form that employed walls and doors of glass to bring sunlight and a sense of expansion into the building’s interior spaces, making it an unusually graceful lab for the students of the UW’s Home Economics School.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

The School of Home Economics at the UW had its beginnings in 1908, when students could first enter a four-year program to receive a Bachelor of Science in Home Economics. According to Effie Raitt, an early pioneer in the program, the UW's goal was two-fold: to offer a liberal education upon the basis of pure, applied science, and to provide an opportunity for the scientific study of the home. In 1915, the state legislature voted to fund a \$150,000 Home Economics Hall (today's Raitt Hall), for the UW, the first building ever to be funded by the state's general fund. Also in 1915, the UW opened its first practice cottage "for the purpose of extending the training of seniors." Graduates of the Home Economics programs managed their own family homes in many cases, but also joined the work force as dietitians, directors of college dining halls and residences, teachers, and commercial businesspeople (Raitt 1929; Wills and Bolcer 2014:42). Guthrie Annex 3 was known at the time of its construction in 1942 as the Home Management House, and was a live-in laboratory where students practiced the arts of household management, including everything from entertaining to food preparation and storage, nutrition and diet, and the design and production of textiles. The house operated as a regular part of the Home Economics curriculum from 1944 until 1973, with students staying onsite for a period of weeks to act as managers of the house. In 1977, as social norms changed, the School of Home Economics evolved into the School of Nutritional Sciences and Textiles. In 1982, the school accepted its last students, and the program was terminated in 1984. The building now serves the Department of Psychology and houses offices, the Social Cognitive Development Lab, and the Alcohol and Drug Education Coordinator.

The building was designed to include a single long classroom and laboratory on its single-story north-south leg, which included a washing machine, mangle, and laundry table, as well as storage for cleaning supplies. The remainder of the building was residential in nature, with public rooms on the first floor, including a sitting room in the southwest corner, a living room with marble hearth and projecting glass walls, and a dining room and kitchen to the east. The dining room opened to the covered concrete courtyard on the east elevation through narrow French doors. A central stair led to private rooms above, including student bedrooms that could accommodate two students each, a nursery, and an instructor's bedroom with south facing balcony.

UW plan sets suggest that few alterations have taken place in the building. The partial basement was renovated in 1969, when ceilings were dropped and new fluorescent lights added. At that time, the washer and dryer were located in the basement (UW PPD 1969). In the 1980s, after the School of Nutritional Sciences and Textiles stopped accepting students, the remainder of the systems that supported the long classroom wing were removed, including gas lines, water lines, and sinks, along with excess cabinets. The single-story wing was renovated as a group therapy room, and offices and observational spaces were established in the residential portion of the building. The offices were reconfigured and renovated over the years, with additional partitions and new finishes, along with additional features like bookcases (UW FMO 1987). The building continues to serve as offices today.

In 2003, Courtois and Associates named the Home Management House one of 30 important historic-period buildings and features on the main campus of the UW (Courtois & Associates 2003). DAHP has not yet made a formal determination of eligibility.

Architectural Significance



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

The building, in spite of alterations and a change of use, remains an excellent example of a unique type, a home management house constructed in the International Style specifically as a practice cottage or home management house for a university program. The building is asymmetrical with expanses of glass and a creative use of geometric shapes, as well as the unified, smooth wall surfaces and unornamented windows and doors that define International Style (McAlester 2014:2015). In defining the style, which was popular between approximately 1920 and 1950, architectural historian Virginia Savage McAlester noted that International style homes were constructed of new materials, including concrete.

Now windows could wrap around building corners. Where interior functions did not require windows, or where privacy was needed, solid windowless expanses of exterior wall were used. Cantilevered projections were possible—sections of roof, balcony, or second stories extending outward and dramatizing the non-supporting nature of the walls—and these were more common on the West Coast... windows were no longer placed in a rigid manner governed by exterior symmetry but related instead to the interior plan or were arranged primarily to create a pleasing façade design. [McAlester 2014:618]

By this definition, the Home Management House was designed to meet the ideals of the International Style, cantilevering the second floor over a concrete courtyard at the southeast corner, wrapping windows around the northeast corner, and allowing large expanses of glass to define the projecting living room, all while providing an asymmetrical form that not only played with the flexibility of spaces but even broke the traditional symmetry of gabled rooflines.

HRA recommends that while the building may be one of many International style homes on the West Coast, few adhere this closely to the tenants of the style, and even fewer were constructed as laboratories for home economics students on college campuses. This building is a significant example of its type, one that was designed by a well-known, local modern architect, and one that remains the only one of its type on the UW campus.

Integrity

The building remains in its original location among buildings of mixed styles, most of which predate it, including Architecture Hall and Guthrie Annexes 1, 2, and 4. It retains integrity of setting and location. The building's exterior appears to be intact and retains excellent integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The building no longer fulfills its original function and no longer hosts Home Economics students, featuring diminished integrity of feeling and association.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

The Home Management House is a remaining artifact of the UW's once popular School of Home Economics. While it is not known to be associated with a particular, documented historic event, it is a remnant of an educational program tied closely to the ideals of post-World War II domesticity, and one that speaks to the research, scholarship, and inventiveness that went into making and managing the mid-century modern family home. HRA recommends that the building is particularly well designed for its function and is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A based on its historic associations with the UW's School of Home Economics.

Associations with Historic Persons



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Archival research did not reveal that the building has a documented association with any one particular historic person, with the possible exception of Effie Raitt, who joined the UW faculty in 1912 after completing two degrees at Columbia University and serving as a dietician in hospitals and sanitariums. She served as Chair of Home Economic until her death in 1945, writing regular articles on the work of the program and sharing the school's findings with the community at large through public events and educational programs. However, the building, while associated closely with Raitt's goals for the School of Home Economics, is only loosely associated with the Chair herself, who did not live long enough to program or manage the house. HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 3 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B, as the Home Management House was only minimally associated with Raitt and her work at the UW.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 3 is significant to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the once popular School of Home Economics, which, unlike other successful departments on campus, was unable to survive changing political and social standards and was disbanded in the 1980s. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends Guthrie Annex 1 is not significant under Criterion B. While the building is a well-designed International Style building, this style was a popular design aesthetic with many examples which have retained their original use and have not been altered to serve an academic purpose, as Guthrie Annex 3 has; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion C. Furthermore, Guthrie Annex 3 was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

The building's integrity of feeling and association are diminished because it no longer fulfills its original function and no longer hosts Home Economics students; however, it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and is able to convey its significance under Criterion A. As such, HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 3 is eligible for listing in the NRHP in the area of education with a period of significance of 1942 (its date of construction).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Physical description:

Guthrie Annex 3 is an irregularly shaped two-story, side-gabled building with a single-story, side-gabled wing on the north. It is located at the north end of three Guthrie Annexes and faces Asotin Place from its north and east façades. The building was constructed as the Home Management House for the UW's Home Economics Department. Constructed in 1942, Guthrie Annex 3 is distinctly residential in character, with the exception of its north wing, which features classroom space.

The building's primary façade faces north. It sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in horizontal wood boards, and is topped by a compositional roof. The building's primary entry is on the north elevation, where the two-story and single-story masses meet, and is approached by an access ramp that runs along the east elevation of the single-story wing. A single entry door is paired with a wood-framed sidelight on a slight projection. To the east of the entry, the projection includes a second entry door that is screened from view by wood louvers. The primary building's north elevation includes a mix of wrapping windows with wood-framed casements on the first floor and ribbons of wood-framed casements on the second floor. The building is constructed with a number of projections and recessions. The primary building's north elevation includes a recession at the northeast corner and a corresponding change in the roof line, which, when paired with a deeply recessed, covered courtyard on the south elevation, gives the building the look of off-center building blocks. The concrete courtyard under the southeast corner is accessed from the house through narrow, wood-framed French doors that are paired with floor-to-ceiling wood-framed windows. On the south elevation, a gabled projection in the center of the façade includes an external brick chimney and an office with three walls of wood-framed glass windows. Similar floor-to-ceiling windows and narrow French doors wrap the building's southwest corner. On the southwest corner, the upper-story balcony provides shelter for the lower story. The balcony is screened by wood louvers. Fenestration on the upper story is consistent and includes ribbons of wood-framed casement windows.

The building's northern wing includes a western wall of two-part wood-framed windows that reach up to the projecting eave on the west elevation.

Interior

The building's interior, consisting of private offices, was not publicly accessible, but appeared to include contemporary finishes, including light wood floors, finished walls, dropped ceilings, and fluorescent lights. However, the building's original layout appeared to be generally intact, with bedrooms and public rooms converted to offices but left in their original configurations.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

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University of Washington Facilities Management Office (FMO)

1987 Guthrie Annex 3: Rooms 100M, 100N, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 Demolition Plan. On file at the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle, Washington.

University of Washington Physical Plant Department (UW PPD)

1969 Basement Remodel, Home Management House. On file at the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle, Washington.

Wills, Antoinette and John D. Bolcer

2014 University of Washington: The Campus History Series. Arcadia Publishing, Charleston.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Inventory Details - 5/14/2017

Common name: Guthrie Annex 3, UW facility number 1169
Date recorded: 5/14/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling - Ranch
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). It was determined not eligible in 2016. Although it is not eligible as an individual resource, it likely contributes to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District. It was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974) and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

This building, strongly residential in character, was built in 1942 as the Home Management House, a place where students could get hands-on experience in household management tasks. This course was a regular part of the Home Economics curriculum and the house operated from 1944 until 1973, with students living on site for several weeks at a time. The Home Economics Department was established in 1909 to encourage the development of scientific home management. It became the School of Home Economics in 1935. By the 1970s, the curriculum had changed significantly and the name was changed to the School of Nutritional Sciences and Textiles in 1977. The school stopped accepting new students in 1982 and was terminated in 1984. This building is now part of the Department of Psychology and houses department offices, the Social Cognitive Development Lab and the Alcohol and Drug Education Coordinator.

The architect of record is John R. Sproule (1908-1993), who received his Bachelor in Architecture from the university in 1934 and worked for J. Lister Holmes and Paul Thiry in the 1930s, including design of the Holly Park defense housing project. He was later with the Scientific Research & Development program at Princeton before returning to Seattle in 1948. He had his own residential architecture practice and taught in the Department of Architecture from 1948 until 1978. Sproule's architect's stamp is on the drawings for the house, along with the name of Effie Raitt, the dean of the School of Home Economics, indicating that she probably had a major role in the design.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Management House- University of Washington Property ID: 42604

Physical description:

This building is located at the edge of campus on Asotin Place near the corner of W. Stevens Way NE and 15th Avenue NE, behind Architecture Hall. It is sheltered by large cedar trees to the north and east and pine trees on the south and west, as well as numerous large shrubs. The wood-frame building has an irregular plan, with a two-story side gable main volume running east-west and a one-story gabled wing extending to the north. Cladding is wide horizontal cedar siding.

The entry porch, sheltered by the wide boxed eave, is at the junction of the two wings. The entry has a plain door with a sidelight and an access ramp. Windows on the northern wing are horizontally-oriented aluminum sliders placed high on the wall. The two-story wing has a band of sliders on the second floor and another group of windows wrapping the front corner. East of the entry is a flat-roofed semi-enclosed area.

On the south façade, a concrete patio is at the southeast corner, recessed beneath the second story, which is supported by a single square column at the corner. A small gabled wing at the center of the façade is a sunroom with floor-to-ceiling windows and French windows to the patio. The second story has groups of sliding windows. At the opposite corner, the southwest, is a second story deck and a wide chimney, with French doors and floor-to-ceiling windows on both levels. The west façade has a continuous band of operable awning windows.

Integrity

The building has been only slightly altered and retains a high degree of integrity. Interior renovations have been done to accommodate changing uses.

Bibliography:

<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2276/>

University of Washington, Plans, "Home Management House," 1942.

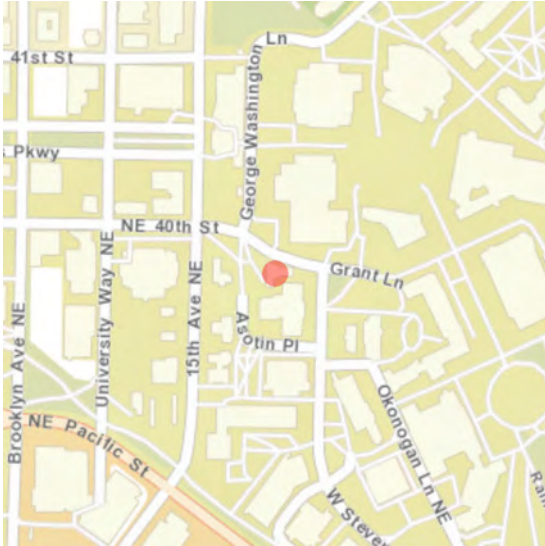


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Location



Address: W Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1947	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Communications

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)			
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Photos



Guthrie_Annex_4_1319_2016_1.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_4_1319_2016_5.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_4_1319_2016_4.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_4_1319_2016_3.JPG



Guthrie_Annex_4_1319_2016_2.JPG



DSC07859.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128



DSC07851.JPG



DSC07845.JPG



3062508.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Guthrie Annex 4
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 22C4

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Guthrie Annex 4 was built in 1947, according to the 2003 campus master plan, but original plans do not appear in the UW’s Facilities Library, and a 1951 photograph of Architecture Hall shows that two buildings, apparently similar in type and style to other buildings from the 1917 U.S. Naval Training Camp, were located along the edges of Architecture Hall at that time. This photograph (attached) provides some clues to the building’s unusual construction. The western building is slightly higher than grade, and the building’s west elevation faces a gap between the two buildings. It appears that the two buildings were linked by the lobby that exists today along with a shallow interior stair that reaches up to the easternmost wing.

By the 1950s, the building was known as the Safety Division Building and provided space for on-campus police, fire, and all other public safety personnel. As stated by a feature in the Seattle Times, “personnel of the division guard the campus entrances, supervise traffic and parking, and safeguard property and persons using all university facilities” (Seattle Times 1968). According to the article, by 1968, the division chief, Ed O. Kanz, who served from 1950 until his death in 1971, headed up a staff of 70. The building was later known as the Safety Division Building. By 1987, the building had been taken over by the Psychology Department, along with other Guthrie Annexes, and was known as Guthrie Annex 4 (UW Planning and Budgeting:1987). The building appeared to have received few alterations past this point, with the exception of office reconfiguration and changes to the reception area over the years.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Architectural Significance

The building does not appear to be architecturally significant. The building may be a conglomeration of two buildings that were moved to this location sometime after World War I. They closely resemble rectangular buildings that appear in Gregory's map of the U. S. Naval Training Camp. The present building is sided in dropped siding and, unlike the great majority of buildings on campus, is constructed of wood in a simple, modest style and not the Collegiate Gothic or modern style that characterizes other permanent buildings on campus from this era. As an altered frame building that wraps around a wing of Architecture Hall, the building is fairly utilitarian, designed not as an academic hall or a modern icon, but as a simple, possibly temporary, building that housed service personnel for the UW at a time when it was bursting with new students. As with other annexes, the building was constructed in a simple plan, with readily-available materials.

The building does include some ornamental details, primarily evident in the building's configuration, its geometric wall of windows and doors on the entry, its louvered window screens, and the unusual effect of the covered window openings and exterior siding materials within the lobby, all of which appear to be modern modifications. These details, though unusual, are not sufficient to render the building architecturally significant, especially on a campus with many excellent examples of modern architecture, including the neighboring Guthrie Annex 3.

The building's architect is not known, but it does not appear to be the work of a master, and may be another design of Gregory's. It does not possess high artistic value, and is not a distinct or excellent example of a particular type or style. HRA recommends that the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Integrity

The building appears to feature poor integrity of location and setting, as it was likely moved to this location as two buildings sometime between 1920 and 1950. It features diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the original two buildings have been linked and altered. Furthermore, it features reduced integrity of feeling and association, as the building no longer performs its original function but is now a part of the growing complex of buildings that serve researchers from the UW's psychology department.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

The building may be associated with historic events, as it may have been part of a large campus of U.S. Naval Training Camp buildings serving both the Naval Militia and others training for the war effort. However, archival research has revealed no documented evidence that the building itself has been the site of historic events or was, in fact, moved from the Naval Training Camp. HRA recommends that the building is not significant under Criterion A for its associations with events or elements of our shared heritage, as even if it were significant at one time, it has lost the ability to express its significance due to a lack of integrity, most importantly its location.

Associations with Historic Persons

Guthrie Annex 4 is not known to be associated with specific historic persons, possibly with the exception of Ed. O. Kanz. While Chief Kanz managed the safety division throughout the mid-twentieth century, archival research revealed no documented evidence that he was a significant historical figure outside of his own department. HRA recommends that the building is not significant under Criterion B.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 4 is not significant under Criterion A. The building may be associated with historic events, as its two component parts may have been part of a large campus of U.S. Naval Training Camp buildings. However, research has revealed no documented evidence that the building itself has been the site of historic events or was, in fact, moved from the Naval Training Camp. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends Guthrie Annex 4 is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends Guthrie Annex 4 not significant under Criterion C, as the building is an altered, frame building (a conglomeration of two buildings) of fairly utilitarian style, constructed in a simple plan. Furthermore, Guthrie Annex 1 was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Buildings that have been moved are rarely eligible for listing in the NRHP, as moving a property destroys the relationships between the property and its surroundings and destroys associations with historic events or persons. However, a property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value; or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or if the property was moved prior to its period of significance. Archival research did not reveal that the building had a documented association with any specific historic event related to the Naval camp sufficient to be the most important resource associated with the camp.

As with the neighboring Guthrie Annex 1 and Guthrie Annex 2, Guthrie Annex 4 has diminished integrity of location and setting due to its loss of context, as it was likely moved from the south campus to this location as two buildings sometime between 1920 and 1950. It features diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the original two buildings have been linked and altered. Furthermore, it features reduced integrity of feeling and association, as the building no longer performs its original function but is now a part of the growing complex of buildings that serve researchers from the UW's psychology department. In summation, Guthrie Annex 4 has an irretrievable loss of integrity.

Due to a failure to meet any of the criteria for eligibility and inability to convey significance due to an irretrievable loss of integrity, HRA recommends that Guthrie Annex 4 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Physical description:

Guthrie Annex 4 is located to the northeast of Guthrie Annexes 1, 2, and 3. It was constructed in 1947 as an L-shaped building that fits around a projecting wing on the neighboring Architecture Hall, the former Fine Arts Pavilion constructed in 1909 for the AYP. Guthrie Annex 4 shares a courtyard with Architecture Hall on its south elevation and faces NE Grant Ln. on the north.

Guthrie Annex 4, the last of the Guthrie Annexes to be constructed, is a single-story building, side-gabled, with a projecting front-facing gable on its northwest corner. It sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in dropped wooded siding with a skirt of vertical boards around the foundation, and is topped by a compositional roof. A shed roof of frosted plastic panels projects to shelter a porch just east of the projecting gable. The porch roof is supported by narrow posts with flared caps and includes a balustrade of plain wood boards. The porch is approached by a shallow stair on the north and by a short access ramp on the east. The front-facing gable also features a projecting shed roof supported by substantial round posts that shelters a concrete pad with concrete and wood bench. The shelter appears to act as a bus stop for those entering or leaving campus from this location. The building's geometric façade includes a large opening with a ribbon of tall windows above two entry doors and a panel of wood louvers flanked by windows. A porch window is also shaded by a screen of wood louvers. Windows on the wide north wall east of the entry include eight-over-eight, wood-sash, double-hung windows.

The building's west elevation includes identical six-over-six windows, and a tall skirt of vertical boards as the ground slopes to the west. The building's south-facing gable includes an external stair flanked by two windows that leads down to a concrete walkway and courtyard shared with Architecture Hall. The long wall of the southern elevation includes projecting eaves over additional entry doors and matching windows.

Interior

The building's interior includes contemporary finishes, including carpeted floors and dropped ceilings with fluorescent lights in corridors and offices. From the entry, a shallow stair leads up to a double-loaded corridor with offices to the east. To the west, the corridor is flat.

One unusual feature of the building is related to its lobby. It appears that the building's entry was constructed sometime after the original building, as exterior siding appears inside the public entry hall. What appears to be a former exterior window has been enclosed.

Bibliography:

Seattle Times
1968 Policing UW's campus: A Complex Job Grows More So. Seattle Times April 14, 184.

University of Washington Planning and Budgeting Department
1987 Guthrie Annex 4, First Floor Plan. On file at the University of Washington Facilities Information Library, Seattle, Washington.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Guthrie Annex #4, UW facility number 1319
Date recorded: 5/8/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance. Although it is located within the boundaries of the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District, its alterations make it an historic non-contributing resource.

Overview

Guthrie Annex #4 was originally two buildings, built in 1947 and designed by university staff. The west building housed the radio communications class, with architectural studio space in the eastern structure. In 1958, alterations were made for the Safety Division. The two structures were combined in 1965-67 with a rear addition and a new foyer and entrance with a shed-roofed deck. Additional alterations were made in 1987 for the Psychology Department. It now houses that department's Stress and Development Laboratory.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Radio Communications Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708128

Physical description:

This small vernacular building is located just inside the West Gatehouse, squeezed between Architecture Hall and NE Grant Lane. The generally L-shaped building is of wood-frame construction with a gable-roofed wing running east-west along the street and a second gabled wing extending north-south at the west end. Cladding is drop siding with vertical skirting on the foundation level. Windows typically have six-over-six or eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. The main entrance on the north side, sheltered by a shed roof, has been modernized with a newer door and large windows. Nearby a shed roof bus shelter has been added.

The site slopes down to the south, so that the south façade, separated by a narrow walkway from Architecture Hall, has wood stairs accessing the rear entry. Near the junction of the ell, is a small shed-roofed addition and a wood sunshade covering a large fixed window. At the south end are wood stairs, also with a shed roof, with two six-over-six wood windows. Another rear entry with stairs is at the south end of the west wing. The west façade has ten six-over-six wood sash windows.

Integrity

This vernacular building has poor integrity, having been altered with a modernized entry, several replacement windows and an addition.

Bibliography:

Peterson, David R. "Permanence and Transience: Determining the Value of Temporary Non-Iconic Buildings on the University of Washington Campus," Unpublished Thesis, Master of Architecture, University of Washington, 1996.

University of Washington. Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guthrie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709998

Location



Address: W Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1973	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Health/Medicine

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bindon, Wright and Partners



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guthrie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709998

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		

Photos



Guthrie_Hall_1134_2016_1.JPG



Guthrie_Hall_1134_2016_4.JPG



Guthrie_Hall_1134_2016_3.JPG



Guthrie_Hall_1134_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guthrie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709998

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Guthrie Hall, UW facility number 1134

Date recorded: 5/8/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Metal

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guthrie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709998

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Guthrie Hall is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). However, it contributes to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District. It was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974) and is a recognizable example of the Modern architectural style. Finally, it retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

This building was built in 1973 to house the Department of Psychology. It was named in honor of Edwin R. Guthrie, who had been a member of the Psychology faculty for forty-two years (1914-1956), and had served as dean of the Graduate School for eight years (1943-1951). Guthrie's name had graced Commerce Hall from 1959 until 1973; when this building opened, the name appropriately was given to it, and that building was renamed Savery Hall. It still accommodates offices, classrooms and laboratories for Psychology, one of the largest departments in the College of Arts and Sciences with more than 1,000 students.

The designers were Bindon, Wright and Partners, who had previously designed Benson Hall (1966) and the 1963 addition to the Husky Union Building. Leonard Bindon (1899-1980) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1924 and a Master of Architecture from Columbia University three years later. He worked with a number of firms and had his own practice in Bellingham before World War II. In 1945 he formed a partnership with John Paul Jones. Following Jones' death in 1956, John LeBaron Wright became a partner. Wright had received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana in 1941. He had worked for several New York and Seattle firms before joining Bindon in 1934.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Guthrie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709998

Physical description:

Guthrie Hall is located on the west side of W. Stevens Way NE between Architecture Hall and the Physics/Astronomy Building. The three-story building is a concrete-frame structure clad primarily in dark red-brown brick. The main ornamental elements are the windows, which are deeply recessed, allowing a play of light and shadow. The windows are groups of four aluminum fixed and sliding sash.

The primary (east) façade is three stories with a taller tower projecting from the façade at the southeast corner. The brick-clad tower has a bold geometric pattern of wide reveals but no openings. The main entry bay, on the east façade, is recessed near the base of the tower; the bay is clad with gray metal tiles. The other three bays have deeply recessed windows enframed with concrete and with deep sloping concrete sills. Dark tiles also define the upper level below the parapet. The front of the building is heavily landscaped with shrubs.

The west (rear) façade is similar to the front, with a tile-clad entry bay and three other bays. Because the site slopes steeply down toward the west, the building sits on a concrete plinth with a landscaped courtyard on top and stairs along the south side leading to the front of the building. The north façade has six bays of recessed windows similar to the other facades. The south façade, where the tower is, has a recessed entry at the southwest and a vertical band of gray metal tile.

INTEGRITY

Guthrie Hall has seen few alterations and retains a high degree of integrity.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

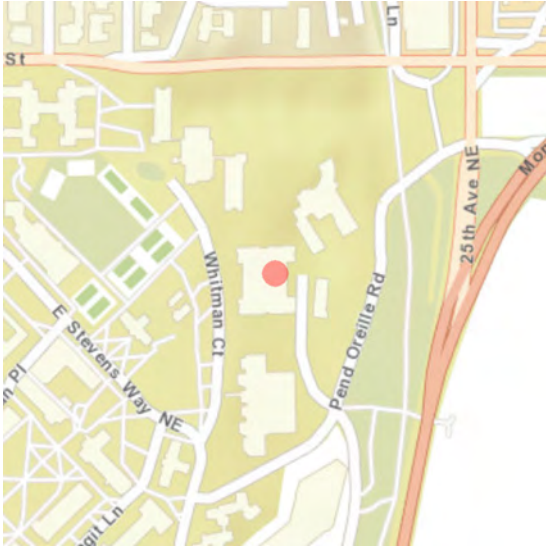
<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/1746/>

<http://www.psych.uw.edu/psych.php?p=10>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

Location



Address: 4290 Whitman Ct NE, Seattle, WA 98195
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Geographic Areas: King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 91120

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
051109-22-FCC, FCC, Haggett Hall - UW: T-Mobile Antenna Collocation			
081711-13-FCC, FCC, 4290 Whitman Ct NE, Seattle - Haggett Hall / McMahan Hall UW (SA1207); AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation	4/4/2009	Determined Eligible	, 9/24/2014
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		
091114-37-FCC, FCC, SA 1207 UofW North Campus Cell Tower			

Photos



East and north elevations



Haggett_1147_1.jpg



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

Haggett Hall, 1966, UWLSC Order #UWC0170..jpg



South wing, south elevation



South wing, south elevation



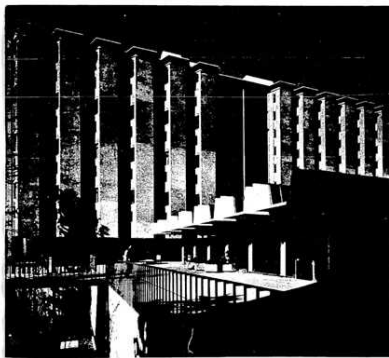
South wing, north elevation, central pavilion

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

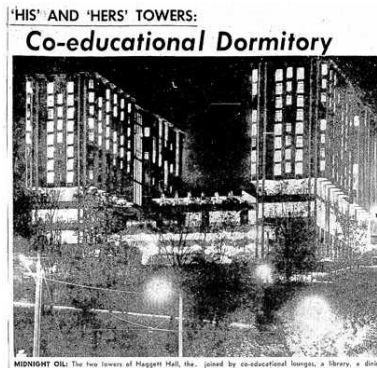


North wing, north elevation



In Haggett Hall, a highly technical and technically difficult problem has been solved with profound social and psychological understanding, design imagination and technical proficiency," the jury said.

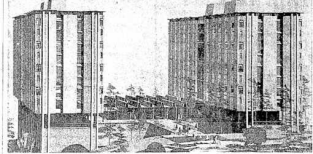
Seattle Times: January 24, 1965



MIDNIGHT OIL: The two towers of Haggett Hall, the University of Washington's new co-educational dormitory, share the benefits as students track the books. The "his" side of the building is on the left in this view to the west. The towers of the \$5 million dormitory are joined by co-educational lounge, a library, a dining room and an outdoor living area. About 800 men and women live in the structure.—Times staff photo by David J. Phillip. The towers of the \$5 million dormitory are joined by co-educational lounge, a library, a dining room and an outdoor living area. About 800 men and women live in the structure.—Times staff photo by David J. Phillip.

Seattle Times: November 5, 1963

**\$4,600,000 PROJECT:
U. Dorm to House Men, Women**



DRAWINGS OF THE SCHEDULED BRANSON CO-EDUCATIONAL COMPLEXES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON are set to be out for the office to review and discuss, leaving and administrative facilities in the near future.

By HELEN OWEN

The University of Washington will enter a new era of dormitory construction when construction of the Haggett Hall dormitory, which will accommodate both men and women begins next fall.

The new building, which will be 10 stories high, will be built on the site of the old Haggett Hall dormitory, which was destroyed by fire in 1954.

The building is designed architecturally to be converted with a minimum of modification to accommodate an all-glass facade, according to Arthur D. Wright, director of student residence.

"We don't know what our housing needs will be five to ten years from now," Wright said. "If the university is to remain a residential institution, the present needs are 1,500 to 2,000. This has to be kept in mind."

THE UNIVERSITY'S new residential needs will probably include more of the new style and the current dormitory will have to be even greater than those at present.

Plans have been heard for the experimental project, the first in a series of the new dormitory that will be built.

THIS IS POSSIBLE because of another unusual design feature, horizontal windows. The greater number of rooms, however, will have windows facing the sky.

The horizontal windows will have built-in beds, convertible into tables in the day.

The result will be an all-through approach building, but not all together in one large and four smaller dormitory.

Seattle Times, December 20, 1961



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 91120

Inventory Details - 4/4/2009

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/4/2009

Field Recorder: S. Emerson

Field Site number: HHC-1

SHPO Determination 091114-37-FCC determined on 9/24/2014

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Multi-Story Apartment Block
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

Significance narrative: Haggett Hall, built in 1963 and named for Arthur and Winifred Haggett, former deans at the University, is indicative of the changing nature of architecture at the University of Washington. During the 1950s and 1960s, school administrators followed suit with other fields of architectural endeavor in seeking to create contemporary structures that reflected the artistic trend from more classical elements to modernistic styles. The Suzzallo Library, with its exquisite gothic components, is an example of the earlier designs, while Haggett Hall, and other buildings constructed during the 1950s and 1960s, are representative of the new ideas. Sometimes it is hard to put a label on the modern eclectic designs. Haggett Hall probably can best be described as an example of the idiom known as the New Formalism. This style incorporates classical architectural concepts with those of the International Style, departing from the rigid and stark symmetrical appearance of the latter by combining it with classical elements such as arches, columns, and colonnades. In the case of Haggett Hall, the vertical placement of the half hexagon protrusions forms the appearance of a colonnade. Smooth wall surfaces are still present, but are broken up by the fluting effect of the colonnade.

Haggett Hall, like many New Formalism buildings, is set upon a podium, represented by the plaza level of the building. Like nearby McMahon Hall, Haggett Hall was designed by the architectural firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, and Associates. This Seattle company also designed many structures in the Puget Sound vicinity, including a number of buildings associated with the Century 21 World's Fair exposition. Haggett Hall was built in 1963, and is not yet 50 years of age. Therefore, at the present time, it is ineligible for placement on the NRHP. But in the near future, it may become eligible, under Criterion C, as an excellent example of modern New Formalism architecture in the Pacific Northwest. Regardless of a future determination of eligibility, the proposal to place the cell antennae on a wall of one of the rooftop penthouses will not be an egregious distraction from building features that are defining characteristics of its appearance. These utility structures were placed on the roof, near the center, so that their existence can only be detected from a distance. These do not contribute to the architectural distinction of the building. And, the placement of the antennae below the level of the penthouse roof will be unobtrusive, even to the appearance of the penthouse itself. Thus, placement of the cell antennae as proposed will not constitute an Adverse Effect if, or when, Haggett Hall is determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

MCH - Haggett Hall was the first Co-dormitory on the UW campus when it opened in 1963. the facility cost \$5 million and was named after Arthur & Winnifred Haggett, a prominent couple in UW history. Dr Haggett was professor of Greek studies from 1902-1911 and served six years as dean of the College of Liberal Arts until his death in 1917. His wife, served as the Dean of women from 1923 to 1932. The north tower was for women, south tower was for men and the central plaza held a glassed in lounge, library, observation deck and dining room. The building was awarded a 1964 AIA Honor Award by the Seattle Chapter of the AIA.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

Physical description: Haggett Hall is a poured concrete structure consisting of two 9-story wings joined by a 1-story common area between them. The foundation is poured concrete and contains a three level semi-subterranean parking garage. In the level above the parking garage are the dining and kitchen facilities. Above this is the plaza level, which serves as the platform for the 9 stories of the building proper. Concrete walkways provided access around both of the main wings and to the central area, providing elevated viewpoints, especially to the east. The central common area is 1-story and has a sort of folded plate roof, reminiscent of the Pavilion Style. The walls are mostly large windows and steel frame glass doors. The two primary wings of Haggett Hall are nearly identical. The roofs are flat with built-up sealant and overhanging eaves. Each wing has two utility penthouses on the roof, near the center, with slightly battered, windowless walls. At the center of each north and south elevation are curtain wall windows, forming the central panel of the exterior appearance. The remainder of the exterior wall surfaces is composed of vertical columns of half-hexagon protrusions. Windows are placed in the canted sides of these protrusions. The un-canted outer faces are clad with pebble-surfaced stucco panels. The exterior of the first floor is recessed behind pillars that correspond with the sides of each vertical half hexagonal wall, creating the appearance of a building sitting on piers. The 25 residential rooms on each level are distinguished by their hexagonal shape, completing the form of the exterior appearance. Each room features a triangular walk-in closet.

Bibliography:

City of Olympia Heritage Commission
2008 Mid-Twentieth Century Olympia: A Context Statement on Local History and Modern Architecture, 1945-1975. Published with the assistance of the National Park Service and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Johnston, Norman J.

2001 University of Washington: The Campus Guide. Princeton Architectural Press, New York.

Long, Priscilla
2006 King County – Thumbnail History. HistoryLink: The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History. Electronic document, <http://www.historylink.org>.

Suttles, Wayne, and Barbara Lane
1990 Southwest Coast Salish. In Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 485-502, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

"UW's New Co-Ed: Do You recall the Parlor Revolt?" Seattle Times: Nov 3, 1963.

"New Co-Ed Dormitory Bustles with Activity" Seattle Times: Sept 29, 1963.

"New Co-Ed Dorm delights Students" Seattle Times: Oct 3, 1963.

"His and Hers Towers: Co-Educational Dormitory" Seattle Times: November 5, 1963.

"Tow U of W Buildings Named: Architects Select Four Best Buildings" Seattle Times: January 24, 1965.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 91120

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	H-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Dormitory

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Haggett Hall was determined eligible in 2014 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an example of New Formalist architecture. While the building retains good integrity, this consultant disagrees with the earlier determination and recommends it not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it lacks distinction and is not a significant example of Modern architecture. However, it does appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Haggett Hall is located in the Northeast portion of campus and was constructed in 1963 as a men's and women's dormitory. Designed by architects Kirk Wallace McKinley & Associates, it was one of three dormitories built in this part of campus in the 1960s. Haggett Hall was named in honor of Dr. Arthur Haggett, a professor of Greek from 1902-1911 who also served for six years as dean of the College of Liberal Arts from 1911-1917, and his wife, Winnifred Sunderlin Haggett, who served as the Dean of Women from 1923-1932.

Initially, Haggett Hall was planned as a single, eight-story tower building. However, an unexpected increase in the number of women students resulted in an expansion of the building program, with the resulting "his and hers" twin towers designed to separately house 400 women and 400 men students in the university's first "co-ed" dormitory. Construction of the north tower, planned for female students, was completed first. It was occupied in the fall quarter of 1963, along with three floors of the south tower, which housed an estimated 150 male students.

The building complex contained shared facilities, situated in a single-level structure set between the towers, which originally contained a large glazed lounge, library, dining hall, and a so-called observation deck, cited as "an outdoor-living area." Student residents reportedly appreciated the social opportunities and the provision of individual telephones (rather than a central switchboard), citing the building as the "Campus Hilton" (Seattle Times, October 3, 1963, p. 12).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Haggett Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 91120

Physical description: Haggett Hall consists of two residential towers flanking a plaza with a low central building, situated on the east side of Whitman Court NE, on a steeply sloping wooded site (+/- 40' grade change). Landscaping around Haggett Hall includes mature coniferous and deciduous trees as well as lower shrubs and groundcover. The general appearance is rather wild.

Haggett Hall is a concrete frame structure with cast-in-place concrete foundation walls and perimeter panels at the base and lower levels, and pre-cast concrete panels at the tower. Deck, floor and wall surfaces are treated with different casting techniques and made of assorted aggregate materials to provide varied textures and patterns. Consistent with the building's Brutalist style, the original concrete was left unfinished, which has resulted in an inconsistent darkened patina and water-streaking as the concrete has weathered.

The footprint of Haggett Hall is H-shaped, with the two nine-story towers providing the longer ends. The central link contains three parking levels and a dining level that are below grade from the primary west side. Eastern portions of the building's concrete foundation serve partially as retaining walls, while other lower perimeter areas are exposed. Their cast-concrete panels feature abstracted tree trunk patterns. The north and south facades of each dormitory tower consist of a "colonnade" of twelve 14'-wide, three-sided vertical bays. The precast panels at the tower section are pebbled with exposed aggregate and are shaped to contain aluminum-framed windows and louvers.

INTEGRITY

Changes to the building over time include systems and fire and life safety upgrades, garage lighting, roof replacement, ADA upgrades, and cell tower installation. Overall the building retains good integrity.

Bibliography: BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Northeast Campus Dormitories, University of Washington, Seattle, Historic Resources Addendum." August 11, 2015.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Location



Address: 4060 E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1936	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1975	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Clinic

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Health/Medicine



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	A. H. Albertson
Architect	Harry L. Cummings, Jr.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Photos



Hall_Health_Center_1203_2016_1.JPG



Hall_Health_Center_1203_2016_5.JPG



Hall_Health_Center_1203_2016_4.JPG



Hall_Health_Center_1203_2016_3.JPG



Hall_Health_Center_1203_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Hall Health, UW facility number 1203
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Hall Health is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Hall Health was built in 1936 and designed by A. H. Albertson of Albertson, Wilson & Richardson. A large rear addition designed by Cummings Associates was constructed in 1975. The building served as an infirmary for students, replacing some temporary structures previously used for that purpose. College health programs developed on many campuses during the late 19th and early 20th centuries as students were often away from home and did not have access to health care. Growing awareness of the importance of physical activity and health education also drove the programs. This center is named for Dr. David C. Hall, who was director of physical education for men during World War I and, from 1908 to 1948, served as a professor of hygiene and the university's health officer. It is now an outpatient clinic affiliated with UW Medicine serving faculty, staff and community members as well as students.

The building's architect, A. H. Albertson (1872-1964) received his degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1895 and came to Seattle in 1907 with the New York firm of Howells & Stokes to develop the plan for the University of Washington's Metropolitan Tract. Joseph Wilson (1878-1968) came from Illinois to join Albertson in Seattle in 1907, and Paul Richardson (1888-1939) joined them in 1910. From 1920 until the mid-1930s, the firm completed numerous significant projects, including Cornish School (1920-21, now Kerry Hall at Cornish College of the Arts), the Northern Life Tower (1927-29, now the Seattle Tower), Saint Joseph Catholic Church (1929-30) and the University of Washington Law Building (1931-33, now Gowen Hall).

The designer of the addition, Kirkland architect Harry Lee Cummings Jr., studied architecture at Iowa State College and Cranbrook Academy of Art and moved to Seattle in 1954. In 1957, he formed a partnership with Eugene G. Martenson and they worked on Eastside projects from 1957-1970. Their work includes numerous commercial buildings, city buildings such as fire stations, and numerous churches, schools and medical clinics.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Campus Infirmary, University of Washington

Property ID: 710066

Physical description:

Hall Health is located on the east side of Stevens Way, between Padelford Hall and the University of Washington Club. It is set back from the street with a small at-grade plaza landscaped with small trees and numerous shrubs. The three-and-one-half story reinforced concrete structure is clad with scored brick in shades of red, tan and yellow, with green slate on the roof. Ornament of beige terra cotta includes window surrounds, coping on the gables, a water table below the first-floor windows and a band running below the third-floor windows.

The main volume is rectangular with a cross gable roof with a gabled element at each end. Between these two gables are two gabled wall dormers and two small shed roof dormers. The at-grade entry, south of the center, is recessed within a slightly arched portal with a terra cotta surround capped by a terra cotta panel with pointed arches, shields and Tudor rose designs. The two oak doors have 18-light lead glass windows and an arched transom. Most windows are in pairs with six-over-one or four-over-one leaded steel sash. At the south end of the façade is a three-sided window bay extending through the second story, with three narrow windows on each level. Between the floors and above the upper windows is extensive terra cotta embellishment in a floral design accented by shields. Adjacent to the north is a smaller canted bay topped by a balcony with a terra cotta balustrade with a quatrefoil pattern.

A two-story concrete addition in the Brutalist style is located at the rear and down the slope, so it is not easily seen from the front.

Integrity

Despite the construction of a rear addition, this building generally retains a high level of integrity. The front and side facades of the original building are largely original and the addition is subordinate to the main building and located so that it does not intrude on the original appearance and setting.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Vieth, Thomas. "Albertson, Wilson and Richardson" in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

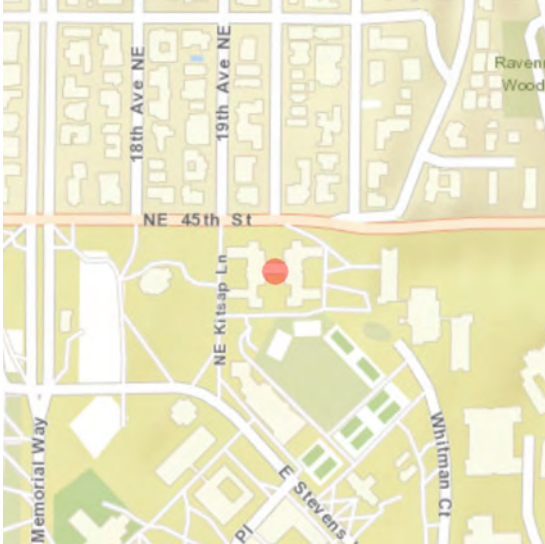
http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=171

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708389

Location



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1936	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1994	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	David Myers and John Graham, Sr.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708389

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		

Photos



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

Hansee, 1938. UW, CTF0221.jpg



Hansee_1204_4.jpg



Hansee_1204_3.jpg



Hansee_1204_2.jpg



Hansee_1204_1.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708389

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Dormitory
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Type	Gable
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Stone - Cast

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708389

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Hansee Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the University's development as its first large-scale dormitory, and under Criterion C, as a significant and well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

Located in the Northeast portion of campus, Hansee Hall was completed in 1936 as the new Women's Dormitory, the first dormitory on the University campus following Lewis and Clark Halls, which were built in the late 1890s. The project had reportedly been planned for many years before it was realized. David Myers and John Graham, Sr., were selected as the project's architects in July 1934. The project was funded with a combination of federal and state money, including a PWA loan of \$270,000 and a \$180,000 federal grant.

Hansee Hall was designed to accommodate 325 women students, organized into four "houses." Each house consisted of a different wing, with the physical arrangement of these wings creating four exterior courtyards. Each house was named for a woman important in state or University history: Eliza Ferry Leary, daughter of Washington State's first governor and wife of an early Seattle mayor; Catherine V. Blaine, Seattle's first schoolteacher; Ruth Karr McKee, first woman on the Board of Regents; and Isabella Austin, appointed dean of women in 1909. The name Hansee Hall, for the entire building, was established by the regents in 1961 in honor of Martha Lois Hansee, who began teaching at the University in 1881 and later became dean of women. During World War II, Hansee served as a barracks for the Naval ROTC and Marine officer candidates (Johnston, p. 85). It was returned to use as the women's dormitory in 1945.

Physical description: Hansee Hall is located on the north edge of campus, just south of NE 45th Street. The site is roughly bounded by Klickitat Lane on the west, NE Whitman Lane on the south, NE 45th Street on the north, and smaller unnamed walking paths on the east. Denny Field is situated directly to the south/southeast.

The entry courts created by the plan of Hansee Hall are a major character-defining feature of this dormitory. The largest of these, on the south side, is approximately 112' by 76'. East and west courtyards are slightly smaller, and they provide access to the individual "houses." The north courtyard space is utilitarian, functioning as a service court accessible from NE 45th Street. The south, east, and west courtyards are relatively level spaces, generally characterized by brick and stone paths crossing grassy areas, with low shrubs and bushes defining the edges of the terraces. There are also trees and flowering plants. The north court has a paved, U-shaped service drive, which slopes down significantly toward the building until it is at grade with the basement level.

Hansee Hall is a prominent, three-and-a-half-story building with a complex but symmetrical footprint and a total of 111,364 gross square feet. This concrete-frame building is characterized by its Collegiate Gothic features, including the intricate massing with intersecting gabled roofs and dormers, variegated-color slate roofing, cladding of multi-colored brick in warm shades of brown with cast stone details, grouped windows, and arched head openings. The brick finish is primarily laid in a running bond, with rowlock headers and sills at the openings. Some wall surfaces feature a decorative bond with a diamond pattern formed by darker bricks. Additional detailing consists of ornamental cast stone surrounds at wall openings, particularly elaborate at the first



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708389

story. At upper stories, leaded casement windows are arranged in groups of two or four. Oriel windows and three-sided bays feature cast stone tracery. Tall, brick double chimneys project from the roof ridge, and a copper-clad cupola with a weathervane is centrally located on the primary east-west ridgeline.

The original four main building entries are located off the east and west courtyards, at the inner corners of these courtyards. Each of the four doors provides access to one of the "halls." A single-story, flat-roofed vestibule projects at each of these locations and shelters the entry. Each entrance consists of a Gothic-arched, glazed wood door, with spindlework details. A cast stone surround encompasses leaded glass sidelights and includes the hall name above the door. At the south court, there is a non-original larger central entrance. This is recessed from the wall plane to create an open vestibule, and the Tudor-arched opening has a simple cast stone surround. The anodized aluminum entry assembly consists of a pair of doors with sidelights and transom.

In plan, Hansee Hall is generally H-shaped, lending itself to the unique four "house" concept—four quadrants connected by a central link. Each of the houses was originally accessed by residents and their guests through separate entry porches located in opposite corners of the east and west courts (see diagram to follow). In the 1994 rehabilitation to the dormitory, a new entry was developed in the South Court, where there had previously been no primary entry, creating an on-grade, public entrance to the building. This provides access to a main lobby and all first-floor lounges and activity rooms, a small passenger elevator, centralized mail room, and bike storage. This new central entrance also provides direct pedestrian access from the adjacent NE Whitman Lane.

On the interior, each of the four houses has similar public spaces – a living room or lounge, a dining room (now activity room) and open stairs to the resident rooms, which are typically on the upper floors. The public spaces are predominantly finished with wood, plaster, and cast stone. Each of the living rooms feature a large fireplace mass on one end, detailed with four-centered cast stone arches and paneled chimney pieces, and small-paned leaded windows, organized into small bays and groups on one side. Ceilings are typically composed of exposed structural beams, organized into coffers, with decorative pendant light fixtures hanging at the primary intersections, and the floors are polished wood. Paneled wainscot is approximately 6'-6" tall, with painted rough-textured plaster above. The doors are multi-paneled, stained oak (some with leaded glass panes) with matching trim set into deep plastered wall recesses. The window frames, trim and sash are also stained oak.

INTEGRITY

In addition to the 1994 alterations, changes over time have included periodic systems and fire and life safety improvements. Changes have been compatible with the building's historic character Hansee Hall retains a high level of architectural integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hansee Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708389

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Northeast Campus Dormitories, University of Washington, Seattle, Historic Resources Addendum." August 11, 2015.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

Location



Address: Columbia Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1961	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Science and Engineering



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould
Architect	Jones & Liddle
Engineer	Sitts & Hill

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

Photos



IMG_1155.JPG



Property of Museum of History & Industry, Seattle

MOHAI 1986.5.6554.1.jpg



Harris_1186_8.JPG



Harris_1186_7.JPG



Harris_1186_6.JPG



Harris_1186_5.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130



Harris_1186_4.JPG



Harris_1186_3.JPG



Harris_1186_2.JPG



Harris_1186_1.JPG



IMG_1271.JPG



IMG_1178.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130



IMG_1145.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Harris Lab
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 50/51S1

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Cladding	Brick - Flemish
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The original Harris Research Laboratory was constructed in 1920 for \$62,692 based on plans by the local firm, Bebb & Gould, responsible both for the Regents Plan of 1915 and successive revisions for the UW, as well as 18 buildings on campus. At the time, according to the UW website, the Harris Research Laboratory: "boasted the best hydraulics research facilities of any university in the United States. Water and water pressure were originally provided by Geyser Basin, an acre of free water surface 100 feet above the lab floor... Water was conveyed in pipes from the basin to the lab and up through a railing on the edge of the mezzanine balcony, eventually draining to Lake Washington" [UW College of Engineering 2016].

The building's pump room was added at some point between 1920 and 1938, and today, the lab creates the same hydrostatic pressure from a vertical water tank inside the building (UW College of Engineering 2016).

In 1960, the local firm Jones & Liddle prepared plans for the building's expansion. Robert M. Jones was a Tacoma architect who worked for Paul Thiry's architecture firm after graduating from the UW in 1948. In 1957, Jones began to partner with Alan Liddle, and the pair collaborated on a variety of commercial, residential, and educational buildings,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

including the addition to the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory as well as the Oceanography and Marine Sciences Building (1967) (Houser 2016).

Architectural Significance

The building is essentially two buildings representing two distinct periods and two distinct styles. The original 1920 building is an example of Collegiate Gothic, the dominant style for construction on the UW campus since Carl Gould prepared the campus Regents Plan of 1915. That plan was implemented in pieces beginning under UW President Henry Suzzallo, who would oversee the construction of new building before, during, and after World War I, serving as the UW president from 1915 to 1926.

The Harris Hydraulics Laboratory features many details of the Collegiate Gothic style, using new materials like reinforced concrete to add further solidity to a design that aspired to the look of grand old antiquity. The building features the Gothic, or pointed, arch throughout its fenestration pattern, all entries, and even in the decorative applied ornament on the primary façade. Its flat roof is appropriately surrounded by an ornamented parapet, and the building uses terra cotta, molded plaster, and granite trim to provide a multi-layered ornament.

The addition, while sensitively constructed to honor the original building, is distinctly modern, employing unadorned surfaces, no curving trim or arches, and relying on geometric forms like concrete shade screens and externalized structural columns.

The original building is a good example of its type and style and retains its unique use on campus as an early hydraulics lab. It possesses high artistic value, and is the work of a master architectural firm, Bebb & Gould. However, the original building cannot be evaluated separately, as the large addition to the north has greatly altered the building's design.

Integrity

The original Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is a fine example of Collegiate Gothic architecture and blends well, through color and style, with other larger and more elaborate examples found on the upper campus. However, the addition, while submissive to the original, still affects the integrity of the building's setting, limiting the building's views to the south. The building possesses high integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association, as it remains on its original site, is generally intact, and retains its original use. The building, however, possesses diminished integrity of design, feeling, and association.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is not eligible under Criterion A, as the building does not appear to be directly associated with specific events that have made a broad contribution to the history of the campus or the region.

The Hydraulics Laboratory was renamed the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory in 1950 after Charles W. Harris, a UW civil engineering professor from 1906–1951 (Cary 2012:10). Harris's "An Engineering Concept of Flow in Pipes" was published in 1950. However, this association with a significant person is commemorative in nature and the building itself is not directly associated with Harris's important achievements. As such, HRA recommends that building is not eligible under Criterion B. Further, HRA recommends that the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is not significant to the NRHP under Criterion C. It is one of many buildings on the UW campus constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Other fully expressed examples include the Suzzallo Library, Roberts Hall, Raitt Hall, Savery Hall, and



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Miller Hall, all constructed between 1915 and 1925. Therefore, many excellent examples of Bebb & Gould's work in the Collegiate Gothic style remain on the UW campus, and many other buildings of a similar style can be found throughout Washington, including those on the St. Martin's College campus in Lacey, the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, and on a variety of high school campuses (DAHP 2016). As such, HRA recommends that the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, due to the incompatible addition on its south elevation. Finally, the building was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical description:

The Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is essentially two buildings, a 1920 rectangular, two-story building over a daylight basement, and an addition to the southwest. The original building faces north, and features elements of the Collegiate Gothic style that characterized most of the construction on campus between the Regents Plan of 1915 and the post-World War II era. It sits on a concrete foundation with stone veneer (Wilkenson sandstone, according to project specifications), and is constructed of reinforced concrete clad in raked brick of reds and pinks laid in a stretcher bond (Bebb & Gould 1920).

Bilaterally symmetrical, the façade features a projecting central bay with corner quoins of terra cotta and an arched parapet at the roofline. Two wood and glass swinging doors are set in a wide Gothic arch with transom. The entry doors are topped by ornamental terra cotta and a tall tripartite, steel-sash window with 12-light sidelights and a central, triple-sash window with a central awning window. Windows include granite sills. The building's cornice includes ornamental plaster tiles and the date "1920" and is topped by an additional ornamental terra cotta panel with Gothic arches flanked by a pair of shields on the parapet wall. The façade's flanking bays include ribbons of three windows on both the top and bottom floors, separated by decorative terra cotta panels. A carved sign near the door reads "Charles W. Harris Hydraulics Laboratory."

The original building's east elevation fronts a red tile courtyard with a concrete parapet wall topped with terra cotta. A stair leads from the courtyard to a secondary entry, a single wood door with Gothic arch and divided lights topped by a transom and set into a deep, arched, terra cotta frame with veneered quoins. The entry is flanked by triple-sash, steel-framed windows. The second story includes a ribbon of three pairs of similar windows with ornamental terra cotta muntins. At the building's southeast corner, the exposed sandstone-veneer foundation is highly visible, as the ground slopes to the south. To the southeast is the building's pump room, connected to the building by an extension of the foundation wall. Two swinging doors set into a recessed arch below the tile courtyard access the building's pump room and systems, including piping and concrete troughs. The building's south elevation has been covered by a connecting addition that links the original building to the 1960 addition. However, six windows are still visible on the south wall at the southeast corner. The building's west elevation is similar in style, although it features brick stairs to an entry door on the main floor flanked by 12-light windows. Above these windows is a feature not replicated elsewhere on the building, a panel of Flemish bond brick in diamond patterns that takes the place of additional second-story windows. Other cornice and wall treatments remain consistent on this elevation.



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Hydraulics Lab

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The building's 1960 addition is located south of the original building and is linked to the building by a wide, glass-enclosed stairway that appears to have been installed without the need for alterations or destruction of material on the original building's south wall, with the exception of the removal of one steel-sash window, which is now a door on the second floor. The addition appears to be an early example of New Formalism, constructed as a two-story symmetrical block with smooth wall surfaces of glass and brick, a deep, overhanging eave, and, most significantly, externalized structural members that reach from ground to roofline (DAHP 2016; Whiffen 1999:261). On the building's south elevation, the smooth, brick wall surface of the first floor is topped by a balcony screened by geometric columns of concrete and a cantilevered stair. Single story walls include uninterrupted ribbons of steel-framed windows on the west elevation and a combination of steel-framed windows and overhead garage doors on the east elevation, while the upper floor is clad in brick with narrow, vertical windows beside the supportive columns.

The building's 1960 addition could be said to follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for new construction, as it steps back from the original building, is located on the "back," or least significant elevation of the building, and is differentiated from the original by both materials and design. Perhaps more importantly, the original building's south wall remains intact, visible and approachable from the inside of the addition, providing a rare opportunity for a visitor to get up close to the decorative terra cotta and ornamental plaster that defines the building's ornamental style.

Interior

The original building features an entry with terrazzo floors and a wide, central concrete stair that leads up to the second floor and faces the south wall's second-story arched windows. Handrails and newel posts are of carved wood. Other interior finishes include newer carpeting and fluorescent lights, along with wood doors full of divided lights. The addition that joins the two buildings replicates the laddered screen effect used on the south elevation and includes all the exterior ornament of the original building's south façade. In the 1960 addition, pendant lights and visible systems remain in place. The basement laboratory space includes a concrete floor, and numerous and varied work stations, work tables, visible systems and piping, and dropped fluorescent lights.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this report, the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets Criterion A eligibility requirements for historic association with early 20th century science and technology. The building, which was constructed in two distinct phases, serves as an example of a Collegiate Gothic Revival by campus architects Bebb & Gould, and as a Modern style design by noted northwest architects, Liddle and Jones of Tacoma. It retains its integrity and is eligible also under Criterion C. In contrast, the Harris Hydraulic Flume has been so changed that it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is not located on the Central Campus, and cannot be considered as a contributing resource in the recommended Historic District.

A hydraulics laboratory was proposed for the university in 1905 by Ernest Schroder, a Cornell University professor of engineering and University of Washington graduate. Schroder's original concept suggested a location in the Ravenna neighborhood north of the campus, where the lab could use outflow from Green Lake. His scheme was supported by the Engineering Department and by A. H. Fuller, designer of the Oval Plan for the campus. However, Green Lake was lowered in 1911 to create a park, causing the



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Hydraulics Lab

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water outflow to lessen between it and Cowen Park.

A new location for the building was chosen to use water gravity-fed from the AYPE Geyser Basin, to be brought to it by underground pipes which would also build hydrostatic pressure. After its use the water was expelled through a flume – an open, flat-bottomed chute – into Portage Bay. When constructed, the facility was reportedly the best university hydraulics research lab in the nation.

University architects Bebb & Gould designed the original building in a simple Gothic revival style, consistent with their campus plans and designs for the upper campus. The partnership of Charles Bebb (1856 - 1942 and Carl F. Gould (1873 - 1939) lasted from 1914 to 1939, with Bebb serving as a project engineer and as the firm's managing partner and Gould in charge of design and planning. The hydraulics lab was the only work by the firm built on South Campus. The flat roof structure was constructed in 1920 at a cost of \$63,000. It includes a single-story pump room, extending from the southeast facade at the lower level, which was added sometime between 1920 and 1938. This extension was finished with the same stone veneer and terra cotta as the original building. The building was renamed in 1950 in honor of Charles W. Harris, a professor of Civil Engineering who served the University from 1906 to 1951 (Cary).

A major, three-level addition was constructed in 1961 on the southwest end of the original building. This project included construction of a four-story vertical tank, which extends above the roofline, and a cast concrete stairwell and corridor placed within glazed link set between the old and new building sections. Constructed at a cost of \$304,600 the addition was designed by architects Alan Liddle (1922 – 2009) and Robert Jones (1921 – 2010) in 1959 (Johnston, p. 162). Liddle and Jones was an award-winning, Tacoma design firm that operated from 1957 until 1968 and was known for its Modern style work. The firm was also responsible for the design of the nearby Oceanography Teaching and Marine Sciences Buildings (1966 and 1969). After 1968 the two partners resumed their individual practices.

The lab was used for decades for research by academic scientists and engineers, as well as local industries. A notable project undertaken in the 1960s was an analysis Tacoma City Light's proposed 606-foot tall Mossyrock Dam on the Cowlitz River. This project was apparently one of the last to use the building's large-scale outdoor flume as water was cutoff permanently to the pump house in ca. 1973. Subsequent equipment was reduced in scale. The present lab is powered by pressure from the large water tank in the south corner of the building. Current equipment also includes a 2.5x4 meter plume basin, a 4.9 meter long sediment/wave flume, a rotating table and a 15 meter wave tank, along with a substantial collection of measurement equipment (Cary, 2012).

The 2003 Campus Master Plan recommended that the 1920 portion of the structure be preserved and maintained, and that any "new development should be sensitive" to it (University of Washington Seattle Campus Master Plan, 2003, Fig. IV-73, p. 111). This recommendation affirms the original building's architectural and historical significance as an early part of the campus, and a work by architects Bebb & Gould.

Physical description:

The Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is located in the south part of the campus, near the edge of Portage Bay. It is situated just north of Showboat Beach (named for the former theater at this location), and south of San Juan Road. The nearby Oceanography Teaching Building is to the northwest and the South Campus Center to the southeast. This site was chosen as it allowed for a maximum drop and build-up of water pressure from Geyser Basin.



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Shown in the Regents Plan of 1915, this was the first permanent building south of NE Pacific Street. It was surrounded by a golf course until the construction of the nearby Oceanography Building in 1932. After World War II this part of the campus was developed for the University's Medical School and the Magnuson Health Sciences Center / UW Medical Center and Health Sciences Center. These facilities were followed by construction of the Marine Sciences and Oceanography Teaching Buildings in mid to later-1960s. Other more recent nearby buildings are associated with science programs: Ocean Sciences Building (1999), Fisheries Building (1999) and Foege Bioengineering Building (2006). In ca. 1988 the former Showboat Theater was removed from the nearby shoreline of Portage Bay. The nearby waterfront area was later developed with additional landscape and accessible walkways.

The original 1920 Harris Hydraulics building is located on the northeast portion of the site. The site topography varies and as a result the building has two exposed, above-grade stories on its north and west sides, and three stories above grade on the south and east. The main entry is on the north and secondary entries are on the east and west. The entry is surrounded by a Gothic style arch, is embellished with terra cotta, while the secondary east and west entries are treated more simply.

The 1961 addition to the south is a three-story structure with its north section serving as a stairwell that links the original building and the addition. A pump house is situated to the east of the original building. It connects to concrete flume structure that runs along the east and west sides of the site and the back portion. The flume is overgrown with grass and other landscape, and the few remaining visible valves are rusty, confirmation of its inoperative condition over the past four decades.

The original Harris Hydraulics Laboratory is a concrete framed structure with a flat roof and varied brick masonry veneer, trimmed with terra cotta at outer corners, corbelled cornice lines, window surrounds, and continuous parapet cap. The building's design represents the same Collegiate Gothic Revival that designers Bebb & Gould were using on Central Campus buildings at the time.

The original south facade of the 1920 building is largely obscured by the 1961 addition, a Modern style precast concrete structure with brick veneer and large steel framed windows. Acknowledging Modernist principles, the frame of this addition clearly delineates the structural bays, in contrasts to the older masonry building section. The newer perimeter walls are treated with pre-cast concrete brise-soleil screens, which stand proud of the windows and upper floor balcony of the addition. The addition contains an open stairwell section, situated at the original building's south wall. Here the screen provides a perforated decorative barrier that allows daylight from the tall east and west windows to penetrate the building.

In the early 1980s the original building was remodeled for office use, although the laboratory spaces remained at the lowest level, and in 1983 the west addition was also remodeled. A new exterior egress stair was constructed at the later date, along with a rooftop mechanical penthouse. The present building is occupied by the department of Civil and Environmental Engineering for fluid mechanics research, and by the Applied Physics Laboratory, Mechanical Engineering and Oceanography, and the Department of Global Health.

INTEGRITY



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Harris
Hydraulics Lab

Property ID: 708130

The building retains its integrity as the 1960-1961 addition is a distinct architectural component. The interior remodels of the 1980s have not reduced its character. In contrast the outdoor flume has been modified such that it is no longer recognizable.

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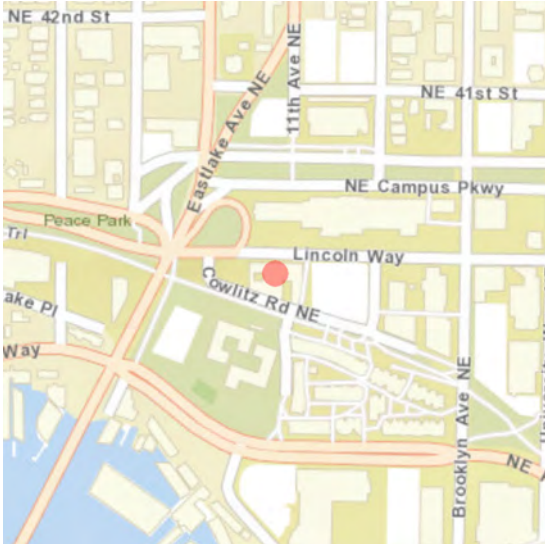


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708607

Location



Address: 1013 NE 40th St

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1929	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1987	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Defense	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708607

Historic Context:

Category

Education

Science and Engineering

Military

Maritime - Protecting our Shores

Architect/Engineer:

Category

Name or Company

Architect

A. O. Bumgardner & Partners

Architect

Olson Sundberg

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name

Date Listed

Notes

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name

Resource Inventory

SHPO Determination

SHPO Determined By, Determined Date

041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520
Bridge Replacement and MOA for
Bryant Site 6(f)

1/3/2017

Not Determined



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708607

Photos



Henderson_Hall_1154_2016_1.JPG



Henderson_Hall_1154_2016_6.JPG



Henderson_Hall_1154_2016_5.JPG



Henderson_Hall_1154_2016_4.JPG



Henderson_Hall_1154_2016_3.JPG



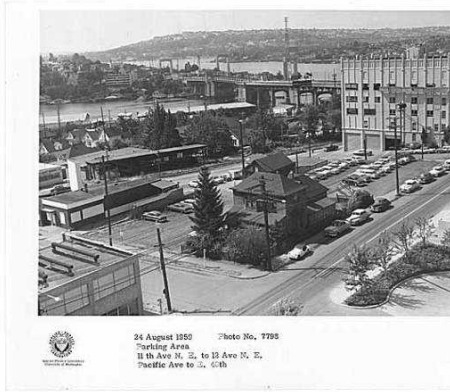
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708607



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

Henderson_Hall_1154_1959_UW1970z.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708607

Inventory Details - 1/3/2017

Common name: Henderson Hall, UW facility number 1154
Date recorded: 1/3/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington Property ID: 708607

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance.

This building was built in 1929 as a storage warehouse for Bekins Moving & Storage Company. The six-story warehouse had storefronts on the ground floor and two bays of windows on the upper floors, topped with a parapet and finials with Art Deco-style ornamentation. The university purchased it about 1950 and, in 1952, remodeled the interior significantly to accommodate a machine shop and other work and administrative areas needed for the new use. The architect was W. Alexander Trimble, AIA. A more complete remodel took place in 1967, designed by A. O. Bumgardner, AIA, and Partners. At this time, the exterior was altered as well, adding balconies and more windows. In 1987, a large addition, designed by Olson/Sundberg, was constructed on the east side.

The Applied Physics Lab is one of only four such labs affiliated with the U.S. Navy. The UW's lab was founded by the Navy in 1943 as a core research program to develop and test more effective and reliable underwater weapons. Funding and staffing were drastically reduced following the war, but increased in the 1950s as research expanded beyond the initial focus. The lab originally reported to UW's central administration, but from 1983 until 2009 it was part of the College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences; it once again reports directly to the central administration. The building is named for Joseph E. Henderson, a physics professor from 1943 to 1969, who served as the first director of the Applied Physics Lab.

The lab's current emphasis is more on basic and early applied research than on engineering weapons systems. Its large-scale research projects involve collaborating with numerous other UW departments and institutions throughout the nation and in 16 countries. Research activities were funded primarily by the Navy until the 1990s, but now approximately half of the funding is from other parts of the Department of Defense and non-defense sources such as the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. In 2012, it had about 300 full-time staff working in eight research and engineering units.

Al Bumgardner (1923- 1987), the lead architect for the 1967 remodel, received his B. S. in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1949, and moved to Seattle shortly afterwards. He established his own practice in 1953, and later formed a series of partnerships with other architects. Other works include the South Campus Master Plan (1971-1974) and buildings at Evergreen State College and Central Washington University, as well as parks and commercial buildings throughout the Puget Sound area.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Bekins Moving & Storage - University of Washington Property ID: 708607

Physical description: Henderson Hall is located west of the main campus near the north end of the University Bridge and Roosevelt Way NE, where it is now surrounded primarily by residence halls. The site has parking lots in the front and rear (east) and is landscaped with trees and shrubs. The older building on the west is a six-story concrete structure with a five-story addition to the east.

The west, north and south facades were remodeled in 1967 (A. O. Bumgardner, AIA, and Partners) and bear little resemblance to the original warehouse. The primary (west) façade is arranged in three bays. The two outer bays have few windows, reflecting the original warehouse configuration. The center bay has been altered to bring light into the building, with a balcony at the fourth floor and a recessed opening at the fifth-floor level. The center of the sixth floor projects out, with a band of windows. The recessed entry at the center of the façade has two single doors flanked by large aluminum-sash windows. Stairs and a temporary handicapped access ramp lead down to the parking lot.

The north façade has bands of aluminum window sash on the fifth floor, while other floors have windows arranged singly and in pairs. A recessed entry near the center is defined by a row of glass block. The concrete-and-glass 1987 building (Olson/Sundberg) is joined directly to the east end of this façade.

The south façade has shaped pilasters with capitals defining bays of aluminum sash windows. A cantilevered balcony projects from the west half on the top floor. The easternmost windows on the upper four floors have concrete canopies or brise soleils; these are also found on the adjacent windows on the east façade. The east façade has large overhead doors at ground level. It is joined to the 1987 building by a six-story glass curtain wall link recessed about halfway back, forming a narrow service/utility area between the two buildings.

INTEGRITY

This building has been significantly altered with an entirely new façade, new windows and a large addition (1987). It lacks the integrity to convey its historical significance.

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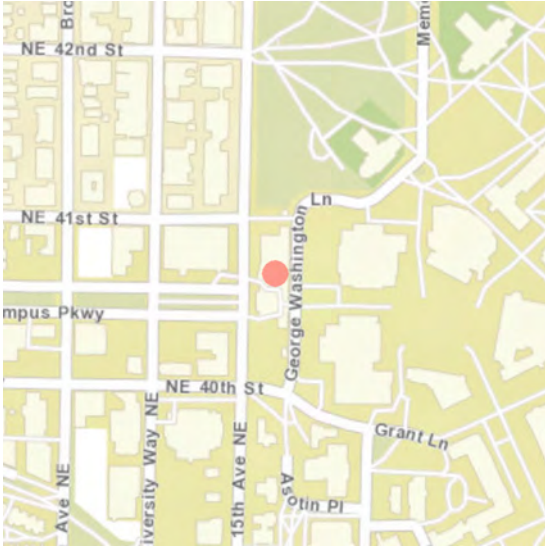


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

Location



Address: 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1927	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1997	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Museum
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Arts
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould
Architect	Charles Gwathmey
Architect	Loschkey, Marquardt & Nesholm

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		



Historic Property Report

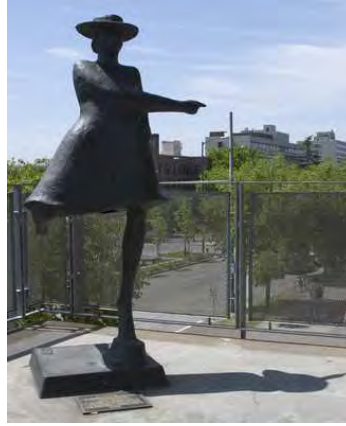
Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

Photos



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_1.jpg



Philip Levine-Dancer With Flat Hat.jpg

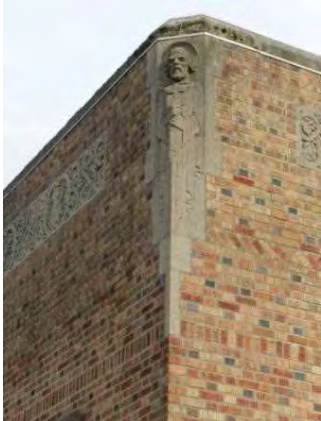


Property of MSCJA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

Henry_Gallery_1194_nd_UW6700_9.jpg



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_7.JPG



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_6.JPG



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_5.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_4.JPG



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_3.jpg



Henry_Gallery_1194_2016_2.JPG



Henry_Gallery_1194_1995_HABS_UWC1742_8.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Henry Art Gallery, UW facility number 1194
Date recorded: 5/8/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Metal
Cladding	Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
The Henry Art Museum is recommended as being not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been significantly altered by the construction of a large addition that obscures the original entry and the entire east façade. Although it is within the boundaries of the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District, its alterations make it a non-contributing historic resource.

Overview

The Henry Art Gallery was built in 1927 to house the private art collection of Horace C. and Susan Henry, which was to become the nucleus of a larger university museum collection. Henry, a local railroad tycoon and philanthropist, donated 152 paintings and \$100,000 for construction of the museum, the first public art museum in the state of Washington. The original building eventually proved inadequate to fulfill the museum's mission of researching, presenting and preserving contemporary art. In 1996-1997, an addition was constructed, quadrupling the size of the building. The addition was designed by Charles Gwathmey (1938-2009), a prominent New York architect, working with the Seattle firm of Loschky, Marquardt and Nesholm.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

The original building is embellished with cast stone figures by local sculptor Dudley Pratt (1897-1975). Pratt was born in Paris and educated at Yale University. After winning the Prix de Rome, he studied in Rome and later in Paris. He taught at the University of Washington from 1927 until 1942, winning many awards. Many of his students became prominent artists or architects, including Minoru Yamasaki, George Tsutakawa, Paul Hayden Kirk, and Perry Johanson. Pratt died in Mexico in 1975.

The Henry Art Gallery was designed by Carl Gould, the primary shaper of the campus and its buildings in the early twentieth century. Gould (1879-1939), a New Yorker, graduated from Harvard and attended the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked with several prominent East Coast architects before moving to Seattle in 1908. This made him one of the best-trained architects in the city and he soon had an active practice. In 1914, he formed a partnership with Charles Bebb (1856-1942), an established engineer and architect. The firm was soon awarded the contract to do the plan for the university campus, which was approved in 1915. They subsequently designed 18 buildings on campus between 1915 and 1938. The firm completed more than 200 projects throughout the Northwest in the first decade of the partnership. Also in 1914, Gould founded the Department of Architecture and was its chair until 1926. The partnership continued until Gould's death in 1939.

Integrity

The Henry Art Gallery has been significantly altered and has lost its integrity of design, workmanship, materials and feeling.

Dancer with Flat Hat

Located close to the Henry Art Gallery is a well-known sculpture, Dancer with Flat Hat by Phillip Levine, which was originally placed in front of the gallery. The work was completed in 1971 for a campus exhibition of Art in Public Places. The William G. Reed family purchased it and donated it to the university; Mrs. Reed was the granddaughter of Horace C. Henry, who gave the Henry Art Gallery to the university in 1927. The piece was moved to its current location in 1996 when the gallery addition was constructed.

Phillip Levine (1931-) is one of the most prominent Northwest sculptors, with more than 30 sculptures in public places in Western Washington alone. Originally from Chicago, he began studying art, primarily painting, at the University of Colorado. He later studied at the New School for Social Research in New York and at the University of Oregon, where he began to specialize in sculpting. In 1958, he transferred to the University of Washington, where he studied with prominent sculptor Everett DuPen and ceramicist Robert Sperry; he received a Masters of Fine Arts in sculpture in 1961. In the mid-1960s he began to focus on figurative sculptures cast in bronze. Some of his best-known works are: Woman Dancing (1976, Washington State Capitol grounds); Triad (1983, Elliott Avenue W.); and Walking on logs (West Seattle Freeway). Levine received the Washington State Governor's Art Award in 1997.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Henry Art Gallery - University of Washington

Property ID: 710004

Physical description:

The Henry Gallery is located at the western edge of campus on 15th Avenue NE, west of Odegaard Undergraduate Library. It is northwest of the Lorado Taft statue of George Washington that provides a ceremonial entrance to the Central Plaza beyond. The building is a simple two-story rectangular structure. It is windowless, with empty cast stone niches on the west and north facades. Because of the steeply sloping site, the main entry, on the south façade, is on the second story, with galleries below; a new entry, in a fenced courtyard, is at the lower level. Although the building has elements of the Collegiate Gothic style commonly used on the campus, its simple form and ornamentation are more similar to Gould's later Art Deco work.

The major feature of the original building was a prominent pointed arch entry portal of cast stone with an elaborate metal screen; this is largely obscured by the new addition. The original facades feature very ornate brickwork in shades of light and dark red and brown. The parapet has a cast stone frieze with complex naturalistic designs. Encircling the building below is a cast stone band with the names of fifty-three of the great artists and architects through the ages. At the upper corners are the figures representing Ancient Egypt, Greece, Medieval Europe and Asia, the cradles of premodern art. The concrete and stainless steel addition from 1997 extends along the entire eastern façade of the original building and across the front, obscuring the original main entrance.

Dancer with Flat Hat is currently located on the landing of the stairs approaching the pedestrian bridge over 15th Avenue NE. The bridge connects Schmitz Hall on University Avenue NE to the campus near the Henry Art Gallery. The hollow cast bronze sculpture stands 6.5 feet high and sits on a low concrete foundation. It has a rough finish and is dark, almost black in color. It depicts a woman balancing on her left foot—expressing one of Levine's major themes, the ambiguity of balance. Her right arm extends across her body, pointing to the west, while her other arm rests on her hip. The figure and clothing are stylized, with a short, full skirt and a hat with a wide brim that largely obscures her minimal features. In front of the statue is a plaque noting the Reed family as donors.

Bibliography:

Ament, Delores Tarzan, *Iridescent Light* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002) reprinted in HistoryLink File #3834 "Phillip Levine (b. 1931): The Human Figure in the Landscape."

Booth, T. William and William H. Wilson. "Bebb & Gould" in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. *Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington

Property ID: 708390

Location



Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1940	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Theater
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Arts

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington

Property ID: 708390

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington

Property ID: 708390

Photos



FSR 3008157.jpg

KC iMap, 2015, Penthouse and Archery Range.jpg



Floor and site plan, Boyle Wagoner Arch, 1993.tif

UWLSC UWCO049.jpg



Penthouse_1209_4.JPG

Penthouse_1209_3.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington

Property ID: 708390



Penthouse_1209_2.JPG



Penthouse_1209_1.JPG



FSR 3062513.jpg



FSR 3008156.jpg



FSR 3008149.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington

Property ID: 708390

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: Penthouse Theater

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Wood - Plywood
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Round

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Penthouse Theater is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets Criterion A eligibility requirements for its significant association with the cultural history of the University and the city of Seattle. The Depression era building is well recognized as a early example of a Moderne style theater-in-the-round, and it also represents one of the first uses of glu-laminated timber construction. In addition the building’s interior houses several integrated works by well known northwest artists. The Penthouse Theater also meets Criterion C eligibility requirements, and it appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Penthouse Theater is a unique arena theater largely conceived of by Glen Hughes, the head of the University of Washington’s Drama Department from 1919 to 1964. Wanting to provide an “educational laboratory” where drama students could gain practical experience before a live audience on a regular basis, Huges established this theatre-in-the-round devoted solely to producing plays on an arena stage. Realizing the immediacy of cinema, he and others in the early 20th century theater movement realized that “theatre needed to have a new look, freshness and novelty” (Hughes letter, p. 17).

Hughes and his staff at the university began their experimentation with a laboratory theater in 1933 in the drawing room of a penthouse in the Meany Hotel, two blocks from the campus. By August of 1938 plans were underway to build the first theatre in the Modern era to house an arena stage. The stage dictated the structural design, and the building was literally planned from the inside out. Hughes, along with theater historian John Ashby Conway of the Drama Department and architects Bebb & Gould, evolved the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington Property ID: 708390

plans as an elliptical shape, based on the dimension of an intimate drawing room space, approximately 42-feet by 48- feet, with three rows of seating encircling the stage. The resulting theater space seated an audience of 172 people, and provided service spaces and green rooms in separate wings on each side of a surrounding nine-foot wide corridor.

The planning process was a joint effort, though John Conway actually designed the theatre and Hughes gained the recognition for it, and Bebb & Gould served as the architects of record. (This was Gould's last project on the campus.) The structural engineer for the unusual glu-laminated structure was Sergrus Sergev, an Associate Professor of Civil Engineering in the Engineering School's Division of Structure and Mechanics at the University of Washington (Jones).

Hughes made a point of saying there were no precedents for the Penthouse Theatre's design. However, plans for arena stage theaters had been published in the early 1920s and both Hughes and Conway would have been aware of new trends in theater design. Hughes cited a concept put forward in 1922 by the influential editor of Theater Arts, Kenneth Macgowan, to convert a circus building into a theatre-in-the-round as one of the inspirations for the Penthouse Theatre. (The "circus" building type came into existence in Europe during the middle of the nineteenth century, as a result of steel construction techniques that provided a means for spanning large circular spaces with domed roofs. The circuses that performed in these buildings were theatrical productions with variety acts and athletic feats.)

One other important determinate of the Penthouse Theatre's form and materials was the tight budget for the project, which was undertaken during the Depression. The total cost of the theatre was \$64,328. In 1938, Hughes requested and was given a federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor grant of \$45,000. The funds for materials and furnishings were supplied by a University of Washington Associates Student's loan of \$25,000 and the University paid the cost of utilities out of state funds (Hughes, Penthouse, p. 23).

Hughes wanted the campus theatre to be distinctive, and the building itself to appear dramatic. Originally an elevated site at the southwest corner of the campus, overlooking Lake Union, was selected. It provided sufficient space to allow for a long, low, single story building with a unique and dramatic form visible from several streets. Flood lights were used to highlight the building, which essentially helped advertise its unique theatre experience. Its opening and subsequent plays were well attended by the public. The Penthouse was one of the few buildings constructed during the Depression, and its limited budget forced consideration of inexpensive and experimental construction materials and methods. To span the elliptical auditorium with its central stage without obstructing the audience's view, the designers turned away from steel framing to a relatively new construction technique using laminated wood arches. These rigid arches combined rafter and column into a single structural member to provide the advantages of welded steel "rigid arches" that were far less expensive. Eight arches were placed against the inside walls of the auditorium with the half-arch sections meeting at a compression ring at the center of the ceiling approximately 20-feet above the stage floor. Wood purlins bridged the rafters and supported the ceiling, attic, and roof. A tension cable was provided at the base.

Laminated wood arches had been used in Europe for more than 30-years prior for bridges and railway sheds, but they were not used extensively in the United States until 1935 when the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory constructed its experimental service



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington Property ID: 708390

building in Madison, Wisconsin. Between 1935 and 1940, an estimated 100 structures were built in the Midwest using laminated wood members (The Timberman, p. 65). The framing members allowed for easy construction using readily available materials. However, construction of the Penthouse Theatre was unique in its early use of laminated wood construction technology in a non-industrial application. Furthermore, the glued laminated arches used were built on-site by WPA workers using a ringer washing machine to spread the glue onto the laminated pieces and hand-held clamps during the fabrication process.

Physical description:

Aside from the laminated wood arches, standard construction techniques were used to build the Penthouse Theatre. The wood frame structure was built on a concrete foundation with its outside walls faced with 5/8 inch plywood; the vertical joints of the boards were sealed with a novel metal dividing strip and the whole surface was painted with a white asbestos-containing coating, Rezotex, reportedly a fire-resistant material that was made available in the late 1930s. The roof was covered with 5-ply tar paper and gravel.

Original design drawings indicate brick veneer was an option, which was apparently rejected due to the additional cost. A note on the original Penthouse Theatre's blueprints indicate a special construction feature: "A concrete corbel for future brick veneer will be built on to the concrete outside walls around entire building including steps c. corbel to 5-inch wide and to be just below present grade" (University of Washington, Facilities Engineering Records, Drawing A15-5 124). A brick facade would have changed the appearance of the building considerably. It was probably not added because of the additional cost.

In the 1980s the building was upgraded with the provision of a new lighting system and projection booth, and raised seat levels for enhanced sightlines in a design by Hewitt Isley Architects, Seattle.

The theater building was located originally on the site of the current Physics/Astronomy complex in the southwest part of the Central Campus. As new facilities were planned for expansion of the science program, the theater's history was identified and its significance recognized. Through an unusual approach to historic preservation, the building was relocated and rehabilitated in 1992 under a design by Boyle Wagoner Architects. Dismantled into two of the original three components, it was moved up 15th Avenue NE and reassembled on a new full-size basement on a new campus site adjacent to the original Archery Range. The new site, near NE 45th Street, was selected because of its close proximity to the University's Drama School in nearby Hutchinson Hall, and also for the harmonious relationship created by the elliptical-shaped, flat roofed theater on the north side of the original oval-shaped Archery Range.

After the relocation the east wing was reconstructed with new accessible restrooms, and several windows were replaced in-kind. In addition, the original painted plywood cladding, which had been painted with an asbestos-contained coating, was replaced with new painted plywood panels. On the interior, a greenroom for performers was created within the east wing, and a trap opening provided in the middle of the stage to access to basement for enhanced performances. Additional storage and practice spaces were provided in the new basement level. The reconstruction of one wing and other changes to the building are consistent with its original design. Placement of new partitions was limited to functional space divisions, and replacement of windows involved in-kind materials and designs.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hughes Penthouse Theatre - University of Washington Property ID: 708390

The main entry to the theater presently faces north where it is emphasized by the original wing walls that frame a recessed wall with flush wood doors and glass block infill panels. Native plants and a n new, semi-circular shaped concrete terrace, designed with radiating joints, were provided to encircle the building's north side.

Within the building there are several pieces of integral art, including a painted mural by Ambrose Patterson and a tile panel depicting dramatic characters of tragedy and comedy. These are joined by a more recent oil painting by art conservator, Peter Malarkey, which dates from c. 1993.

INTEGRITY

The Penthouse Theater is recognized in published theater histories as the first constructed arena theater in the Modern era. Despite its relocation and changes that have been made on the interior and to the windows, and construction of the south terrace, the building retains a high level of integrity.

Bibliography:

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Hughes, Glenn. Letter to the University of Washington President Charles Odegaard, February 6, 1961. School of Drama Records, University of Washington Archives.

Hughes, Glenn. *The Penthouse Theatre, Its History and Technique*. New York: Samuel French Ltd., 1942.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 78-79.

Jones, Margo. *Theatre-in-the-Round*. New York: Rinehart Company, Inc., 1953.

Kern, Candace Jean, "History of the Penthouse Theater at the University of Washington," unpublished paper. Seattle: University of Washington.

"Laminated Members Carry Theatre Roof," *The Timberman*, 41. 1940.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014, p. 213-214, 392.

University of Washington:

Facilities Engineering Records. Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1949	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1975	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2012	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Social	
Education	Education - Education Related



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405

Historic Context:

Category

Architecture

Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category Name or Company

Architect Bebb & Jones

Architect Jones & Bindon

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405

Photos



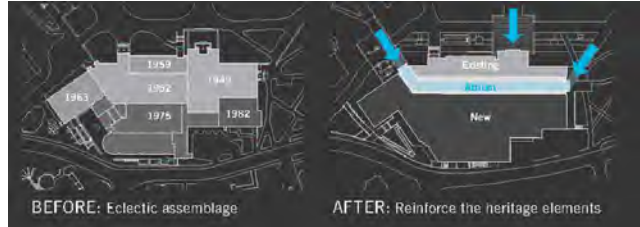
Student Union_1153_1.jpg



Student Union_1153_6.jpg



Student Union_1153_4.jpg



HUB footprint, before and after 2012 renovation (Perkins + Will)



Student Union_1153_5.jpg



Student Union_1153_3.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405



Student Union_1153_2.jpg



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

Husky_Union_Building_HUB_University_of_Washington_September_12_1951, UW19836z.jpg



HUB HRA Jan 2010.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Cladding	Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
The HUB is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While it has social significance for its continuous function as a student center and gathering place, has been extensively altered over time and does not retain the integrity to convey its significance. Also due to its lack of integrity, it does not appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

While initial discussion of a student union building reportedly began in 1919 and continued through the 1920s and 1930s, it was late 1942 before a concrete plan was developed. In 1927, the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW) outlined plans to issue bonds for the funding of two construction projects—a "Men's Gymnasium and Athletic Pavilion" and a "Union Building." The University Board of Regents adopted the proposal, though while the bonds for the athletic pavilion were issued, those for the union building were not. The ASUW suffered a financial setback when the cost of the first project rose beyond expectations, and the organization issued more bonds to cover it. The Regents covered the debt, but no bonds were issued at that time for a student union building. Meanwhile, Clark Hall, constructed as a women's dormitory in 1899, became a student center and home of the ASUW after new dormitory facilities were made available in 1936.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University
of Washington

Property ID: 708405

Finally, in December 1942 the ASUW established a Student Union Building Trust Fund, launched with \$50,000 the organization had already available. Another agreement was made that allocated up to 25 percent of student fees for construction of a student union building, and the University agreed to match the money that the ASUW raised. In 1946, a staff position was created to assist with the realization of a student union building. Charles Owens was hired in January 1947, leaving his position as the deputy manager of the Wisconsin Union building. The next month, the first meeting of the ASUW Building Committee took place, and within two months, major elements of the planning were in place. At this point, the decision was made to construct the building in phases, one wing at a time. Another key element was the idea that the function was paramount—that the building should be designed to house a program, rather than the focus being on an elaborate structure.

In November 1947, the ASUW Building Committee anticipated construction on the first wing of the student union building, designed by Bebb & Jones, to begin in March 1948. Groundbreaking ceremonies took place on April 27, 1948, and dedication ceremonies for the new student union building were held October 25, 1949. The first wing was approximately 72,500 square feet and designed with a Collegiate Gothic material palette and vocabulary.

While the first wing was under construction, the second wing was already being designed. The sale of bonds to finance the second wing allowed the second wing to get underway more swiftly. Construction for the second wing, designed by Jones & Bindon, began in February 1950, just a few months after completion of the first wing. It was dedicated in May 1952. This portion of the building was added at the south end of the first wing, and provided an additional 86,154 square feet.

The building has undergone many additions and alterations over the years. In 1959, Tucker & Shields designed an addition that included enclosure of third-floor space on the primary west side and expansion of the “Husky Den” at the back of the building. These elements featured thin-shell folded plate roofs, neither of which has survived subsequent remodeling of the building. An auditorium that had been planned originally as part of the 1952 wing was added to the building in 1963 as a south wing, at the same time as the building received a northeast cafeteria expansion. These 1963 additions were designed by Bindon & Wright. In the 1970s, fire and life safety improvements as well as another large addition were designed by Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors. This project created a north addition that significantly expanded the Husky Den, as well as adding an east ballroom, and brought the building to its present size of approximately 260,000 square feet. In 2012, a major remodel of the building was completed. While the original primary west façade overlooking the HUB Yard was retained, other façades are new.

The name for the student union building was discussed and selected in the spring of 1949. Associated Students Memorial Union Building was the name recommended by the ASUW to the Board of Regents, which concurred with the choice and made it the official name of the building. Around the same time, the staff of the University of Washington Daily reportedly came up with the name Hub, denoting a gathering place for students and their ideas. Sometime between the opening of the first wing of the building in 1949 and the dedication of the second wing in 1952, the building's administration began to use the name Hub. Later, HUB came to stand for Husky Union Building.

Seattle artist Ernest Norling (1892–1974) painted a mural for the HUB, originally located



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Husky Union Building, HUB - University of Washington

Property ID: 708405

over a fireplace on the second floor of the student activities space. The work depicts people and events between 1861 and 1925 that were important to the University's history. It was retained and restored as part of the most recent remodel and is now located in the second-floor lounge.

Physical description: The building is situated east of Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, across the HUB Yard. The site is thus defined by HUB Yard on the west, Stevens Way on the east, and concrete and brick walks and trees on the north and south. The large three-story, concrete-frame structure fills most of the site, with trees and some low shrubs around the perimeter of the building. A number of entries serve the building.

As noted above, the original primary west façade of the 1949 and 1952 wings, facing onto HUB Yard, were largely retained in the 2012 remodel. These are characterized by brick masonry veneer, in a random mix of browns, pinks, and red; cast stone detailing at door and window surrounds, spandrel panels, and string courses; and regularly-spaced, rectangular fenestration with paired windows. Original entries are recessed within Gothic-arched openings. The original 1949 wing has a side-gabled roof and lower front-gabled portion to emphasize the entry bay, while the rest of the building has flat roofs. The north, east, and south/southwest façades are contemporary (2012), and are highly glazed. The interior was completely remodeled in the 2012 project.

INTEGRITY

As described above, the building has had numerous and extensive additions and alterations over time, most recently in 2012. It does not retain architectural integrity.

Bibliography: "Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka HUB: Photographs Book I." (Compiled by Paul Zuchowski.)

"Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka HUB: Photographs Book II." (Compiled by Paul Zuchowski.)

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Husky Union Building, Historic Resources Addendum." January 2010.

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Zuchowski, Paul. "Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka Husky Union Building, University of Washington." Draft report, 8/22/2008.

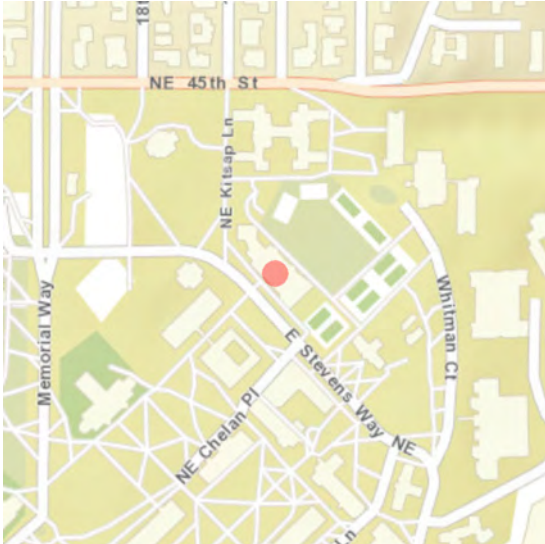


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

Location



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1927	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1989	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2010	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

Photos



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries: Photo Coll 232

UW libraries CFT0125 1931.jpg



Woman Crucifix Form_2.JPG



Woman Crucifix Form_1.JPG



Hutchinson_1302_6.JPG



Hutchinson_1302_5.JPG



Hutchinson_1302_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391



Hutchinson_1302_3.jpg



Hutchinson_1302_2.jpg



Hutchinson_1302_1.JPG



Hutchinson 9.16.2016 Final HRA.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Plan	Irregular
Roof Type	Gable
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Structural System	Metal - Steel

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Hutchinson Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant under Criterion A, as the University of Washington’s first athletic building for women students, and under Criterion C, as a significant example of the Collegiate Gothic style. It retains the integrity to convey its significance.

OVERVIEW

Located in the northeast part of campus adjacent to Denny Field, Hutchinson Hall was built as the Women’s Physical Education Building in 1927 for an overall construction cost of \$312,000. When constructed, it replaced an older Gymnasium that dated from 1896. Designed by Bebb & Gould, the original building contained a large and small gymnasium, swimming pool, and classroom, office and storage spaces. In 1947 the building was named “Mary Gross Hutchinson Hall” in honor of a former head of the university’s Women’s Physical Education Department.

The firm of Bebb & Gould, established by Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942) and Carl Frelinghuysen Gould (1873–1939) in 1915, served as the university architect for several



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

decades in the early 20th century. Bebb & Gould's first notable works were the cast concrete buildings at the U.S. Government's Chittenden Locks (1914-16), the Highlands residence for William Boeing, and the Seattle Times Building (1913-15, presently the Times Square Building). In 1914 Carl Gould founded the University of Washington's Department of Architecture, where he served as the department head and instructor from 1914 to 1926, while also acting as the unofficial university architect. During the decade that followed the 1915 Regents Plan, Gould had the full support of the university's dynamic new president, Henry Suzzallo. The two men shared a vision of the university campus and a goal of improving its buildings. The following 25 years would see over two dozen buildings on the campus designed by Gould, typically in the Collegiate Gothic style. These included the Men's Physical Education Pavilion/Hec Edmundson Pavilion, (1926-27) and the Henry Art Gallery (1926) in addition to Hutchinson Hall.

For many years the building's large gymnasium space was used regularly for dance performances and social dances. "Dance Dramas" were frequently presented by the university's Department of Physical Education for Women. By 1963, space on campus for physical education was inadequate for the student population, and construction of a new Intramural Center was announced. The new athletic center was situated near Husky Stadium, and greatly expanded sports facilities on the university campus, but Hutchinson Hall continued to be used for physical education and recreation.

The swimming pool and dressing area were renovated in 1967, and in 1971 interior alterations resulted in additional classroom, lab and research spaces in the basement level. For several years the Department of Kinesiology (the science of human movement) was located in Hutchinson Hall. This program was ended in 1982 due to lack of funding. Hutchinson Hall served as an athletic center for women students through 1984. By that date, the role of physical education in the curriculum had diminished. The building was remodeled for the Drama Department according to a permit set of drawings dated May 20, 1988, and subsequent record drawings of April 1, 1989, both by Carlson Ferrin Architects. The two large gym spaces allowed for easy adaptation and occupancy by drama programs. Drawings indicate that the main gym was converted to studio and rehearsal spaces. The small gym was converted later to a black-box theater and rehearsal space in 2010. Original locker room spaces in the building's east end became the School of Drama design studios, and the swimming pool was filled and remodeled in as part of the 2010 alterations.

In the entry lobby of Hutchinson Hall is an integral artwork—"Woman Crucifix Form" by sculptor Dudley Pratt (1897–1975). It consists of a woman in a draping dress, standing barefoot on a pedestal and with outstretched arms. It was reportedly a gift of the president of the Board of Regents at the time, and characterized as a bas relief "symbolizing grace, beauty and vitality" (Seattle Times, November 6, 1927, p. 15).

Physical description:

Hutchinson Hall is located on the east (northeast) side of E Stevens Way NE. The physical context for the building was changed considerably from its original setting due to nearby roadbed realignments that were undertaken in 1938. Stevens Way was expanded, leaving little open space along the sidewalk on the west side of the building for landscaping. Because of this change, the recessed northwest-facing entry court of Hutchinson Hall has taken on more prominence as an open space. This court, located at the northwest corner of the building, faces out toward Stevens Way. Paved walkways run along the east and west sides of the building, providing access to a number of entrances at the building's basement and first floor. Landscaping around the building consists of shrubs planted close to the building along the west side, with thinner, more intermittent plantings along the east side (facing Denny Field).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

The building is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, featuring brick veneer in warm shades of brown; pinkish-gray cast stone coping, trim, and details; and variegated-color roof slates that were typical primary exterior materials for University of Washington buildings. Other characteristic features of the style, which are embodied in Hutchinson Hall, include asymmetrical massing; steeply pitched roofs, usually with steep cross gables; wall surfaces that extend into gables without planar breaks; parapeted gable end walls; arched-head windows set in assembled groups, one with tracery; and arched-head, multi-panel wood doors. Windows are multi-light steel sash of various sizes and groupings. The hexagonal tower of Hutchinson Hall, detailed with battlements at four outer corners, and designed with a single pinnacle, clearly recalls medieval turrets and forms.

(Note: the large, central part of Hutchinson Hall, which originally held the main gymnasium, and the original swimming pool wing, does not face any of the four cardinal compass points. In the following description of the building, reference orientation is used: "West" is anything facing Stevens Way; "North" is actually facing northwest; "East" or the back of the main and south wings, includes anything facing Denny Field; "South" is anything facing southeast.)

Hutchinson Hall has an irregular footprint, consisting of a three distinct parts. A large, roughly rectangular main mass is situated parallel to Stevens Way, with a lower-scale section on its south end and a hexagonal tower and a wedge-shaped "knuckle" to the north. The "knuckle" forms a link to a smaller rectangular portion, set at an angle from the main building mass. The knuckle contains the main entrance to the building and faces onto a modest entry plaza. The south end mass originally housed a swimming pool and is presently a two-story volume. The main and north parts contain three stories plus a basement, along with an attic in the top of the tower. Hutchinson Hall is a composite structure with different framing systems in each of its sections, including concrete frame and steel frame.

The building's roof form is varied and complex. It includes a long side-gabled roof over most of the main building mass, with three steep, lower cross gables along its east and west sides; a front-facing gabled roof over the swimming pool at the south end; a front-gabled roof over the north end (north of the "knuckle"); an eight-sided roof over the tower; and a slightly angled side-gabled roof over the "knuckle" portion, with hipped dormers on the east slope of this roof and a very slight hipped projection over the entry. A copper finial tops the tower, and gutters and downspouts are also copper.

The massing corresponded directly with the interior spaces. According to original architectural drawings, the main gymnasium occupied the 143' by 92'-8" main portion of the building, with dressing and shower rooms below it at the basement level. The 48' by 68' north end contained offices at the first floor and the small gymnasium at the second floor; and the 35'-6"-wide tower and knuckle provided a classroom, stair hall, and entrance lobby on the first floor and office and Corrective Gymnasium (in the tower) at the second floor. A Major Study Room occupied the third floor of the tower, with a kitchen and two study rooms tucked behind it to the east.

The 58'-5" by 104'-9" swimming pool wing south of the main gymnasium was designed as a secondary component of the building, but apparently constructed at the same time. The original wing contained a Swimming Pool Room, Dressing and Shower Rooms, Entry Hall and Office, with a Machinery Room in a small basement area. The 28' by 72' pool



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Hutchinson Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708391

was illuminated originally by ribbed, wire-glass skylights, aligned with it and set along both sides of its gable roof ridge (since removed).

Notes on original drawings by Bebb & Gould indicate original interior finishes: plastered walls and ceilings, wood base and picture rail in offices, terrazzo floors and marble stalls in toilet rooms, and stairs with cast iron newels and simple wrought iron railings. Interior finishes in the main gymnasium are noted as "common brick walls, struck joints, steel roof trusses, 3" T & G roof exposed, maple floor on cross furred strips, diamond mesh wire guards at all window openings." Typical interior doors were stained, flush wood veneer types, with multi-light upper panels and operating transoms in corridor spaces. Room 300, the Major Study Room, originally contained a fireplace within a cast stone surround (since removed), with its chimney terminating in an exterior pinnacle (also removed).

INTEGRITY

Hutchinson Hall has been changed on the interior to meet different programmatic needs, but it has retained its original character and the exterior is largely intact.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Hutchinson Hall, Historic Resources Addendum." September 16, 2016.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington

Property ID: 710080

Location



Address: NE San Juan Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Clinic

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Maritime - Marine Science
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Ralph D. Anderson and Partners, Architects



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington

Property ID: 710080

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington

Property ID: 710080

Photos



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_2.JPG



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_4.JPG



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_3.JPG



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_1.JPG



Fisheries Center HRA, 3.18.2015.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington

Property ID: 710080

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name: I-LABS
Date recorded: 5/16/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
The Fisheries Institute Building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of Modernist architecture. The design is particularly expressive in its use of materials, synthesizing Modern and traditional architectural design. Its use of brick is particularly notable, with extensive corbelling to support angled window bays. The building has not yet reached 50 years of age, but will be eligible in 2018.

The Fisheries Institute Building was constructed in 1968 as a large addition to the low-rise Fisheries Center that was completed in 1950. Because the two structures, joined only by a narrow one-story section, differ significantly in size, style and materials, and were originally funded separately for different uses, they have been described and evaluated individually. The building now houses the Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences (I-LABS), an interdisciplinary center dedicated to discovering the fundamental principles of human learning, with a special emphasis on early learning and brain development.

The University of Washington established the College of Fisheries (now the School of Aquatic and Fishery Science) in April 1919, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Because of the university's proximity to the Pacific Northwest



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington Property ID: 710080

fishing industry, courses focused on commercial needs such as the fundamentals of canning and cannery management, in addition to fisheries and ichthyology courses. Enrollment grew to more than 100 students by 1927. The school's older wood-frame structures became inadequate, so a new building was proposed, consolidating labs, classrooms, offices, storerooms and workshops.

Progress was delayed by the Depression and the actions of University President Dr. Matthew Lyle Spencer. He sought to raise academic standards with a focus on scholarship rather than practical studies, so he began dismantling the College of Fisheries by dismissing all but one of its faculty members. Student and faculty protests led to intervention by the governor, ultimately establishing the Department of Fisheries within the College of Science. In 1935, the college was reorganized as the School of Fisheries, but World War II brought a dramatic decline in enrollment. Following the war, the G.I. Bill led to an equally dramatic enrollment increase, with more than 150 students. Planning and construction for the new building resumed, and the Fisheries Center finally opened in 1950.

This building was constructed in 1968 to serve the needs of the Fisheries Research Institute (FRI), which was founded in 1947 with support from the Alaskan fish packing industry. It focused on database studies of salmon escapement and population returns and field studies of the life history of salmon. In 1955, federal research funding replaced industry support. The FRI later became an umbrella organization under which all contractual research in the School of Fisheries was conducted.

By the late 1990s's, the school had outgrown the 1950 Fisheries Center and, in 1999, moved to a new Fishery Sciences building several blocks to the northwest. In 2013, the Fisheries Research Institute closed.

This is one the few institutional projects of well-known Seattle architect Ralph Anderson, working with architects T. William Booth and Jerry Stickney. Anderson ((1924-2010) received his Bachelor in Architecture from the University of Washington in 1951. He began his career with Paul Hayden Kirk at a time when Kirk was developing a new approach to Northwest Regional Modernism, an approach that influenced much of Anderson's own design work. Much of Anderson's practice was residential, but he was deeply involved in the restoration of Pioneer Square and the creation of the historic district, as a property owner, an architect and a preservation advocate. He restored such important buildings as the Pioneer Building and the Union Trust Building, as well as structures elsewhere in Seattle and Washington. On the university campus, his firm, Ralph D. Anderson and Partners, Architects, designed Mueller Hall (1986) as well as the Fisheries Research Institute.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Research Institute - University of Washington Property ID: 710080

Physical description: The Fisheries Research Institute building is located on the north shore of Portage Bay on the South Campus. This building is at the east end of the original 1950 Fisheries Center. It is a 5-story, generally rectangular concrete frame structure with reinforced concrete walls clad with dark red brick.

The building is connected to the adjacent Fisheries Center at the west end of the north façade with a single-story main entrance and a raised brick terrace. The east and west facades feature rotated window bays, with the bricks splayed to follow the curving contours of the bays. At the south end of the 4th floor is a small balcony with brick walls that serve as balustrades; it is supported in part by corbelled brick masonry at the 3rd story. The uppermost exterior walls feature corbel courses that project out up to 10 inches as they rise to make up the tall parapets. Several brick-paved terraces bring together the interior and exterior. On the south elevation, 4 aluminum-framed doors open to a large roof terrace above the first floor. On the east side, the basement projects out with a brick-paved terrace on its roof.

Integrity

No significant changes are apparent and the building exhibits a high degree of integrity.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture & Planning. "University of Washington Historic Resources Addendum: Portage Bay/Fisheries Building Auditorium Renovation," March 18, 2015.

DocomomoWeWa, Architect Biographies. "Anderson, Ralph D;" <http://www.docomomowewa.org/architects/detail.php?id=19> (accessed May 5, 2016).

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Michelson, Alan. University of Washington. Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD). <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/8759/> (accessed February 12, 2015).

University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences. http://www.fish.washington.edu/info/about_us.html (accessed October 13, 2014).
Historic timeline, compiled by J. Richard Dunn, and based on Stickney, Robert R. *Flagship: A History of Fisheries at the University of Washington*. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall-Hunt Publishing Company, 1989.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 710068

Location



Address: 3924 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1968	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Robert Billsborough Price
Landscape Architect	Lawrence Halprin & Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 710068

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 710068

Photos



Intramural Activities Building.jpg



Architectural concrete relief by Harold Balazs.jpg



Intersection of new and old building.jpg



East Entry.jpg



Details of Columns.jpg



Sculpture in Sun Deck Area.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 710068



Southwest corner of building.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 710068

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Intramural Activities Building
Date recorded: 5/12/2017
Field Recorder: Laurie Terry
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington Property ID: 710068

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
As described in this report, the Intramural Activities Building has been highly modified, with the addition of a large, unsympathetic wing in 2011. Therefore, it lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance, and is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register.

Overview:

The Intramural Activities Building (IMA), designed by Robert Billsborough Price (1915 - 1981), was built in 1968. It houses intramural sports courts, administrative offices, swimming pool, handball courts, an archery facility, locker rooms, sun deck, and other recreational athletic activities.

The IMA, along with most other athletic facilities, including the Graves Building, Husky Stadium, the Hec Edmondson Pavilion, the Tennis Center, the Dempsey Indoor Track Building, the Husky Ballpark and Soccer Field, and the Conibear Shell House, is sited on the southeast end of campus across from Montlake Boulevard.

Architect Robert Billsborough Price was a native of Tacoma and most of his practice was there. He received his architecture degree from the University of Washington and his Master's degree from MIT. Other projects in Seattle include the Seattle World's Fair Hall of Industry (1961), the University of Washington Golf Driving Range and Graves Buildings.

The landscaping plan was prepared by Lawrence Halprin & Associates of San Francisco, CA. Halprin was retained by the University of Washington in the 1960s, and collaborated with consulting architect (and University of Washington graduate student) Paul Thiry in accordance with the 1962 General Development Plan. Halprin contributed to individual buildings' landscape plans on campus during this period, and was also instrumental in the creation of the Advisory Committee on University Landscaping and Planting (now known as the University Landscape Advisory Committee), formed in 1970.

Price also designed a locker room addition to the building in 1982. The most substantial change to the building occurred in 2001, when the footprint of the building expanded by approximately 30 percent. This large expansion significantly diminished the building's integrity and its ability to convey its historic significance. Therefore, it is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A significant concrete relief by Harold Balazs is tucked on the ground floor. It was originally prominently placed between the west entry doors, but was likely moved when the building addition was completed.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Intramural Activities Building - University of Washington Property ID: 710068

Physical description: The original footprint of the two-story building was a modified X in plan, with central massing and projecting bays in the four corners. The recessed exterior spaces were utilized by a sunning court on the south side and parking on the north side. The east and west facades included entries, with the primary entry being on the east.

The original building is clad with horizontal brick veneer in a running bond on the ground floor and dry cast plaster on the upper floor. The upper level corners cantilever over the ground floor, supported by curved bracing concrete columns connecting to a metal clad lower parapet.

The building generally lacks window openings, with the exception of the sun deck and east and west entries. The east entry features a concrete stairway, which splits into two staircases heading north and south. They both land on an external landing, which allows access to the building via metal clad windows and doorways.

The west entry was originally the primary entry, but it has been obscured by the 2011 wing. The 2011 wing was appended onto the northwest corner of the building. It is a two-story building whose second story projects over the first, mimicking the IMA. Still, it is an obtrusive and unsympathetic addition to the original building.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

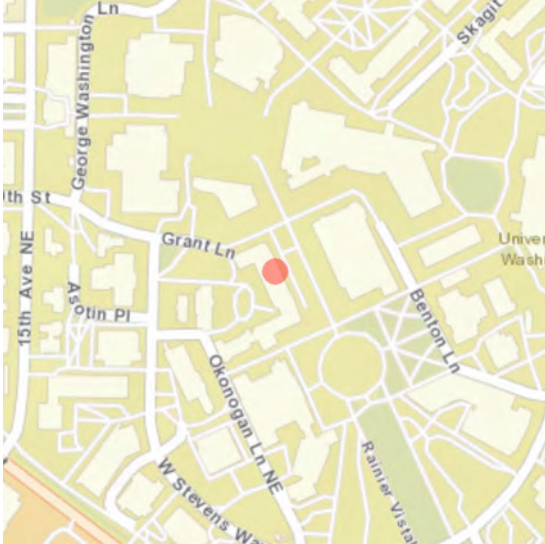


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories, University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

Location



Address: Grant Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1930	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1973	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Science



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	John Graham, Sr.
Architect	Durham, Anderson & Freed

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		



Historic Property Report

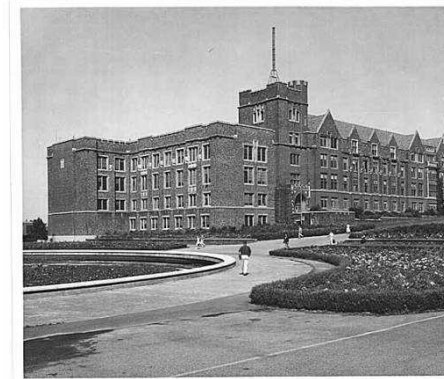
Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

Photos



Johnson_1200_2016_1.JPG



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

Johnson_Hall_1200_1958_UW9839z_6.jpg



Johnson_1200_2016_5.JPG



Johnson_1200_2016_3.JPG



Johnson_1200_2016_2.JPG



DSCN7902Johnson_1200_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Johnson Hall,UW facility number 1200
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	U-Shape
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Johnson Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The building is on the west side of the Science Quad, framing Rainier Vista, and contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Johnson Hall, originally known as Johnson Biological Laboratories, was built to host classrooms and laboratories for multiple branches of the life sciences. Its name honors Orson B. Johnson, one of the university's earliest professors, who taught physiology, botany, zoology, biology, mineralogy, geology, chemistry and natural philosophy before his retirement in 1910. Designed by John Graham in 1930, it was originally connected to Physics Hall (now Mary Gates Hall) by an elevated single-story walkway at their south ends. Although no longer physically connected, the two buildings remain visually connected through the use of similar exterior elements, particularly their gabled parapet walls and crenelated towers. An addition on the south end, also designed by Graham, was constructed in 1948.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

The building now houses offices, laboratories, classrooms, and workrooms for the Earth and Space Sciences department. This department was created in 2001 through the merger of the Department of Geological Sciences and the Geophysics Program, an interdisciplinary program in the Graduate School. The Department of Geological Sciences dates back to 1898 when it emphasized mineralogy, petrology and mining geology and developed as a service to the mining, engineering and forestry programs.

In 1969, the university received a large National Science Foundation grant to develop geophysics and quaternary research. The grant provided funds to hire additional faculty and to purchase equipment for research in seismology, gravity, solid-earth tides, paleomagnetism, marine geophysics, and glaciology. The Quaternary Research Center (QRC), founded in 1969, is the oldest interdisciplinary center at the university and was one of the first oldest quaternary centers in the country. Quaternary research focuses on the processes that have shaped the natural environment over the past 2.6 million years, with studies ranging from tectonics to climate, hydrosphere to ecosystems, and human evolution/adaptations and environmental impacts. Much of the research is so sensitive that it requires an underground facility. In 1973, the Quaternary Research Center (QRC), an underground facility, adjacent to Johnson Hall was built.

This is one of four campus buildings designed by John Graham, Sr. (1873-1955). Graham trained in architecture in his native England and arrived in Seattle in 1900. An early partnership with David Meyers (1904-1910) focused on residential projects, but also included apartment buildings and several pavilions for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Graham established his own practice in 1910, designing many of Seattle's most notable buildings including the Joshua Green building (1913), Frederick & Nelson (1916-1919), the Dexter-Horton building (1921-1924) and the Exchange building (1929-1931). During the Depression, the firm evolved by doing more industrial and multifamily work, and was later taken over by his son, John Graham, Jr., who directed it until the mid-1980s.

The Quaternary Research Center was designed by the Seattle architectural firm of Durham, Anderson and Freed. Robert L. Durham (1912-1998) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1936. In 1954, Durham entered into another partnership with David R. Anderson and Aaron Freed. Freed had received a B. S. in Architecture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1948. Anderson, another Midwesterner, had received his Architecture degree from the University of Michigan in 1949. The firm specialized in designing churches, schools, and other civic and institutional buildings. It was acquired by Nebraska-based Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR) in 1975, and still maintains an office in Seattle.

Physical description:

Johnson Hall is located at the northwest corner of the Science Quadrangle, across from Mary Gates Hall. Gerberding Hall is to the northwest across NE Grant Lane and Bagley Hall is on the southwest. The Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Building is attached to the southeastern end of Johnson. The five-story Collegiate Gothic building has a shallow U-shaped plan and is constructed of poured-in-place concrete clad with tan brick with cast stone details. The double-gabled roof is clad in green-grey slate. The main entrance, located in the center of the northwest façade, has three oak doors with square windows, each with a round-arched transom with diagonal muntins. These are crowned with cast-stone shields emblazoned with the letters J, B, and L surrounded with architectural foliage. The entranceway is enclosed within a Gothic arch of cast stone, above which an ornamental plaque denotes the name of the building and its date of construction. This central entrance bay is flanked by two symmetrical bays with simpler ornamentation, slightly set back from the central bay. Each of these contains three sets of windows—a



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

group of two 15-light windows on the first and third floors and a similar grouping of two nine-over-nine windows on the second floor.

On the east and west façades, alternating sections of gabled and non-gabled bays form a continuous rhythm along the longitudinal axis of the building. The rhythm is established along the central portion of the building, where a bay containing groups of two rectangular windows on each floor (12-light on the first, nine-over-nine on the second, and 15-light on the third) alternates with a bay containing groups of three narrow windows on each floor (eight-light on the first, six-over-six on the second, and 15-light on the third). Each bay is further set apart by differing parapet walls, with a crenelated parapet topping bays with groupings of two windows and a gabled parapet and grouping of two four-over-four windows crowning bays with groupings of three windows. Most windows have one or more operable awning sash.

The bays are separated by buttress-like structures topped with cast stone finials on the second and third floors. The central bays are flanked by two identical side bays with two groupings of two windows per floor and topped with a cross gable. On the north and south ends, the rhythm and symmetry is broken by a crenelated tower and the 1948 addition to the south and two irregular bays to the north.

The four-story 1948 south wing, also designed by John Graham, Sr., is more Modernist with less detail and a flat roof with a parapet. On the primary wall, which has no windows, the varied-colored brick is laid in a decorative X pattern, with a large terra cotta medallion in the center. It has two bays with groupings of two windows separated by a single bay with groupings of three windows. Each window is the same size and shape, however, with 12-light windows on the first three floors and 15-light windows on the top floor.

Much of the original interior was altered during the 2006 renovation and new elements were added, including a map of the earth's tectonic plates done in vinyl composite tile on each landing of the main stairway. As one ascends from the ground floor to the fourth floor, the maps shows the plates' movement from approximately 120 million years ago to the present day.

Buried beneath the entry plaza is the Quaternary Research Center, which is entirely invisible from the exterior. It is accessible from both Johnson Hall and the Atmospheric Sciences – Geophysics Building.

Integrity

Johnson Hall retains a high degree of integrity. Although it has a compatible addition (1948) and has had interior renovations, it continues to convey its historical significance. In 2006, a comprehensive interior renovation and seismic upgrade, including overhauls to the building's plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems, was completed.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Johnson Biological Laboratories,
University of Washington

Property ID: 710065

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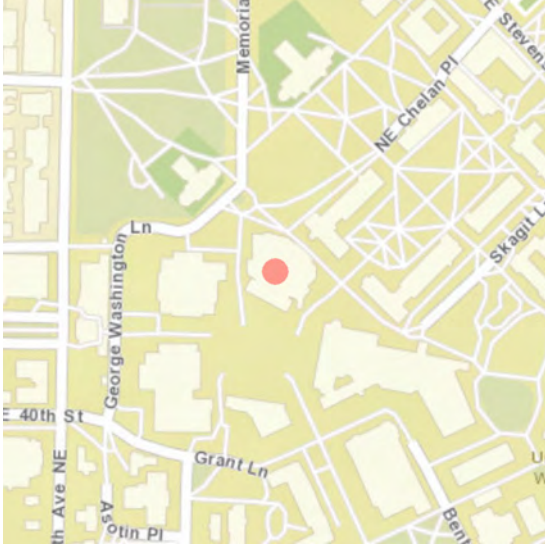
<http://depts.washington.edu/qrc/about.html>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1974	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture
Education
Arts

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	John H. Sellen Construction Company
Architect	Walker McGough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		

Photos



Kane_1276_1.JPG



Struggle Against Racial Discrimination_2.JPG



Struggle Against Racial Discrimination_1.jpg



Central Plaza UWLSC.jpg



Kane_1276_5.JPG



Kane_1276_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392



Kane_1276_3.JPG



Kane_1276_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Kane Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is significant under Criterion A, for its association with the post war development of the University. It is also significant under Criterion C, as an example of the Brutalist style, and it retains the integrity to convey this significance. Kane Hall is also part of a late 20th century building assembly on the Central Plaza together with the Odegaard Undergraduate Library and Meany Hill. It appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

In early 1967, the Regents, following a recommendation by the University Architects' Commission, approved a new classroom/lecture hall/auditorium building, undergraduate library and performing arts center, following a development plan by Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates that had been approved a year earlier. All three buildings would be situated over a 1,000-car parking garage with its exhaust carried out by a tall bell tower (Seattle Times, February 14, 1967).

This approval was followed by the allotment of \$7.6 million in state funds, which was approved by the legislature, for capital construction to include the new classroom/lecture hall. In addition, the building was funded with \$2.6 million from Referendum 15, which voters approved in November. To expedite the construction of the buildings and central plaza, a single general contractor was selected by the University, Sellen Construction of Seattle. The construction cost for the buildings and garage and associated road relocation was estimated at \$16 million (Seattle Times, June 12, 1968).

1971 saw the completion of Kane Hall, at a cost of \$4,414,777, along with the garage, followed by the new Undergraduate Library, which opened in 1972 (Johnston, pp. 113 -115). Kane Hall was the first of three Modern era buildings to be located on the Central Plaza, followed by the construction of a new undergraduate library in 1972 (later named Odegaard Undergraduate Library at the retirement of University President Charles Odegaard, and known as the UGL) and Meany Hall (1974). The new open space in front of Suzzallo Library was developed as a four-plus level underground parking garage with a paved plaza above, along with this collection of new surrounding buildings, which were conceived of to complement the original Gothic Revival style library (first phase 1926)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

and the Administration Building (Gerberding Hall, 1949). Construction of the new central plaza was allowed after the 1965 demolition of the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition theater, Meany Hall, following damage to it from a major earthquake in 1964.

Kane Hall was designed by the Spokane architectural and engineering firm Walker McGough.

Other projects by Walker & McGough include Padelford Hall and Garage (1967) and the Plant Services Building (1963) on the University of Washington campus, the Federal Courthouse and Office Building, Spokane (1966-1968, with Royal McClure and others), and a number of correction facilities throughout Washington state. The firm's design of the Convent of the Holy Names project was cited as the project of the year by Progressive Architecture in 1967. Walker McGough continued to work on the University of Washington campus after completion of the campus plan in 1968, which was led by partner Robert J. Nixon.

The central quad received accolades from the local Board of Realtors for its design (Seattle Times, December 2, 1973). Both the nearby Odegaard Undergraduate Library and Meany Theater, the performing arts center, later won AIA design awards.

A major piece of art was installed on the upper floor of Kane Hall in the mid-1970s when an original mural from the Seattle headquarters of a local labor union was restored and placed in the building. The mural, by American-Mexican artist Pablo O'Higgins, dated originally in the mid-1940s, was created for Local 541 of Shipscales, Dry Dock and Miscellaneous Boat Yard Worker's Union. This union was formed largely after the 1934 West Coast strike, and became known for its militancy and solidarity in face of racial injustice. During World War II many African American migrants, who came to Seattle to work in war-related industries, joined Local 541. The union supported progressive civil rights and social justice efforts in Seattle, and some of its early members were also members of the Communist Party. Up through the late 1940s the union allowed the local party to use its hall for rallies, but it later distanced itself from the party, partly in response to the cultural and political changes that accompanied the Cold War.

The mural's creator, artist Pablo Esteban O'Higgins (1904 – 1983) was born in Salt Lake City, but moved to Mexico in where he received most of his education. He studied under famed Mexican muralist Diego Rivera in the 1920s and embraced the fresco methods and the political ideals of the Revolutionary Artist League of Mexico. In 1927 O'Higgins joined the Mexican Communist Party. He returned to the U.S. in 1945 in an effort to help fight fascism from his native country, and undertook work as a welder in San Francisco shipyards. O'Higgins visited Seattle for a fresco painting workshop at the University that year. Officials from the Shipscales, Dry Dock and Miscellaneous Boat Yard Worker's Union met with him, and asked that he create a fresco within the union hall at 2221 Third Avenue, Seattle. O'Higgins went on to paint at least one other large mural for a labor union, "Solidaridad Sindical," which was commissioned in 1952 by the International Longshoremen Workers Local 142 for its Honolulu headquarters building. While he retained his U.S. citizenship, O'Higgins returned to Mexico City after the World War II. He died in 1983.

In the late 1950s, the union moved from its Bell town union hall to facilities in city's Central District. Prior to demolition of the former hall, the mural was removed and given to the University. This occurred at the height of the McCarthy era, when some had accused the University of harboring communists among its faculty. Rather than exhibit the mural, the University chose to store it. For over two decades the mural pieces were



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

placed in crates and stored outdoors. In the 1970s, in response to student unrest and lobbying by the Mexican-American student group MEChA and El Centro del la Raza, the University funded the mural's restoration. The work was undertaken in 1975 under the direction of art conservator, Jack Lukas, of Vancouver, Washington. O'Higgins attended the unveiling of the piece prior to its installation on the third floor lobby of Kane Hall in 1977. At some point after its installation the mural received its current title, "The Struggle Against Racial Discrimination."

Physical description:

Kane Hall is situated in a prominent location at the north side of the Central Plaza, with the University's Odegaard Undergraduate Library nearby it to the northwest and Suzzallo Library to the southeast. Located on the northern edge of the central campus open space, it offers a variety of lecture spaces, including five auditoria, a reception room, and small conference room.

Collegiate Gothic style buildings on the campus date back to the Regents Plan of 1915. This style persisted, with some variation, into the immediate post-war era of the 1940s. The Brutalist style, which is embodied in Kane Hall, stands in clear contrast to the earlier style, which is represented on the Central Plaza by Suzzallo Library and Gerberding Hall. As with the other later two buildings from the same era, Kane Hill is a large, flat roof concrete structure with a simple massing and few windows. Its overall form of the building – an irregular wedge-shaped, brick-clad mass with a rectangular colonnade of cast concrete along its primary south façade – expresses the interior functions. Detailing relies on the material qualities of the smooth red brick veneer and exposed cast-in-place concrete.

Kane Hall contains two tall stories above the grade of the adjacent plaza, and an underground level with service spaces. Elevators and stairs allow for direct access from the 1,000-vehicle Central Parking Garage (University of Washington, UW-IT Classrooms, "Kane Hall"). Three of the lecture halls contain seating for 230 and 245, while the largest auditoria – Rooms 120 and 130 – contains 440 and 720 seats respectively in tall banked spaces, one of which is fitted with a large balcony. These rooms have newer acoustic treatments and digital sound and projection systems to accommodate music presentations as well as lectures.

The building's primary façade faces southwest and features a cast-in-place concrete loggia, supported on heavy piers, with tall windows above. The space within it provides public circulation for large numbers. The volume level rises in places from the first floor to the underside of the roof with wide stairs at each end and bridges at the second floor leading across a void to reach the lecture halls on the north side of the primary corridor.

On the upper floor lobby a large mural, created in ca. 1945 by American-Mexican artist Pablo O'Higgins, is presently hung on the north wall. Across from it, on the south side of the building, is the Walker Ames Room, a large reception space and adjacent conference room. O'Higgins' mural is made up of 13 panels, which were restored and fitted onto a custom steel framework by the University for its installation in the Kane Hall. The overall dimensions of the irregular-shaped mural are 7' by 60'. Its subject includes a banner on the left side, which announces its political theme, "Uniting all working people of all nations," while on the right a scroll reads, "Build A Free World – No Masters – No Slaves – Workers of the World Unite." The scroll lists four freedoms as universal goals: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. The initials "FEPC" are noted, in reference to the Fair Employment Practices Committee, a federal program from the New Deal era established to combat employment discrimination (Rupp, p. 179). Heroic sized figures in military garb and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

worker's clothing are portrayed in the mural along with Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt, a tuxedo-wearing evil-doing capitalist, a robed Klu Klux Klansman and smaller scale men, women and children of different ethnicities and races.

INTEGRITY

Kane Hall has undergone few changes to the original design, with exception of technology and acoustic enhancements in the large lecture rooms and auditoria. and it retains a high degree of integrity. The building's presence is enhanced by the addition of the 1945 mural by Pablo O'Higgins, which is displayed in the lobby of the second floor.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kane Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708392

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kincaid Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709997

Location



Address: W Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1971	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Science

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	John Morse; Clayton & Jean Young



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kincaid Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709997

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		

Photos



Kincaid_Hall_1130_2016_1.jpg



Kincaid_Hall_1130_2016_4.jpg



Kincaid_Hall_1130_2016_3.jpg



Kincaid_Hall_1130_2016_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kincaid Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709997

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Kincaid Hall, UW facility number 1130

Date recorded: 5/8/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kincaid Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709997

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Kincaid Hall is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). However, it contributes to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District because it was built during the period of significance (1895 – 1974), is a recognizable example of the Modern architectural style and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

Kincaid Hall was built in 1971 to house classrooms, laboratories and offices for the Department of Zoology. Designed by a partnership of John Morse and Clayton and Jean Young, the building is noted for its use of a reddish-brown masonry and deeply recessed windows, details later seen in Bindon & Wright's design for Guthrie Hall in 1973.

The building is named in honor of Trevor Kincaid, who arrived at UW when the new campus opened in 1895 and remained until 1942. He founded the Department of Zoology and established the Puget Sound Marine Station in Friday Harbor, an important UW research facility. He was particularly noted for having revived the state's oyster industry following overharvesting by introducing a new Japanese strain. Kincaid Hall is now the home of the Department of Biology, formed by the 2003 merger of the departments of Biology and Zoology.

John Morse (1911-2000) received a Master in Architecture degree from the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University in 1940, moving to Seattle in 1942. In 1947, he began a successful partnership with fellow Harvard graduate, Fred Bassetti. They initially focused on residential designs but later expanded to include schools and other institutional buildings, winning many awards. The partnership ended in 1962, and Morse continued to design schools, libraries and similar buildings until shortly before his death in July of 2000.

Clayton Young (1918-2000) received his degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana in 1947. Following service in the U.S. Army, he worked for several Seattle firms before forming a partnership with his wife in 1952. Jean Linden Young (1922-1997) had also earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture from the University of Illinois. They practiced together from 1952 until their divorce in 1975.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kincaid Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 709997

Physical description:

Kincaid Hall is located at the southwest bend of Stevens Way, southeast of the Physics/Astronomy Auditorium and opposite Benson Hall. The Modern building consists of four laboratory/classroom bays that pinwheel around a central core containing elevators, restrooms, and the principal mechanical shaft. The corridors separating the core from the bays extend beyond the classrooms and terminate in entranceways, conference rooms, and stairwells. The five-story building sits atop a lower basement level and is topped with a smaller mechanical penthouse. It is constructed of cast-in-place concrete clad in bricks in shades of red and brown. The windows are the most striking feature, with deeply-recessed aluminum-framed fixed two-pane sash with a soldier course brick lintel above. The masonry below slopes steeply outward to meet the wall plane on the first four floors. The effect emphasizes shade and shadow.

The main entry, in the third bay of the east façade, has a row of three aluminum-framed doors with sidelights. Each of the building's façades follows a similar pattern. At the left is a narrow bay containing a single column of square or vertically rectangular windows. The next bay is slightly wider with no openings. This bay extends beyond the main building while the third bay—a narrow strip of masonry—protrudes further still. Finally, the fourth and largest bay forms the main portion of the building. Five rows of seven evenly-spaced two-pane aluminum-framed windows denote each of the building's floors. A slight recess of the masonry on the lower floor and on the roof's parapet wall on the far-right portion of the fourth bay draws the occupant's gaze to the fifth and final bay. This bay is similar to the first, though not as distant. A horizontal copper cap tops the central bays, while the roof of the first and fifth extends diagonally upward toward the building's center.

INTEGRITY

Kincaid Hall has a high degree of integrity as it has undergone only minor renovations, including equipment and system upgrades and the conversion of some laboratories into offices.

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_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

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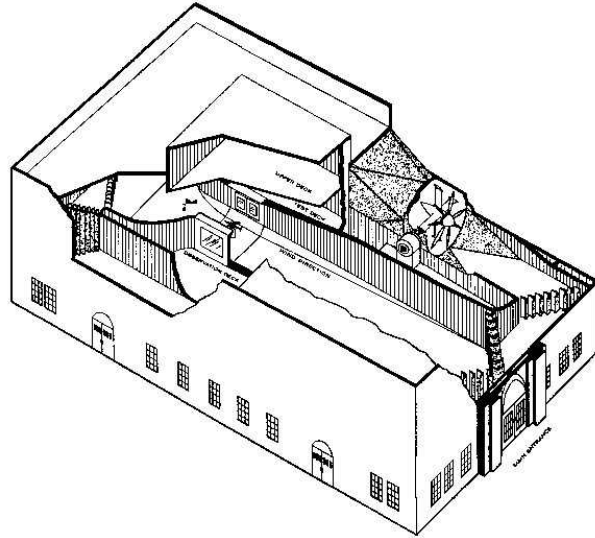


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

Location



Address: Benton Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1937	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Industry/Manufacturing
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		

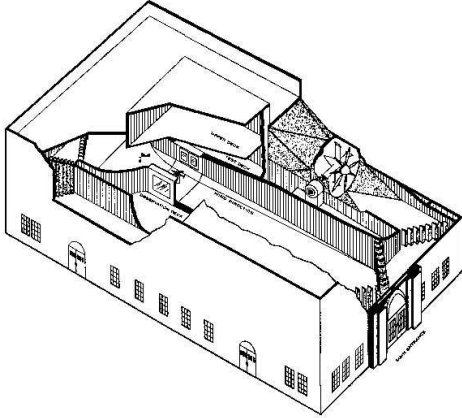


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

Photos



Aero & Astro, engineering website.jpg



UW Aero Astro history site 1.jpg



Kirsten Wind Tunnel_1205_3.jpg



Kirsten Wind Tunnel_1205_2.jpg



Kirsten Wind Tunnel_1205_1.JPG



Aero Astro History site 2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Cladding	Stucco
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, this building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets eligibility Criterion A because of its strong association with economic heritage of the northwest, and the ties between the University and the early aeronautical industry, specifically with the Boeing Company. The Kirsten Wind Tunnel is a well executed Collegiate Gothic design by well known campus architects Bebb & Gould, and it is also significant under Criterion C because of the innovative wind tunnel design. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Kirsten Wind Tunnel is a purpose-built structure, constructed to support local aerodynamic testing by the Boeing Company as it expanded its commercial and military airplane business in the late 1930s. The building dates from the Depression era, and its construction involved federal WPA jobs-creation program, along with \$149,650 in funds from the University and additional funds from advance fees paid by Boeing (Johnston, 1995, pp. 135-136).

The building was conceived of by long time mechanical engineering professor Frederick K. Kirsten, "through whose efforts the wind tunnel was established and who served the university and its students from 1915 until his retirement in 1952," according to the plaque within the lobby. Kirsten, for whom the building was named in 1963, was a businessman and inventor, as well as faculty member. He was responsible for over one hundred patents, including the wind tunnel in this building. The closed circuit, double return wind tunnel with a 10-foot long, 8' x 12' test section, augmented five smaller wind tunnels that were constructed in the basement of Guggenheim Hall and the older, smaller wind tunnel in the nearby 1917 Aerodynamic Laboratory.

The Kirsten Wind Tunnel has functioned continuously for nearly eight decades. According to the current UWAL Business Manager, it was utilized for estimated 24 contracts in 2015, in addition to research and academic projects. Only non-destructive testing is provided, typically on scale-model aircraft and vehicles, bicycles, motorcycles, and racing yacht keels. Test types include force tests, flow visualization tests, (using smoke, oils, china clay and other types), electronic pressure scanning, and others.

The building was designed by campus architects Bebb & Gould. They created an enclosure within which there were steel framed stairs and steel mesh platforms and the concrete wind tunnel, which was fitted with steel framed openings for viewing windows and access doors.

Physical description: The Site

The flat roofed three story building is situated east of and on the back side of Guggenheim Hall, a larger building dating from 1929 that houses the administrative offices of the Department Aeronautics and Astronautics. Between the two buildings there is a wide paved walkway. The area associated with the Kirsten Wind Tunnel includes a small paved parking on the east side. To the north there is a dense plant bed with native trees and shrubs, while on the west and south there are paved walkways. A low-scale shed-roof brick clad addition to the building, which contains a condenser, extends to the east along the grade level at the north end of the building contains a large condenser. This space is accessible only from the basement level. On the exterior it appears as a solid, brick wall with a roof overhang over a bicycle parking area. The small Aerodynamics Laboratory, which was constructed in 1917, is situated nearby to the southeast between the Kirsten Wind Tunnel and E East Stevens Way.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

The Building

The Kristen Wind Tunnel is a largely hermetic building in terms of its function and appearance. Built as a rectangular cast-in-place concrete structure with rug-faced brick and cast stone masonry veneer it originally had openings only at the lower level. These include doors and steel sash windows on the east, west and south facades. The north façade, which faces onto a dense plant bed, is treated with blind openings. The primary entry, on the south, features pilasters and a pointed arch opening within a projecting cast stone surround, enhanced by an upper panel of basket weave masonry, capped by a cast stone band. Decorative lanterns are provided on each side of the symmetrically placed doorway. Smooth cast stone is used also for window surrounds, and as cornice band and parapet cap as well as for a projecting base. The relatively simple building's masonry treatment and entry recall other Gothic Revival style buildings on the campus. Upper sections of the outer corners are angled, sand finished with vertical sections of cast stone, suggesting some Art Deco influence in the design.

The wind tunnel within the building is situated on the second level where the ramped and angled space contains a mounting base for models are located. At the first floor there is a model-building shop, storage spaces and offices, while on the third level there is the control area and office spaces where analysis may be undertaken. Interior finishes are utilitarian, but expressive of the building's period of construction, with painted board and concrete and steel framed stairs with metal grating as landings. Models and other elements to be tested are brought in through a large door on the east side or a pair on the south, and weighty items are raised by a large crane way.

In ca. 1980 an expansion at the uppermost level was completed that resulted in a penthouse addition to the roof level, concealed from grade level views by the parapet walls, which additional office and computer space within the interior. The penthouse necessitated the addition of a new exit stairwell, which is placed within a three-story mass at the building's southeast corner. The new stair addition is a simple flat roof element, finished with stucco and some cast stone trim. Despite these materials, it appears non-original.

The Wind Tunnel

This interior element is described as a subsonic, closed circuit, double return wind tunnel. It has a rectangular 8' x 12' test section, 10 feet in length. It is fitted with two pairs of 14' 9"-diameter seven-bladed propellers that move the air speeds from 5 to 200 MPH through the tunnel section. The wind is generated by two, variable speed, seven-blade fans made of laminated Honduran mahogany, each powered by a 500 hp dc electric motor. Computer-automated modeling and data analysis are available. A model deck is located on the east side of the test section, along with a storage area for supplies and tools, and a LED reader-board, which displays real-time test information The observation area is situated on the west side of the test section where the deck can be viewed through a large widow, which is covered by steel plates during powered tests.

A control room, located on the building's third floor, allows for the tunnel operator to change test speeds, the model attitude, monitor test and resulting data through flat screens and a PC network. Closed circuit monitors and plotting and post processing computers are available for customers in an adjacent company room. Other services offered in the building include model building of smaller models in Bossart Machine Shop



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Kirsten Wind Tunnel - University of Washington

Property ID: 708393

and data analysis and low speed tests using a 3' by 3' wind tunnel.

INTEGRITY

This building retains a high level of integrity despite interior remodeling and the penthouse expansion.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 68-69, 130, 133, 146.

University of Washington Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

William T. Boeing Department of Aeronautics & Astronautics, College of Engineering website, Technical Guide to the Kirsten Wind Tunnel , <https://www.aa.washington.edu/AERL/KWT/techguide> (accessed October 24, 2016)

Kirsten Wind Tunnel Business Manager Jack Ross, comments on site, October 11, 2016 and telephone interview with Susan Boyle, October 24, 2016, (206) 543-0439.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Location



Address: 4182 E. Stevens Way NE, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1899	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Josenhans and Allan



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Photos



Lewis_Hall_1177_2016_1.JPG



Lewis_Hall_1177_2016_5.JPG



Lewis_Hall_1177_2016_4.JPG



Lewis_Hall_1177_2016_3.JPG



Lewis_Hall_1177_2016_2.JPG



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

Lewis_Hall_1177_1912_UW19840z_6.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590



Register Image



Register Image



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Inventory Details - 3/26/1979

Common name:

Date recorded: 3/26/1979

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Meriwether Lewis Hall, UW facility number 1177
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Stone
Roof Type	Hip
Cladding	Brick
Plan	T-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Dormitory

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Lewis Hall, one of the oldest buildings on campus, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the early development of the University of Washington as the first men's dormitory. The building contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report. According to state records, it was reviewed by the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1971 and was placed on the Washington Heritage Register. It was also submitted for listing in the NRHP, although that evidently did not take place.

When the university moved to its new campus in 1895, no nearby housing was available. Students had to commute five miles by streetcar, which was thought to hinder enrollment. In 1899, at the urging of President Frank Graves, the state legislature appropriated \$50,000 for two dormitories. Records indicate that architect Edwin W. Houghton provided the original designs, but the work was completed by Josenhans & Allan. The buildings were not sited as part of specific campus plan, but to afford the residents views of Lake Washington and the Cascades. Each one accommodated 50 students in groups of three or four in suites of two bedrooms and a study room.

Lewis Hall has had a variety of uses and names. It was known for a short time as Pierrepont Hall (for President Graves' middle name) and was used as a temporary exhibition building during the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. It became a women's dorm in 1917, as World War I decreased male enrollment and the number of female students needing housing increased. It was about this time that it was named for the explorer Meriwether Lewis. In the fall of 1918, the military converted the building to a hospital for a brief time, after which it continued to serve as women's dorm until 1936, when Hansee Hall was completed. In 1938, the university received federal Works Progress Administration funding to convert the building for use by the School of Journalism, which moved in in 1939. In 1955, when the Communications Building opened, several language departments moved into Lewis Hall. Since the 1970s, it has housed numerous offices such as Adult Education, Community Development and Extension, Business Administration and, currently, Applied Mathematics.

The early career of Timotheus Josenhans (1853-1929), a German immigrant, was as a draftsman and a railroad construction engineer, including designing powerhouses for Seattle's electric railways. With James Stephen, he designed several buildings on the Washington Agricultural College (Washington State University) campus (1894-1897). From 1899 until 1912, he was a partner of Norris B. Allan; they designed four UW buildings, including Clark Hall (1899), Parrington Hall (1903-04) and a powerhouse, as well as Lewis Hall. Josenhans later became City Building Superintendent (1914-c. 1920).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Men's Dormitory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42590

Physical description:

Lewis Hall is located in the northeast sector of campus on the east side of Stevens Way across from the Art Building and the Liberal Arts Quad. It is set back from the street with a large lawn and trees in front. The recent renovation has included new landscaping along the foundation. A circular driveway goes along the edges of the lawn to parking in the rear.

The brick masonry building has a rectangular hip roofed main volume with a hip roofed ell projecting on the north to give it a T-shaped plan. It is in a simple Victorian style with restrained Classical Revival details, contrasting with the ornate Collegiate Gothic buildings around the quad. The structure has two-and-one-half stories with a full daylight basement. The basement level is of ashlar sandstone blocks with a rough sandstone water table.

The symmetrical main southwest façade has a prominent center gable flanked by three-sided canted window bays, topped by hexagonal turrets, that rise the full height of the façade. A dentilled cornice and a band of sandstone demarcate the roofline and encircle the building. Stone copings cover the low parapet walls of the center gable as well as the gables on the minor elevations. The east, west and north (rear) elevations all have basement-level entrances and full-height stair bays that project slightly and terminate in dormers.

The entry porch, below the center gable, sits on a high stone foundation between the basement and first floor levels, accessed by concrete stairs. The porch is enclosed by elaborate wrought iron railings. Four slender sandstone Doric columns support the porch's flat roof and sandstone entablature. Above the entry porch, the second and third stories have three centered windows; each group has a common sill and individual lintels, all of rough sandstone. Other windows on all facades are set individually or in pairs and are aligned vertically; those on the first floor have individual sandstone lintels and sills. Most windows have wood sash.

Integrity

Lewis Hall retains a high degree of integrity on the exterior. The hexagonal turrets atop the window bays flanking the entry were removed in the 1950s, but have been restored to their original configuration. Another building restoration was completed in 2016.

Bibliography:

Corley, Margaret. National Register Nomination, Lewis Hall, 1971, and related correspondence
Historic Resources Addendum, Lewis Hall, November 2007.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

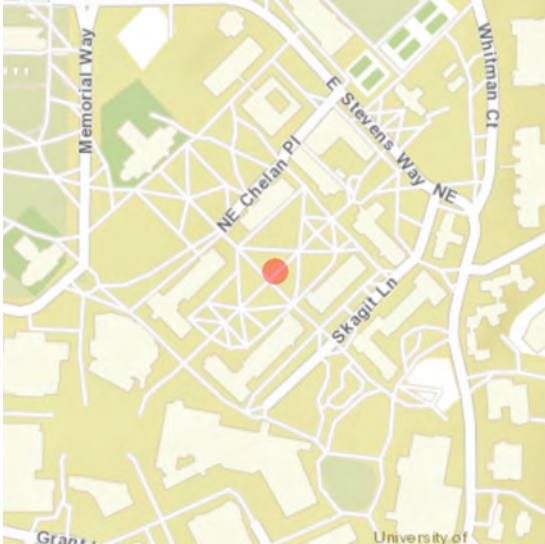


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Location



Address: NE King Lane, Seattle Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Landscape	

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Landscape Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Carl Gould Bebb & Gould
Architect	Bebb & Gould
Landscape Architect	Lawrence Halprin

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/2/2017	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Photos



Liberal_Arts_Quad_2017_2.JPG



Liberal_Arts_Quad_2017_3.JPG



Liberal_Arts_Quad_2017_1.JPG



Liberal_Arts_Quad_2015_UWNews_4.jpg



Liberal_Arts_Quad_1951_UWC3196_5.jpg



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

Liberal_Arts_Quad_1949_UW19069z_5.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Inventory Details - 1/2/2017

Common name: Liberal Arts Quad

Date recorded: 1/2/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This open space is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its landscape design. It is also an important contributing feature to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

The Liberal Arts Quadrangle, colloquially known as The Quad, is a key landscape component of the physical layout of the campus. Its location and orientation are the product of a series of campus master plans dating back to the University's earliest days on the current site. In 1898, A. H. Fuller, a professor of engineering, proposed a plan, known as the Oval Plan, that arranged the three existing buildings around an elliptical-shaped central space. Not long afterwards, the Board of Regents asked the Olmsted Brothers, the renowned landscape architecture firm, to design a campus plan. Their plan, submitted in 1904, built upon the Oval Plan by creating an arts quadrangle around the original oval arrangement, with locations for future buildings including Law, History, Languages, Medicine, and Economics. The plan expanded south to include a Science Quadrangle that anticipated future buildings for Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Physics. The 1904 Olmsted Plan was not realized because the site was developed instead for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was also designed by the Olmsted Brothers.

In 1911, University President Thomas Kane recommended that the Olmsted Brothers be retained once again to produce a new campus plan that built on the AYPE's plan. The resulting 1914 Olmsted Plan was rejected by the Board of Regents, but they proposed that the plan's scaled-down Arts Quadrangle be used as an organizing principle of a new design. The firm of Bebb & Gould was commissioned to produce a new plan, which the Regents accepted in 1915. This plan reduced the scale of the Liberal Arts Quad and located the Science Quad around Geyser Basin, a feature that remained from the AYPE.

The seven buildings around the Quad were constructed between 1916 (Raitt Hall) and 1950 (the Music Building). A 1949 aerial photograph of the site shows a series of formal and informal pathways radiating between entrances to the Quad and the buildings, with a few large trees and foundation plantings. Correspondence between San Francisco landscape architect Lawrence Halprin and the Office of the University Architect shows the firm consulting with the University over the Quad's circulation paths and plantings. A cost estimate of \$99,948.00 for paving, turf, groundcover, benches, and lighting was provided by Halprin on March 8, 1961. According to a University letter dated October 31, 1961, "This will take care of reconstructing the principle walks in accordance with Mr. Halprin's plan. We expect to have this work completed before next spring." A brief article in the UW Daily on October 18, 1962 reported that students were pleased with the Quad's new wider brick paths and the site's improved drainage, "The old paths, only two people wide, made getting across the Quad a dog-eat-dog affair before the new paths were laid last spring."

Although both Halprin and the Office of the University Architect mentioned moving trees from the arboretum as early as November 1960 due to impending freeway development, it is not clear whether Halprin specified any transplanting. In 1964, 32 established Yoshino cherry trees were hastily moved from the arboretum and planted in the Quad. University landscape architect Eric W. Hoyte designed the trees' planting plan. The trees became the iconic feature of the Quad, with their blossoms attracting wide attention every spring.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Liberal Arts Quadrangle - University of Washington

Property ID: 708599

Physical description:

The Liberal Arts Quad lies 500 feet southeast of Denny Hall, with its major axis running parallel to the building's façade and its minor axis leading to the building's entrance. The buildings enclosing the Quad (Raitt, Savery, Mill, Gowen, Smith, Art and Music) have remained intact since their completion in 1950. Their compatible materials, massing and details provide a unified framework for the landscaped space.

Brick footpaths traverse the space linking the buildings to the cross axes in a formal but not quite symmetrical layout. Entering the Quad from the southwest reveals an open space before a double row of cherry trees divides the site laterally into two spaces. A single row of cherry trees lines each side of the Quad's long axis.

The unpaved areas are covered by turf. Additional specimen trees include a group of Port Orford Cedars in the southeast corner outside Smith Hall; a Coast Redwood planted by Professor Edmond S. Meany in the southwest corner near Savery Hall; two Douglas firs on the northeast end of the Quad outside Miller Hall; a copper beech outside the Art Building; and a Cedar of Lebanon between Raitt Hall and the Art Building.

Integrity

The Quad was altered in 1961-62 with wider pathways and the 1964 addition of the cherry trees. These changes occurred more than fifty years ago, and the cherry trees have themselves acquired significance as an internationally-recognized symbol of the University of Washington. The basic space and the surrounding buildings have remained the same since their completion between 1916 and 1950.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Jones, John Paul. *The History of the Development of the Present Campus Plan for the University of Washington*. 1940.

University of Washington - Architect, University of Washington Special Collections, Campus Landscape folder, Accession # 89-38, Location Eo459a-c.

Location



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

Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Fred Bassetti



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		

Photos



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



UWLSC UWC0226.jpg

FER.jpg



Loew_1346_7.JPG



Loew_1346_6.JPG



Loew_1346_5.JPG



Loew_1346_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394



Loew_1346_3.JPG



Loew_1346_2.JPG



Loew_1346_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 Loew Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. It meets Criterion A eligibility requirements for its association with the growth of the University in the post-war era and the rise in engineering and technical programs. It also meets Criterion C eligibility requirements as an example of the Brutalist style designed by a noted Northwest architect, Fred Bassetti. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Loew Hall and its companion building, the Mechanical Engineering Library, represent the growth of professional schools and technical expertise on the campus in the post war period under the leadership of University president Charles E. Odegaard. Odegaard, who served from 1958 to 1973, saw several major buildings constructed, including these two buildings and many others built for the Law School, Business School, and College of Engineering. Loew Hall is among an enclave of specialized engineering facilities situated along E Stevens Way NE, and southeast of the HUB. Loew Hall, which contains the administrative center, faculty office and classrooms for the Engineering Department and the nearby Mechanical Engineering Library building were designed and constructed as a two-part assembly of buildings in 1969 at a cost of \$3,198,000.

The building was named in 1968 for Edgar A. Loew, Dean Emeritus of the College of Engineering and professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering who served the university and its students from 1909 until 1952.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394

This building and the nearby Mechanical Engineering Library were designed by noted mid-century architect Fred Bassetti (1917 – 2013). Bassetti's consultants included landscape architect Rich Haag and mechanical and electrical engineers Valentine, Fisher and Tomlinson. The commission was awarded to Bassetti's firm soon after the 1962 dissolution of his partnership with architect Jack Morse, as he began taking on larger projects. These included several dormitories at Central Washington University (1962-1963) and Western Washington University (beginning in 1963), the East Pine Street Substation for Seattle City Light (1964-66), and the 37-story Federal Office Building (1964-1971) in downtown Seattle. Bassetti had been educated at the University of Washington and at Harvard. He manifested his increased interest in urban design in the assembly made up by these two engineering buildings and the terrace space between. During the period in which he designed Loew Hall, it appears Bassetti was influenced by architect Alvar Aalto as he turned away from the International Style and Northwest Modernism to create large scale buildings that featured fine scale proportions and detailing, typically in the use of brick masonry.

The building's design has been cited as a refined example of the Brutalist style. Its brick-masonry and concrete design embodies a humanist sensibility that diverges from the rough directness of many earlier Brutalist structures, in part because of the level of detailing and careful use of custom-molded bricks and exposed pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete. This was manifested in the angled footprint, octagonal-shaped classrooms of Loew Hall, and the chamfered corners of both the buildings, and the bricks used in inner and outer corner details.

The setting includes a multi-level brick clad terrace to the north of Loew Hall, set between it and the Mechanical Engineering Library, which links the two buildings with one another and with a natural outdoor area created for gathering. The two buildings were recognized for their design qualities by an AIA Honor Award given by the Seattle chapter of the AIA to Fred Bassetti & Company in 1969 (Seattle AIA website).

The School of Mines was established in 1894 and originally included engineering. The two became separate colleges in 1901. The college offers bachelors, masters, and doctorate degrees and has a current enrollment of over 5,150 undergraduates and over 2,330 graduates, along with 247 faculty members. Among the latter are 20 members of the National Academy of Engineers, 28 Sloan Foundation researchers, and two MacArthur Foundation Fellows. Its departments include aeronautics and astronautics, bioengineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Industrial and Systems Engineering, Material Science, and Human Center Engineering.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394

Physical description:

Designed by Fred Bassetti & Company, Loew Hall and the Engineering Library share a multi-level brick paved terrace with several levels accessed by broad, masonry clad steps, accessed from East Stevens Way. The courtyard contains several plant beds and extends to the east in a walkway to a service drive along the building's east side. Both buildings are concrete frames with a smooth-faced variegated red-colored brick masonry veneer, cast with angles that define the building's edges and elements such as window jambs and stair treads. The frame on Loew Hall is largely exposed with the variegated colored brick used as wall infill.

The footprint of Loew Hall is a slightly angled rectangle that creates a wide L-shape. The mass is three stories in height. The roof is flat at the center, with a continuous linear run of skylights, and hipped perimeter roof edges. Corners of the building are angled and the 12 classroom spaces on each of the first and second floor levels are octagonal shaped due to the chamfered outer corners. North, south, and east facades of the first and second floors contain tall window openings, which are set back from the wall planes and appear as double-height. The third floor, with smaller windows, cantilevers outward, seeming to cap the lower mass. This floor is distinguished also by its height: while the first and second floors are 12'-6" the uppermost one is only 8'-3". Most of the fenestration at this top level features the single openings with pre-cast concrete "eyebrows." These uppermost windows appear to have been designed with elevation proportions in mind as their interior sills are typically set below the level of table and desktops.

Because of the steep slope to the west, the basement features especially tall brick clad walls on the east facade. Vines of Virginia creeper and light-scale honey locust trees planted nearby contrast with the solidity of the concrete and brick building mass. This massing, specifically the cantilevered upper floor, and the use of cast concrete, are typical elements of the Brutalist style. The building's overall appearance recalls some aspects of medieval Italian hill towns, which Bassetti acknowledged as an inspiration to his design practice.

Primary and secondary entries are recessed on the north and south sides. These feature stained wood-framed glazed doors, set in pairs or triple assemblies, with aluminum-framed relights. Considerable attention is apparent in the design of the open main stairs, another cast-in-place element, which is situated between the north and south entries, which link the three floor levels. The stair is held away slightly from perimeter walls and the balustrade and rail system features are carefully detailed with bronze pickets. At the top of the stair a window wall with cast-in-place concrete vertical sections defines the third floor lobby and corridor that lead to departmental and faculty offices. The wide corridor features visible wall and framing sections of the cast-in-place concrete building frame, and is illuminated by daylight from a long skylight.

INTEGRITY

The building and its adjacent front plaza retain a high level of integrity. The mezzanine set within the top floor is a sensitive insertion that only adds to the apparent quality of the design.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Loew Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708394

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, p. 151.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395

Location



Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Decker, Christenson & Kitchin



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395

Photos



UW36480.jpg



Mackenzie-Fountain of Reflection_2.jpg



Mackenzie-Fountain of Reflection_1.JPG



UW36482.jpg



Mackenzie_1156_2.jpg



Mackenzie_1156_1.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395



Final UW Mackenzie HRA, 4.20.2015.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Plan	Square
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Mackenzie Hall is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it lacks distinction and is not a significant example of Modern architecture. However, it does appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Mackenzie Hall is located in the North Campus, on the south side of East Stevens Way NE. The building, designed by Decker, Christenson & Kitchin, was constructed in 1960 to provide administrative space and faculty offices for the Business School. Originally known as Unit 1, Business Administration Building, in September 1961 it was named in honor of the late Donald H. Mackenzie. Mackenzie was a former chair of the Department of Accounting who taught at the university for more than 20 years.

The University of Washington Department of Economics was founded in 1917 within the College of Liberal Arts, offering instruction in both business and economics. In 1933, the department was transformed into the College of Economics and Business. Dr. Parker, the College's first Dean, had an affinity for and degrees in economics. His successors, however, were more interested in administration and finance, traits more strongly associated with business. For the following 15 years, business faculty outnumbered economics faculty in the College, and eventually both petitioned the University to split



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mackenzie Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708395

the two departments.

In 1948, the University dissolved the College of Economics and Business. The new School of Business Administration was created and the Economics Department was reorganized within the College of Arts & Sciences. By this time, Dr. Engle, the Dean from 1941-57, had helped establish its early reputation for accurate predictions, including post-war forecasts of employment and aluminum use (Seattle Times, February 16, 1947). Later research projects analyzed manufacturing and federal spending, among other subjects. An Advisory Board was established for the School in 1966, and, "invited by the U. of W. president, regularly [met] with the business school faculty leaders to review program and suggest changing market needs for graduates" (Seattle Times, May 24, 1977).

In 1984 the Foster Foundation was established by UW alumni Michael Foster, a Seattle businessman and philanthropist, and his parents, Albert O. and Evelyn W. Foster. Between 1984 and 2007 the Foster Foundation donated \$50 million to the UW Business School, which was subsequently renamed the Michael G. Foster School of Business in his honor.

Original building drawings were prepared by Decker, Christenson & Kitchin, Architects & Engineers. Architects Ralf E. Decker (1911–1971) and Waldo B. Christenson (1908–1959), both University of Washington graduates, formed a partnership in 1950. In 1956 they added structural and civil engineer Charles Kitchin (1912–?), forming Decker, Christenson & Kitchin, Architects & Engineers. The firm did work across the state, completing a wide range of project types for various clients. In addition to the University of Washington, clients included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Navy, the Seattle Public Library system, Snohomish County, Washington State University, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, First National Bank of Seattle, Merrill Lynch, and JC Penney. After Christenson died in 1959, the firm evolved further and its name was changed to Ralf E. Decker AIA, Architects. In 1967 it became Decker, Kolb & Stansfield; then Kolb & Stansfield after Decker's death in 1971.

The fountain within the courtyard of Mackenzie Hall ("Aquarius Ovoid," or "Fountain of Reflection") was one in a series of three similar pieces by artist George Tsutakawa. He noted his preference that it be viewed in an intimate setting, making the outdoor space within the Business School's Mackenzie Hall an appropriate venue. The placement of this fountain occurred after the original design and construction of the building, following the fountain's initial display in 1962 for the Century 21 World's Fair. The work was purchased by and presented to the university by the Phi Mu Sorority in 1967, to celebrate its 50th anniversary.

Artist George Tsutakawa (1910–1997) was a well known Seattle-born sculptor, and a UW faculty member from the late 1940s until his retirement in 1980. During his early career as a painter and sculptor, Tsutakawa's work was exhibited at the Seattle Art Museum, Zoe Dusanne Gallery, and the Henry Gallery. In 1958, he designed his first public fountain for the Seattle Public Library. Tsutakawa eventually created an estimated 90 fountains, including the subject one. His work is also represented by other pieces on the UW campus, and a large silicon bronze fountain was installed nearby at the former headquarters of the Safeco Company/University of Washington Tower at NE 45th Street and Brooklyn Avenue NE.

Physical description:

This site is bounded by East Stevens Way NE on the north, Chelan Lane on the east, Dempsey Hall on the west, and Denny Yard on the south. Landscaping around the building consists of shrubs planted close to the building, along with a number of mature



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Property ID: 708395

trees are located on the site. The building is set back from Stevens Way and a paved parking lot is located between the roadbed and the building. The main building entry is located in a central courtyard, which is 72' wide (east-west) by approximately 50' deep (north-south). An approximately 27'-wide and 15'- deep floating entry platform with three steps projects centrally from the south side of the building, identifying the courtyard access point. The courtyard and entry steps paving feature a float aggregate finish. The original planting plan for the courtyard includes daphne, fragrant sarcococa, azaleas, vine and cutleaf maples, golden bamboo, viburnum, laurel, and pachysandra.

The Fountain of Reflection is situated on the east side of the U-shaped, open courtyard. Approximately 4'-tall, the bronze fountain is set in a large, circular concrete planter, 15' in diameter on a raised, 18'-4"-square base plate. These elements were part of the original building design. Prior to the fountain installation, the concrete cylindrical basin served as a planter, set within a square-shaped concrete bench. The fountain consists of a series of curved and tapered metal shapes, which Tsutakawa referred to as a "clam shell," from which water emerges.

Mackenzie Hall is a three-story, square building with a 144' by 144' footprint and an open courtyard at the interior. There is a partial basement along the south edge of the building, along with a series of utility tunnels. While the property slopes down to the southeast, a retaining wall on the south and east sides serves as a plinth and creates a flat site on which the building is situated. Mackenzie Hall is 33'-6" tall from first floor elevation to the roof line.

The structure consists of a combination of precast and cast-in-place concrete. Precast beams are supported by precast, prestressed concrete columns. The roof is a cast-in-place concrete, one-way slab, 4½" thick, spanning 9' between the precast concrete beams. (CTS Engineers, Seismic Study Report, 1991)

The second and third stories of the building form a ring around the open central courtyard, which measures 99' deep at the upper stories. At the first story, the plan is U-shaped, with eight bays of the north side of the building open to provide access into and through the courtyard. The building's first story also occupies the southern half of what becomes open court at the second and third stories. The main building entry is at the south end of the courtyard, on the north facade of the courtyard-facing portion of the building.

Facades are regular, characterized by consistent details both at the perimeter and on the courtyard-facing facades. Features include the precast concrete perimeter columns, which extend 1'-6" above the roof plane and are set at 9' centers; 3'-2"-wide exposed aggregate concrete panels; and 2'-6"-wide by 10'-6"-tall steel-sash windows. Below each window is a darker structural glass spandrel of the same dimension. Window bays flank each column, with a central vertical marblecrete panel in each building bay. A loggia extends around the building at the first floor, formed by the slightly overhanging second and third stories above. Because the exterior facades were composed with strict consistency, there is no clear announcement of the building entry. Exterior materials were selected to make up a warm, light-colored palette: the concrete columns are off-white, the marble-crete a warm tan, the glazing clear, and the spandrels light brown. Light yellow glazed ceramic tile is used as a finish material above the main entry and along the north side of the first story.

The regularity of the facades conveys the consistent office layout within the building, but



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with a vertical emphasis as the horizontal floor slabs are not expressed on the exterior. A “lobby and display” area originally greeted visitors entering the building. Offices, clerical spaces, and conference rooms flanked a double-loaded corridor at the first story. The second- and third-floor corridors were arranged with a single-loaded corridor along the north and south sides of the building and double-loaded corridor along the east and west. Three stairs serve the building—one at the center of the south end and one each at the southeast and southwest corners of the courtyard.

INTEGRITY

The current index to drawings in the University Facilities Records files indicate that numerous small, discrete alterations were made to the building, typically on a room-by-room basis or system upgrades. The first floor near the main entry has been visibly altered, with some infill of original waiting areas to create new office and conference spaces. The exterior of the building retains architectural integrity, although its immediate physical context was changed with the demolition of Balmer Hall in 2010 and removal of the sky bridge that had connected its second floor to that of Mackenzie Hall.

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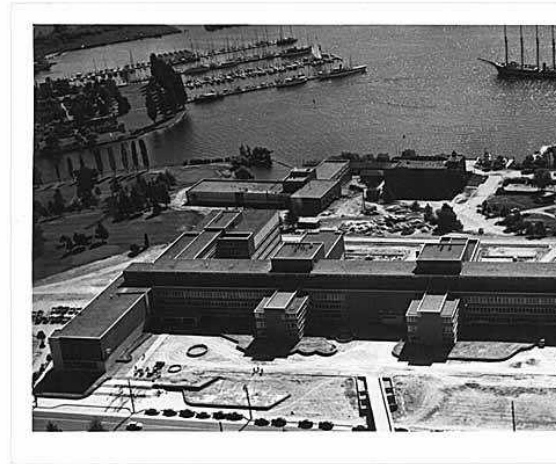
University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

Location



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 70

Address: 1708 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1949	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1954	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1965	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1973	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Historic Context:

Category



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
110601-51-FEMA, FEMA, MAGNUSON HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, 1708 PACIFIC AVENUE, SEATTLE	11/5/2001	Determined Not Eligible	, 8/7/2008
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/18/2017		

Photos



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 70

Aerial of Health Sci complex Aug 26 1949.jpg



Wings AA, BB, RR from L to R.JPG



Wings BB and RR view to the NE.JPG



Wing T view to SE.JPG



Wing T Overpass.JPG



Wing T Entrance.JPG

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Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992



Wing Old H view to W.JPG



Wing K view to S.JPG



Wing J view to SW.JPG



Wing J view to SE.JPG



Wings BB and RR view to the NE.JPG



Wing J view to NNE.JPG



Wing I view to WSW.JPG



Wing K view to S.JPG



Wing H on left I on right view to S.JPG



Wing J view to SE.JPG



Wing F on left G on right view to SE.JPG



Wing F newer.JPG



Wing E view to the NNE.JPG



Walkway connecting Wings D and B.JPG



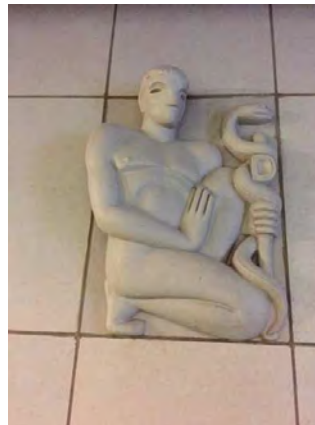
137_carved column.JPG



Dr Alton Moore.jpg



3 bas relief panel_3.jpg



3 bas relief panel_1.jpg



MHSC_WingLabels.pdf



Seattle Times Oct 10 1949.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

Inventory Details - 11/5/2001

Common name:

Date recorded: 11/5/2001

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 110601-51-FEMA MH



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

Inventory Details - 5/18/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/18/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: National Register Eligibility Recommendations
 The Magnuson Health Science Center is a patchwork of interconnected building “wings,” which, together, comprise a hulking complex on the south end of UW. The complex was developed in phases, with each new wing affixed to one or more existing wings. It is impossible to fully isolate one wing from another. Because of the multiple and ongoing changes to the building footprint, materials, and design, the building’s physical integrity has been significantly diminished. Therefore, it does not meet National Register eligibility criteria.

Overview

The Magnuson Health Science Center sits between NE Pacific Street near the Lake Washington Ship Canal, on the southeast end of the UW campus. It is located within the “South Campus” area as defined in the 2003 Campus Master Plan, immediately to the northwest and physically connected to University of Washington Hospitals. The first buildings (wings A, B, and C) were constructed in 1949. These were the first units in a sprawling complex that includes the schools of pharmacy and public health and myriad laboratories, lecture halls, and offices. Wings D, E, F, G, and H were constructed the following year in 1950. Wings AA and BB were built in 1954 (as part of the first hospital building. Wings RR, I, and J were constructed during the 1960s. The last building to be constructed prior to 1975 was the imposing Wing T. Renamed the Magnuson Health Sciences Center in 1978, the complex now consists of more than 20 wings (several of which were constructed during the historic period, and are not included in this



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

evaluation), all connected through a network of interior hallways. With nearly 5.8 million square feet of floor space, this is one of the largest buildings in the United States. Because of the connections between these buildings and the multiple additions, this complex is considered one resource. Much of the original building elements have been obscured by numerous additions.

Site History and Development

The Magnuson Health Science Center sits between NE Pacific Street near the Lake Washington Ship Canal, on the south end of the UW campus. The southern part of campus was the midway (sometimes known as the "Pay Streak") during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and included food, animal exhibits, souvenirs, and rides. In 1912, College of Engineering students and faculty turned the area into a nine-hole golf course, which, at 40 acres, extended from 15th Avenue to Union Bay. During World War I, a temporary Naval Training Station, which included housing and dining facilities, was located on the course.

After World War II, university officials identified the need for a school of medicine, which was established in 1946. The first building associated with that school was constructed in 1949 on the current site. At over 40 acres in size, the golf course site was selected for the construction (and steady expansion) of a health sciences building and, soon after, a hospital.

In 1946, the legislature appropriated an initial \$3.75 million for the building (final costs amounted to more than \$9 million). In early 1947, the J.C. Boespflug Construction Company was awarded the first contract, after submitting the lowest bid of \$1.869 million for the construction of the first three wings (A, B, and C), including a line item for installation of 471 glass brick windows at the cost of \$45,216 (Seattle Daily Times February 28, 1947). In October of that same year, the J.C. Boespflug Construction Company was awarded another contract to build wings D, E, F, and G (bidding on wing H was temporarily deferred) based on a low bid of \$1,731,932 (Seattle Times October 12, 1947). Seattle architecture firm Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (later NBBJ) was selected to design these and later wings, as well as the adjoining University Hospital.

The dedication ceremony for the opening of the new Medical, Dental, and Nursing schools in wings A, B, and C was held on October 9, 1949. Several thousand people attended. The keynote speaker was Dr. Donald G. Anderson, secretary of the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association. Governor Arthur B. Langlie laid a cornerstone, which included objects representing each of the four major health sciences (medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy): a stethoscope; a set of false teeth; a nurse's cap, and a mortar and pestle ("UW Dedicates Building," Seattle Times, October 10, 1949).

Prominent Seattle sculptor Dudley Pratt was commissioned to make several pieces of sculpture for the new complex, which were conceived and cast in his backyard studio in 1947 and 1948.

Tragically, Pratt's wife, a dental hygienist, died in the basement of the Health Sciences Building in 1952 after being overcome by gas from an unlit Bunsen burner in the dental laboratory (Seattle Times, August 3, 1952).

Shortly after the school of medicine was established, university officials saw the need to develop a university-controlled hospital to make sure that medical school students were getting appropriate clinical experience. In 1951, the Washington Legislature authorized



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

hospital construction, and the dean of the medical school, Dr. George Aagaard, and other administrators began to raise money across the state. The first facility was constructed in 1954 (Wing BB), which has since been acquired by the Health Sciences complex.

Construction on the new 8-story University Hospital began on June 12, 1956. The building was constructed for approximately \$13 million. On April 18, 1959, with then Governor Rossellini presiding over the festivities, the hospital was dedicated. Speakers included the first dean of the School of Medicine, Dr. Edward L. Turner, and Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, then university president (Seattle Times: 1959).

Expansion of the complex continued when the AA wing was added to the C wing in 1954, and the F wing was added to in 1965. IN 1970, the south end of the D wing was expanded, and in 1973, the large T wing was built, spanning NE Pacific St. and essentially cutting off the rest of the buildings from campus. In 1978, not long after wing T was constructed, the complex was renamed the Magnuson Health Sciences Center, after Washington's senator Warren G. Magnuson (1905-1989).

UW School of Medicine and University Hospital

Shortly after the school of medicine was established, university officials saw the need to develop a university-controlled hospital to make sure that medical school students were getting appropriate clinical experience. In 1951, the Washington Legislature authorized hospital construction, and the dean of the medical school, Dr. George Aagaard, and other administrators began to raise money across the state. The first facility was constructed in 1954 (Wing BB).

Construction on the new 8-story University Hospital began on June 12, 1956. The original hospital building and overall site have been highly modified, and sometimes merges with the adjacent University of Washington Hospital. All buildings have had substantial HVAC alterations, which present on the buildings' exteriors. Although this building complex exhibits a significant and complex history, it lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register registration criteria. It was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register in 2009.

Physical description:

The Magnuson Health Sciences Center is a sprawling conglomeration of buildings, plazas, and walkways. Although the facility includes many modern additions, they will not be described here. The site also contains several underground expansions, which were not evaluated.

Because the separate wings have all been built upon, merged, and combined, it is very difficult to describe each separately. Not all aspects of the building were visible for photography. The wings are briefly presented here, and, when possible, further detailed below. Wings are described in alphabetical order.

The complex includes some public courtyard spaces, but all have been highly modified in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

Wing A (1949)

Wing A is on the eastern end of the complex, and is a three story building with a flat roof, clad with brick and terra cotta. It has a flat roof and long rows of steel sash windows, generally casement over fixed. Above the third floor is a brick faced animal research unit with glass block windows and terra cotta coping. The first story includes a long row of plate glass windows, plus a pair of double steel doors with plate glass transoms. Many



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Property ID: 86992

views are inaccessible because of the introduction of Wings AA and C.

Wing A includes some of the most significant, visible artworks in the complex, as well as a significant stairway. The conference room was considered technologically advanced when it was designed; it has been updated and altered, including the introduction of an exterior addition to accommodate wheelchair accessibility.

The first sculpture to be completed, in collaboration with Jean Johanson, was Spirit of Medicine (1947), a large glazed terracotta bas-relief sculpture of allegorical figures representing medical disciplines. Pratt created the nine-foot tall sculpture out of plaster; from there it was shipped to California to be molded in terra cotta. Spirit of Medicine was placed prominently on the first building, wing A.

Pratt also created a column (1948, untitled), which suggests sinuous, muscle-like forms, to be placed between the doors of the main entrance to the Health Sciences Building. Made from an 11- by two-foot slab of red Swedish granite weighing six tons, the pylon was cast at the Seattle Monument Company.

Three bas-relief panels (1947, no title) are affixed to the interior of the main entry of Wing A depicting three allegorical figures.

Wings B and C (1949)

Wings B and C were designed and built at the same time, and share very similar building characteristics. Wing B is located toward the southeast end of the complex, and it is generally engulfed by wings AA on its southeast side. There are four usable stories, generally clad in brick with terra cotta accents. Like many buildings in this complex, the top floor is generally used for animal research.

Wing C is placed perpendicular to Wing B, and essentially connects Wings B and D. Building materials and style are nearly identical to Wing B.

Wing D (1950)

Wing D exhibits similar materials and details as Wings C and B. However, Wing D includes a substantial 1990s addition on the south side. Addition details reflect the remainder of the complex, but with darker brick and a different window configuration.

A bronze relief by Edward Dupen, Dr. Alton Moore, was created in 1974. It is located on the 5th floor of the D wing.

Wing E (1950)

Wing E is virtually engulfed by other wings, but is partially visible from the south end. Like the other wings, Wing E exhibits horizontal steel windows, and is clad with brick and terra cotta. Ventilation grates are both exposed and covered. Wing E runs perpendicularly to and connects Wings D and F.

Wings F and G (1950)

Wings F and G exhibit similar characteristics as Wings B, C, D, and E. However, on some facades, the upper two window openings have not been covered, so these buildings exhibit a much more open profile. A large addition to Wing F was added in the early 1990s.



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Wing H (1950)

Wing H has been largely obscured by a modern addition in the early 1990s; the addition engulfed three sides of the building. However, the remaining portion that can be observed by the courtyard made by Wings F, G, and H shows the same materials and design as other wings from this era.

This courtyard also includes Modern Medicine, four sculptures by Dudley Pratt.

At that same time, Pratt created Modern Medicine (1947), four terra cotta panels that are now hidden behind the T wing, practically inaccessible by the public. Modern Medicine depicts the four major health sciences: medicine, dentistry, nursing, and pharmacy.

Wing AA (1954) – This wing is at the northeast end of hospital, and is connected to Magnuson Health Sciences Center B. This was originally part of the School of Medicine, but the building is now used by the hospital. This eight-story wing sits on a concrete foundation with concrete footings and is clad with terra cotta tile. The composition is organized in five bays separated by raised pilasters. The facades are also organized horizontally, with bands of five windows separated by a band of terra cotta tile. Windows are original one-over-one aluminum with slight projecting muntins. The flat roof projects slightly.

Wing BB (1954)

Wing BB was the earliest component of the hospital and comprises the westernmost end of the cross. It was originally built as eight stories, but an additional nine stories were constructed above. The lower three floors are used as hospital offices, but the remainder of the building is used by MHSC. This wing sits on a concrete foundation with concrete footing and is clad with terra cotta tile. The utility floor has been replaced with screens and replacement tile. The composition is organized in five bays separated by raised pilasters. The facades are also organized horizontally, with bands of eight windows separated by a band of terra cotta tile. Windows are original aluminum with casement units between fixed units. Upper (non-original) floors appear to be cast concrete tiles.

Wing RR (1960) –Wing RR was constructed after the other hospital wings, and might have originally been part of the MHSC. It is appended to the south end of Wing AA. This seven story concrete building sits on a poured concrete foundation with footings, is clad with cast concrete panels, and has a flat roof. The building is organized vertically in three distinct bays with raised concrete pilasters, and horizontally with bands of six square windows separated by broad concrete panels. Windows have projecting concrete awnings.

Wing I (1964) and Wing J (1965)

Although built a year apart, Wings I and J exhibit very similar characteristics. Clad in red brick with concrete accents, these buildings reflect earlier complex buildings by presenting long, horizontal bands of steel windows. Wing J exhibits projecting box balcony units.

Wing T (1973)

The seven-story Wing T is the largest, most visible wing of the complex. The precast concrete panel-clad Brutalist-style building has a stucco accents, a flat roof, and metal windows. The building is organized with a central entry and stair unit flanked by two and a half classroom bays separated by HVAC units. The middle entry and stair unit connect



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Magnuson Health Sciences Center

Property ID: 86992

Bibliography:

to the main campus on the fourth floor by a concrete stairway, which was designed and constructed simultaneously.

"A Glimpse of History," University of Washington School of Medicine website accessed July 14, 2016 (http://www.uwmedicine.org/uw-medical-center/documents/UWMed_Timeline.pdf).

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

The Johnson Partnership. Historic Resources Addendum, Magnuson Health Sciences Center and Certain Additions Roof Replacement Projects, 2012.

Seattle Times, UW Dedicates Building, Seattle Times, October 10, 1949.

Tate, Cassandra. "University of Washington Health Sciences Building is dedicated on October 9, 1949." HistoryLink.org Essay 10177, December 10, 2012.

University of Washington Special Collections

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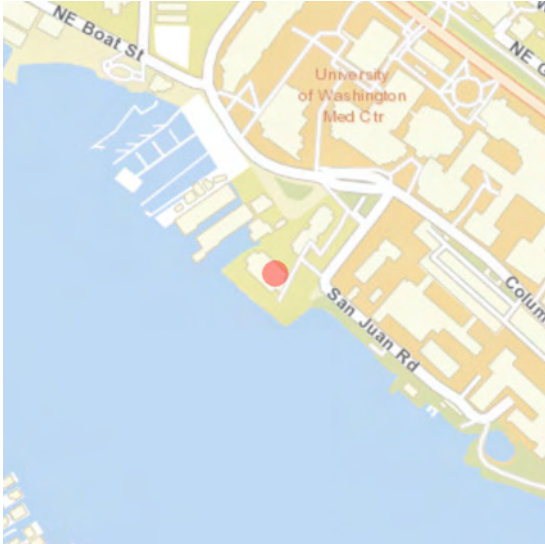


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marine Sciences Building

Property ID: 710161

Location



Address: NE San Juan Rd

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1966	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Liddle and Jones



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marine Sciences Building

Property ID: 710161

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		

Photos



Marine Sciences Building_1138_3157.JPG



Marine Sciences Building_1138_3161.JPG



Marine Sciences Building_1138_3160.JPG



Marine Sciences Building_1138_3159.JPG



Marine Sciences Building_1138_3158.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marine Sciences Building

Property ID: 710161

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/19/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marine Sciences Building

Property ID: 710161

Significance narrative:

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

The Marine Sciences Building retains a high level of physical integrity, having been very minimally altered. It appears to meet NRHP criterion C as a distinct example of a building in the brutalist style, and designed by Liddle and Jones.

Today's School of Oceanography was founded in 1930 as the UW Oceanographic Laboratories. According to the UW website, the school includes the nation's oldest undergraduate program and remains the only oceanography department to offer BAs, MSs, and PhDs.

The Marine Sciences Building, constructed in 1966, was designed by Liddle and Jones. It is located next to a dock on Portage Bay where the R/V Thomas G. Thompson resides while not at sea. Thus, the basement level of this building offers staging, pooled equipment for seagoing activities and various support shops. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors house some of the Biological Oceanography and most of the Marine Geology & Geophysics units within the School of Oceanography. According to the department website,

The School of Oceanography at the University of Washington is a national leader in oceanographic research and education. The UW Oceanographic Laboratories, founded in 1930 and directed by Professor Thomas G. Thompson, were the precursor of the School. The School of Oceanography was organized formally in 1951, under the directorship of Richard Fleming. It hosts the oldest undergraduate program in the nation, graduating its first student, Alyn Duxbury, in 1955, who went on to become one of the founding figures of oceanography science and education. It the only oceanography department to offer all degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.

In the mid 1960s, Seattle was actively competing with San Diego and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla to establish one of the nations premier oceanographic centers. This building is adjacent to the Oceanography Teaching Building (built in 1969) and the nearby depression-era Oceanography Building.

The building an example of the Brutalist style. Its concrete design embodies a humanist sensibility that diverges from the rough directness of many earlier Brutalist structures, in part because of the level of detailing and careful use of exposed pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete, as well as its thoughtful relationship to the nearby Oceanography Teaching Building. Brutalism is a fairly young offshoot of the modern movement.

The building appears to feature integrity of setting and location, as it remains among other modern buildings designed by the same team in the southern campus. It remains relatively intact and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Marine Sciences Building

Property ID: 710161

Physical description: The Marine Sciences Building, originally known as Oceanography Building Unit A, is a four story precast concrete paneled building, rectangular in plan, with projecting, overhanging precast concrete wings that overhang off the north and south elevations. The building sits on a precast concrete paneled walkway and wall, which is cast with a stone finish. The east and west elevations have distinctive oval window openings in offset sets of two. The roof is a slightly gabled/gambrel batten seam copper roof and sidewall.

Large wood double doors provide entry to the building in multiple locations.

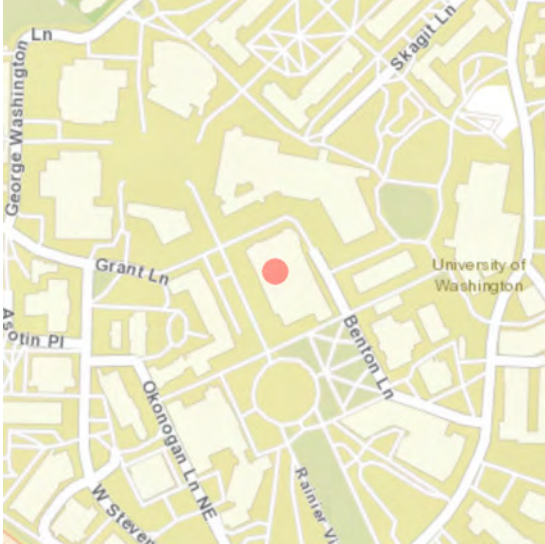
Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605

Location



Address: 1851 Grant Ln, Seattle, Washington, 98195, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	2000	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Science



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Graham, John Sr.
Architect	Hartman-Cox Architects
Architect	Bassetti Architects

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
022103-21-KI, , NORTH LINK LIGHT RAIL PROJECT - U OF W	12/19/2002	Determined Eligible	, 8/27/2009
080509-23-FCC, FCC, Mary Gates Hall (Physics Hall) - UW: AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation			
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		

Photos



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_1.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_8.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_7.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_6.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_4.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_5.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_3.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_4.JPG



Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_2016_2.JPG



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

Mary_Gates_Hall_1197_1930_UW14767_9.jpg



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Mary Gates Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605

Inventory Details - 12/19/2002

Common name: Mary Gates Hall
Date recorded: 12/19/2002
Field Recorder:
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 022103-21-KI - mch

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The prominent Seattle architect John Graham, Sr. designed this architecturally distinctive structure as well as Johnson Hall, its near twin located across Rainier Vista. Completed in 1928 and originally known as Physics Hall, this building was rededicated as Mary Gales Hall In May 2000 to honor the memory of Mary Gales, a university alumna of the Class of 1950 and a member of the Board of Regents from 1975 to 1993. Microsoft founder Bill Gates dedicated the building to his mother who died In 1994. When the Physics Department moved to the new Physics/Astronomy Building in 1994, the department's old building underwent a complete renovation in form with the construction of a large addition on the east elevation, which nearly doubled its size. Designed by Bassetti Architects in association with Hartman Cox Architects, the new addition resulted In the creation of a structure with little stylistic difference apparent between the original and the subsequent portions. Mary Gates Hall is now home to the Dean of Undergraduate Education, an Undergraduate Computing Center and the universty's new Information School.

Physics Hall was the first building constructed on the planned Science Quad surrounding Rainier Vista and the Geyser Basin. The site selected for the new building conformed to the 1915 Revised General Plan of the University of WashIngton or Regents Plan, which directed development on the university campus. Previously, the Oriental Building, a temporary structure, had been located in this vicinity during the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Physics Hall was constructed at a cost of \$466,000 with \$440,000 from the Building Fund and \$26,000 from the University Fund. This construction represents the expansion of the university with the relocation of a single department in Its own building and the beginning of deveiopment in the Science Quad. Prior to the most recent building campaign, two additions were made to the rectangular plan structure. John Graham, Sr. and George Rasque prepared the designs for southern wing additions to both Physics and Johnson Halls completed in 1948. These post-war additions to the neighboring structures cost a total of \$1,324,767 and featured stylistic treatments similar to the original portions. The firm of Durham Anderson & Fried designed a 1960 addition. Interestingly, an undated photograph shows a one-story connection between Johnson and Physics Halls that was removed at a later date.

The original building's Collegiate Gothic design followed the 1915 Regents Plan, which dictated the use of this style in the construction of all future buildings. The Collegiate Gothic style is a late adaptation of the Gothic Revival style popularized in the 19th century and based on the late Gothic architecture of England and France. Boston



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 42605

architect Ralph Adams Cram vigorously promoted the style for college campuses in the early 20th century. Cram believed that the Collegiate Gothic style, which used medieval English universities as a model, symbolized the old ideals and sound principles of these traditional centers of learning and suggested the permanence of these educational institutions. Because he believed that art, religion and education were inseparable, Cram disliked the classical and secular academic architecture embodied by Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia. With Cram's persuasive support, architects and academicians favored the Collegiate Gothic style during the first half of the 20th century, making it widely popular for collegiate campuses.

Born in Liverpool, England in 1873, John Graham, Sr. acquired his professional skills by apprenticeship rather than formal education. He moved to Seattle in 1901, where he practiced as an architect for more than four decades. In his long career, Graham embraced a wide variety of building types in many styles and designed a number of landmark structures significant to the fabric of Seattle's built environment. He showed equal skill in utilizing historic styles, such as Classical Revival and Collegiate Gothic, and modern styles, such as Art Deco and Streamline Moderne, in his designs. A partnership with David J. Myers lasted for five years before the two architects decided to pursue separate practices in 1910. Graham & Myers designed several pavillions for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held on the grounds of the University of Washington campus.

Graham then founded a successful firm, which produced a number of prominent Seattle buildings, ranging from industrial and manufacturing facilities to commercial office buildings and department stores. These included the 1913 Ford Motor Company Assembly Building (now the Shurgard Storage Building), the 1921-24 Dexter Horton Building, the 1928-29 Roosevelt Hotel, the Bon Marche of the same year, and the 1929-1931 Exchange Building. In addition, Graham designed four major buildings for the University of Washington campus, including the 1927-28 Physics Hall (now Mary Gates Hall), the 1928-29 Guggenheim Hall, the 1929-30 Johnson Hall, and the 1935-36 Women's Dormitory (now Hansee Hall). Graham associated with his former partner, David J. Myers, to complete the design for the Women's Dormitory. In his later career, Graham was associated with William L. Painter in New York City and eventually transferred his practice to his son, John Graham, Jr., before his death in 1955.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 42605

Physical description: Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, this architecturally distinctive structure occupies a prominent site at the northeast corner of Frosh Pond within the Science Quad and defines the eastern margin of Rainier Vista across from its near twin, Johnson Hall. Completed in 1928, the original Physics Hall featured a long, narrow rectangular plan, which fronted onto Rainier Vista. Subsequently, a 1948 south wing addition gave the building an L-shaped footprint, before a major addition finished in 2000 almost doubled its size and created a roughly rectangular plan once again. While the 1948 addition utilized a simplified Collegiate Gothic design, the most recent addition nearly duplicates the original in terms of style, form and massing, so that the old and new seamlessly merge into each other. The rear east elevation of the original building, rededicated as Mary Gates Hall, now forms one wall of a central interior atrium, which serves as a skylit central commons for the home to the Dean of Undergraduate Education, an Undergraduate Computing Center and the university's new Information School. Clad in variegated brick, the original 1928 portion rises to three and four stories with a side gable main block flanked by projecting cross gable end pavilions. Although largely obscured by the later additions, a large square plan tower, surmounted by a battlement and corner bartizan, anchors the southern end beyond the gabled pavilion and functions as an entrance bay on this principal façade. A similar but smaller tower projects between the northern end pavilion and main block and also serves as an elaborate entrance bay. At each floor level, cast stone trims flat arch window openings containing pairs of multi-paned casement windows separated by heavy mullions. Additional decorative treatment has been given to the window bays on either side of the two bays at the center. Within these bays, the openings have three narrow round arched windows at the third story above three narrow flat arched windows at the second story. Two gabled wall dormers are centered above these bays within the crenellated parapet, providing further embellishment. The entrances at the base of the towers are set within recessed pointed-arch openings at the ground floor level below decorative bay windows projecting from the stories above. A wide path extending along the front of the building provides the primary access to the southern entrance, which opens onto a small terrace. This terrace may be remnant of the one-story connection between Physics and Johnson Halls that was removed at a later date. The north side elevation of the original portion features a similar decorative treatment with a full height three-sided canted bay at the center, framed by projecting end bays, which terminate in gabled wall dormers. The subsequent additions cover the remaining elevations of the 1928 structure but replicate many of the same design elements. Although substantially enlarged, this educational facility remains architecturally significant and retains excellent physical integrity, especially those elevations facing the historically significant Rainier Vista and Frosh Pond.

Bibliography: Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain and the Mountain, The University of Washington 1895-1995*. Woodinville, WA: Documentary Book Publishers Corporation, 1995.
Johnston, Norman J. *University of Washington, The Campus Guide*. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.
Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle, WA University of Washington Press, 1994.
"Building Program Boosts University Space," *Seattle Times*, Sunday, November 13, 1949, Sec. 6, p.2.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42605

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Mary Gates Hall, UW facility number 1197

Date recorded: 5/11/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Type	Gable - Cross

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP because the addition completed in 2000 is so large and prominent that it has led to a significant loss of integrity. The connection on the exterior is virtually seamless, with the materials and detailing matching the original so closely that it is difficult to distinguish the original fabric from the new. The building does, however, contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Mary Gates Hall was constructed in 1928 to house the physics and astronomy departments. The physics department's needs expanded significantly after World War II, requiring an addition in 1948. The Department of Astronomy expanded from the single astronomer on the faculty from 1891 to 1965 to more than 30 faculty and research scientists in 2014. When a new Physics and Astronomy Building was completed in 1994, the original Physics Building was expanded and completely renovated for its new use as an undergraduate learning center. The addition was designed by a partnership of Washington, DC-based Hartman-Cox Architects and a Seattle firm, Bassetti Architects. The large addition, to the east of the original building, joined the new and old sections with a large glass-roofed atrium. Upon its completion in 2000, the building was rechristened Mary Gates Hall in honor of a former member of the UW Board of Regents. It now houses the Information School, the Center for Undergraduate Learning, technologically-advanced classrooms and other undergraduate resources.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 42605

This is one of four UW buildings designed by John Graham, Sr. (1873-1955). Graham also designed the 1948 addition (with John Paul Jones and Spokane architect George Rasque). Graham trained in architecture as an apprentice in his native England and arrived in Seattle in 1900. An early partnership with David Meyers (1904-1910) focused on residential projects, but also included apartment buildings and several pavilions for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. He established his own practice in 1910, designing many of Seattle's most notable buildings including the Joshua Green building (1913), Frederick & Nelson (1916-1919), the Dexter-Horton building (1921-1924) and the Exchange building (1929-1931). During the Depression, the firm evolved by doing more industrial and multifamily work, and was taken over by his son, John Graham, Jr., who directed it until the mid-1980s.

Mary Gates Hall contains extensive displays of student artwork. One of the administrative offices contains a piece by noted Seattle sculptor George Tsutakawa (1910 – 1997). The sculpture was created to honor winners of the Charles E. Odegaard Award. The award was established in 1973 to recognize university community members whose leadership sustains the former university president's work on behalf of diversity. It was originally placed in the Ethnic Cultural Center and is now displayed in the office of the Vice President and Vice Provost for Minority Affairs and Diversity.

"Unity" is a teak sculpture about 4 feet high with three intersecting circles expressing the theme of unity among various groups. It is one of four Tsutakawa works at the university: "Fountain of Reflection" in the Mackenzie Hall courtyard; "Three Worlds," a sculpture at the University Club, and a large silicon bronze fountain at the University of Washington Tower on NE 45th Street

A Seattle native, Tsutakawa a Bachelor degree in Art in 1937, after working with teachers Dudley Pratt and Alexander Archipenko. He returned to the university after serving in the U.S. Army, earning a Master's degree in Art in 1947. He soon began teaching at the university and served on the faculty until his retirement in 1980. He is particularly well known for his fountains, and is estimated to have created 90 of them, found in public spaces throughout the country.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 42605

Physical description:

Located at the head of Rainier Vista, Mary Gates Hall forms the northeast corner of the university's Science Quad, opposite Johnson Hall and south of Suzzallo Library. The four-story reinforced concrete building is generally rectangular in plan. It is Collegiate Gothic in style with brick cladding and extensive cast stone embellishment. The brick cladding is in shades of brown; in some areas, it is laid in a decorative diaperwork pattern with dark accent bricks. The cross-gable roof is clad with green slate. Windows have cast stone surrounds and divided lights, typically nine-over-nine or 18-light sash.

The north façade contains the new main entry, with a group of three pointed-arch portals with pairs of oak doors leading to the new atrium. The portals, the finials and other ornamentation are made of cast stone to resemble the features on the original section of the building. The original section of this façade, at the west end, is four stories, with two large gabled wall dormers; between these is a two-story three-sided bay with a crenelated parapet. Beneath each dormer, on the second and third stories, is a group of three nine-over-nine windows; the third story has a pair of 15-light windows. The projecting bay has a similar window arrangement with spandrels with tracery and naturalistic medallions between the second and third stories. A similar gabled wing, also with a projecting bay, has been added at the east end of the façade.

The long west façade, facing Rainier Vista and Johnson Hall, was originally the main façade. It is asymmetrical, with a side gabled roof and large cross-gable wall dormers at each end. To the south of each dormer is a five-story tower with crenelated parapets. Between the large dormers are two smaller wall dormers; the window bay below these dormers are like those on the north façade, with nine-over-nine and 18-light windows and spandrels with tracery. The other three bays have pairs of similar windows but without spandrels.

The original main entry is at the base of the north tower. It is recessed within a two-story pointed arch and has two pairs of oak doors with arched transoms and a pair of stained glass windows above. The entire entry is clad with cast stone. Above the arch is a porch and three-sided oriel window; the top floor has three windows. The south tower is similar; however, due to the downward slope, the stairs are longer and are enclosed with a brick wall.

The south addition, constructed in 1948, is both Modernistic and Gothic in character. The south façade is a rectangular volume with no windows, but only an entry with three metal doors with divided light transoms set within an arched portal of cast stone. A Gothic-style plaque is at the top. The primary ornamentation is the decorative brickwork with a geometric pattern of black, dark red and tan bricks. The medallions continue on the east façade, which has 15-light windows in groups of two and three set within cast stone surrounds. The northern section of the east façade is part of the 2000 addition and contains elements very similar to the original sections, including a square tower and an entry toward the southeast.

Integrity

The large addition to Mary Gates Hall is virtually equal in size to the original building and is insufficiently differentiated so that the building has lost integrity of design, materials and feeling. The main entry and primary (north) façade have been largely redesigned. The building no longer conveys its historical significance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Physics Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 42605

Bibliography:

Hildebrand, Grant. "John Graham, Sr." in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Johnston, Norman J. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Kingsbury, Martha. George Tsutakawa. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1990.

<http://www.washington.edu/uaa/leading/mary-gates-hall/>

<http://www.washington.edu/omad/celebration/odegaard-winners/>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Location



Address: 354450 Whitman Ct, Seattle, WA 98195

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1965	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing
Domestic	Domestic - Institutional Housing

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Community Planning and Development
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Howard S. Lease Construction Co.
Architect	Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates
Engineer	Worthington, Skilling, Helle & Jackson

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			
2017-04-02531, FCC, SEA Denny Field (UW McMahan Hall)			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Photos



East elevation



McMahon_1143_5.jpg



McMahon_1143_4.jpg



McMahon_1143_3.jpg



McMahon_1143_2, UW 2010.jpg



McMahon_1143_1.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahon Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691



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

McMahon Hall ca 1967, UWLSC Order #UWC0248.jpg



East elevation



detail of south elevation



East elevation detail



THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON'S 11-STORY McMAHON HALL

Seattle Times: September 1, 1965

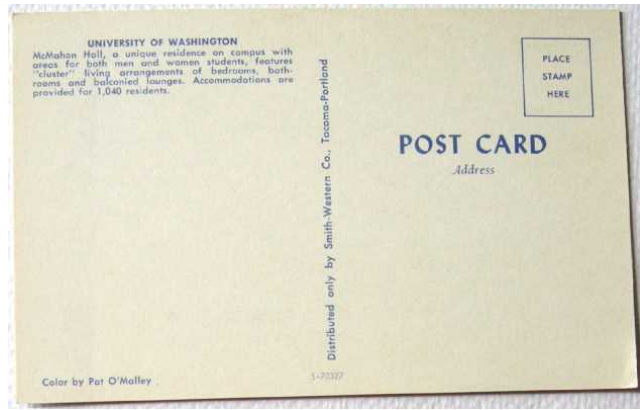




Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name:
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W294
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Plan	Irregular
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: McMahan Hall was designed by the architectural firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates in 1965. It received an AIA Seattle Honor Award in 1966 and a National Merit Award from the Department of Housing & Urban Affairs. It is remarkable for its modern Brutalist design that is softened by the rough concrete forms and puzzle piece-like plan, sited on a steep hill that affords breathtaking views of Lake Washington and the Cascades. It will be 50 years old in 2015, and at that time will be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its distinctive architectural design and as the work of a recognized master, Paul Hayden Kirk.

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

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

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Physical description:

This is a residence hall (dormitory) built in 1965. It has 11 stories and an irregular footprint. Accommodations are cluster style: a typical layout has four double rooms clustered around a shared lounge and bathroom. All clusters also have balconies, many that take advantage of the building's siting that affords easterly views of Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains. There is a large outdoor, rooftop patio on the east elevation. McMahan is the largest residence hall on the UW campus with a capacity of 1,043. There is a dining facility on the lower level.

The building reflects the Brutalist style of architecture, and is constructed of rough poured concrete, left unadorned as the exterior cladding. It has a flat roof with deep overhanging eaves and features cantilevered balconies with concrete walls topped by metal pipe rails. It has an unusual plan with projecting and recessed sections and irregular massing, giving the building a sense of movement. The interesting geometrical forms of the poured concrete sections combines with the exposed concrete framing infilled with rough, striated concrete planes to form a visually intriguing structure. The lower level dining hall has large expanses of glass between projecting concrete beams, with pierced concrete sunscreens across the top. The rooftop patio sits above this area of the building, and parking is below.

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"Dormitory Name" - Seattle Times: Dec 21, 1963
"New UW Dormitory Half Completed" - Seattle Times: January 29, 1965
"UW Gets 2 More co-Ed Residences" - Seattle Times: August 19, 1965



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Multiple Dwelling - Dormitory
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

McMahon Hall was previously determined eligible in 2013 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to be eligible under Criterion C as an architecturally significant Modern-era building, its design a blend of Brutalism with Northwest Modernism. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

McMahon Hall is located in the Northeast portion of campus and was constructed in 1965 as a men's and women's dormitory. Designed by architects Kirk Wallace McKinley & Associates, it was one of three dormitories built in this part of campus in the 1960s. The acceptance of Modern-style architecture on the University of Washington campus in the 1950s coincided with a large increase in the student enrollment, and a focus on the future and progress. As a part of the Modern movement, campus buildings no longer followed traditional styles. While older dormitory designs had been traditional in design, the post-war Modern style dorm buildings replaced revival styles with more clear expressions of building functions, structural systems, and new construction materials and building methods. Architects were encouraged to experiment with design on the modern campus.

McMahon Hall was named in honor of Edward McMahon, professor of history from 1908-40, and Theresa McMahon, professor of economics and business economics from 1911-37. Construction was completed by the Lewis Company as general contractor. The project utilized cranes to raise its pre-cast elements, in a somewhat unusual construction method for that period. Its cost was cited as \$6,607,900 (Seattle Times, January 29, 1965, p. 8 and 24).

The dormitory was completed in the summer 1965, in time for the unexpectedly large number of student residents at the beginning of fall quarter, taking in a total of 1,040 students. When McMahon opened in late September 1965, it was the second of the university's co-educational residence halls. Initially, it was planned to house women in the south wing of the tower and men in the north wing; due to applications, men students also occupied three floors of clustered rooms in the south wing.

The building received a national design Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, the jurors noting that its "muscular plan works very well ... and justifies the horizontal projections of the facade." The design was cited as a "pleasant relief from the slab solution." (Seattle Times, November 13, 1966). The national award was followed by one from the Seattle Chapter of the AIA.

Physical description:

McMahon Hall is located in the Northeast Campus, on the east side of Whitman Court. While the site plan indicates a relatively simple T-shaped plan, the cast-in-place and pre-cast, flat roofed building has an irregular footprint and modulated massing above the entry terrace, a concrete plinth set at approximately the same elevation as the paired pedestrian entry bridges off Whitman Court. Each of the concrete bridges is covered by a continuous flat roof element composed with cast-in-place columns and beams. The entry bridges cross a wooded, steep slope; the elevation change in the front setback is more than 15'.

The site and landscape design retained the sloping grade and many maple, alder, pine, and cherry trees that existed on the site prior to the building's construction. To this landscape, the project added other native trees, shrubs, and ground cover plants. The



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

original building was more visible and prominent in appearance, due to the minimal landscaping, particularly on the east side. The present site provides a natural screen of mature trees between the building and the campus roadbeds, including Whitman Court to the west, Whatcom Lane on the north and east, and Pend Oreille Road NE to the south. The building's tower form still emerges when viewed from the east at a distance.

Parking levels and service spaces on Levels A through D are accessed by two paved driveways from Pend Oreille Road NE. Parking for 181 cars was provided originally within the structure. The lower levels, below the first floor, are set at the following elevations: Level A, Parking, 112.6'; Level B, Parking, 122.2'; Level C, Parking, 132.2'; Level D, Dining, 143'. The first floor, set at elevation 159', contains the lobby and other common rooms. Below it, at the far north and south ends, there are covered outdoor recreation courts set at a lower elevation of 124'. The building's tower mass overhangs the first floor footprint, and is supported by slab-shaped cast concrete piers. This first floor recess serves as loggia around most of the perimeter at the terrace level, terminating at the north and south stair elements that project beyond it. Along the outer edges of the pedestrian bridges and terrace there is a simple balustrade system made of horizontal concrete beams capped by metal pipe rails. The pedestrian bridges and terrace are finished with exposed concrete aggregate.

McMahon Hall is constructed of exposed pre-cast and cast-in-place reinforced concrete, with use of post-tensioned concrete beams. There is a clear definition of the vertical supports at corners and bays, and expressive bypassing of beams at projecting balcony and terrace slabs. This design treatment embodies mid-century Modernist formal principals of structural expression and material honesty, along with the preference in Brutalist architecture for unadorned concrete construction as a direct response to harsh urban conditions. In contrast to the relatively smooth framing, the exterior wall planes are finished with deep vertical or horizontal grooves, and show remnants of board forms and ties.

Window and exterior door frames throughout the building are consistent anodized aluminum, in a dark bronze, fitted with clear glass. The sizes and placement of sill and head heights vary in openings that respond to different internal functional requirements. At the first floor, many of the windows are nearly full-height to capture natural light. Those at Level D, in the dining and social spaces on the north, south, and east sides of the building, are large as well.

The building's tower is a long mass, with outer dimensions of 307' in length and 66' to 82' in width. It is a tall structure with an overall height of approximately 125', measured from the grade along the west to the top of the roof slab, and 144' measured from grade along the east side. Floor-to-floor heights are relatively high at the Level D at 16' and the first floor, at 12'-5", but diminish to a typical 8'-5" at the upper floors.

Modulation in the facades clearly expresses the internal layout of the cluster dormitory suites, which were arranged in six groups. Each cluster is provided with a large cantilevered balcony off the lounge space. The balconies are finished with low, pre-cast concrete side walls and open outer beams, capped with a simple rail system of crossed metal pipes. The balconies are placed offset at different floor levels rather than aligned one atop another, to provide a sense of privacy, identity and more open space to the residents.

At the roof, the tower masses terminate with a flat concrete slab that extends over the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: McMahan Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96691

projecting elements to provide some shelter and shading. The slab features cut-out openings in some places, which introduce changing sun and shadow patterns, as well as providing some shelter to the balconies below. Three flat roof penthouses above the center stairs and the two elevator/stair cores project above the main roof.

A modification in 1976 consisted of changes to the two pairs of clerestory monitors set over the dining room at the east terrace level, designed by architect John Scott of the University's Plant Engineering Division. Two low, 44' by 64'-8" plant beds were introduced in 2002 to surround and protect the pyramidal-roofed monitors and provide continuous bench seating at the edges. The pavilion-like monitors feature wood and heavy timber framing, designed in a trellis-like manner with by-passing framing elements.

The building plan provided a large lobby at the first floor with the large rear terrace to the east of it. The lobby contained a reception area with main desk, mailboxes, an advisory office, and an ATM, along with a north conference room, two lounges, services, and restrooms. A study/meeting room and a small activity center were situated near the far south and north ends respectively, along with stairwells for egress/exit access to the upper and lower floors. Two separate pairs of accessible elevators and two larger, more open stairwells in the north and south were situated closer to the center lobby area. An open stair was placed directly inside the entry doors as well, providing clearly visible access to the dining facilities on the floor below as well as the upper level rooms.

Interior materials and finishes are limited. At the lobby level, they include terrazzo flooring, smooth and exposed aggregate concrete frames, acoustic ceiling tiles, and stained wood screens made up of open vertical members with a deep horizontal member mid-span or stained wood grids. Interior partitions include some made of the same stained wood frames with clear glazing and large projecting chair rails. Wood frames enclose newer mailbox assemblies. Other stained wood elements include glazed display cases and continuous handrails in the open stairwells, and cladding over rated interior metal doors, and built-ins and cabinetry in the common rooms and dorm suites. Elevator doors, in contrast to the concrete and wood interior elements, are simple stainless steel, flush types.

INTEGRITY

Changes to the building over time include systems and fire and life safety upgrades, dining area remodeling, roof replacement, elevator upgrade, and ADA upgrades. McMahan Hall retains good architectural integrity.

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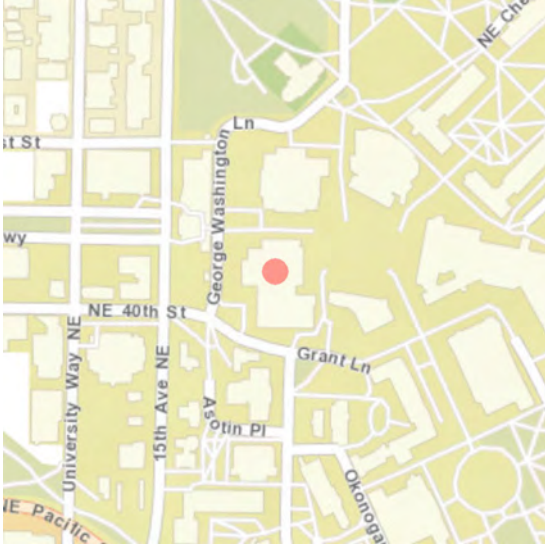
University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

Location



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

Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1975	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Theater
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Entertainment/Recreation

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	John Sellen Construction Company
	Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associated



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

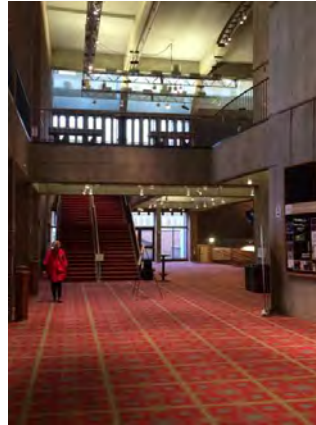
Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		

Photos



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

UWLSC UWC0246.jpg



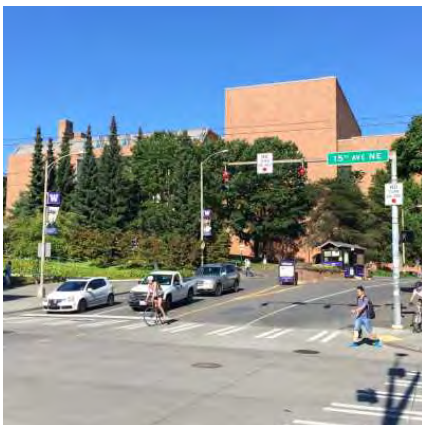
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Meany_1126_5.JPG



Meany_1126_4.JPG



Meany_1126_3.jpg



Meany_1126_2.JPG



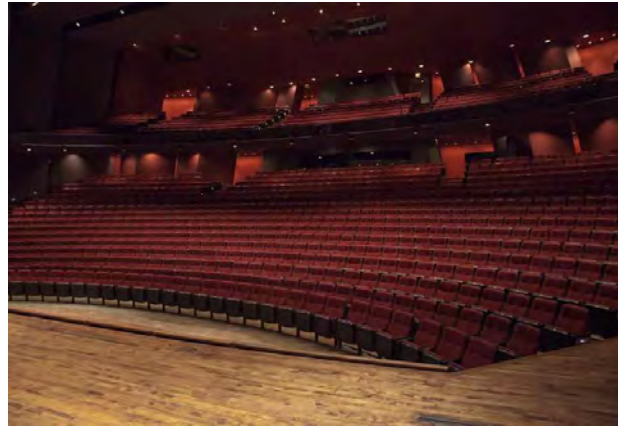
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396



Meany_1126_1.JPG



MCPA website_2.jpg



MCPA website_1.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name: Meany Center for the Performing Arts
Date recorded: 5/16/2017
Field Recorder: Susan Boyle
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 As described in this report, Meany Hall is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of the loss of integrity. However, while the building does not meet necessary requirements to warrant its inclusion in the NRHP as an individual resource, it likely contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. Meany Hall was built is part of an ensemble of post-war Brutalist style buildings on Central Plaza in the early 1970s, and it adds to the architectural character of the campus. It retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance within the context of the larger district.

In early 1967, the Regents, following a recommendation by the University Architects' Commission, approved a new classroom/lecture hall/auditorium building, undergraduate library and performing arts center, following a development plan by Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates that had been approved a year earlier. All three buildings would be situated over a 1,000-car parking garage with its exhaust carried out by a tall bell tower (Seattle Times, February 14, 1967). This action followed a development plan by Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates that had been approved a year earlier.

The new performing arts building replaced the original Meany Hall, which had be built for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition generally in the same location. The new building was planned to hold a theater space with seating for 1,200 and a small theater for drama-thesis productions. Its estimated construction cost of \$3.7 million was included in the 1967-1969 capital budget request to the Legislature.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

The final design of the replacement hall was delayed by its complex building program. As President Odegaard explained in early 1968 “demands for an auditorium are premature until it can be defined as to just what kind of auditorium is needed and for what purposes.” Kirk, Wallace McKinley designed the undergraduate library and performing arts center, while Walker McGough was chosen to design the lecture hall. An allotment of \$7.6 million in state funds was approved by the House by mid- 1968 for capital construction. To expedite the project for the three buildings and the central plaza, a single general contractor was selected by the University, Sellen Construction of Seattle. The construction cost for the three buildings and garage and associated road relocation was estimated at \$16 million (Seattle Times, June 12, 1968).

The construction of Meany Hall lagged, however, and final funding for the \$7.1 project was not approved until early 1971. The Central Plaza and Kane Hall were completed that year, and the following year the new undergraduate library was built (Emery, January 3, 1971). Meany Hall opened on February 7, 1975, just before the inauguration of the University President, John R. Hogness. The building’s design was recognized by an AIA Seattle Honor Award given to architects Kirk, Wallace McKinley in 1974 (AIA Seattle website).

The 1915 Regents Plan for the University campus stipulated that all future buildings would be designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Under the direction of university presidents and architects, this preference persisted for nearly four decades. Carl Gould had based the choice in part on the irregularity of Collegiate Gothic style, which allowed it to be adapted to varied academic programs. The warm brick, cast stone and terra cotta materials worked well in the northwest climate, and the expressive decorative elements also projected a building tradition associated with academic traditions of England and the eastern U.S. By the late 1950s and the early 1960s, Modernist designers of the post-war period had successfully challenged this policy with a range of new styles. On the Central Plaza, the Brutalist style buildings of the early 1970s, which includes Meany Hall, clearly contrast with the earlier architecture of Suzzallo Library and Gerberding Hall. Of the three, the present Meany Hall makes the most overt connections to the formal aspects of the Collegiate Gothic buildings, largely through the results of a major renovation of the masonry clad envelope in the mid-1990s by architect David Hewitt, of Seattle.

The building houses a visiting artist program, in addition to those of the Schools of Drama and Music, Dance Program and the Center for Digital Arts & Experimental Media. Its interior spaces are adorned with the work of Northwest artists. Meany Hall serves as a venue for changing exhibits of student work. Other major artworks are noted in the Meany Hall website:

One of the first works visitors encounter upon entering the Meany lobby is a bold work by Koren Christofides. Using vibrant colors and layered, expressive brush strokes, *Mise en Scene* is inspired by the mythological creation stories depicted on ancient Greek vases Featured in the West Lobby is a piece by renowned artist Jacob Lawrence. Fittingly entitled *Theater* (1985), the piece was especially created for Meany Hall and evokes impressions of the stage, circus and concert hall – themes that can be traced in Lawrence’s work as far back as 1951 with his series of paintings based on childhood memories of the Apollo Theater in Harlem Also featured in the West Lobby is a glass art work by Dale Chihuly entitled *Six Starbursts* (1996). Chihuly a renowned glass artist, an alumni of the UW School of Art and founder of the Pilchuck Glass School has inspired



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

a renaissance in glass art, particularly in the Pacific Northwest Spanning the lobby's east wall is Guy Anderson's work entitled Sacred Pastures (1978). Anderson has been a major figure in a style of painting closely linked to our region. His use of subdued light and muted earthy colors suggests the influence of Asian art and philosophy (University of Washington ArtsUW, 2016).

The building recently received a new name, beginning its 2016-17 season, as the Meany Center for the Performing Arts. The name was changed to recognize the variety of programming it currently undertakes and the types of performances, which include dance, music, and mixed-media created by a range of contemporary artists.

Physical description:

DESCRIPTION

Meany Hall for the Performing Arts is located at the southwest corner of the UW's Central Plaza ("Red Square"). The building, originally known as Meany Hall, houses two public performance spaces – Meany Theater, which is accessed by the main entry on the south façade, and the 238 seat Meany Studio Theatre – in addition to academic spaces and rehearsal rooms for the University's Dance Program. The large theater space holds 1,206 seats when used for public programs, such as the International Chamber Music and World Dance Series presentations, and 1,253 for special events and performance.

As with Kane Hall and the Odegaard Undergraduate Library, Meany Hall is a largely flat roof concrete structure with simple massing and a few large windows openings. The overall form of the building – an L-shape with varied roof levels and a lower plaza long its east side – expresses the interior functions. Original detailing relied on the material qualities of the smooth red brick veneer and unfinished cast-in-place concrete.

The brick-clad Brutalist style envelope of Meany Hall proved to be problematic, and in the early 1990s architect David Hewitt, of Hewitt Daly, was commissioned to repoint the brick masonry. Preliminary investigation indicated that the sky-facing veneer not been well detailed, allowing water infiltration to deteriorate many original shelf angles. The project was changed from technical maintenance to recladding and renovation of the exterior. The new design resulted in scale-providing brick coursing and patterning, derived from the nearby Gothic Revival style buildings. Shed roof areas on the north and west, which were originally clad with brick, were reroofed with standing seam metal panels and original flush skylights replaced with a series of highly visible gable-shaped aluminum framed skylights. Other changes were made to emphasize to the primary north entry with the addition of additional glazing and new fin-like pre-cast elements, and the interior was adjusted to accommodate the new skylights and provide ADA access to public spaces. University of Washington graduate and nationally known interior designer Jack Lerner Larson designed new carpeting with a pattern derived from the brickwork design. New lighting was provided, along with other modifications, including the studio theater. The masonry veneer, which originally had been made of smooth faced, consistent colored bricks laid in a simple field, took on decorative aspects with multi colored bricks set in diaper and striped patterns.

The larger performing arts theater is situated deep within the building's northern mass. The interior features tall open volumes in the lobby as well as in the performance hall. The stage is encircled by audience seating and by a series of partially curved cast-concrete walls, left unfinished to express the cast-in-place board forming. These spaces are accessed through the main entry and vestibule on the north façade, which are set at a plaza level below that of Red Square. The recessed entry is distinguished by the tall concrete fins that rise in height nearly to top of the building's perimeter walls. Within these are recessed aluminum-framed doors and tall panels of glass in aluminum frames.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

On the north portion of the west end, at a slightly lower level than the lobby, is a reception space with tall aluminum framed windows on the west façade that overlook the nearby landscaping. These windows are fitted into similar cast-concrete frame.

Cast-in-place stairs, detailed with bronze and wood railings, lead up to the second floor lobby, while a more narrow set at the east side leads around the theater space to lower seating levels and to a sub-grade courtyard. A secondary lobby and service spaces in the basement are accessed by separate stairs. The Studio Theater, an intimate black-box space, green rooms and the Dance Program studios are held within the building's cubic south mass.

INTEGRITY

Meany Hall has had its primary and secondary facades transformed by the recladding with patterned brick masonry, the insertion of highly visible new skylights, and a new main entry on the north. As a result the building no longer retains sufficient integrity for inclusion as an individual property in the NRHP. Despite these changes, it remains part of a significant building assembly from the 1970s that represents the mid-century development of the campus, along with Kane Hall and Odegaard Undergraduate Library.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Meany Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708396

Bibliography:

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"Not Stalling on Meany, Odegaard Tells Students," February 21, 1968, p. 48.

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Interview, Rita Calabro, Managing Director of the Meany Center for the Performing Arts, and Susan Boyle, November 11, 2016.

Telephone interview, Architect David Hewitt and Susan Boyle, December 9, 2016



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

Location



Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
----------	-----------------

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

Photos



Mech Engineering_1347_1.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_8.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_7.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_6.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_5.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_4.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708397



Mech Engineering_1347_3.JPG



Mech Engineering_1347_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this report, the Mechanical Engineering Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building is not sufficiently associated with significant aspects of campus development or history to meet Criterion A. It does not exhibit distinctive characteristics required to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. However, because of its visibility along E Stevens Way NE, the building may be a contributing resource in the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Engineering Department at the University of Washington began with the establishment of the School of Mines in 1894. In its early years, the department offered specialized courses in mechanical and electrical engineering. A Civil Engineering Department was established in 1895, and an Electrical Engineering Department soon afterwards. In 1900, the Engineering Department at the University of Washington had an enrollment of 40 students. The College of Engineering was separated from the School of Mines in 1901 and the Mechanical Engineering, which had remained a part of the Electrical Engineering Department, was established as its own department in 1905. Civil Engineering was one of the early programs to begin offering masters' degrees, beginning in 1910, in addition to four-year bachelors' degrees.

Careers in engineering grew after World War I, as reflected in the growing popularity of the engineering programs. By 1919, an estimated 4,600 students were enrolled at the University of Washington, with nearly 400 of them registered in engineering. In the mid-1920s, a new department, General Engineering, was created to serve all first-year engineering students. Of particular interest to students around this time were courses in hydroelectric development.

Despite losses in funding and reduction in staff and student enrollment during the Depression, engineering remained a popular field during the 1930s. In 1931, 893 students were enrolled in the Engineering College. By 1938 enrollment rose to 1,277, and by 1939 to 1,338. Accelerated courses were offered during World War II to help support the war effort. While student enrollment dropped to low numbers during the war, it rose considerably with passage of the G.I. Bill, which funded tuition for returning servicemen. Enrollment in the Department of Mechanical Engineering has continued to rise in recent



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

decades, and it currently included 5,150 undergraduate students and 2,330 graduate students.

In 1948, a new Electrical Engineering Building was constructed, followed by the construction of More Hall in 1946. The Mechanical Engineering Department's own building, constructed in 1959, followed these building projects. In 1968 - 1969 Loew Hall and the Mechanical Engineering Library were built. All of these buildings are situated in the southeast part of the campus, on the east side of Stevens Way East and south of the original Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (AYPE) Exposition Foundry/Engineering Annex Building.

The Mechanical Engineering Building was designed by the local architectural firm of Carlson Eley & Grevstad, and built for \$1,542,922. This firm, led by its three principals, Paul G. Carlson (1912-1987), Richard Eley (1914-2001), and Barney E. Grevstad (1913-1982), was known for its Modern era buildings on the campus that emphasized clarity and functionalism, including the Physics Building (1954 to 1955), additions to Bagley Hall (1962 to 1963) and the Electrical Engineering Building (1971 to 1972). In addition to these projects the firm produced several noteworthy design projects, the Everett Motor Theater in 1950 and the Denny Park Lutheran Church in Seattle in 1956. Both Carlson and Grevstad graduated from the University of Washington with Bachelors degrees in Architecture, and Grevstad had been employed by Bebb & Gould from 1938 to 1939. Grevstad was employed by Austin Company from 1940 to 1944 along with Eley from 1940 to 1949 (Ochsner, pp. 426-427).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Mechanical Engineering Building -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708397

Physical description:

The building is a simple Modern style structure with a emphasis on functionalism. It features a flat roof, simple massing, and linear bands of windows. The composition of exterior facades embodies a straight forward Modernism. The varied colored brick veneer is capped by a narrow cast stone or terra cotta cap. Fenestration is express the building's functions with horizontal bands of windows, framed with cast stone heads and sills indicating classrooms, and vertically aligned single windows separated by spandrel panels indicating faculty and administrative offices.

The L-shaped building is situated just north of the original AYPE Foundry Building. To the south are two newer buildings that are associated also with engineering programs. This assembly of post-war structures joins others in an enclave of engineering facilities in the southeast part of the campus. Set on a sloping site, the east facade of the Mechanical Engineering appears as five stories, while the primary wing and east façade along E Stevens Way NE appear as three stories. The building is a simple Modern style structure with a emphasis on functionalism. It features a flat roof, simple massing, and linear bands of windows.

Interiors appear functional with long double and single-loaded corridors of concrete with hollow clay tile infill walls and flush wood doors leading to classrooms and faculty offices on the first, second, and third floors. At the second floor, the western corridor links to a corridor within the adjacent Mechanical Engineering Annex. Department of Mechanical Engineering administrative offices are situated off the main, first floor entry at the south end of the main wing; the lobby entry to these offices has been remodeled with a wood-paneled entry and display cabinets, and terrazzo flooring. A wall-mounted experimental Formula SAE car, dating from 1999, is situated inside the south entry. It serves as a memorial to D. Dale E. Calkins, a professor of mechanical engineering who founded the University of Washington's automotive competition program.

INTEGRITY

The Mechanical Engineering Building is largely intact. A portion of its north wall abuts the older Engineering Annex Building, which was constructed originally in 1909 as a Foundry exhibit building for the AYPE. The two buildings are internally linked by a second floor corridor.

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Location



Address: W Stevens Way NE, Seattle, WA

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Geographic Areas: King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1911	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Field
Landscape	Landscape - Garden

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Agriculture
Health/Medicine
Landscape Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		
072314-20-UW, UW, Life Sciences Building Construction	8/28/2014	Determined Eligible	, 8/7/2015



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Photos



Herb_Garden_2016_2.JPG



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

herb_garden_ND_UW20982z_8.jpg



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

Herb_Garden_ND_UW19641z_7.jpg



Herb_Garden_2016_5.JPG



Herb_Garden_2016_4.JPG



Herb_Garden_2016_3.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810



Herb_Garden_2016_1.JPG



Herb_Garden_2003_6.gif



Paths within garden



Planters and garden paths south of the Chemistry Building, view to the north



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Inventory Details - 8/28/2014

Common name: UW: Pharmaceutical Herb Garden
Date recorded: 8/28/2014
Field Recorder: HRA: C Beckner
Field Site number: 004
SHPO Determination 072314-20-UW determined on 8/7/2015

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular
Form Type	Barn

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: The Pharmaceutical Herb Garden is one of the earliest remaining elements of the university’s early Botany program, and is recognized in the Campus Master Plan as a unique and significant landscape (UW Plan 2003).
A walking tour brochure provided by the UW gave a brief history of the garden. The Pharmaceutical Herb Garden was created in 1911 on 1.5 acres managed by the School of Pharmacy, which grew herbs for the treatment of everything from colds to heart disease. The garden’s heyday was around World War I, when it garden grew to eight acres and produced medicinal herbs for shipment overseas. By the end of World War II, pharmaceuticals had embraced synthetic medicines over plant extracts. The garden fell into disrepair and shrank to the 2.5 acres it inhabits today, though even this footprint has been slightly altered by the construction of newer buildings on its boundaries (UW Architecture, n.d.; Ewing 2014).
The Pharmaceutical Herb Garden is significant for its association with more than 100 years of pharmaceutical research on the UW campus, and for its association with broad trends in our history, including the production of medicinal herbs for use by armed forces during World War I. The herb garden is not known to be associated with the lives of specific people significant to our past or with a specific aspect of our cultural, political, or economic history. The landscape feature does not appear likely to yield information important about prehistory or history.
The current herb garden is only a remnant of the World War I–era garden. Although its integrity of location has been altered over time, the garden retains integrity of design, workmanship, feeling, and association and has been at or near its current size for more than fifty years.
HRA recommends that the herb garden is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic landscape under Criterion A for its associations with important trends in local, state, and national history.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Physical description:

The Pharmaceutical Herb Garden, constructed as the Botany Department's "Drug Garden," in 1911, and now managed by the Biology Department, contains the University's collection of medicinal herbs from around the world. The garden is approximately 2.5 acres and includes planting beds separated by gravel paths. The garden has been altered over the years and does not retain its original footprint. In 1993, the herb garden was improved by the addition of an art installation that includes a storage shed for supplies and an integrated bus station on its southeast corner. The installation was designed by Suzanne Hellmuth and Jock Reynolds.

No plans or drawings of the original or current garden remain in the Campus Facilities Collection.

The Pharmaceutical Herb Garden is located north of W Stevens Way NE and is visible from the roadway. The garden sits south of Benson Hall, Bagley Hall, and the Chemistry Building. Both the Chemistry Building and Benson Hall are oriented toward the garden. Pathways lead from building entries to walkways through the garden. Garden beds are located on either side of Okanogan Lane but are screened from Rainier Vista by mature foliage. The Herb Garden is located across W Stevens Way NE from the project area. It is minimally visible from the project area.

Gridded pathways, generally covered in gravel, lead between rectangular planting beds with wooden borders that hold the garden's international collection of medicinal herbs. Small signs on metal posts identify herb varieties.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name: Medicinal Herb Garden

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
This landscape is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it was significantly reduced in size and largely reconstructed in 1992 when the adjacent Chemistry Building was constructed. It was determined eligible in 2016.

The Medicinal Herb Garden was established in 1911 for use by the Department of Pharmacy. It was originally 1.5 acres but expanded to nearly 8 acres during and after World War I. The science of pharmacology became less plant-based and, in 1979, the School of Pharmacy stopped funding staff positions for the garden. In 1980, the Botany Department (now part of Biology) took over responsibility for the care of the garden but did not fund a staff position. In 1984, an all-volunteer non-profit group "Friends of the Medicinal Herb Garden" was formed to assist with garden upkeep. In 2000, a full-time gardener was designated through the Grounds Maintenance Department. The garden currently covers more than two and a half acres and contains more than 1,000 healing plants from all over the world. Garden staff research new plants to add to the collection, propagate plants and participate in seed exchange programs with 300 other botanic gardens.

Physical description: The Medicinal Herb Garden consists of four adjacent garden areas, of different shapes and sizes, located west of Rainier Vista and arrayed in a line along the north edge of W. Stevens Way NE. The garden is experienced episodically if travelled from end to end, crossing campus pathways between sections, and due to the curve in Stevens Way, as well as various plantings and existing trees, there is no direct sight line through the entire space.

The original garden entry, on the west, is flanked by two monkey figures perched on high poles. The original monkeys, installed in 1930, were carved by university carpenters, and are reported to be modeled on figures from Orto Botanico, in Padua, Italy, the first medicinal botanical garden. The originals fell into disrepair during the 1960s, and were



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

replaced by another set carved from cedar. In January 1987, one of those monkeys was stolen. A university art student, David Stone, used the remaining wooden monkey as a model to create two concrete monkeys, one of which was smashed off its pedestal in the summer of 1988.

The largest garden, south of the Chemistry Building, is enclosed by a loosely clipped boxwood hedge on Stevens Way with large conifers and deciduous trees providing a backdrop on the west and north. It is a very interior space with a strong sense of enclosure and contains more than fifty wood-bordered rectangular beds with each plant labeled with botanic name and region of origin. Gravel pathways run between the beds. Toward the north is a raised brick fish pond that feeds a water channel around the north end of the garden. This area is surrounded by an open lawn. The central pathway of the bedded area is entered through a dense and unclipped laurel hedge that is tall enough to block views between the two spaces. Entering into the raised garden, this section has a noticeable grade difference and has been terraced into two areas with a small staircase between levels, framed by two tall upright yews that are distinctive vertical elements within the center of the garden.

At the southeastern end of this garden is a small (18 x 8 feet) structure used as an information center by the Friends of the Medicinal Herb Garden. It has 18-light doors in front and 12- or 18-light wood sash (fixed and casements) on all facades. Nearby are two wooden bus shelters, simple structures with window sash but no glass. These are part of a public art project undertaken by Suzanne Helmuth and Jock Reynolds, called the C. Frank Brockman Memorial Tree Tour. Completed in 1993, this was a project of the Washington State Arts Commission's Art in Public Places Program, in partnership with the university.

To the east, across Okanogan Lane, is a smaller garden enclosed by a low yew hedge. It contains similar plant beds but is more strictly geometrical in the layout of the beds and topographically flatter. At the north end is a metal sculpture, *Metamorphosis*, by Larry Pentz (1983). Staircases, made of rough-hewn stone planks, provide access at the northern edge of the garden, where the terrace of the garden is set into the gradient of the surrounding campus.

East of Garfield Lane is a wooded area known as Island Grove with two additional gardens, bisected by NE Island Lane. The northern portion of Island Grove features large cedar and fir trees, a robust understory, and a variety of ground covers, including both ivy and grass. Near the pathway leading from Rainier Vista is a seating area with four rocks and a bench and there is a second open area with a memorial bench. The southern edge of the grove helps frame the eastern extension of the medicinal herb garden. The garden directly east of Garfield Lane, with 20 beds, is narrower than the others and is experienced as a linear space running parallel to Stevens Way, which is visible beyond the low hedge. The very easternmost garden is larger and more rectilinear in layout, containing more than fifty defined plant beds. Between the two sections is one of the largest trees on campus, a giant sequoia more than 5-feet in diameter.

Integrity

The herb garden has been altered significantly. The original garden was reduced in size and largely reconstructed in 1992-1993 when the adjacent Chemistry Building was built between the garden and Johnson Hall, to which the garden originally related. Three smaller gardens have also been added to the east, and structures have been built at the southern edge of the garden.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Drug Plant Garden - University of Washington

Property ID: 675810

Bibliography:

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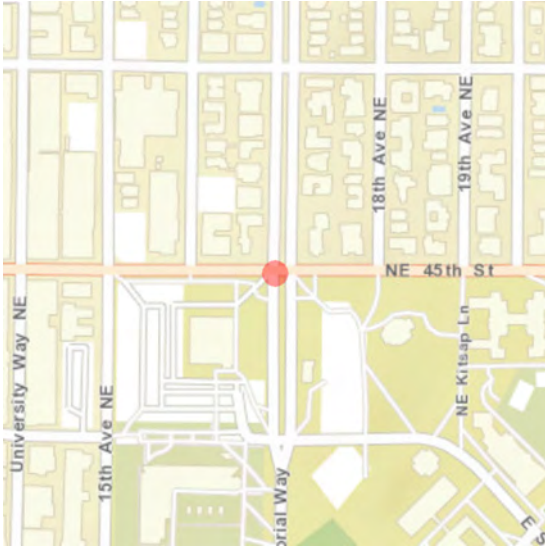


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Location



Address: Memorial Way, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Street Furniture/Object

Historic Context:

Category
Landscape Architecture
Social History

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/2/2017	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Photos



IMG_3277.JPG



wall.JPG



W.JPG



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Library

Memorial_Gateway_c1928_UW13948_6.jpg



Memorial_Gateway_2016_5.jpg



gateway north.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598



gateway 1.JPG



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries, Photo Coll 70

Memorial_Gateway_1955_UW19979z_8.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Inventory Details - 1/2/2017

Common name: Memorial Gateway

Date recorded: 1/2/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Significance narrative:

NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

The Memorial Gateway elements (pylons and sidewalls) are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for their association with the development of the University of Washington. They are also eligible under Criterion C as a well-executed example of symbolic objects executed in the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The gateway contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Memorial Gateway marks the entrance to Memorial Way (which has been surveyed separately), the ceremonial entrance to the university, and commemorates the 58 students who lost their lives serving in World War I. The Gateway established a northern entrance to the university and prioritized it as the campus' front door, deemphasizing the 41st Avenue entrance used by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Four pylons constructed of brick, sandstone, and terra cotta stand at the entrance. Set back from NE 45th Street, the pylons are set back from NE 45th Street, the northern boundary of the main campus. They are flanked by a semicircular area of turf backed by formal planting beds and a mixed planting of deciduous and conifer trees. The loose formality of the planted areas transitions abruptly to the austerity of the stone gateway and the alley of London Plane trees (*Platanus X acerifolia*) beyond. The Collegiate Gothic style of gateway features reflect the established architectural character of the campus in that era.

Funding for the gateway was initiated by the class of 1920 with matching funds contributed by the Board of Regents. The classes of 1921, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 also contributed to its cost. The first pair of pylons was constructed in 1928. Two years later the upperclassmen's honor society, the Oval Club, formed an associated student's group to see through the unfinished project. The committee commissioned the firm of Bebb and Gould to produce architectural drawings for the uncompleted gateway. The new plans included six pylons, a fountain, ornamental iron-grille work, a campanile south of the gateway, and a grassy center strip.

At this time students criticized the gateway as being a memorial to war. Herbert T. Condon, the University's comptroller, and Edmond S. Meany, a History professor and advisor to the gateway's student booster group, both penned letters that appeared on the front page of *The Daily*. They strongly denied that the gateway was intended to commemorate international conflict. Both officials had been part of the 1915 committee that approved the campus Regents Plan. Condon pointed to the plan's inclusion of a new campus entrance at 17th Avenue as evidence that the gateway preceded the war itself and was not intended as a symbol of aggression. Members of the two conflicting parties met and the issue was resolved. A space on the inner most pylons was provided for the inscription, "That Knowledge May Preserve Peace" but it was never added.

Two bronze plaques that list the names of the 58 former students who died in World War I were donated in 1930 by Scabbard and Blade, the student military honor society. That same year students were encouraged to donate their share of the bookstore's dividend to the gateway fund in order to raise \$4,000 to cover the cost of constructing the next two pylons. The remaining \$12,000 needed to finish the gateway was intended to be solicited from alumni. Despite the fundraising, the additional two pylons were not constructed until 1949 and the Bebb and Gould design was never fully realized.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Gateway - University of Washington

Property ID: 708598

Physical description: Memorial Gateway is the University's formal entrance and a continuation of Seventeenth Avenue Northeast off of Northeast Forty Fifth Street. The gateway consists of two pairs of stone pylons with perforated brick sidewalls. Each pair is comprised of a tall pylon constructed in 1928 and a shorter pylon from 1949. Each sidewall adjoins one of the smaller pylons, receding into a screen of trees. Each pair of pylons frames a pedestrian pathway, with the larger pylons being located on the outside edges of the roadways. An oval-shaped central island dissects the road leading to the Gateway and extends past the Gateway. Comprised of hardscape, turf, and ornamental planting beds, the island echoes the wide medians of Seventeenth Avenue's boulevard street form to the north. In the center of the island is a statue of the University's "W" logo, donated in 2010 by the class of 1960.

Integrity

The gateway pylons retain a high degree of integrity as they have not been altered since their installation in 1949.

Bibliography:

Condon, Herbert T., "War Did Not Enter Original Plan", The Daily, May 12, 1930.

Meany, Edmond, "Tablets, Not Arch, Honor Dead," The Daily, May 12, 1930.

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Staff, "Receipt Flood Anticipated; Gateway Fate in Balance," The Daily, May 15, 1930.

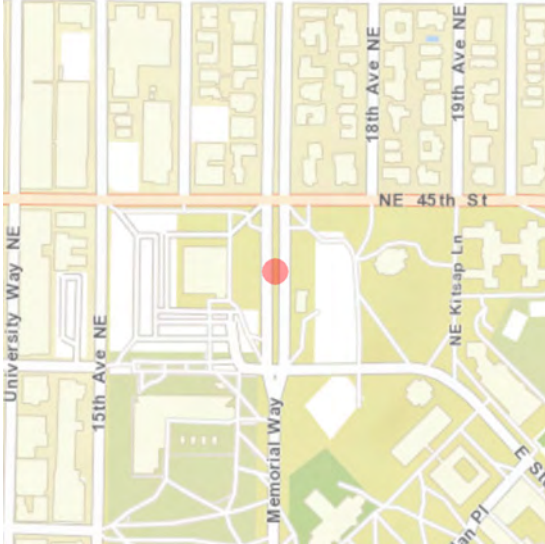


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Way - University of Washington

Property ID: 708597

Location



Address: 17th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Landscape

Transportation

Historic Context:

Category

Landscape Architecture

Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Way - University of Washington

Property ID: 708597

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/2/2017	Not Determined	

Photos



south.JPG



north 2.JPG



Memorial_Way_1946_UWC2244_5.jpg



Memorial_Way_2.jpg



gatehouse.JPG



end.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Way - University of Washington

Property ID: 708597

Inventory Details - 1/2/2017

Common name: Memorial Way

Date recorded: 1/2/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Way - University of Washington

Property ID: 708597

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Memorial Way is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant example of landscape architecture that has become one of the iconic images of the University of Washington. It also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Memorial Way is a major campus axis prescribed by the 1915 Regents Plan. Dedicated in 1920 by Professor Edmond S. Meany as the future main entrance to the campus, the road is lined with two double rows of London Plane trees (hybrids of the Oriental and the American sycamore, or *Platanus orientalis* X *Platanus occidentalis* *Platanus* X *acerifolia*). One tree was planted in honor of each of the 58 UW students, 57 men and one woman, who died serving in World War I.

The city-wide Parks and Boulevards Plan developed by the Olmsted Brothers in 1903 proposed a boulevard extending through the campus to Ravenna Park and Ravenna Boulevard to the north. The Regents rejected this proposal because it was to be owned by the city, not the university. However, the developer James Moore planted 17th Avenue NE, extending north of NE 45th Street, as a boulevard with a wide grassy median and large trees on each side. Memorial Way, with its stately trees, visually connects the campus to the surrounding neighborhood.

Memorial Way was dedicated at an all-University assembly on the campus' second annual Armistice Day observance. The day's services were organized by the Service Club of Washington and began in Meany Hall with a memorial assembly led by Reverend M.A. Matthew of Seattle's First Presbyterian Church. A band led the crowds from Meany Hall to Memorial Way where the R.O.T.C and student volunteers had planted all but two of the trees the day before. The final two trees were planted as part of the public ceremony and were in honor of Lieutenant Elmer J. Noble (class of 1917) and Jeanette Virginia Brown (class of 1918). The dedication included a reading of the 58 students' names. Each tree was registered with the American Forestry Association as a memorial tree and the fallen student's families received the official certification.

A small bronze tablet with the 58 names was placed at the entrance shortly afterwards. Two years later, in December 1922, construction of the avenue was completed at a cost to the University of \$600. The road was paved with cinders and the Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds expressed a desire for the state to fund paving of campus roads, since cinders are not long lasting. The London Plane trees were pruned until they were allowed to assume their arching habit in late 1938. The formal arrangement of the trees and the graceful canopy provide the campus with a dignified ceremonial entrance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Memorial Way - University of Washington

Property ID: 708597

Physical description: Memorial Way proceeds south into campus off of NE 45th Street as a continuation of 17th Avenue NE. The entrance is marked by the architectonic pylons of Memorial Gateway. The gateway's formal effect is continued but softened by the double rows of sycamores lining the avenue. The allee has grown from its original 58 trees and now numbers nearly 100. The mature canopy provides a sense of enclosure to both pedestrians and drivers. The avenue is intersected by E. Stevens Way NE and terminates at a roundabout just above Red Square, where there is a memorial flagpole and a memorial. Nearby is a memorial flagpole and a memorial dedicated in 2009 to the 8 university alumni who have received the Medal of Honor. Cast-concrete street lamps are positioned in the planting strip at regular intervals. A boulder on the east pedestrian path contains a bronze tablet containing the 58 students' names and class years. Two Douglas Firs (*Pseudotsuga menzeisii*) stand in the middle of the pedestrian sidewalk outside Denny Hall.

Integrity

Memorial Way retains a high degree of integrity, since the additions and changes have not diminished its sense of place and its ability to convey its significance. Two of the original trees on the east side were removed in 1999 for the installation of a bus stop.

Bibliography:

Jones, John Paul. *The History of the Development of the Present Campus Plan for the University of Washington*. 1940.

Staff, "Memorial Way to Be Dedicated Armistice Day," *The Daily*, November 9, 1920.

Staff, "Living Trees are Planted Thursday to Commemorate Fallen Heroes," *The Daily*, November 9, 1920.

Staff, "Finish Memorial Way," *The Daily*, December 7, 1922.

Staff, "Trees Arch Over Memorial Way to Commemorate Student Soldiers," *The Daily*, October 21, 1938.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073

Location



Address: King Lane, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1922	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		

Photos



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_6.JPG



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

Miller_Hall_1192_nd_UW19851_9.jpg



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_8.JPG



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_7.JPG



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_5.JPG



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_3.JPG



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_2.JPG



Miller_Hall_1192_2016_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Miller Hall, UW facility number 1192
Date recorded: 5/12/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Type	Mansard
Foundation	Stone
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Miller Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. It also features an outstanding collection of terra cotta sculpture by a noted sculptor. The building contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Miller Hall, originally Education Hall, is one of the earlier buildings to have been designed by Bebb & Gould, in 1922. A terra cotta plaque near the entry notes the names of the architects and the date. It originally contained both the Department of Education and university administrative offices, including the president's office. In 1954, it was named in honor of William Winlock Miller (1870-1964). Miller had been a long-time member of the Board of Regents (1913-1957) and chaired the buildings and Grounds Committee, overseeing the development of the Quad. Miller Hall still houses the College of Education.

The building features an outstanding collection of figures by Victor Alonzo Lewis. There are more than 30 figures along the cornice representing educational subjects such as music and geography; historical figures including Alexander the Great and Confucius; various professions; and methods of pedagogy (reading, laboratory experiments) among others. Lewis (1886-1946), originally from Utah, studied with western artist E. S. Paxton in Butte MT and at the Chicago Art Academy. He came to Seattle in the 1920s, and his work on university buildings were his first commissions. He also designed a war memorial on the state capitol grounds in Olympia.

Miller Hall was designed by the Seattle firm of Bebb & Gould, the primary shapers of the campus and its buildings in the early twentieth century. Carl Gould (1879-1939), a New Yorker, graduated from Harvard and attended the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked with several prominent East Coast architects before moving to Seattle in 1908. This made him one of the best-trained architects in the city and he soon had an active practice. In 1914, he formed a partnership with Charles Bebb (1856-1942), an established engineer and architect. The firm was soon awarded the contract to do the plan for the university campus, which was approved in 1915. They subsequently designed 18 buildings on campus between 1915 and 1938. The firm completed more than 200 projects throughout the Northwest in the first decade of the partnership. Also in 1914, Gould founded the Department of Architecture and was its chair until 1926. The partnership continued until Gould's death in 1939.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Education Hall, University of Washington Property ID: 710073

Physical description:

Miller Hall is on the south side of the Liberal Arts Quad, across from Raitt Hall and between Smith Hall and the Music Building. Like its neighbors, it is Collegiate Gothic in style. The rectangular four-story concrete building is clad rough-textured “tapestry” brick in shades of reddish brown with extensive cream-colored terra cotta including window surrounds, quoins, cornices, spandrels, coping, tracery, finials and other embellishment. Most notable are the terra cotta figures accenting the top of each pilaster. The foundation and basement level are of ashlar sandstone. The Mansard roof is clad with green slate. Windows typically have multilight leaded sash with operable awning and hopper sections.

The primary northeast façade, facing the Quad, has seven bays. The large gabled bay at the south end has a recessed entry with a pointed arch portal below a flat-roofed three-sided hanging bay. The bay has three 18-light windows in the front and narrower windows on the sides; all have terra cotta tracery across the top. The state seal is at the base, because this building once contained the president’s office. At the top is a tall gable with extensive terra cotta embellishments.

Toward the other end of this primary façade is a projecting gabled bay that also has terra cotta quoins, capitols on the brick pilasters, tracery and other ornament. It has a recessed main entry with brick stairs, double 18-light oak doors with sidelights and a tall leaded glass transom that features stained glass with the word “education” and an image of a teacher. The four center bays, separated by brick and terra cotta pilasters, have gabled wall dormers and three windows on each level; the second floor has 30 light sash, with 18 light sash on the upper floor and 15 light on the lower level.

The long façade facing away from the Quad has similar large windows arranged in ten bays separated by brick and terra cotta pilasters topped with tall finials rather than dormers. The top floor windows are accented with tracery. There are two entries, one at the southwest with a two-story flat roofed portal and another recessed in an arched portal.

The narrow west façade is similar to the façade of Raitt Hall, with a two-story three-sided entry bay, entirely clad with terra cotta, with wide stairs leading to a pointed arch portal and doorway. Above the portal is a large multilight three-part window with transoms, topped with a balcony at the parapet level. Capping the bay is a gabled parapet and a balcony. Terra cotta embellishment includes both naturalistic and geometric patterns. Flanking the entry bay, on each floor, are groups of three multilight windows. The east façade has a similar configuration.

Integrity

Miller Hall retains a high degree of integrity, with few notable changes.

Bibliography:

Guide to the University of Washington Miller Hall Façade Sculptures Photograph Collection, c. 1952, University of Washington Special Collections.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. *Art in Seattle’s Public Places: An Illustrated Guide*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1946	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Jones; Leonard Bindon

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



More Hall Physical Plant addition and original 1946 Structural Testing Lab section



More_1171_9.JPG



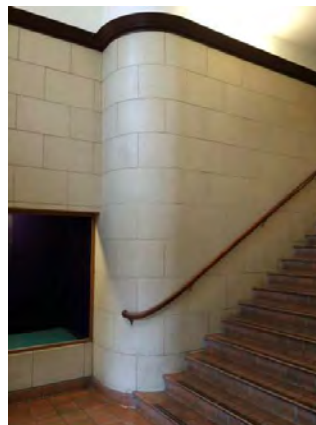
More_1171_8.JPG



More_1171_7.JPG



More_1171_6.JPG



More_1171_4.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547



More_1171_3.JPG



More_1171_2.JPG



More_1171_1.JPG



North elevation entry



Original 1946 section and east end of 1948 section



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: More Hall
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W287
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

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

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

This building was designed by Bebb and Jones, in association with Leonard Bindon. Bebb & Jones was the association of John Paul Jones, a junior partner formerly associated with Bebb & Gould, with Charles Bebb after the death of Carl Gould in 1939. However, Bebb died in 1942, prior to the design of this building. Research also indicates that Bebb, once a force in engineering and design in Seattle, was not substantially involved in project design after 1924, making the association of this structure with Bebb fairly attenuated. After World War II, John Paul Jones became the Consulting Architect for the University of Washington. Jones and Leonard Bindon formed Jones and Bindon, Architects from 1947-1956. The building itself, while relatively intact despite some additions, is a pedestrian design, does not appear to be a good stylistic example of Bebb or Jones' work, and does not appear to have any particular significance in the history of the University of Washington. Therefore it does not appear eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Physical description:

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

Bibliography:

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<http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

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

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

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: Structural Testing Laboratory

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 More Hall has been determined eligible for NRHP listing. This report confirms that evaluation. The building appears to meet Criterion A eligibility requirements for its association with the growth of the University in the mid-20th century and the rise in its engineering and technical programs. More Hall, a largely functionalist Moderne style building designed by the partnership of architects Charles Bebb and John Paul Jones, is a well developed example of early Modernism in the immediate post-war period, and it meets Criterion C eligibility. The building's main north entry is embellished with finely crafted medallions by northwest artist Dudley Pratt. More Hall also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

More Hall houses the University of Washington's Civil Engineering Department, one of seven programs within the College of Engineering. The College was established at the University of Washington with the founding of the School of Mines in 1894. In its early years it offered specialized courses in mechanical and electrical engineering. Civil Engineering was established as a department in 1895, and Electrical Engineering as a separate department soon afterwards. In 1900, 40 students were enrolled in the department. The College separated from the School of Mines in 1901 and Mechanical Engineering, which had remained a part of the Electrical Engineering Department, was established in 1905. Civil Engineering persisted; it was one of the early programs to begin offering masters' degrees in addition to a four-year bachelors degree' in 1910.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Careers in engineering grew after World War I, as reflected in the growing popularity of the engineering programs. By 1919, an estimated 4,600 students were enrolled at the University of Washington, with nearly 400 of them registered in engineering. In the mid-1920s, a new department, General Engineering, was created to serve all first-year engineering students. Of particular interest to students around this time were courses in hydroelectric development.

Despite losses in funding and reduction in staff and student enrollment during the Depression, engineering remained a popular field during the 1930s. In 1931, 893 students were enrolled in the College. By 1938, enrollment rose to 1,277, and by 1939 to 1,338. Accelerated courses were offered during World War II to help support the war effort. While student enrollment dropped to low numbers during the war, it rose considerably with passage of the G.I. Bill, which funded tuition for returning servicemen.

Initially known as the Civil Engineering Building, More Hall was built in two phases. The classroom and office section was constructed initially in 1946 for an estimated \$100,000. The second phase was the Structural Research Lab, completed in 1948 for \$945,000. The lab, at the far east end of the current building, was situated near a railroad spur so that materials could be carried directly inside. Manufacturers brought in a range of materials in the post-war period, including aircraft components, lumber and metal, for testing by the University of Washington's 2.5 million-pound compression equipment. This machine was reportedly also used to replicate earthquake-like shock waves for studies of seismic effects on civil engineering design.

A decade after More Hall was completed the Mechanical Engineering Department received its own building in 1959, followed in 1968 - 1969 by the construction Lowe Hall and the Mechanical Engineering Library. These buildings, along with More Hall, make up a complex of mid-20th century engineering facilities situated in the southeast part of the campus, on the east side of E Stevens Way NE and south of the original AYPE Foundry/Engineering Annex.

More Hall was designed by Bebb and Jones, the partnership of architects Charles Bebb and John Paul Jones, which was formed after the death of Bebb's former partner, Carl Gould. The building's construction post-dated Bebb's death in 1942, after which time Jones became the Consulting Architect for the University. The building's design documents also cite Leonard Bindon, which whom Jones had formed a new partnership from 1947 to 1956. Jones was responsible for the design of the Structural Research Lab.

In the late 1950s, a nearby research reactor, later known as More Hall Annex, was built to support the University's nuclear engineering program. Designed by an interdisciplinary team of engineers and architects, it was a noteworthy Brutalist style structure (Johnston Partnership). It stood on the north side of More Hall until 2016. In 1972 to 1975, More Hall was remodeled by the architectural firm Kolb and Stansfield. This was followed by an \$800,000 systems upgrade project in 1993 to 1996 and remodeling of geotechnical research labs (College of Engineering).

More Hall is more expressive than the nearby Mechanical Engineering Building (1959) to the north of it. A Modern era building More Hall embodies elements of the earlier Moderne style, particularly in the south entry surround and lobby features.

Physical description: More Hall houses the Department of Civil Engineering in a large L-shaped structure with



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

an irregular massing. Constructed with a concrete frame, it was built in phases in 1946 and 1948, and ranges in height from one to four stories. The building is clad in highly variegated colored brick veneer trimmed with cast stone (colored concrete) trim. Befitting a transitional style building with both early Modern and late Moderne stylistic tendencies, it is finished also with some glass block panels with cast-in-place concrete trim.

The building's functional nature is expressed in the component nature of the massing, and it is legible as both a classroom building and an industrial workshop. The oldest part of the structure, the eastern section, is shorter, with one to three stories. At its far east end there is the large shop space, which housed the original Structural Testing Laboratory. It is fitted with crane ways, within which students currently create and test technical prototypes. The taller, four-story 1946 section contains four stories, including a stair tower, and its height is accentuated by vertically aligned aluminum framed windows with cast stone frames and a stepped parapet.

The building's primary building entry is on the north facade, where it is emphasized by a flat, projecting cast concrete canopy with relief signage along its outer edge reading "Charles Church More Hall." Three tall vertical panels of ribbed glass are placed above the canopy and a pair of glazed aluminum doors is centered below within a cast stone entry surround. The entry surround is accentuated by 13 highly stylized, wall-mounted bas relief sculptures by Dudley Pratt dating from 1947. These medallions are abstracted figures that make up squares and 11 circular shapes. Pratt's other notable work included sculptural embellishments on Bebb & Gould's Everett Public Library, as well as cast decoration on the downtown Bon Marche/Macy's Building and bronze, Art Deco style entry surrounds on the historic Colman Hill Building, and figurative bas reliefs on the First Hill Doctor's Hospital. Pratt (1897-1975) was a prolific artist, and was responsible also for the grotesque gargoyles on Smith Hall and other sculptural pieces integrated with Hutchinson Hall, Henry Gallery, Gerberding Hall, and the Medical Center.

Within the entry, the lobby features muscular, curved walls, clad with light colored terra cotta tiles, along with polished clay tile flooring and an interior staircase that leads to another pair of doors, this one of stained wood with relights and a glazed transom. The Department of Civil Engineering offices are housed on the second floor. This space features additional glazed display cabinets below a non-original luminous ceiling lit by indirect fixtures. Other portions of the building are far more utilitarian with double-loaded corridors of glazed wall tile and hollow-clay tile infill, and concrete floors leading through flush wood doors to classrooms and study spaces. The building's third floor contains a large room/auditorium and corresponding wide stairwell.

The west facade stretches along E Stevens Way NE as a three-story mass with vertically aligned windows recessed from the front plane of the brick facade, set back within a plant bed. Along this facade, there is a cast bronze statue by artist Finn H. Frolich set within a plant bed. Dating from 1909. It portrays industrialist James J. Hill. Hill, a major force in the early 19th century regional economy, was responsible for bringing the Great Northern Railway to the Northwest. The piece appears to have been placed using the simple building as a foil. (The Frolich sculpture is the subject of a separate inventory. Another artwork reportedly associated with More Hall is a piece dating from 1925 by artist Gaetano Cecere, which portrays John Stevens; this sculpture was not viewed during the field work for the More Hall inventory.)

INTEGRITY



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: More Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96547

Despite the remodeling of the interior and systems upgrade in the early 1970s and early 1990, More Hall is largely intact and it retains the integrity required to express its significance.

Bibliography:

Johnson Partnership, "More Hall Annex, Historic Resources Addendum," updated April 2015.

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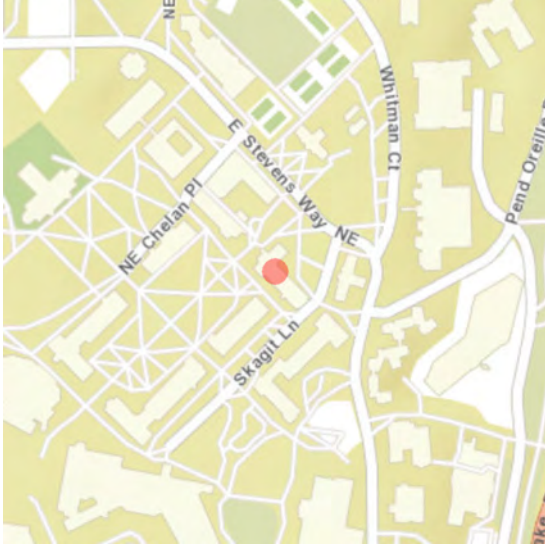
University of Washington Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html> (accessed October 23, 2016).

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Property Inventory, Property No. 96547, Project History, Determination of Eligibility, 1.15.2013.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708601

Location



Address: E. Stevens Way NE
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1950	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Music Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Arts

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Whitehouse & Price



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Bulding - University of Washington Property ID: 708601

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/3/2017	Not Determined	

Photos



music_building_1299_2016_1.JPG



Music_Building_1299_2017_11.JPG



se.JPG



NE.JPG



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

music_building_1299_ND_UW20986z_10.jpg



music_building_1299_2016_8.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708601



music_building_1299_2016_5.JPG



music_building_1299_2016_3.JPG



music_building_1299_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Bulding - University of Washington Property ID: 708601

Inventory Details - 1/3/2017

Common name: Music Building, UW facility number 1299
Date recorded: 1/3/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1299

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	L-Shape
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Type	Gable - Cross
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708601

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

The Music Building is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Overview

The Music Building and the nearby Art Building, from 1949-1950, were the last structures to be constructed on the Liberal Arts Quad, enclosing the northeast end. They continue the use of the Collegiate Gothic idiom to be compatible with the neighboring pre-World War II buildings. The architects, Whitehouse & Price from Spokane, had broad experience with institutional buildings, including Spokane's English Gothic Revival cathedral.

Music was among the first subjects taught at the university, with piano instruction being offered in 1862. A short time later, lessons in violin, pipe organ and singing were added, and the first Bachelor of Music degree was awarded in 1911. The Department of Music was reorganized in 1935 as the School of Music.

Both faculty and students have been actively involved in bringing music to the broader community. By 1895 students were assisting with programs at musical and social affairs and community organization meetings. The first student orchestra dates back to 1898. Concert series have long been, and continue to be, sponsored regularly by the Associated Students of the University of Washington, the University Office of Concerts and Lectures, the Adult Education and Extension Departments, and the University Forum.

From 1927 until 1950, the school was located in the New York Building, a relic of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. The Music Building was completed in 1950, providing not only classrooms and faculty offices but practice spaces, a library and the Brechemin Auditorium for student performances.

Architects Harold C. Whitehouse (1884-1974) and Ernest V. Price (1881-1975) both attended Cornell University and worked for East Coast architectural firms before moving to Spokane and becoming partners in 1914. The firm continued until 1972. Their wide-ranging practice in Eastern Washington and Idaho included the English Gothic Revival-style Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in Spokane and numerous institutional and military commissions, including buildings at the University of Idaho and Washington State University.

Physical description:

The Music Building is situated at the northeast end of the Liberal Arts Quad, across from the Art Building. A broad set of stairs descends from the plaza between the Music and Art buildings into the quad. The building's surroundings are heavily landscaped, so that trees and large shrubs obscure many features. It is a poured-in-place concrete clad primarily with rough-textured bricks in shades of light brown and red. The extensive beige terra cotta embellishment includes the entries, window surrounds, spandrels, quoins, and coping. The foundation is ashlar sandstone and the cross-gable roof is clad with slate. The building has three stories above a daylight basement and is L-shaped in plan, with a short wing near the entry extending toward the east. The main entry is at the northwest end, facing the Art Building. Adjoining the entry is a tall tower, extending well above the roofline. The terra cotta-clad upper portion of the tower is hexagonal, with a domed copper roof and two levels of openings ornamented with tracery. East of the entry bay is a three-story tower with a crenelated parapet, a tall narrow multilight window and terra cotta quoins.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Music Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708601

The recessed main entry, clad with terra cotta, has a pointed-arch portal with three oak doors with leaded glass windows and an arched leaded glass transom. The terra cotta ornament above the portal has the words "School of Music" surrounded by an elaborate design of acorns, oak leaves and squirrels. Above the entry, the second and third floors each have a pair of tall leaded glass windows. Each pair has a small amount of terra cotta tracery, as does the uppermost part of the bay.

The longest façade, facing the quad on the southwest, has a three-story gabled bay at each end with three wall dormers in between. Windows typically have six-over-six-over-six steel sash with leaded muntins; some are operable awning sash. The gabled bay closest to the main entry has a shallow rounded projection on the first story and basement levels; it is entirely clad with terra cotta with a shield motif. There are four tall windows on each upper level and two windows at the basement level.

The gable bays have six windows on the second floor and four on the top floor. The terra cotta spandrels between floors have a shield design. The center portion of the façade has seven typical windows on the first and second floors, arranged in groups of two or three. Each dormer has a pair three-over-six-over three windows; the basement level has six pairs of windows with this same configuration.

The southeast section of the rear façade, where the auditorium is, has a window group surrounded by terra cotta placed in the upper level of the wall. At the center of the façade is a recessed entry with double oak doors and a terra cotta surround with finials, with typical windows on all three levels and in the dormer. The gable-roofed wing at the north end has typical windows with wide terra cotta surrounds. The narrow façade has a group of tall louvered vents with terra cotta tracery.

There are several secondary entries. An at-grade entry at the southwest corner, largely obscured by trees, has three oak doors and a tall arched transom deeply recessed in an arched portal with a terra cotta surround. The doors have stained glass windows featuring musical symbols. The southeast corner has a one-story terra cotta-clad bay with a simple entry with a single arched oak door.

On the interior, much of the first floor retains its original oak trim and casework. The auditorium, Brechemin Hall, has been modernized with new seating and fixtures.

Integrity

The building has experienced few alterations; it retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

Johnston Norman. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

<http://music.washington.edu>

<http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/2065/>

http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=109

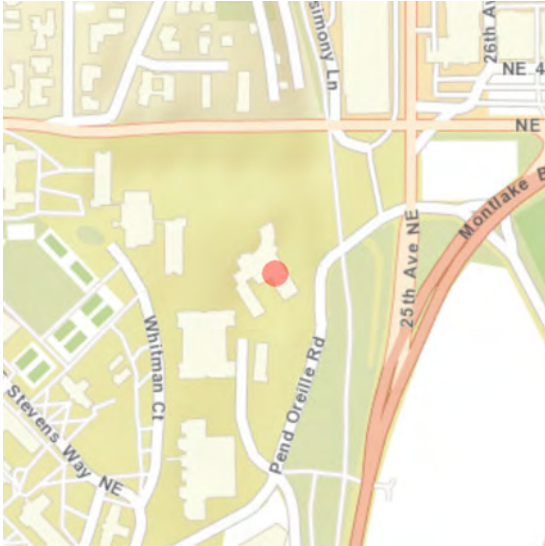


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

Property ID: 96641

Location



Address: Pend Oreille Rd, Seattle, WA 98101

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1962	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Science and Engineering
Education
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

Property ID: 96641

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	John Graham & Co.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/4/2017	Not Determined	
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

Property ID: 96641

Photos



East Elevation



N_Physics_VDG_Accelerator_Bldg_1150_2016_5.JPG



N_Physics_VDG_Accelerator_Bldg_1150_2016_4.JPG



N_Physics_VDG_Accelerator_Bldg_1150_2016_3.JPG



N_Physics_VDG_Accelerator_Bldg_1150_2016_2.JPG



N_Physics_VDG_Accelerator_Bldg_1150_2016_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

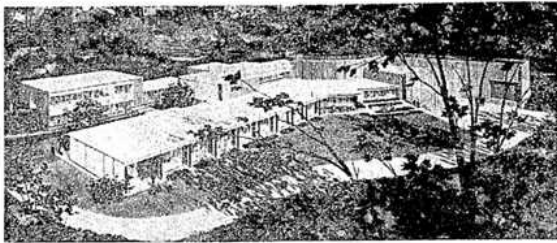
Property ID: 96641



Rear section, east elevation

North Elevation

Nuclear Unit for University



VAN de GRAAFF NUCLEAR ACCELERATOR BUILDING
Rear wing will house Nuclear Physics Research Center

Safety from radiation was a prime consideration in the design of the Van de Graaff Nuclear Accelerator Building. A reinforced - concrete structure was necessary. Underground springs and loose fill from a previous excavation were problems.



North Physics Laboratory_FINAL_HRA 2013.05.22 copy.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

Property ID: 96641

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: North Physics laboratory
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W291
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Glass
Cladding	Stucco

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington Property ID: 96641

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

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

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

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

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

This building, though designed by John Graham, a prominent Seattle architect, has had at least two additions. It is a fairly utilitarian design that fulfilled the need to house a nuclear physics laboratory and cyclotron. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it is not architecturally distinctive, and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington Property ID: 96641

Physical description: This building was designed by John Graham and initially built in 1949. It had additions in 1951 and 1958. It is composed of three primary masses, a one story mass, a two story mass, and a semi-circular mass that connects them. The one and two story sections are strongly horizontal in design. The one story section is located to the northeast of the site and projects towards the east slightly further than the two story section. It has a flat roof with projecting eaves and a wide cornice. The southeast elevation of this section has a full-width post-and-beam breezeway with a half-height decorative, geometric, masonry wall stretching its length, supported by stylized metal supports. This breezeway shades a wall of glass composed of several fixed plate glass windows with single-light awning windows below. Below these windows are wood or metal panels. On the northeast elevation, the wall cladding is brick veneer and there are several, evenly spaced bay windows composed of four fixed plate glass windows with awning windows below, set above metal or wood panels. The stylized metal supports continue along this elevation, but without the walkway. The two story section is masonry, clad in smooth stucco. It also has a flat roof, this one with a simple parapet with stepped molding. This section has bands of windows set into metal frames in a horizontal grid pattern defining each floor, in a combination of fixed and casement sash. The northwest section of the building forms a semi-circle and is partially below-grade. It has a flat roof behind a parapet and is clad in smooth stucco. The only openings appear to be louvered vents. The semi-circular section projects up higher than the surrounding sections and is ornamented with wide vertical pilasters.

Bibliography:

Ells, Steve. 1998. History of the UW Buildings.
<http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>
King County Assessor's Records

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

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

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

University of Washington Master Plan - Seattle Campus. Appendix G: List of Campus Buildings. http://www.washington.edu/community/cmp_site/cmpfinal/G.pdf

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

Nuclear Unit for University: Seattle Daily Times, May 5, 1963



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington

Property ID: 96641

Inventory Details - 1/4/2017

Common name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator, UW facility number 1150

Date recorded: 1/4/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Metal - Porcelain Enamel Panels
Cladding	Adobe

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington Property ID: 96641

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2013. It continues to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of physics education and research at the University of Washington and under Criterion C as a well-executed example of Modern architecture. It is also a contributing resource to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District.

This is one of three buildings in the North Cyclotron Physics complex, each of which was surveyed separately: the cyclotron building, the Van de Graaff accelerator building and the instrument shop. The complex is currently part of the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA), which was established in 1998 as an institutional home for research in nuclear physics and related fields. This building was constructed in 1962 to accommodate the Van de Graaf accelerator, which was purchased in that year. It also has offices and a large loading dock area.

The UW nuclear physics program originated after World War II, and the Nuclear Physics Lab (later renamed the North Physics Lab) was built in 1948. The program was controversial and siting it in the isolated northeast section of campus obscured it. The centerpiece of the program was a cyclotron, a device to accelerate particles to smash atoms into one another, producing nuclear reactions. In 1961 UW acquired a new cutting edge accelerator, the Van de Graaf accelerator, which was installed in a new building, also partially buried in the hillside. In 1984 a large liquid nitrogen storage facility was added on the east side of the building. The accelerator is still used regularly for physics experiments.

The North Physics complex was designed by John Graham & Company, at a time when John Graham, Jr. (1908-1991) had largely taken over direction of the firm that his father, John Graham, Sr., had founded in 1910. The younger Graham, who had worked on several large housing projects during World War II, pioneered the development of shopping malls throughout the country, including Northgate Shopping Center in Seattle. Their best-known work is the Space Needle (1962), designed with Victor Steinbrueck. The firm later focused on large commercial and institutional buildings. In Seattle, these include the Bank of California Building (1971-74), the Sheraton Hotel (1978-82) and the Washington Plaza (now Westin) Hotel (1967-69). The firm merged with the DLR Group in 1986.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Van de Graaff Accelerator - University of Washington Property ID: 96641

Physical description: The North Physics Cyclotron complex is located on a flat area on the steep east side of campus, above 25th Avenue NE. The accelerator building is the largest of these, occupying the east side of the complex. The northern part is partially buried in the hillside so the accelerator area is not clearly visible. The building has a very irregular plan with a circular section on the east and rectangular wings to the south and northeast. The central courtyard between the two buildings is landscaped with lawn, trees and large shrubs.

The building is constructed of stucco-clad cast-in-place concrete with a flat roof with stainless steel coping. The west and east facades have very wide eaves with deep fascia, supported by steel columns set in concrete and splined into the fascia. The office sections are clad with dark reddish-brown scored brick. The west façade, facing the courtyard, contains the main entrance and tall narrow aluminum-sash windows. The east façade has tall narrow aluminum windows with porcelain enamel spandrels arranged in groups of four; each bay projects about one foot from the wall. Similar projecting windows extend across the entire south façade. Here, the roof extends to shelter a wide gravel-covered walkway; a half-wall of glazed decorative cement block encloses the south end.

The northern section of the building contains the accelerator, which extends the entire width of the building and is taller than the single-story office wing. It is clad primarily with corrugated metal with aluminum windows along the lower level on the south façade. The west end of this section, connecting to the cyclotron building, has a large loading door.

Integrity

The Van de Graaf accelerator building retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

Clausen, Meredith L. "John Graham, Jr." in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Hoshide Wanzer Williams. "UW North Physics Laboratory HRA." May 22, 2013.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

<http://www.npl.washington.edu/>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Location



Address: 4311 Pend Oreille Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1958	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Research Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Science and Engineering



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	John Graham & Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/13/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Photos



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Bldg_1167_2016_1.JPG



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Bldg_1167_2016_3.JPG



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Bldg_1167_2016_2.JPG



North Physics Laboratory_FINAL_HRA 2013.05.22 copy.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Inventory Details - 5/13/2017

Common name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building
Date recorded: 5/13/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Metal - Corrugated

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This shop building was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2013. It continues to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of physics education and research at the University of Washington and under Criterion C as a well-executed example of Modern architecture.

This is one of three buildings in the North Cyclotron Physics complex, each of which was surveyed individually: the cyclotron building, the Van de Graaff accelerator building and the instrument shop. The complex is currently part of the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA), which was established in 1998 as an institutional home for research in nuclear physics and related fields. Each building has been surveyed separately.

This building houses offices and the original cyclotron. It was built in 1948 and has been expanded twice: In 1951, the lab was expanded toward the east into the service/loading area and, in 1958, a second story was added to the original office/control wing at the south end. The cyclotron was decommissioned in the 1980s and is currently dormant.

The UW nuclear physics program originated after World War II, and the Nuclear Physics Lab (later renamed the North Physics Lab) was built in 1948. The program was controversial and siting it in the isolated northeast section of campus obscured it. The centerpiece of the program was a cyclotron, a device to accelerate particles to smash atoms into one another, producing nuclear reactions. In 1961 UW acquired a new cutting edge accelerator, the Van de Graaf Accelerator, which was installed in a new building, also partially buried in the hillside. In 1984, a large liquid nitrogen storage facility was added on the east side of the building. The accelerator is still used regularly for physics experiments.

The North Physics complex was designed by John Graham & Company, at a time when John Graham, Jr. (1908-1991) had largely taken over direction of the firm that his father, John Graham, Sr., had founded in 1910. The younger Graham, who had worked on several large housing projects during World War II, pioneered the development of shopping malls throughout the country, including Northgate Shopping Center in Seattle. Their best-known work is the Space Needle (1962), designed with Victor Steinbrueck. The firm later focused on large commercial and institutional buildings. In Seattle, these include the Bank of California Building (1971-74), the Sheraton Hotel (1978-82) and the Washington Plaza (now Westin) Hotel (1967-69). The firm merged with the DLR Group in 1986.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Building

Property ID: 710075

Physical description: The North Physics Cyclotron complex is located on a flat area on the steep east side of campus, above 25th Avenue NE. The cyclotron building is at the north end of the complex, partially buried in the hillside so that only the east façade is clearly visible. The building has an irregular plan with a circular section at the north end and a rectangular extension to the south. The loading area in the center is joined to the accelerator building. The central courtyard between the two buildings is landscaped with lawn, trees and large shrubs. The building is cast-in-place concrete with a flat roof with stainless steel coping. The original (northern) section has a continuous band of aluminum windows covering nearly the entire façade. Extending to the east is the taller 1951 addition with a large loading door. The 1958 addition to the south is two stories with two bands of aluminum window sash. It projects out from the original section, with an entry door at the north end.

Integrity

This building retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historical significance. The two additions are more than 50 years old and are compatible with the original structure.

Bibliography:

Clausen, Meredith L. "John Graham, Jr." in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Hoshide Wanzer Williams. "UW North Physics Laboratory HRA." May 22, 2013.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

<http://www.npl.washington.edu/>

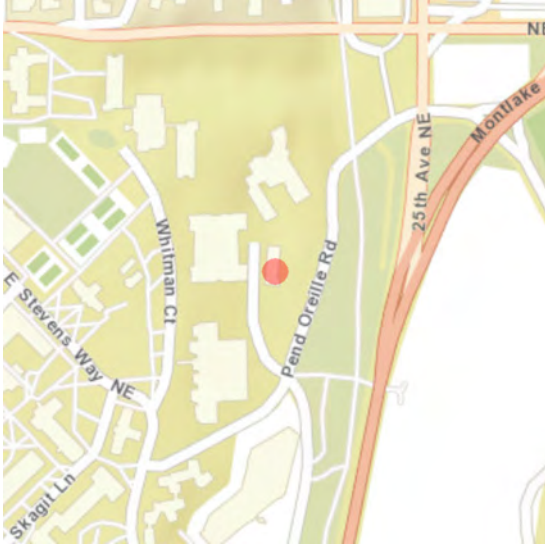


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Location



Address: Pend Oreille Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date		<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture
Science and Engineering



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	John Graham & Co.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/6/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Photos



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Shop_1348_2016_2.JPG



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Shop_1348_2016_4.JPG



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Shop_1348_2016_3.JPG



N_Physics_Cyclotron_Shop_1348_2016_1.JPG



East elevation



North Physics Laboratory_FINAL_HRA 2013.05.22 copy.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: CENPA Instrument Shop
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W292
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Stucco
Form Type	Utilitarian
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass
Plan	L-Shape

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument
Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

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

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

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

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

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

This building from 1948 retains good integrity, with one small addition to the south elevation. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it is not architecturally distinctive, and does not possess high artistic value. Although it is attributed to noted architect John Graham, it is not representative of his work, and there are several more notable examples of his work on the UW campus. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument
Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Physical description:

This building from 1948 has an L-shaped footprint composed of a primary two story rectangle with a one story section on the south elevation that extends out to the east beyond the main building. The building was constructed as a shop to support the cyclotron building next door, and is now known as the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA) Instrument Shop. The north, west, and south walls are blank stuccoed walls, while the east elevation is a glass curtain wall with a stucco bulkhead. This wall features vertical rows of fixed panes with selected awning sash, an entry door with a single pane of glass on the first floor near the north end, and a section of 4 by 10 panes that are opaque, starting north of the entry door and continuing to the north end of the elevation. The building has a molded cornice along the top of the parapet. On the north and south elevations, there are small louvered vents in this cornice. The one story section is stuccoed with a flat roof and a simple parapet, with an entry on the south elevation.

Bibliography:

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

King County Assessor's Records

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

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Inventory Details - 5/6/2017

Common name: North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Shop, UW Facility number 1348
Date recorded: 5/6/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	L-Shape
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Cladding	Glass

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument
Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This shop building was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2013. It continues to be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of physics education and research at the University of Washington.

It is also a contributing resource to the recommended UW Central Campus Historic District.

This is one of three buildings in the North Cyclotron Physics complex, which consists of the cyclotron building, the Van de Graaff accelerator building and the instrument shop, each of which was surveyed individually. The complex is currently part of the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA), which was established in 1998 as an institutional home for research in nuclear physics and related fields. This shop building is used to make and maintain the electronic instruments required for the physics experiments, and to train students and staff in making instruments.

The UW nuclear physics program originated after World War II, and the Nuclear Physics Lab (later renamed the North Physics Lab) was built in 1948. The program was controversial and siting it in the isolated northeast section of campus obscured it. The centerpiece of the program was a cyclotron, a device to accelerate particles to smash atoms into one another, producing nuclear reactions. The cyclotron building was built into and partially buried in the hillside. The building was expanded twice: In 1951 the lab was expanded toward the east into the service/loading area and, in 1958, a second story was added to the original office/control wing at the south end of the cyclotron building. However, the cyclotron was decommissioned in the 1980s and is currently dormant. In 1961 UW acquired a new cutting edge accelerator, the Van de Graaf Accelerator, which was installed in a new building, also partially buried in the hillside. In 1984 a large liquid nitrogen storage facility was added on the east side of the building. The accelerator is still used regularly for physics experiments.

The North Physics complex was designed by John Graham & Company, at a time when John Graham, Jr. (1908-1991) had largely taken over direction of the firm that his father, John Graham, Sr., had founded. The younger Graham, who had worked on several large housing projects during World War II, pioneered the development of shopping malls throughout the country, including Northgate Shopping Center in Seattle. The firm later focused on large commercial and institutional buildings. In Seattle, these include the Bank of California Building (1971-74), the Sheraton Hotel (1978-82) and the Washington Plaza (now Westin) Hotel (1967-69). Their best-known work is the Space Needle (1962), designed with Victor Steinbrueck. The firm merged with the DLR Group in 1986.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: North Physics Laboratory Instrument
Shop - University of Washington

Property ID: 96549

Physical description:

The North Physics Cyclotron complex is located on a flat area on the steep east side of campus, above 25th Avenue NE. The shop building is set against the hillside at the south end of the complex, some distance from the other structures, with a parking lot in front. It is generally rectangular in plan and of stucco-clad reinforced concrete with a flat roof with a parapet with stainless steel coping. It has one tall story with a high-roofed, open interior. The primary (east) façade consists almost entirely of fixed steel sash windows, with some operable awning windows. The main entry, toward the north end, has a single door with one window, accessed by concrete stairs. At the south end, a small concrete block addition projects from the southeast corner. Its only feature is a pair of steel doors to accommodate large equipment. The north façade has a single small 8-light steel sash window. The west elevation is against the hillside and is not visible.

Integrity

This shop building has a high degree of integrity and retains its ability to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

Clausen, Meredith L. "John Graham, Jr." in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Hoshide Wanzer Williams. "UW North Physics Laboratory HRA." May 22, 2013.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

<http://www.npl.washington.edu/>

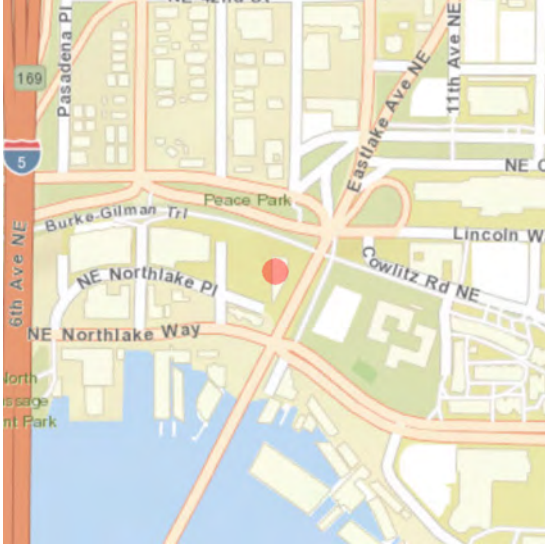


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northlake Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 711742

Location



Address: Eastlake Ave NE, Seattle, WA, 98105, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1928	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1996	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	University of Washington



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northlake Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 711742

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	8/9/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northlake Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 711742

Photos



View to the east



View to north



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northlake Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 711742

Inventory Details - 8/9/2017

Common name: Northlake Building

Date recorded: 8/9/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
This building is an unremarkable storage building, and does not meet NRHP criteria. It has also seen exterior and interior alterations which have affected its integrity of design. It is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Statement of Significance

This building is a storage facility constructed by and for UW. It is located east of campus, directly east of the University Bridge.

This building was built as a storage facility, each floor having up to eight (8) storerooms of varying sizes. The top story of the building is the same height as the adjacent University Bridge. A significant renovation occurred in 1996, which replaced the roof, added wheelchair access, and replaced many of the concrete slabs and interior details.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Northlake Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 711742

Physical description: Constructed in 1928, this five story building is irregular in plan (most closely resembling a flat iron), sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with precast concrete panels, and has a flat roof clad in asphalt. It has large warehouse windows, some of which have been replaced. It sits in the shadow of the University Bridge - the uppermost story is bridge height. The west end of the property includes a parking area, which is not shown in the 1928 architectural and engineering records.

This building retains most aspects of integrity, but has lost integrity of materials with some window, cladding, and roof alterations.

Bibliography: University of Washington Campus Engineering Facilities Services records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168

Location



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

Address: NE San Juan Rd

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1932	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		

Photos



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

Historic Oceanography Bldg n.d..jpg



Oceanography Building_1352_3185.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3184.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3183.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3181.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3180.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168



Oceanography Building_1352_3179.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3178.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3177.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3176.JPG



Oceanography Building_1352_3175.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name: Oceanographic Laboratory

Date recorded: 5/19/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Monitor
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building retains an excellent level of integrity, and is a distinctive and highly adorned example of the Gothic Revival style, designed and engineered by noted architect John Graham. It is recommended eligible for NRHP eligibility under Criterion C as a distinctive example of its type and style.

Overview

Designed and engineered by noted architect John Graham, the Oceanography Building (originally known as the Oceanographic Laboratory) was funded by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. It was built for \$225,000.

According to the department website,

The School of Oceanography at the University of Washington is a national leader in oceanographic research and education. The UW Oceanographic Laboratories, founded in 1930 and directed by Professor Thomas G. Thompson, were the precursor of the School. The School of Oceanography was organized formally in 1951, under the directorship of Richard Fleming. It hosts the oldest undergraduate program in the nation, graduating its first student, Alyn Duxbury, in 1955, who went on to become one of the founding figures of oceanography science and education. It is the only oceanography department to offer all degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Robert Andrew Millikan, the internationally famous physicist from the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, spoke at the dedication of the Oceanic Laboratory on June 25, 1932.

The building was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. The Collegiate Gothic style offered flexibility to the sometimes irregular plans that individual buildings and their academic functions required. While constructed with timber and steel frames, the use of brick and stone on the exterior maintained the appearance of tradition. These materials also allowed for a warm color palette to be selected. Multi-colored brick in warm shades of brown, pinkish-gray cast stone, cream-colored terra cotta, and variegated color roof slates were adopted as primary exterior materials for UW buildings. Decorative brick patterns and sculpture were used for embellishment typical of the style. Other characteristic features include complex massing; steeply pitched roofs with steep cross gables; wall surfaces that extend into gables without planar breaks; parapeted gable ends; windows set in assembled groups, some with tracery; and arched-head, multi-panel wood doors.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Building

Property ID: 710168

Physical description:

The highly adorned three-story building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is faced with brick with cast stone details, has multi-light steel sash casement and fixed transom windows surrounded by cast stone, has cast stone coping. Cast stone is also used for caps, crests, keystones, spandrels, and other decorative features. The building retains a high level of integrity, having been very minimally altered.

The north elevation features the main entrance. It has a highly ornamented double door with wood panels, forged nails, and leaded glass window; the inside face of the door is slab veneer. The entry includes a cast stone arch and spandrel reading "Oceanographic Rockefeller Laboratory," and includes elaborate ornamentation, including shields, vinework, and banners. Cast stone coping surrounds a date crest.

The west façade includes another elaborate entry, with a cast stone arch and spandrel, and cast stone surrounds. The corner stone, with the architect name and building date, is to the left of the doors. Windows with steel sash and muntins are generally casement with fixed transom units above. The east end of the south elevation includes a primary multilight entry with wood panels and forged nails and a cast iron threshold. The cast stone arched awning has a keystone. The south end of the east elevation features three stories of arched multilight leaded casement below fixed pane windows with steel sash. Above the windows and below the cast stone coping is a panel of diamond-patterned brickwork.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Dock Building

Property ID: 710167

Location



Address: NE San Juan Rd

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1931	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Dock Building

Property ID: 710167

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Dock Building

Property ID: 710167

Photos



Oceanography Dock Building_1049_3188.JPG



Oceanography Dock Building_1049_3189.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Dock Building

Property ID: 710167

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/19/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Clapboard
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or

significant individuals (Criterion B) and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D).

The building is currently used for storage by the School of Oceanography. Its early history is not known, as it was built in 1925, some years before the oceanography program began. The nearby Oceanography Building dates from 1932.

The Oceanographic Laboratories were founded in 1930 and the School of Oceanography was organized formally in 1951. It has the oldest undergraduate oceanography program in the nation, graduating its first student in 1955, and is the nation's only oceanography department to offer all degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Dock Building

Property ID: 710167

Physical description: This small wood-frame vernacular building is located on the north shore of Portage Bay, on the Oceanography Dock and behind the Portage Bay Building (formerly the Fisheries Center). It is rectangular in plan with horizontal wood cladding. The east and west ends have a gabled roof with deep eaves and exposed rafters; a sliding barnstyle door covers most of this end façade. The east façade has a vinyl windows with false muntins and a closed

INTEGRITY

This small vernacular building has been altered with new vinyl sash. Campus facilities records indicate that additional alterations may possibly have occurred, but the specifics are not clear.

Bibliography: Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895-1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.
University of Washington Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.
http://www.ocean.washington.edu/story/School_Historyhhd

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Storage Shed

Property ID: 709987

Location



Address: San Juan Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1925	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Maritime - Harvest from the Sea

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Storage Shed

Property ID: 709987

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/7/2017		

Photos



Oceanography_shed_1189_2016_1.JPG



Oceanography_shed_1189_2016_4.JPG



Oceanography_shed_1189_2016_3.JPG



Oceanography_shed_1189_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Storage Shed

Property ID: 709987

Inventory Details - 5/7/2017

Common name: Oceanography storage shed, UW facility number 1189
Date recorded: 5/7/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Type	Hip
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Cladding	Wood - Board & Batten
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Form Type	Utilitarian
Foundation	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or significant individuals (Criterion B) and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D).

The building is currently used for storage by the School of Oceanography. Its early history is not known, as it was built in 1925, some years before the oceanography program began. The nearby Oceanography Building dates from 1932. The Oceanographic Laboratories were founded in 1930 and the School of Oceanography was organized formally in 1951. It has the oldest undergraduate oceanography program in the nation, graduating its first student in 1955, and is the nation's only oceanography department to offer all degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Oceanography Storage Shed

Property ID: 709987

Physical description:

This small wood-frame vernacular building is located on the north shore of Portage Bay, east of the Oceanography Building and Dock and behind the Portage Bay Building (formerly the Fisheries Center). It is rectangular in plan with board-and-batten cladding. The northwest end has a gabled roof with deep eaves and exposed rafters; a sliding barn-style door covers most of this end façade. The other end has a hip roof and no openings. The long northeast façade has two vinyl windows with false muntins and a closed opening that appears to have been a distribution window. The other long façade is not visible, obscured by a fenced utility yard with a small CMU building and a variety of equipment.

INTEGRITY

This small vernacular building has been altered with new vinyl sash. Campus facilities records indicate that additional alterations may possibly have occurred, but the specifics are not clear.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Campus Engineering. *Facilities Records*.

http://www.ocean.washington.edu/story/School_Historyhhd



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Location



Address: San Juan Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1969	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory

Historic Context:

Category

Education

Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Jones & Liddle



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Photos



IMG_1229.JPG



Oceanography Teaching Building_1141_3154.JPG



Oceanography Teaching Building_1141_3151.JPG



IMG_1245.JPG



IMG_1266.JPG



IMG_1263.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Oceanographic Teaching Building
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 50/51S2

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: Today’s School of Oceanography was founded in 1930 as the UW Oceanographic Laboratories. According to the UW website, the school includes the nation’s oldest undergraduate program and remains the only oceanography department to offer BAs, MSs, and PhDs.

As noted above, Jones & Liddle had worked on projects for the UW before, having designed the addition to the Harris Hydraulics Laboratory. They completed the Marine Sciences Building in 1967 and designed the Oceanography Teaching Building in 1969, following the same design strategy.

Architectural Significance

The building is brutalist in style, with the look and feel of a monumental structure. Architectural historian Marcus Whiffen, in describing brutalism, has referred to it as skeletal, “Indeed, brutalist buildings have no skin; this might be described as ‘flesh-and-bone architecture.’” Like the Oceanographic Teaching Building, brutalist buildings are constructed of concrete, and the concrete always remains exposed “and often rough-surfaced, showing the marks of the wooden formwork... structure, most often concrete frame, is also frankly exhibited” (Whiffen 1999:279).

Brutalism is a fairly young offshoot of the modern movement. According to Whiffen, the first brutalist building was a secondary school designed in 1949 in Norfolk by the pair



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Alison and Peter Smithson. The architect Le Corbusier was the first to employ the strategy of leaving concrete surfaces unfinished so that the very nature of concrete was visible through the evidence of the board forms. In the 1960s, brutalism became what Whiffen refers to as “the most frequent medium of ‘advanced’ architectural expression” (Whiffen 1999:284). According to an essay on the website Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western WA (docomomo-wewa.com), style was also a rebellion against past styles, including the corporate glass curtain wall, and a quick and efficient strategy for constructing long-lasting buildings. While the style was considered sculptural and artful in warmer climates, it was less popular in gloomy regions like the Pacific Northwest, where it is almost exclusively found in the design of institutional buildings, including libraries and schools, as well as banks and other commercial enterprises.

The Oceanographic Teaching Building appears to express the brutalist ideal, exposing its internal structure, leaving the evidence of board forms on the surface of the concrete, and creating an impression of heaviness and solidity. However, the building is utilitarian rather than creative in its use of forms. The building does not cast the long deep shadows that are usually associated with the style and does not possess the highly sculptural quality of some of the best brutalist buildings, including, for instance, the Psychology Building at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, or the Recreation Center at the Evergreen State College in Olympia.

HRA recommends that while the building is a recognizable brutalist building, it is not a distinct enough expression of the style to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

Although it was designed by a local team of architects, the building does not appear to be the work of a master and does not possess high artistic values.

Integrity

The building appears to feature integrity of setting and location, as it remains among other modern buildings designed by the same team in the southern campus. It remains relatively intact and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Oceanography Teaching Building is not eligible under Criterion A, as the building does not appear to be directly associated with specific events that have made a broad contribution to the history of the campus or the region. The Oceanography Teaching Building is not associated with significant persons, and is not eligible under Criterion B. Further, HRA recommends that the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP for its architectural qualities under Criterion C as it is not a distinct and/or excellent example of its type or style. Finally, the building was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the Oceanography Teaching Building not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Physical description:

The Oceanographic Teaching Building is nearly a twin to the Oceanographic Building to the south. Both include a four story central mass lifted high atop a raised concrete platform supported by a massive, battered concrete base visible near the Oceanographic Teaching Building's southeast corner. The building is approached by concrete stairs on the southeast elevation and by a wide concrete ramp on the northeast. The building faces east. It is four stories tall (counting a penthouse for systems) atop a daylight basement level, and is constructed of concrete, and topped by a two-tiered, shallow, side-gabled roof referred to in plans as a "batten seam copper roof" (Liddle & Jones 1967).

The building is rectangular with massive projections flanking the entries on the east and west elevations. The building is modernist, even brutalist, on the exterior, with expansive walls of concrete and ribbons of shallow windows between the horizontal and vertical ribs of an externalized skeleton of concrete supports. The building's primary façade includes a slightly recessed entry of paired wood and glass doors flanked by a symmetrical pair of windows, all under a projecting concrete awning. Above the entry, between the externalized supports is a combination of fixed and operable windows forming a smooth, glass wall. The remainder of the façade features shallow windows and smooth walls of concrete. The north and south elevations include wide central projections and fenestration limited to small oval windows in pairs on each floor, slightly resembling oval portholes. The building's west elevation includes a similar treatment to the east, with the exception of a line of glass-enclosed oriel windows that project from the first floor on the south half of the building. The building's unornamented secondary entry, near the center of the façade, is located on the basement level and is topped by a wall of windows on the first floor and oval ports in pairs on upper floors. Windows vary in height, but form ribbons across each floor.

Interior

The building's interior is surprisingly inviting. Walls are roughened board-formed concrete, and floors are shiny concrete. Concrete forms the exteriors of service counters in the central lobby, but office walls are occasionally curvilinear and faced in wood screens, which provide contrast to the stark concrete. The building's interior stairs are narrow concrete shafts featuring the oval windows found on the building's exterior. The projecting oriel windows include study tables, allowing students at work to face the outdoors on three sides. Offices, corridors, and classrooms employ common wall and floor treatments, including linoleum, dropped ceilings, and recessed fluorescent lights.

Bibliography:

Liddle & Jones

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Whiffen, Marcus

1999 American Architecture since 1780, a Guide to the Styles. The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/19/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

The Oceanography Teaching Building retains a high level of physical integrity, having been very minimally altered. It appears to meet NRHP criterion C as a distinct example of a building in the brutalist style, and designed by Liddle and Jones.

Today's School of Oceanography was founded in 1930 as the UW Oceanographic Laboratories. According to the UW website, the school includes the nation's oldest undergraduate program and remains the only oceanography department to offer BAs, MSs, and PhDs.

The Oceanography Teaching Building, originally known as Oceanography Building Unit A, was designed in 1969 by Liddle and Jones. It is located next to a dock on Portage Bay where the R/V Thomas G. Thompson resides while not at sea. Thus, the basement level of this building offers staging, pooled equipment for seagoing activities and various support shops. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors house some of the Biological Oceanography and most of the Marine Geology & Geophysics units within the School of Oceanography.

According to the department website, The School of Oceanography at the University of Washington is a national leader in oceanographic research and education. The UW Oceanographic Laboratories, founded in 1930 and directed by Professor Thomas G. Thompson, were the precursor of the School. The School of Oceanography was organized formally in 1951, under the directorship of Richard Fleming. It hosts the oldest undergraduate program in the nation, graduating its first student, Alyn Duxbury, in 1955, who went on to become one of the founding figures of oceanography science and education. It is the only oceanography department to offer all degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Masters of Science and Doctor of Philosophy.

In the mid 1960s, Seattle was actively competing with San Diego and the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla to establish one of the nation's premier oceanographic centers. This building is adjacent to the Oceanography Teaching Building (built in 1969) and the nearby depression-era Oceanography Building.

The building is an example of the Brutalist style. Its concrete design embodies a humanist sensibility that diverges from the rough directness of many earlier Brutalist structures, in part because of the level of detailing and careful use of exposed pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete, as well as its thoughtful relationship to the nearby Marine Sciences Building. Brutalism is a fairly young offshoot of the modern movement.

The building appears to feature integrity of setting and location, as it remains among other modern buildings designed by the same team in the southern campus. It remains relatively intact and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Oceanography Teaching Building Property ID: 708131

Physical description:

The Oceanographic Teaching Building is nearly a twin to the Oceanographic Building to the south. The Oceanography Teaching Building is a four-story precast concrete paneled building, rectangular in plan, with projecting, overhanging precast concrete wings that overhang off the north and south elevations. The building sits on a precast concrete paneled walkway and wall, which is cast with a coursed concrete finish. Decorative steel panels provide accent to the doors. The east and west elevations have distinctive oval window openings in offset sets of one and two. The roof is a slightly gabled/gambrel batten seam copper roof and sidewall.

The building is approached by concrete stairs on the southeast elevation and by a wide concrete ramp on the northeast. The building faces east. It is four stories tall (counting a penthouse for systems) atop a daylight basement level, and is constructed of concrete, and topped by a two-tiered, shallow, side-gabled roof referred to in plans as a "batten seam copper roof" (Liddle & Jones 1967).

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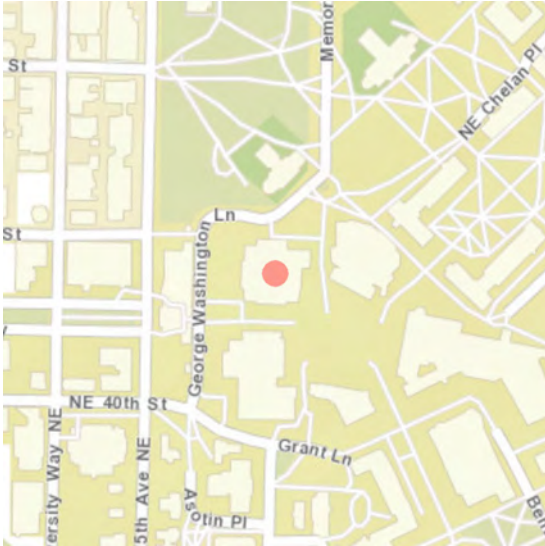


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegard Undergraduate Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1972	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Library

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	John H. Sellen Construction Co.
Architect	Kirk, Wallace & McKinley & Assoc.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegard Undergraduate Library -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegaard Undergraduate Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Photos



Odegaard Library_1126_1.JPG



UW News & Info.jpg



Odegaard Library_1126_5.JPG



Odegaard Library_1126_4.JPG



Odegaard Library_1126_3.JPG



Odegaard Library_1126_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegaard Undergraduate Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Square
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegaard Undergraduate Library -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Odegaard Undergraduate Library is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is significant under Criterion A, as the University of Washington's first library for undergraduate students and for its association with post war development of the campus. Designed by the noted Northwest architectural firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates, it is also significant under Criterion C, for its Brutalist style design. The building retains the integrity to convey this significance. It also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The University's Suzzallo Library was expanded for the third time in 1963 to provide additional stacks and study spaces for undergraduates as well as graduate students and archival and special collections. It soon outgrew its capacity as student enrollment rose in the 1960s by an estimated rate of 1,000 students per year (Columns, "Columns Turns 90"). Along with this growth was a need for more space for growing library collections. With the post-war rise in graduate programs, different types of research activities emerged to be served by separate undergraduate and graduate libraries.

In early 1967, the Regents, following a recommendation by the University Architects' Commission, approved a new classroom/lecture hall/auditorium building, undergraduate library and performing arts center, following a development plan by Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates that had been approved a year earlier. All three buildings would be situated over a 1,000-car parking garage with its exhaust carried out by a tall bell tower (Seattle Times, February 14, 1967). This action followed a development plan by Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates that had been approved a year earlier.

The new undergraduate library, later named the Odegaard Undergraduate Library at the retirement of University President Charles Odegaard, was built as the second of three new buildings located on the Central Plaza. The building was planned to hold 180,000 volumes and accommodate 2,000 students along with food services for 600. All three buildings would be situated over a 1,000-car parking garage with its exhaust carried out by a tall bell tower (Seattle Times, February 14, 1967). This approval was followed by an allotment of \$7.6 million in state funds, approved by the House for capital construction to include the new undergraduate library.

To expedite the construction of the buildings and the central plaza, a single general contractor was selected by the University, Sellen Construction of Seattle. The construction cost for the buildings and garage and associated road relocation was estimated at \$16 million (Seattle Times, June 12, 1968). 1971 saw the completion of the garage and Kane Hall, followed by the new Undergraduate Library, which opened in 1972. The construction cost was \$4,600,000 (Johnston, p. 115).

Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates designed the undergraduate library and performing arts center, while Walker McGough was chosen as the architect for the nearby lecture hall (Kane Hall). The firm, led by architect Paul Kirk, was well known for its design work, having received recognition through many design awards and publications. Prior to designing the buildings on the Central Plaza its work on the University campus in the 1960s included the Faculty Club and McMahan Hall dormitory on the east side of the central campus.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegaard Undergraduate Library -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

Physical description:

The University's undergraduate library is situated at the northwest corner of the central plaza, Red Square, along with associated buildings Kane Hall and Meany Center for the Performing Arts. Both the library and performing hall were designed by architects Kirk Wallace & McKinley, and both received Honor Awards in 1973 from the Seattle chapter of the AIA (Seattle AIA). The design of these two brick-clad Brutalist style buildings reflected that of Kane Hall, which was designed by Walker McGough. UGL's placement oriented its primary façade and library entry facing east toward Suzzallo and Red Square, changing the focus of the open space towards the center of campus and away from the Henry Gallery and Campus Parkway to the west.

The building is largely a cubic mass, generally a flat roof square with projecting middle sections and some shed roof sections. It was designed as a concrete frame with pre-stressed beams and an exposed structure, clad in smooth-finished red brick veneer. Consistent with a Brutalist style design, it featured a rationale grid of 4.5' that served as the basic module for narrow fin walls with narrow glazed relights at 9' centers making up large expanses of the perimeter sections, along with solid sections that contain service spaces and stairwells. Because of the pre-existing grade, which sloped downward to the west, the grade floor was set 15' below the first floor and elevation of the Central Plaza. Upper floors were tall, with floor-to-floor heights of 19' at the first floor and 15'-6" on the second and third. The tall perimeter walls rose 50' to 65' to the roof slab, where they were capped by the 5'-3"-tall sloped concrete roof sections. A large clerestory section in the center extended the roof by an estimated 15'.

The main entry on the east façade featured five paired doors and relights within an approximate 54' recess. The original library was an open volume in the center where broad stairs, centered below the clerestory roof section and aligned with the entry, rose through a large opening at the second and third floors. Book stacks and informal reading areas were arranged around this space, with small study carrels along some perimeter walls. In addition to library spaces on the first through third floors, the original building included a cafeteria, service and storage spaces, and newsstand on the ground floor. A language laboratory was fitted into a mezzanine on the first floor opposite the main entry.

The building underwent a renovation in late 1997 when a new 240-seat computer center was installed. The interior was renovated again in 2012-2013 to serve changing study patterns, team projects, and greater computer use. The project, which included upgrading building systems, opened up the interior space and repositioned stacks. Its design won an honor award for the design from American Institute of Architects in 2014.

INTEGRITY

The 1997 interior renovation of the Odegaard Undergraduate Library was undertaken with sensitivity to the original building, and it retains a high degree of integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Odegaard Undergraduate Library -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708398

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Location



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

Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Transportation	

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Walker & McGough



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Photos

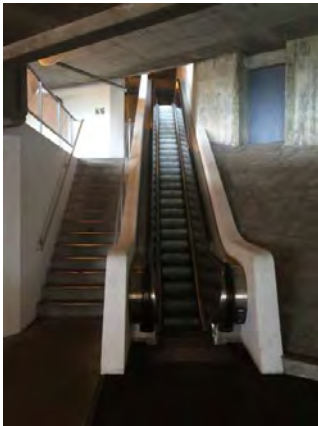


Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

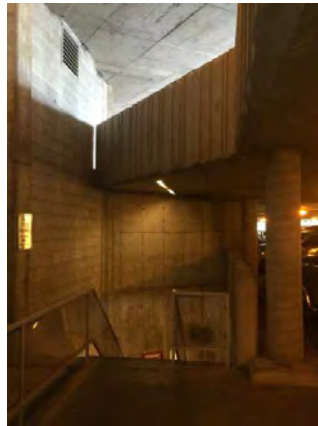
Padelford_Hall_University_of_Washington_ca_1970, UW191.jpg



Padelford Garage_1160_2.JPG



Padelford Garage_1160_5.jpg



Padelford Garage_1160_4.jpg



Padelford Garage_1160_1.JPG



Padelford Garage_1160_5UWLSC UWC0755 1969.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399



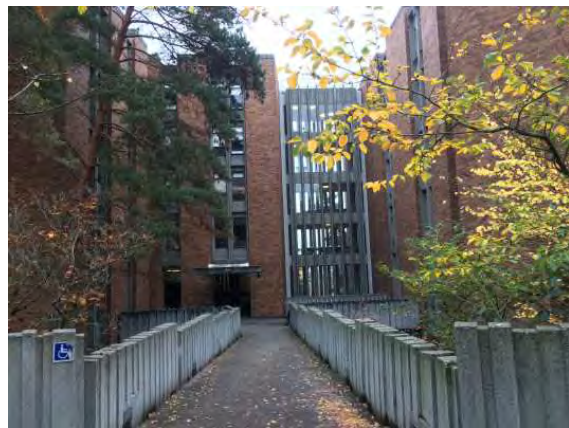
Padelford_1136_5.JPG



Padelford_1136_4.JPG



Padelford_1136_3.JPG



Padelford_1136_2.JPG



Padelford_1136_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Padelford Hall and its associated garage are recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a clear example of Brutalist architecture. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Located on the east edge of the University of Washington's central campus, Padelford Hall was completed in 1967 as a classroom and office building. Along with its associated garage, the Brutalist building was designed by the architecture firm of Walker & McGough of Spokane. Initiating planning for Padelford Hall in the mid-1960s, the architects faced a unique challenge with the site, which had been a bowl-shaped amphitheater since the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Into this bowl, "the building and its lower level parking rather ingeniously fit..." (Johnston, p. 124). The building's design is attributed to principal John W. McGough (1920–2005), who founded the firm in the 1950s, although it appears to derive from Eero Saarinen's Erza Stiles and Morse Colleges at Yale University (1958-62), which were well published at the time. Other well known projects by Walker & McGough include the Central Garage and Kane Hall (1966-71) and the Plant Services Building (1963) on the University of Washington campus. The firm's design of the Convent of the Holy Names project was cited as the project of the year by Progressive Architecture in 1967. Walker McGough continued with its work after completion of Padelford Hall with campus planning efforts in 1968, led by partner Robert J. Nixon.

Construction of Padelford Hall and its garage cost of \$5,013,093 (Johnston, 1995, p. 125). The project received an AIA Seattle merit award in 1967 upon its completion. The building is named for Frederick Morgan Padelford, who was an English professor at the University of Washington from 1901 until his death in 1942. He also served as longtime dean of the Graduate School.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

Physical description:

Padelford Hall is situated on the east side of E Stevens Way NE and the south side of Pend Oreille Road NE, on a site that slopes steeply down to the east/southeast. The five-story building is sited over a garage structure, which continues to cascade down the sloped site to the east. Concrete entry bridges with precast concrete sidewalls provide access to building entries, from various points on the sidewalk around the building. Entries are sheltered by substantial concrete canopies.

The five-story building is characterized by its irregular footprint, consisting of three sections (A, B, and C) with an “interconnect” between each one. It features orthogonal walls and vertically-aligned windows, with brick cladding over a concrete frame. Vertical window bays are recessed from the brick wall plane and further differentiated by precast concrete cladding. Individual windows are typically 7'-3" tall and 3'-6" wide, with an operable awning at the bottom. Window bays vary in width from one to three windows. The “interconnect” portions are also clad with precast concrete panels and lit with a series of 2'-wide by 6'-9" fixed windows. Brick-clad portions of the façades project slightly higher than the window bays and are capped with a cast concrete band.

On the interior, the double-loaded corridors serve primarily faculty offices along the building perimeter. The irregular plan results in a number of dead-end corridors. Interior features and finishes include some exposed concrete, brick cladding, painted drywall, and hexagonal ceiling fixtures.

The Padelford Garage is located just south of the East Gatehouse on on Pend Oreille Road, and west of the Burke Gilman Trail and Montlake Boulevard NE. It is a largely open structure, constructed with a concrete frame and slabs, which support Padelford Hall and extend in platforms to step down the steep hill on the building's west side. Each of its five levels splays outward from the irregular-shaped building footprint. The garage levels and adjacent surface parking (lots N16 through N21) are accessed by a roadbed from the south side of Pend Oreille Road NE near the intersection with Mason Road NE. Covered vehicle floor levels within the garage provide clear spaces of 7'-0" and 7'-6" in height. The garage is accessed to Padelford Hall and Stevens Way by an escalator and stairs placed along its east wall. It does not contain an elevator.

The upper five levels of parking feature low perimeter walls of cast-in-place concrete formed with deep vertical striations. These walls contrast with other concrete elements that comprise the structure: the tall columns, evidently cast in sonotubes; the unfinished underside of the concrete floor slabs; and rough finished vertical surfaces of the retaining walls along the east side of the garage. The surface conditions are emphasized by daylight, which is drawn along them by strategically placed skylights and open sides; the brick masonry cladding of Padelford Hall, which rises above it; and by naturalistic landscape of thick ivy and mature trees and shrubs around the perimeter.

INTEGRITY

Some interior alterations have been made over the years, along with accessibility improvements, but the building is largely intact. A roof replacement project was undertaken in 2012.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Padelford Hall & Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708399

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University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

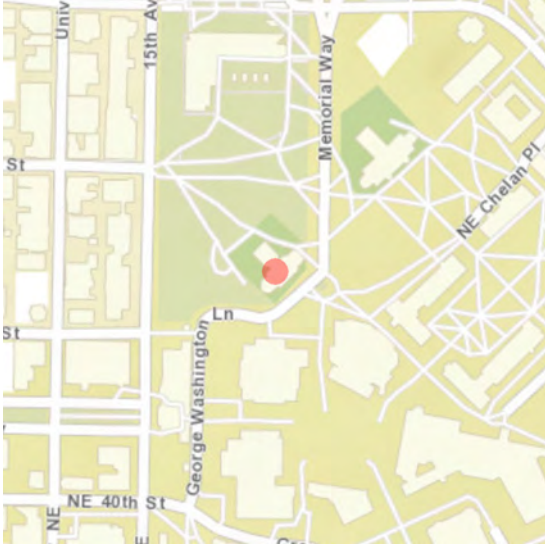


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, T25R04E16

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1902	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1931	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1987	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Josenhans & Allan



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
050598-09-FTA, FTA, METHODOLOGY MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT	11/2/1998	Determined Eligible	, 7/3/2008
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Photos

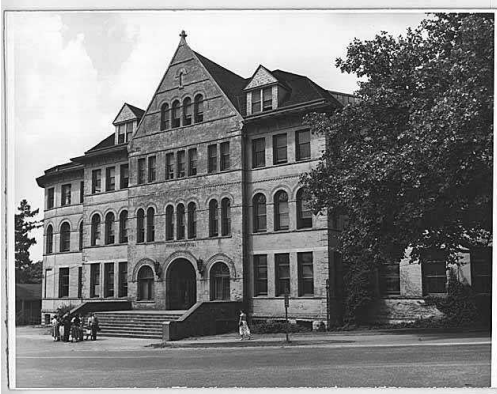


Parrington_1179_1.jpg



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

Science_Hall_now_Parrington_Hall_taken_from_the_north_University_of_Washington_nd, UW6836.jpg



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

Parrington_Hall_showing_the_southeast_side_University_of_Washington_ca_1955, UW20989.jpg



Parrington_1179_4.jpg



Parrington_1179_3.jpg



Parrington_1179_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570



Register Image



Register Image



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Parrington Hall

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Inventory Details - 11/2/1998

Common name: Parrington Hall
Date recorded: 11/2/1998
Field Recorder:
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 050598-09-FTA GAG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	T-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Brick
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Cladding	Stone
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Parrington Hall is listed in the Washington State Heritage Register and was determined eligible in 2008 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to be eligible under Criterion A, for its association with the establishment of campus at its present location, and under Criterion C, as a notable example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.

OVERVIEW

Parrington Hall, originally called Science Hall, was completed in 1902 as the second academic building on the University of Washington's present campus. The Richardsonian Romanesque building was designed by Josenhans & Allan, who also designed Clark Hall (1899) and a power house on the campus. In 1931, the building was renamed in honor of Vernon Lewis Parrington, an English professor from 1908-29 and Pulitzer Prize winner.

Constructed as an academic building for the sciences, Parrington was later occupied by the English department after 1931. For the past 30 years, Parrington has housed the Evans School of Public Policy and Governance (formerly Public Affairs), which was established in 1962 as one of the first public policy schools at a public university. Alterations over the years include 1931 interior remodeling, 1962 reroofing and repainting, incremental interior changes in the 1960s and 1970s, 1987 alterations (Cardwell/Thomas & Associates), and 1995 exterior repairs and hazardous materials abatement (Cardwell/Thomas & Associates).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Physical description:

Parrington Hall is located near the west edge of Central Campus, facing southeast onto George Washington Lane NE. It is situated west across Memorial Way NE from Denny Yard, and occupies the southeast corner of Parrington Lawn. Cunningham Hall is located to the west of Parrington, having been moved to the site in 2009. Low shrubs and trees soften the perimeter of the building, and the expansive green of Parrington Lawn behind the building contrasts with the paved "front yard" formed by the circular terminus of Memorial Way.

The Richardsonian Romanesque-style building is characterized by its red brick finish with sandstone trim, semicircular-arched head and rectangular window openings with wood windows, and complex roof forms. It has a T-shaped footprint, with rounded ends on the wings. The central portion of the primary southeast façade is made prominent by a front-facing parapeted gable end. The main floor is raised above grade and a wide flight of concrete steps leads to an entry landing. The main entry is centrally located and recessed within an entry vestibule featuring a large arched opening. The entry assembly is composed of a pair of glazed wood doors with sidelights and an elaborately leaded fanlight above.

Historic photos show that the building originally had a projecting entry porch with three large arched openings and a balustrade above. This porch was removed sometime prior to 1955, possibly as part of the 1931 alterations. Additionally, the windows at the first story, southeast wing were removed and the openings infilled with brick. The brick is slightly recessed, leaving the original openings evident. The building appears to have been painted early in its history but the paint was later removed.

Parrington Hall was described in the UW Catalogue 1902-03, when it was a brand new building:

"Before the erection of any buildings on the new grounds the Board of Regents adopted a wise policy by deciding that each structure should be made of materials found in the state of Washington. In this way, besides serving their various purposes, the buildings furnish magnificent exhibits of the wealth of Washington in first-class building material . . .

The Science Hall is located on the oval about 500 feet south of the administration building. It is constructed of red pressed brick with trimmings of sandstone. It is three stories in height, with seven large rooms on each floor, and some additional space in the basement and attic.

In form the building is T-shaped, the front having very large circular ends, giving ideal locations for laboratories and lecture rooms. The first floor contains the lecture rooms and laboratories for the departments of geology and mining; the second floor, the laboratories for zoology, and the lecture room and drawing rooms for civil engineering; and the third floor, the lecture room for zoology and botany, the botanical laboratories and the lecture room and drawing rooms for mechanical engineering.

The wing in the rear is 50 by 60 feet in size, and is separated from the front by light wells. It contains the State Museum, and is arranged in a general way so that the geological collections occupy the first floor, the zoological collections the second floor, and the botanical collections the third floor."

INTEGRITY

Alterations over the years have changed the interior spaces but retained the integrity of the building's exterior.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 42570

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

UW Catalogue, 1902-03.

<http://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcollections/collections/exhibits/site/bldgs> (accessed December 1, 2016).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

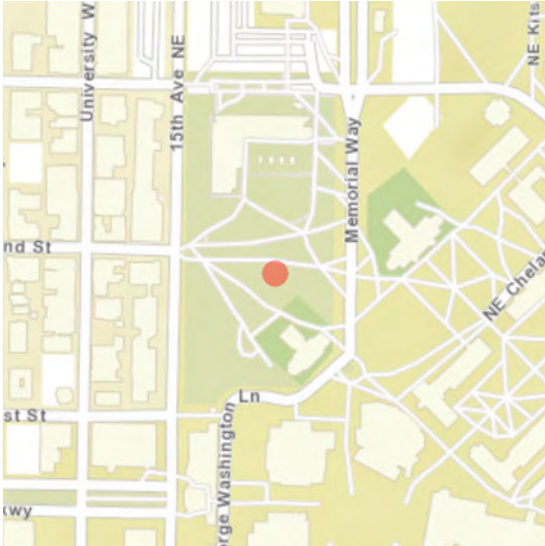


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Location



Address: Memorial Way, Seattle, Washington, USA

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Plaza

Historic Context:

Category
Landscapes

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
080309-25-UW, UW, Cunningham Hall Relocation	5/21/2009	Determined Not Eligible	, 8/3/2009
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Photos



looking south across Yard



looking SW, Parrington Hall in background



looking north across Yard, law school in background



looking south, overall view



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Inventory Details - 5/21/2009

Common name: UW - Parrington Lawn

Date recorded: 5/21/2009

Field Recorder: Sonja Sokol Fürész & Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 080309-25-UW determined on 8/3/2009

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Parrington Lawn (or Parrington Yard) consists of the area north and west of Parrington Hall, which opened in 1902 as the University of Washington Science Building—the second classroom building on the campus. The open space has evolved over time, rather than being a specifically designed landscape. Photographs dating from soon after the building's construction indicate a fairly barren site and surrounding area, with a few conifers. By the 1910s and 1920s, photos show the open area north and west of Parrington Hall as consisting of a grassy expanse containing numerous trees.

Historic photos also show that a number of pathways ran across the yard. A wider path, running east-west and aligned with NE 42nd Street, formed the northern boundary of Parrington Lawn as seen in a photo from ca. 1920. Narrower paths led diagonally from the street intersections and campus entries. For some time, campus roads included extensions of NE 41st and 42nd Streets, which ran east to meet Memorial Way, which was an extension of 17th Avenue NE. North of Parrington Lawn, a large area of denser trees formed the northwest corner of campus. In the late 1950s, this northern "forested" area was cleared for surface parking, ringed by a perimeter buffer of trees, and later the Burke Museum was constructed there.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Physical description: Parrington Lawn consists of the open space north and west of Parrington Hall, defined by George Washington Lane on the south, 15th Avenue NE on the west, the Law School (William H. Gates Hall, completed in 2003) to the north, and Memorial Way to the east. Memorial Way features an allee of mature sycamore trees, planted in honor of UW students and faculty who died in WWI. Memorial Way terminates in a roundabout in front of Parrington Hall, where it intersects with George Washington Lane. George Washington Lane is utilitarian in character, used only as a service drive and to provide emergency vehicle access.

The west edge of the Lawn is defined by a concrete retaining wall, approximately 6' tall, along 15th Avenue NE. The western end of the south edge is characterized by the utilitarian vehicular entry to the Central Garage, bordered by a sidewalk and access ramp into campus. The south edge of the Lawn along George Washington Lane is bordered by shrubs and groundcover, in contrast to the turf and trees of the Lawn itself.

Parrington Lawn is a grassy area with mature trees and crossed by paved pedestrian paths. Four of these paths originate near the northwest corner of the Lawn and cross in various directions. From south to north, they are Kittitas Lane, Klickitat Lane, Kitsap Lane, and Clallam Lane. The grade of the Lawn rises from approximately 149' at the southwest corner to approximately 190' at the northeast corner, for an overall change of approximately 40'.

The northeastern portion of the Lawn primarily contains deciduous trees, including a number of oak trees. The southwestern portion consists of a combination of deciduous trees and conifers—primarily fir, madronas, and maples. Recently planted trees include some conifers in the grove of trees and several small flowering trees west of Parrington Hall. A dense bed of evergreen shrubs surrounds an access ramp off NE 41st Street.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Parrington Lawn." Historic Review and Recommendations, prepared for UW, March 2009.

Bush, Roed & Hitchings, Inc. "Topographic Survey, University of Washington Cunningham Hall Relocation – Project No. 201989." February 2009.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI). Digital Photography Collection. www.seattlehistory.org/col_res.cfm.

University of Washington:
"University of Washington Master Plan – Seattle Campus." January 2003. Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Parrington Lawn

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Laurie Terry

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation:
As described below, Parrington Lawn does not appear to meet National Register eligibility criteria. It is an open space abutting Parrington Hall and was not a designed landscape. It has long been used for passive recreation, and the grassy slope was known as “Hippie Hill” in the 1960s and early 1970s. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A) and meets National Register eligibility criteria as an individual resource. It also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District (period of significance 1895-1974). More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

Overview:

Parrington Lawn consists of the area north and west of Parrington Hall, which opened in 1902 as the Science Building—the second classroom building on campus. The open space evolved over time, rather than being a specifically designed landscape. Photographs dating from soon after the building's construction indicate a fairly barren site and surroundings, with a few conifers. By the 1910s and 1920s, photos show the open area north and west of Parrington Hall as consisting of a grassy expanse containing numerous trees.

The grassy slope of Parrington Lawn has long been used for passive recreation. It was particularly popular in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it was known by students as “Hippie Hill.” During this period a number of temporary, unsanctioned artworks were placed on the lawn areas. The 2009 relocation of Cunningham Hall at the south edge of the lawn, west of Parrington Hall, partially enclosed one end of the green.

The Campus Green is identified as a unique and significant landscape (Fig. III-5, p. 31 of the 2003 CMP). More recently, the 2015 UW Campus Landscape Framework identified this area as part of the “historic core” of the campus.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Physical description:

Parrington Lawn consists of the 6.8 acre open space north and west of Parrington Hall, defined by George Washington Lane on the south, 15th Avenue NE on the west, the Law School site (William H. Gates Hall, completed in 2003) to the north, and Memorial Way to the east. Memorial Way features an allee of mature sycamore trees, planted in honor of UW students and faculty who died in WWI. Memorial Way terminates in a roundabout in front of Parrington Hall, where it intersects with George Washington Lane. George Washington Lane is utilitarian in character, used as a service drive and providing fire truck access.

Parrington Lawn is a grassy area with mature trees and crossed by paved pedestrian paths. The paths originate in alignment with NE 42nd Street, not the northwest corner of the lawn. Four of these paths originate near the northwest corner of the lawn and cross in various directions. From south to north, they are Kittitas Lane, Klickitat Lane, Kitsap Lane, and Clallam Lane. The grade of the Lawn rises from an approximate elevation of 149' at the southwest corner to approximately 190' at the northeast corner, for an overall grade change of approximately 40'.

The northeastern portion of Parrington Lawn primarily contains deciduous trees. The southwestern portion consists of a combination of mature deciduous trees and conifers—primarily fir, madronas, and maples. There are eight oak trees at the 42nd street entrance that were planted in honor of the Baltic countries, to replace the oak trees that were lost with the building of the Allen Library in which most of the trees representing the Baltic countries were lost. Other trees include conifers in the grove of trees and several small flowering trees west of Parrington Hall. A dense bed of evergreen shrubs surrounds an access ramp off NE 41st Street. A perennial garden is situated on the back (north) side of Cunningham Hall.

The west edge of Parrington Lawn is defined by a concrete retaining wall, approximately 6' tall, along 15th Avenue NE. The wall was originally designed by architects Bebb and Gould in 1934 to deal with the slope of Parrington Lawn after the widening of the 15th Avenue roadbed and sidewalk. A portion of the wall north of the 42nd Street entrance was removed and replaced with a lower seatwall as part of the King County Metro stop improvement. The new wall and re-graded lawn create a better connection between Central Campus and facilities and the University District neighborhood to the west. The western end of the south edge is characterized by the utilitarian vehicular entry from 15th Avenue NE to the Central Garage, bordered by a sidewalk and access ramp into campus. The south edge of Parrington Lawn, along George Washington Lane, is bordered by shrubs and groundcover, in contrast to the turf and trees of Parrington Lawn itself. The north end of the lawn is now dominated by the William H. Gates Hall, which houses the law school. The six-story, 196,00 square foot building was dedicated on September 12, 2003, and was named after William H. Gates (father of Bill Gates), who graduated from the UW School of Law in 1950.

Historic photos also show that a number of pathways crossed the yard. A wider path, oriented east- west and aligned with NE 42nd Street, formed the northern boundary of the area as seen in a photo from ca. 1920. Narrower paths led diagonally from the street intersections and campus entries. For some time, campus roads included extensions of NE 41st and 42nd Streets, which ran east to meet Memorial Way, itself an extension of 17th Avenue NE. North of Parrington Lawn, an area of denser trees formed the northwest corner of campus. In the late 1950s, this northern "forested" area was cleared for surface parking, ringed by a perimeter buffer of trees.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Parrington Lawn - University of Washington

Property ID: 91655

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture & Planning. "Parrington Lawn Historic Review and Recommendations," March 2009.

Gates, Charles M. *The First Century at the University of Washington, 1861–1961*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1961.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington: "University of Washington Master Plan – Seattle Campus." January 2003. Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections. <http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

University of Washington Campus Maps.

"Access Guide for Persons with Disabilities, University of Washington," 21st edition, 2007–2008.

"Parrington Lawn." <http://opb.washington.edu/oua/tours/tour-2/4/parrington-lawn>, viewed June 1, 2016.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Location



Address: Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98101

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1938	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Western Construction Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV			
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/2/2017		
032114-02-KI, , Pavilion Pool / Husky Pool, UW - DOE	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	, 3/21/2014
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



south facade



Interior (2)



elevations 1937.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Husky Pool
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W290
SHPO Determination 032114-02-KI determined on 3/21/2014

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

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

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

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

Note: Building initially determined Not Eligible as part of SR 520 replacement project (Log# 121602-08-FHWA) letter dated Sept 16, 2010. After reevaluation, it was determined eligible (Log# 032114-2-KI).

Physical description:

The Pavilion Pool, built in 1938 is attached to the east side of the Edmundson Pavilion. Just like Edmundson Pavilion, the Pavilion Pool was also designed by Bebb and Gould. It shares a similar brick veneer cladding with the main Pavilion, but has a more restrained style. It has largely blank walls, more rectilinear features, and a shallow-pitched front gable roof with a simple parapet. It has limited cast stone trim. The building has a small, central front entry portico with a flat roof and four pair of doors, separated by pilasters with brick detailing. Above the doors are four flag poles set in ornately patterned brick. The front gable end has four long, narrow louvered vents. The building is connected in the rear to several large additions to the complex. The pool has undergone modernizing, including a computerized, electronic timing system that ensures accurate, instantaneous race results.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Bibliography:

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<http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>
King County Assessor's Records
Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database.
<https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/9547/>
Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.
University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.
Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Inventory Details - 5/2/2017

Common name: Pavilion Pool, UW facility number 1196
Date recorded: 5/2/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 2014. It has been altered very little since that time, and continues to be eligible under Criterion C because it remains a distinctive example of the Public Works Administration (PWA) Moderne style.

Overview

The Pavilion Pool, along with the Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Husky Stadium, the tennis center, the Dempsey indoor track building, the Intramural Activities (IMA) building, the Husky ballpark and soccer field, and the Conibear shell house, is sited on the southeast end of campus across from Montlake Boulevard.

The end of the 1920s saw a significant building boom on the University of Washington campus. In response to the growing significance of collegiate athletics, one of the first buildings to be designed and constructed during this building boom was the Men's Physical Education pavilion (1927). Now known as the Hec Edmundson pavilion, the new athletic facility was built directly north of the football stadium, which was constructed in 1920. Upon its completion, the new athletic pavilion was said to be the largest open athletic facility west of the Mississippi.

A swimming pool was designed for the original construction of the Physical Education Pavilion, but was not built until 1939. The western wall of the building abuts the eastern wall of Hec Edmundson Pavilion.

Bebb & Gould's 1937 drawings are very similar to the plans and elevations shown for the pool in the 1927 drawings, but with Moderne style details. The building appears to have been constructed according to the original plan; it is distinguished from the 1927 structure by the difference in brick coloring and Moderne style.

The Pavilion Pool building was completed in September 1938 at a construction cost of \$193,818.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Pavilion Pool - UW

Property ID: 96642

Physical description:

The Pavilion Pool was originally designed in the Art Deco/Public Works Administration (PWA) Moderne style. The pool pavilion extends the width of the 1927 pavilion to the east by 104 feet. The pool is located in a central open space which is approximately 101 feet by 58 feet. Surrounding the pool are support spaces, locker rooms and showers.

The rectangular building is of concrete construction and clad in brick. The roof gables are in the north-south direction, in contrast to the roofline of the 1927 pavilion. The gabled ends feature a parapet, and are cut by four tall, thin windows.

The southern (primary) façade features a one-story projecting rectangular entry, accessed by a concrete stairway and four sets of double doors set back from the face of the building. Above each door is a flagpole in line with the four thin windows behind, as shown in the drawings by Bebb & Gould. The building follows a formal symmetry in plan and elevation, with minimal decoration. There is limited additional fenestration, in the form of tall thin windows on the south and east sides of the building.

Other prominent characteristics include smooth exterior masonry with raked bricks; glass block windows; brick and stone embellishments; and the central pool with concrete stands and a high curved ceiling.

Integrity

The Pavilion Pool building has been minimally altered and retains a high level of physical integrity.

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Northeast Campus Dormitories, University of Washington, Seattle, Historic Resources Addendum." August 11, 2015.

The Living New Deal, <https://livingnewdeal.org/projects/husky-pool-university-of-washington-seattle-wa/>. Viewed March 27, 2017.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708401

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1929	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1954	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Graham, John, Sr.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708401

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708401

Photos



Plant Ops_1199_1.JPG



Plant Ops_1199_2.JPG



UW Plant Operations Building HRA - 9May14.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 708401

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle
Form Type	Utilitarian

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708401

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Plant Operations building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it lacks distinction and has had incremental changes over time. However, it does appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, as it retains adequate integrity to convey its significance within the context of the larger district.

OVERVIEW

The Plant Operations Building is located in the east-central portion of campus, on Jefferson Road NE and immediately north of the Power Plant. (It is now connected to that building by additions to the Power Plant that date from 1978 and 2002). This area of campus has long contained utilitarian functions, due to the proximity of the railroad tracks, dating back to early development associated with the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE).

The subject building dates from 1929, when it was designed by John Graham, Sr., as central storage for the university. The original drawings for the Plant Operations Building are dated September 13, 1929, and titled "Storage Building for University of Washington." Subsequent additions and renovations were designed by the university physical plant department, including a small single-office addition at the southwest corner in 1950, and a larger addition to the lower level on the south side in 1954.

Plant Operations has occupied the building since 1968, after storage functions were moved to a new Plant Services Building (1963). Interior alterations were made at that time to create offices and shops for Plant Operations. (The basement retained an open configuration until 1996, when it was converted to offices and shops.) The 1954 addition was demolished in 1978 to make way for the one-story Power Plant Chiller building, which created an interior connection between the Plant Operations Building and the Power Plant. A second story and additional interior connection were added to the Chiller Building in 2002. In 2014-15, windows in the Plant Operations Building were replaced with painted aluminum-frame, insulated windows that were in keeping with the appearance of the original steel windows.

John Graham, Sr. (1873–1955), was a prominent Seattle architect who grew up in Liverpool and came to Seattle in 1901. He developed a practice focused on large-scale commercial and institutional work. Graham designed the Plant Operations Building in 1929, during a period in which he did a number of other buildings on the Seattle campus: Physics Hall (1927-28, altered and now known as Mary Gates Hall), Guggenheim Hall (1928-29), and Johnson Hall (1929-30). He also collaborated with architects Charles Bebb and Carl Gould on the U.S. Marine Hospital / Pacific Medical Center on Beacon Hill (1931-32). Graham's son John Graham, Jr., took on an increasingly significant role in the firm after the mid-1940s; John Graham, Sr., retired in 1945 and died in 1955.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Building - University of Washington Property ID: 708401

Physical description: The Plant Operations Building is situated on the east side of Jefferson Road NE, with its primary façade facing west. The site slopes down steeply to the east, resulting in a daylight basement level on the east side. The two-story, flat-roofed, concrete-framed building is utilitarian in design. Its west and east façades are characterized by variegated brown brick veneer, with a decorative zig-zag pattern at the roofline and paired window openings. Windows are new painted aluminum units with simulated divided lights and operable awning center sections, selected to recall the original steel sash windows. A large, one-story elevator penthouse is located at the northwest corner of the building.

The north façade consists of the exposed concrete frame with hollow clay tile infill; an addition to this side was anticipated in the original building design but never realized. There is a single window on the north side, at the second story. At its south end, the building is connected to the Power Plant. An expansive steel stair/fire escape has been added at the east and north side. A loading dock is located at the northwest corner of the building, and there is a large opening at the north end of the west façade. A flat marquee projects above the first-story openings at the southern portion of the west façade, where a concrete entry platform is served by a contemporary accessible ramp.

INTEGRITY

The building's integrity has been affected by its connection to the Power Plant and incremental changes over time. While the original windows were replaced in 2015, the new windows are in keeping with the character of the building.

Bibliography: Cardinal Architecture, PC. "Plant Operations Building, Historic Resources Addendum." May 9, 2014.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 3 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708420

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Industrial Storage

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 3 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708420

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 3 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708420

Photos



Plant Ops Annex 3_1039_1.JPG



Plant Ops Annex 3_1039_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 3 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708420

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Shed
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Plant Operations Annex 3 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to be recommended not eligible, as it is completely utilitarian and does not meet any of the listing criteria. It also does not appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Plant Operations Annex 3 is located in the east-central portion of campus, off Jefferson Road NE in a complex of buildings that serve Plant Operations. This area of campus has long contained utilitarian functions, due to the proximity of the railroad tracks, dating back to early development associated with the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE). According to Facilities Services Records, the southern portion of the building dates from ca. 1960 and the northern portion was likely added soon after. Drawings dating from 1960 identify the southern portion as "Central Stores Oil Storage Annex" and indicate an anticipated future addition to the north.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 3 - University of Washington Property ID: 708420

Physical description: Plant Operations Annex 3 is situated east of Annex 4, with paved parking between them. It is a utilitarian structure composed of two offset rectangles with shed roofs. The west side of the structure is open for vehicle access and storage. Along the west side, the southern portion of the building has a deep, approximately 4' roof overhang while the northern portion has an approximately 2' roof overhang. The structure appears to be a composite system, utilizing 3" steel pipe columns in the southern portion and wood columns in the northern portion, with 4x12 beams and joists. The south end wall is concrete masonry unit and the north wall is clad with T1-11.

Bibliography: University of Washington Facilities Services Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708421

Location



Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1909	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1972	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1976	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1987	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Entertainment/Recreation
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708421

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708421

Photos



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_1.JPG



Annex 4, ca 1972 photos.jpg



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_7.JPG



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_6.JPG



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_5.JPG



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_3.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708421



Plant Ops Annex 4_1184_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington

Property ID: 708421

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable
Plan	L-Shape
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Drop Siding
Cladding	Wood - T 1-11

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Plant Operations Annex 4 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building continues to be recommended not eligible. While a portion of it was reportedly a Dairy Barn for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE), it has been altered and added onto over the years and does not retain adequate integrity to convey significance. Also due to its lack of architectural integrity, it does not appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Plant Operations Annex 4 is located in the east-central portion of campus, off Jefferson Road NE in a complex of buildings that serve Plant Operations. This area of campus has long contained utilitarian functions, due to the proximity of the railroad tracks, dating back to early development associated with the AYPE. The building appears to have been constructed in several phases, with the original portion reportedly serving as the Dairy Barn for the AYPE. Since then it has served a series of storage and maintenance functions. It has clearly been altered and adapted over time. Drawings in the university's Facilities Services Records indicate alterations were also undertaken in 1972, 1976, 1987, and the mid-1990s.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Operations Annex 4 - University of Washington Property ID: 708421

Physical description: Plant Operations Annex 4 is situated off Jefferson Road NE and northeast of the C23 Parking Lot, northeast of the Plant Operations Building (sited on the other side of the parking lot) and west of Annex 3. A wooded hill slopes down toward the building from the west, and a series of wood-framed stairs and walkways provide direct pedestrian access to the second story on the west side.

The building is L-shaped, consisting of three components: a two-story central portion, with a north-south gabled roof; a one-story northern portion, with a north-south gabled roof; and a two-story southern portion, with an east-west gabled roof. Based on the 1909 Sanborn Map of the AYPE, the central portion of Annex 4 appears consistent with the siting of the AYPE Dairy Building (barn). The awkward intersection of the central and southern portions perhaps indicate that the southern portion was moved to its current location from elsewhere.

All three parts of the building are clad with wood drop siding and have varied openings, including what appear to be original divided-light wood windows as well as later and contemporary windows and doors. Utilitarian in nature, the building does exhibit simple Craftsman elements including projecting eaves, bargeboards, and brackets at the gable ends. The central portion has paired, six-over-six-light double-hung wood windows at the second story, east and west façades. Three large openings at the first story, on the east façade of the central portion, have been infilled with T1-11 siding. Sliding panel doors are used at the east façade of the northern portion. The south façade of the southern portion appears to have had a series of large openings that are now infilled with T1-11 siding, some with window openings cut into the infill. Roofing is non-original, composition shingle.

INTEGRITY

As described, the building appears to have undergone numerous changes over time and does not retain the architectural integrity to convey its early history.

Bibliography:

Cardinal Architecture, PC. "Plant Operations Building, Historic Resources Addendum." May 9, 2014.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

Sanborn Map Company. "Insurance Survey of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition." March 1909. (University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Digital ID Number PAM0153)

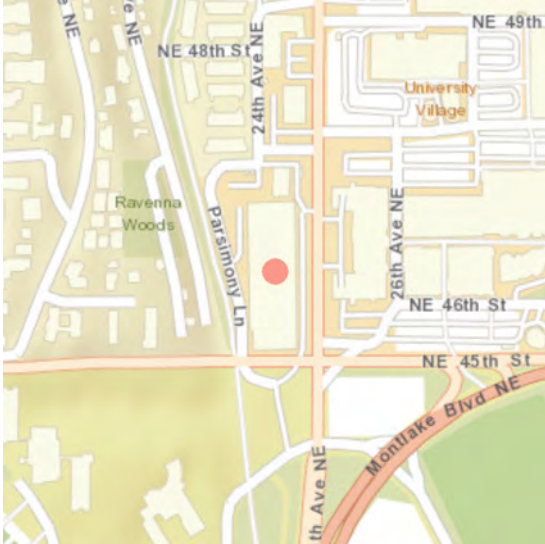


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Location



Address: 4515 25TH AVE NE, SEATTLE, WA
Tax No/Parcel No: 0925049083
Plat/Block/Lot: POR OF S 1/2 OF SE 1/4 OF SW 1/4LY ELY OF PIPE LN
Geographic Areas: King County, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E09, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2013	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Warehouse
Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Walker & McGough
Engineer	Lyerla, Peden

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		
2011-07-00111, , Assessors Data Project: King County E	7/3/2011	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Photos



Plant Svcs Bldg_1148_3.JPG



Plant Svcs Bldg_1148_5.JPG



Plant Svcs Bldg_1148_4.JPG



Plant Svcs Bldg_1148_2.JPG



Plant Svcs Bldg_1148_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Inventory Details - 7/3/2011

Common name:

Date recorded: 7/3/2011

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Field Site number: 0925049083

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Form Type	Commercial

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel.

Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

Physical description: The building at 4515 25th Avenue NE, Seattle, is located in King County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1969 and is a warehouse. Also according to the county assessor, the structure was remodeled in 1979. The 2-story building has a commercial form.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Plant Services Building - University of Washington

Property ID: 344471

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Plant Services Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. It lacks distinction and has undergone some alterations over time.

OVERVIEW

Located just north of central campus on 25th Avenue NE, the Plant Services Building houses administrative offices of the Physical Plant Department, the campus maintenance shops, and UW Stores warehouse. Constructed in two phases, in 1963 and 1970, the building provided a consolidated home for the university's various maintenance shops, which were previously "housed in scattered buildings, mostly built between 1909 and 1920" (Seattle Times, May 19, 1960, p. 31). The same article notes that the regents authorized condemnation proceedings to acquire two acres of land for the building site. The first phase of the building opened in the spring of 1963 and was occupied by carpentry, painting, and machine maintenance shops, along with central stores. It was cited as a \$987,850 facility (Seattle Times, March 15, 1963, p. 16).

The second phase approximately doubled the size of the building, adding on to its north end. This portion dates from 1970 and is indistinguishable from the original portion of the building. Both phases were designed by the Spokane firm of Walker & McGough, with Lyerla, Peden as structural engineers.

The building has undergone some alterations, including in 2013 for the Facilities Services Training Center (SHKS Architects).

Physical description:

The Plant Services Building is located on the west side of 25th Avenue NE, just north of the NE 45th Street Viaduct and east of the Burke-Gilman Trail. The site slopes down approximately 10' from west to east. The building is surrounded by paved parking and loading areas.

A very tall two-story building, it has an overall height of approximately 41' and a vast footprint of approximately 500' (north-south) by 135' (east-west). The concrete-frame building has a structural module of 27'-10" (north-south) by 33'-3" (east-west). There is a series of angled loading docks at the central portion of the primary east façade, and an open loading dock and platform extends along the west (rear) façade. Because of the site, the second-story loading dock along the west façade is at grade.

Cladding at the second story consists of precast concrete "wall tee" panels, each 22'-8" tall by 6'-11" wide and set side by side. Each panel has a central, vertical fin that projects approximately 1' from the face of the panel. On the east and north façades, a cutout on either side of the fin provides half a window opening, so two panels provide a single window opening. The openings are 1'-6" wide by 3' tall, with rounded corners. Windows are aluminum with an operable awning in the lower one-third. The south façade has no window openings.

INTEGRITY

A 2013 alteration for the Facilities Services Training Center included a glazed aluminum curtainwall/entry assembly at the south end of the east façade, which has impacted the building's integrity.

Bibliography:

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Location



Address: 1715 NE Columbia St, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1951	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Clinic
Education	Education - Research Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Maritime - Harvest from the Sea

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Young & Richardson



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Photos



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_1.JPG



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

Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_ND_UWC1414_11.jpg



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_7.JPG



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_6.jpg



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_5.jpg



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_3.JPG



Portage_Bay_Bldg_1163_2016_2.JPG



IMG_1307.JPG



IMG_1297.JPG



IMG_1285.JPG



IMG_1283.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132



IMG_1335.JPG



Fisheries Center HRA, 3.18.2015.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Portage Bay Building
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 50/51S3

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Concrete
Cladding	Brick - Stretcher Bond
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The College of Fisheries was established at the UW in 1919 in response to a request from Dr. Hugh McCormich Smith, Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, who had noted that no college or university had yet taken up the study of fisheries. John Nathan Cobb acted as director of the UW's School of Fisheries from 1919 to his death in 1930. Initially, the school's academic interest was related to the processing of fish, including canning and fisheries management. After Cobb's death, the UW's new president, Dr. Matthew Lyle Spencer sought to dismantle the fisheries department, but relented to student protest. The UW established the Department of Fisheries within the College of Science in 1931 and established the School of Fisheries in 1935. Student enrollment accelerated after the end of World War I. By 1949, enrollment reached more than 180 students and the University committed resources to designing and building the Fisheries Center (BOLA 2015).

The original Portage Bay Building was designed by Young and Richardson and constructed in 1951. It has been called "conventionally uninspired" by author and architect Norman J. Johnston (Johnston 2001:133). It was constructed to serve a utilitarian purpose, to house fisheries research and training facilities, as well as the labs of the State Department of Fisheries and Game and the International Fisheries Commission (Seattle Times 1950).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of
Washington

Property ID: 708132

Young and Richardson was a partnership between Stephen Hinley Richardson and Arrigo Mazzucato Young, active between 1941 and 1951, before the firm transitioned into Young, Richardson, Carleton and Detile, a partnership that lasted until 1956. The firm would also design Terry Hall (1953) and Lander Hall (1957), both men's dorms on campus (Johnston 2001:82; Ochsner 2014:487).

In 1968, Ralph Anderson, who graduated from the UW in 1951, designed the building's 1968 addition. The addition fit the aesthetic for which Anderson became known, focusing on verticality and incorporating flared cornices while making use of the surrounding water views. He is now recognized as one of the finest practitioners of Northwest Regional style (Houser 2016).

Architectural Significance

The original 1951 Portage Bay Building was designed in a utilitarian modern form with a few references to earlier styles like the streamlined Modern, as expressed in its long, smooth, horizontal wings, its subtle curved wall at the south entrance, its long corridors and stylistically identical facades. While materials like glass block were often associated with the streamlined Moderne and usually found providing "translucency and textural contrast" to buildings in this style, the Portage Bay Building was not a fully expressed example of the form. While it was constructed in association with an industrial program and was appropriate to that use, it did not fully embrace the curves and the more fanciful, nautical details that can be found in good examples of the form (Whiffen 1999:241–242). Young & Richardson, while not included on lists of Seattle's iconic modern architects, were the designers of other popular buildings that employed some of the same techniques, including the projecting end wall, as on the Seattle Park Board Administration Building, completed in 1950 (Steinbrueck 1953:23). While the 1951 building was described as "conventionally uninspired" by architect Norman J. Johnston, the addition to the east is generally considered a creative, if incongruous, design.

HRA recommends that the Portage Bay Building is a mix of styles and types and fails to distinguish itself as a distinct or excellent example of any one particular type or style. It is not the collective work of a master architect and does not possess high artistic values.

The addition, were it considered independently, could qualify as an example of Northwest Regional Style. However, as it was constructed in 1969 and is not yet 50 years old, it is not individually eligible for the NHRP, as it is more appropriately considered an addition to an existing building and not a distinct entity.

Integrity

The Portage Bay Building retains integrity of location, but features diminished integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original building has been altered by the removal of glass block panels and an addition on the east end.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Portage Bay Building is not eligible under Criterion A, as the building does not appear to be directly associated with specific events that have made a broad contribution to the history of the campus or the region. The Portage Bay Building is not associated with significant persons, and is not eligible under Criterion B. Further, HRA recommends that the Portage Bay Building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as it is not architecturally significant and retains poor integrity from its date of construction. Finally, the building was built of common and readily available



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the Portage Bay Building not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical description:

What is today known as the Portage Bay Building was first constructed as the Fisheries Center in 1951. An addition was added to the east wing in 1968. The original building, labeled the "Fisheries Center" on project plans, was irregularly shaped with a long east-west wing, and a shorter north-south wing on the east end. The plan was complicated by a projecting rectangular mass on the northwest corner and another on the southeast corner, which partially enclosed the two circular and five rectangular pools of the center's hatchery. The building's second story was connected by a raised concrete ramp to the upper story of the S1 parking garage to the north.

The upper floor of the north elevation includes the main entrance and was the building's primary façade. A brick end wall on the east elevation projects past the building's northeast corner. The entry, directly to the west of that wall, consists of a curving wall of frosted glass block set into a wall of cast stone. Paired aluminum doors with glass transoms and glass sidelights to the west are deeply recessed, and the covered approach includes a brick floor. Original plans depict large panels of glass block to be installed above each window across the wide north elevation; however, today, the openings are enclosed and only a shallow ribbon of aluminum-framed, one-over-two windows remains, topped by a projecting lintel. At the west end of this long wing, a brick-clad, square penthouse sits above the primary entry. The entry is deeply recessed and consists of two pairs of aluminum doors with clear glass transoms and a wall of blue ceramic tiles to the east of the doors. A sign on the tile wall reads "UW Autism Center." To the west of the entry is a projecting, brick-clad, rectangular mass with a wall of four large, deeply recessed windows of 12-lights framed in aluminum and trimmed with cast stone on its west elevation. Recessed from this projecting volume is the main building's west elevation. The land slopes to the south and the building's bottom floor is at grade. The wall surface is cast stone and the first floor includes large blocks of metal-framed windows that each include a group of six eight-light windows. The second floor was designed to match the primary façade with shallow windows topped by glass block, but the glass block panels have been filled. This wing's south elevation is a brick wall with a single tall, narrow window of glass block above a single utilitarian painted metal door with four lights. The building's south and east elevations are also relatively utilitarian. The building's east elevation features smooth concrete surfaces with two pairs of wooden barn doors and a ribbon of 12-light, steel, or aluminum clad windows. Some lights have been fitted with vents. The second story steps back on this elevation and includes a former wall of glass brick that is now filled. The wide south elevation replicates the north with cast brick walls and shallow windows topped with filled panels that were designed for glass brick on the first and second stories. At the long east-west wing's east end is a small, single-story projection with a flat roof and steel- or aluminum-framed windows. Entrance doors appear on both the west and south elevations. A retaining wall separates the building from the fish ponds to the south, which are constructed of concrete.

The building's 1969 addition is attached to the eastern wall of the original building and consists of an irregularly-shaped mass that caps the long east-west wing. The addition is constructed of a brick, single-story plinth and a narrower three-story tower on a concrete foundation. The single story base or plinth includes a flaring cornice constructed of



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progressively wider courses of soldier bricks. On the building's south end, which faces the water, the plinth provides an outdoor courtyard for the northern tower. The plinth, while minimal on the building's east elevation, also provides a courtyard on the building's south elevation, with a parking level entrance on the basement level of the north elevation. On the northern courtyard, the building's recessed, single-story entry is located against the east wall of the original Fisheries Center Building. Brick pilasters flank the recessed entry, which includes two swinging metal doors flanked by two floor-to-ceiling windows. The entry is topped by a flaring brick cornice and a sign that reads, "Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences." West of the single-story entry, the building's three-story tower rises up. It too features a flaring brick cornice, but the unique detail of this building is in its canted windows, which, from the east and west elevations, project and twist until they face south in frames of projecting brick on the second, third, and fourth floors. First-floor windows on the east elevation are recessed and flush, with curving frames of tiered brick. The building's north elevation includes no windows.

Interior

The Portage Bay Building features brick finishes on the interior as well as the exterior. Brick floors, brick walls, and brick-framed openings are found throughout. Even the stairwells are finished in brick. Otherwise, spaces are utilitarian with concrete block walls and vinyl floors, with some louvered wood screens over systems but otherwise piping and electrical are exposed along corridors.

The interior of the Portage Bay Building replicates the blue tiled wall on the exterior near the entry and includes carpeting and concrete block interior walls. Pendant lights are found in public spaces like corridors and the lobby, while dropped fluorescent lights are found in offices.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Portage Bay Building, UW facility number 1163
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance.

The Fisheries Center is associated with the early development of the School of Fisheries (now the School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences) as it transitioned from its industry-focused origins in support of resource harvesting to a multidisciplinary science-based curriculum. The building has lost some of its design integrity due to window alterations. Fisheries used this complex for teaching, research and administration from 1950 until 1999. It is now called the Portage Bay Building and is occupied by the UW Autism Center, UW Radiology, and the Center for Industrial & Medical Ultrasound.

The University of Washington established the College of Fisheries in April 1919, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Because of the university's proximity to the Pacific Northwest fishing industry, courses focused on commercial needs such as the fundamentals of canning and cannery management, in addition to fisheries and ichthyology courses. Enrollment grew to more than 100 students by 1927.

The school's miscellaneous, older wood-frame structures were inadequate, so a new building was proposed, consolidating labs, classrooms, offices, storerooms and workshops. Progress was delayed by the Depression and the actions of University



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President Dr. Matthew Lyle Spencer. He sought to raise academic standards with a focus on scholarship rather than practical studies, so he began dismantling the College of Fisheries by dismissing all but one of its faculty members. Student and faculty protests led to intervention by the governor, ultimately establishing the Department of Fisheries within the College of Science. In 1935, the college was reorganized as the School of Fisheries, but World War II brought a dramatic decline in enrollment. Following the war, the G.I. Bill led to an equally dramatic enrollment increase, with more than 150 students. The new Fisheries Building finally opened in 1950.

By the late 1990s the school had outgrown this facility and, in 1999, moved to a new Fishery Sciences building several blocks to the northwest. Its programs provide for undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in basic and applied aquatic sciences, with an emphasis on fisheries management, resource conservation, and partnerships with other academic programs, as well as public and private organizations and environmental and regulatory agencies.

The building was designed by the local architectural firm of Young & Richardson. Arrigo M. Young (1888-1954) received his Bachelors of Science degree in engineering from the University of Michigan and came to Seattle in 1910 to work for the Moran Steel Company. He opened his own engineering office by 1913 and, in 1920, joined architects James H. Schack and David J. Myers in one of the most successful firms in the region. A major project was the Civic Center complex (1925-28), now part of Seattle Center. Young continued with the firm until Schack's death in 1933 and worked as a sole practitioner until 1941, when he formed a partnership with Steven Richardson (1910-1984). Richardson had received a Masters in Architecture from MIT in 1935. He and Young were partners until 1941 to 1951, completing the Seattle Parks and Recreation Department Administration Building and Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge as well as this building. Following Yung's death in 1954, William H. Carleton and John S. Detlie, both of whom had had joined the firm in 1946, became partners. The firm continued with other Modern-style projects, including additions to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (1963-65), leading to a specialization in airport planning and design. In 1967, the firm name was changed to The Richardson Associates (later TRA) from 1977 until its abrupt closure in 1994. Richardson retired in 1970, and Carleton in 1974.



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Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of Washington

Property ID: 708132

Physical description:

The Fisheries building is located on the north shore of Portage Bay on the UW's South Campus. The original L-shaped building is laid out with its longer wing oriented in an east-west direction and shorter wing to the west running north-south. It takes advantage of the south-sloping site, with the upper level at grade, accessible from the north, with the lower level also at grade and accessible from the south. The 5-story 1968 addition (surveyed separately) is at the east end.

The building is a cast-in-place concrete frame structure with columns that define the central circulation and structural bays and concrete walls, floor and roof slabs. The roofs are flat with varying heights expressing interior functions. Roof parapets are finished by horizontal bands of narrow cast stone coping. The two entrances are on the north side, at each end of the long wing. The eastern one has recessed double door and aluminum window units with a large expanse of glass block to the east. The western entry is deeply recessed with aluminum doors and windows and blue ceramic tile. On the interior, the upper level originally had an auditorium, a library, laboratories, storage, classrooms and offices, arranged along double-loaded corridors. The auditorium projects to the north and west. The lower level of the building contained laboratories and related storage and work rooms.

On the longer facades, the aluminum sash windows of the classrooms and laboratories are arranged in narrow horizontal bands on each level with continuous concrete canopies, about three feet deep, above the windows, creating a strong horizontal line. Cast concrete ledges finished with cement plaster serve as decorative bands. Originally, horizontal bands of 8-inch square glass block were set above the windows, but these have been filled in. The auditorium wing directly northwest of the main entry; the central penthouse; the south end walls on the west wing; and the east end wall of the main wing are all clad with brick.

On the brick-clad west facade are four large, nearly square windows framed by concrete sills and trim, with true divided aluminum sash units. Other facades have punched windows without sills or trim. The south facade of the west wing has a doorway topped by a tall opening filled with glass block. There are also several secondary entries and loading docks with large overhead doors. At the rear (southeast) is the one-story flat-roofed hatchery wing, with bands of tall aluminum-sash window units. Double-doors open toward the lake shore, with three rectangular fish-rearing ponds and a larger circular pond (no longer in use).

Integrity

The building has been significantly altered with replacement window sash and major alterations at the west end that are currently underway.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Fisheries Center, University of
Washington

Property ID: 708132

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548

Location



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

Address: Jefferson Rd, Seattle, WA 98101
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1909	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Energy Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Science and Engineering
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	William Peterson (1935 add.)
Architect	Howard & Galloway; John Graham Sr.

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Not Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



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

UWLSC UWC0218.jpg



Power Plant_1350_6.JPG



Power Plant_1350_5.JPG



Power Plant_1350_4.JPG



Power Plant_1350_3.JPG



Power Plant_1350_2.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548



Power Plant_1350_1.JPG



West elevation from Jefferson Road



West elevation - Plant Operations building



East Elevation



East Elevation



Base of ventilation tower



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548



East Elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Power Plant
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W293
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Mixed
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Metal
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548

Significance narrative:

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

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

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington Property ID: 96548

Physical description:

The Power Plant was originally constructed in 1909 as part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, anticipating that it would be the permanent power plant for the University. Over the years, it has had many alterations and additions to enable it to continue to fulfill this mission. The Power Plant provides high pressure steam, low pressure steam, condensate return, compressed air, and central cooling water. Additionally, emergency power is distributed from a turbine-electric generator and three diesel generators in the plant. The services are distributed from the plant by four main utility tunnels. Mostly utilitarian in design, the Power Plant now has an irregular footprint and is joined at the north end to the Plant Operations Building, once a separate structure. It is mainly clad in brick veneer, with some poured concrete sections and some areas clad in metal. Due to the different eras of construction, the brick veneer varies in color and style. The building has a flat roof behind a simple parapet and encompasses approximately 200,000 square feet. It ranges in height from one to four or more stories. Some sections have few openings and no ornamentation, while others have vertical bands of large, multi-light, metal-framed windows with hopper sash and cast stone sills. Some areas have cast stone coping along the parapets. There is a large cast iron smoke stack on the east elevation, built in 1923. On the west elevation of the section near the smokestack are two sets of ornamental terra cotta tiles below the parapet, and another set on a large rectangular tower projection. The Plant Operations building section has more stylistic elements than the rest of the building, including detailed brickwork around the window openings, tapestry-patterned brick veneer in the cornice, and a large, flat awning over the entry hung on diagonal rods, with bulls-eye ornaments along the edge. The Power Plant had additions in 1923, 1935, 1939, 1950, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1969 and 1978. The 1923 smokestack was replaced in 1988. Originally built to burn coal, the boilers have been converted to burn gas and oil. The first underground steam tunnel was built in 1920, but part of it has been destroyed. Various designers have worked on the building. Howard and Galloway were the original architects, but George H. Krueger was the architect for the 1935 addition, and William Peterson was the general contractor in 1935. The Plant Operations Building, which is now the far north section of the Power Plant, was designed by architect John Graham Sr. in 1929. Physical Plant staff designed the 1954 addition and the 1968 interior remodeling. An addition made in 1957 was torn down in 1978 to accommodate an addition to the Power Plant. This appears to be when the Plant Operations building was physically connected to the Power Plant building.

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington

Property ID: 96548

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The University's Power Plant has been modified and expanded numerous times since its original construction, and the only remnant of the 1909 building is a short section of a single interior wall. The building has been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and this report confirms that conclusion. The building has lost its integrity and can not serve as a representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction as required by Criterion C. Furthermore the Power Plant does not appear to be a contributing resource in the potential Central Campus Historic District.

The campus had a small power house constructed in 1895 near the shore of Lake Washington on Union Bay. The Seattle and International Railroad brought coal to nearby bunkers by way of a rail spur to serve the plant. Water was taken directly from the lake. The small brick bearing structure contained two 100-horsepower boilers, and provided steam for heating buildings and a dynamo for electricity. (Committee to Visit State University, February 23, 1897, n.p.). It was replaced in 1901 with a more typical Classical style power plant on the site of the current Allen Library. This structure was replaced from 1907 to 1909 by a new plant constructed as part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE). (Campus Engineering & Operations, "UW Plant Video"). The plan was that it would be a permanent plant for the University of Washington.

A number of designers contributed to the evolving structure over the last century. John Galen Howard, of Howard and Galloway, was the original architect of the AYPE power plant. Howard (1864-1931), and his firm served as the primary designers of the exhibition, and he designed the University's Architecture Hall in the same period. He later went on to design the Doe Library at the University of California Berkeley, the San Francisco City Hall, and other significant buildings in the Bay Area (Michelson).

Howard was followed by architect George H. Krueger who designed the 1935 addition. The building was also added to in 1923, when a large masonry smoke stack was constructed on the east elevation. (This was replaced in c. 1990 for seismic reasons with the current steel stack.) Later Seattle architect John Graham Sr. designed the Plant Operations Building, at the far north end of the present plant, in 1929; it was connected to the power plant in c. 1978. (The Plant Ops Building is the subject of a separate survey inventory form.)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington Property ID: 96548

Other additions to the power plant date from 1935, 1939, 1950, 1960, 1962, and 1965 (Michelson). The University of Washington's Physical Plant staff designed an addition to the plant in 1954 and another in 1957. A later project was undertaken from 1968 to 1969, at which time the last part of the 1909 building was removed and larger turbine bay addition built (Kirschenbaum, 11.29.2016). The second smokestack was replaced in 1988.

The most recent project was designed by Robert Wagoner of Boyle Wagoner Architects. It resulted in the glazed steel frame addition at the plant's south end. All later projects were conceived of to allow for the plant's continued operations during construction. Engineers who have been involved with the plant include Bouillon-Christofferson and Parsons Brinkerhoff (DAHP, Historic Property Inventory Form).

The current plant provides high pressure steam, low pressure steam, condensate return, compressed air, and central cooling water to serve up to 185 buildings and an estimated 15 million square feet of space on the 643-acre campus through a system of four primary utilidors (underground tunnels) and piping carrying 380 and 245-degree steam to heat the buildings, and then returned to the plant as hot water and reheated. The utilidor system, which makes up over seven-miles of tunnels, dates from 1920 with construction of the first steam tunnel. It also provides emergency power, which is distributed from a turbine-electric generator and five diesel generators.

The original plant was designed to burn coal, with the fuel brought to the University from the Newcastle and North Bend areas. The fuel was converted in 1988 to natural gas, with oil as an emergency backup fuel stored in a 1,000,000-gallon underground tank located below Jefferson Road and north of More Hall. Currently there are five natural gas boilers that provide the steam, along with five 2-megawatt diesel back-up generators, control system and a 24-hour monitoring system within the plant that provide emergency power to critical facilities on the campus.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington Property ID: 96548

Physical description:

The University of Washington power plant is situated along the east side of Jefferson Road NE and on the west side of Mason Road NE. This area of campus has long contained utilitarian structures which were situated originally in close proximity to nearby railroad tracks. The Mechanical Engineering and Engineering Annex are situated to the west and northwest of the power plant, where they block views from East Stevens Way. This part of the campus features steep topography sloping down toward Union Bay. The Burke Gilman Trail and Montlake Boulevard NE are to the east of the power plant, both set at lower elevations.

Mostly utilitarian in design, the structure features an irregular footprint made up from many phases of construction. At its north end is the University of Washington's 1929 Plant Operations Building, which was designed by architect John Graham, Sr., and constructed as a storage building. Located on Jefferson Road NE it is immediately north of the power plant. The Plant Operations Building is a two-story, concrete frame building clad in brick. Plant Operations personnel have occupied the building since 1968 after storage functions were moved to a new Plant Services Building. The 1954 addition to the Plant Operations Building was demolished in 1978 to make way for the one-story power plant Chiller building, which is part of the power plant. This project involved an interior connection of the power plant with the south end of the Plant Operations Building with the power plant. In 1991 a second story and interior connection were added to link the Plant Operations and Chiller Buildings. (The Plant Operations Building is the subject of a separate inventory form.)

The Power Plant is a poured-in-place concrete structure, with some steel-framed sections. It is partially clad with brick masonry veneer of varied colors and patterns, along with some metal panels. The flat roof structure ranges in height from one to four-stories and makes up an estimated 200,000 square feet. The building has little fenestration with exception of for large, multi-lite metal framed windows, and the glazed southernmost façade that dates from 2000. Cast stone is featured on some window sills as well as at the parapet coping, and terra cotta ornament is provided on upper portions of the west facade.

The structure is clearly utilitarian and designed to function and house equipment. There are twelve cooling stacks, set in rows of two along northeast portions of the roof, which exhaust the plant. Continuously flowing cooling water is visible along the west walls of this area. More visible is the teal-colored, 197-foot tall exhaust stack on the east side.

INTEGRITY

The Power Plant appears to be well functioning structure and it is essential to the operation of the University. However, because of the numerous and extensive phases of construction and modifications the building has little architectural or historical integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Power Plant - University of Washington Property ID: 96548

Bibliography:

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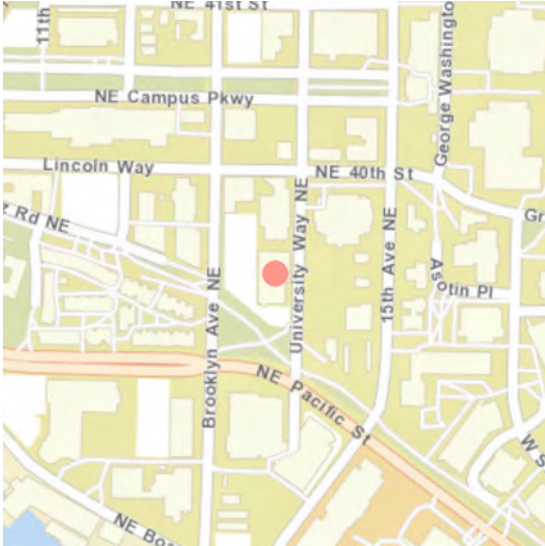


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building

Property ID: 708120

Location



Address: 3917 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1982	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building

Property ID: 708120

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/30/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building

Property ID: 708120

Photos



DSC07722.JPG



Purch Acctg_1112_5.jpg



Purch Acctg_1112_4.jpg



Purch Acctg_1112_3.jpg



Purch Acctg_1112_2.jpg



Purch Acctg_1112_1.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building

Property ID: 708120



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DSC07723.JPG



DSC07735.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

Inventory Details - 10/30/2016

Common name: University of Washington: Purchasing and Accounting Building
Date recorded: 10/30/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 37W1

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

Significance narrative: The architect of the original 1959 building is unknown. According to the King County Assessor, the building at 3917 University Way NE was first constructed in 1959 for the D.R.G. Co. as a sheet metal warehouse. The building was constructed on land previously used for lumber yards and owned by companies including Ranning Lumber Co. and Potlatch Yards, Inc. (King County Assessor 1937–1972; Sanborn 1919). D.R.G. Co. owned the building for only five years. In 1963, the Seattle Times reported that the UW regents authorized the purchase of the warehouse building for \$110,000 and planned to use it “to accommodate university offices requiring public accessibility” (Seattle Times 1963).

The UW acquired the building in 1964. The architectural offices of Ted Bower then prepared plans to renovate the building on behalf of the Purchasing and Accounting Department. Alterations included substantial changes to the fenestration pattern on the building’s primary façade, as well as interior alterations to create separate secretarial offices, data processing offices, a work room, and a separate office for the auditor on the first floor. On the second floor, new plans provided office space for buyers and auditors, as well as a lunch room and inventory and mail storage rooms. Bower further designed the building’s reception area, which remains in place today and includes a remnant of a distinctly modern screen of carved wood planks at the split entry as well as a skylight (Bower 1964).

Architect Ted Bower apprenticed at Frank Lloyd Wright’s Taliesin Fellowship in the 1940s before traveling and working in Europe and India. According to a bio at www.docomo-



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

wewa.org: As one of Wright's long term apprentices, Bower played a key role in designing and building several homes at Wright's planned utopian community of Mount Pleasant in upstate New York. Bower also supervised the construction of Frank Lloyd Wright's Weltzheimer House (1949) in Oberlin, OH and the Sol Friedman (1948) House in Pleasantville, NY. [Houser 2016].

Bower arrived in Seattle in 1954 and entered private practice the following year. He would go on to design private residences, apartments, and walkway shelters, in partnership with Wendell Lovett, for the 1962 Seattle World's Fair (Ochsner 2014).

In 1981, the UW made plans to expand the Purchasing and Accounting Building. The firm Ridenour and Cochran prepared plans for a new two-story addition to the south of the existing building, primarily for additional office space. They carried forward exterior design elements like the shallow windows and wooden canopies. The addition was set back from the façade of the original building and included a basement entry on the east elevation (Ridenour and Cochran 1981).

Additional alterations took place in 1985, when the firm Kumata and Associates submitted new plans for small interior alterations and a projecting canopy over the entry on the south elevation. The firm also drew up plans for an access ramp and additional landscaping around the building's southeast corner (Kumata 1985).

Interior renovations took place in the last years of the twentieth century and again in the twenty-first century, but these were limited to interior upgrades to offices and public spaces. Today, the building houses the main offices for campus accounting activities, including Accounts Payable, Purchasing, and Travel (UW Facilities Services 2016).

Architectural Significance

The Purchasing and Accounting Building, constructed as a warehouse in the mid-twentieth century, was designed as a utilitarian building in the modern style with smooth planes and no exterior ornament. Unlike the modern buildings celebrated during the 1950s and 1960s, this building did not display new uses for new materials, explore non-traditional forms, design for quality of life, or express the idealism of modernists working in the subgroups of modern architecture, like New Formalism or the International style. Although the building was renovated by a noted Seattle architectural firm, the renovations were relatively minor and were primarily designed to reuse a utilitarian space as a new office block. As such, the alterations included minor modern touches, including the wood awnings at entries and doors, and did not greatly enhance the distinction of the building.

The building, as constructed, is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Although the renovated building features some elements of modern design, clear in its rectangular massing, its nearly flat planes, and its uniform materials, including the wood window awnings, the building is not distinct as an example of modern architecture.

Integrity

The building retains poor integrity from its period of construction, was greatly enlarged by an addition, and has been altered by changes in the building's fenestration pattern as well as by changes in use. The building also features poor integrity from the period of its renovation in 1964, as a large addition on the south has obstructed original views from southern windows and has greatly altered the building's massing. While the building



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

retains integrity of location, it does not possess integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Associations with Historic Events or Cultural, Political or Economic Heritage

Little archival evidence was found regarding this building's associations with historic events or elements of our shared cultural, political, or economic heritage. While its inhabitants have likely played a consistently important role in the functioning of the campus since 1964, the building is not known to have been the site of specific significant events.

Associations with Historic Persons

As noted above, the building has likely housed UW employees who were integral to the day-to-day workings of the UW's purchasing and accounting departments. However, archival research has failed to establish that the building has a documented association with particular persons significant to the history of the campus, city, state, or nation.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends the Purchasing and Accounting Building is not significant under Criterion A because it is not known to be associated with historic events or elements of our shared cultural, political, or economic heritage. The building is not known to be closely associated with individuals significant in history; therefore, HRA recommends the Purchasing and Accounting Building is not significant under Criterion B. HRA also recommends the building is not eligible under Criterion C, as it is not a significant example of a particular type or style of architecture. Furthermore, the Purchasing and Accounting Building was constructed of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

The building retains poor integrity from its period of construction (1959) and its period of renovation (1964). While the building retains integrity of location, it does not possess integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Due to a lack of significance and inability to convey significance should it be present, HRA recommends that Purchasing and Accounting Building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

Physical description: The Purchasing and Accounting Building faces east on the 3900 block of University Way NE. The building is surrounded by paved parking on the south and west elevations, with additional buildings to the north. The building's site slopes to the south, allowing for a daylight basement on the 1982 addition. The original Purchasing and Accounting Building was constructed in 1959.

The building was originally constructed as a square rectangular mass, two stories tall, with ribbons of windows across the primary façade. By 1964, according to the King County Assessor, the building had been acquired by the UW and "completely remodeled" for a "purchasing department office" (King County Assessor 1937–1972). In 1981, plans were drawn up for an addition, a rectangular mass also two stories tall atop a daylight basement south of the original building. The original building retains the primary entry on University Way NE. The southern addition, which steps back slightly on the east elevation, includes an entry on the basement level on its south elevation.

The building and its addition sit on a concrete foundation, are of concrete construction, and are topped by flat roofs. The primary mass's east-facing façade is asymmetrical in design, with an off-center, double-height entry of recessed, paired swinging doors with narrow sidelights and glass and aluminum transom windows. The entry is sheltered by a boxed, louvered, wood awning. North of the entry, a single ribbon of windows has been filled with a projecting concrete panel. South of the entry, window openings have been partially enclosed and replaced with smaller pairs of recessed, square awning windows. The second story windows, like the entry, are screened by louvered wood awnings. Secondary north and west elevations include windows in similar patterns with wood awnings on the second floor.

The southern addition is also faced in concrete and includes paired aluminum awning windows on the first and second floors on the east, south, and west elevations. On the addition, the windows are flush with the wall rather than recessed. The top floor's windows include the same louvered wood awnings found on the primary building. The south elevation includes a projecting entry on the southwest corner that is approachable from the parking lot. Aluminum double doors shelter under a wide awning with a square concrete arch that's topped by a gabled standing-seam metal roof. Both the original building and the 1982 addition include small rooftop penthouses to house building systems.

Interior

The original building's interior features a split entry. From the lobby, one enters through an interior, double-height aluminum and glass door leading to a stair heading up to the second floor to the north and down to the first floor on the south. At the top of the north stair is a railing of tapered wood boards. A skylight is located above the stairwell. The building includes offices and hallways that are finished in contemporary materials, including carpeting, modular furniture, and dropped ceilings with fluorescent lights. The building's second floor is designed as a series of double-loaded corridors around an internal box of offices. The first floor includes more open space as well as offices along exterior walls.

The building's addition can also be accessed from the east entry, which includes a stair to the south and was designed to include greater open space.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building

Property ID: 708120

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. The original building has been altered and added onto; it does not retain architectural integrity.

OVERVIEW

Located west of the main part of campus, the original building was constructed in 1959. In the 1960s and 70s, the university acquired the area west of 15th Avenue NE and south of North 40th Street, which includes the subject property. Most of this was part of the Northlake Urban Renewal Project designed to eliminate "blighted areas." The university acquired the building by 1964, when it was remodeled (Ted Bower Architect) for use as Purchasing & Accounting offices. A substantial addition was made on the south side of the building in 1982 (Ridenour Cochran & Lewis Architects). The basement was remodeled for Parking Services offices in 1985 and again in 2000. The interior of the building was remodeled in 2014 (Hoshide Wanzer Williams Architects).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington: Purchasing & Accounting Building Property ID: 708120

Physical description: The two-story building is located on the west side of University Way NE, and is surrounded by paved parking on the north, east, and south sides. The site slopes down from north to south.

The original portion of the building was nearly square, with a footprint of 103' (east-west) by 100' (north-south). The straightforward, utilitarian building consists of poured-in-place concrete walls and has a flat roof. The main entry is located near the north end of the primary east façade, recessed several feet, and emphasized by its double-height opening as well as a prominent treated wood canopy that dates from the 1964 remodel. Original larger rectangular window openings were infilled in the 1964 remodel, their size and location visible because of a slightly projecting infill, and replaced with smaller, paired openings in most locations. Second-story windows on the east and west façades have flat canopies. The north façade has smaller, rectangular windows.

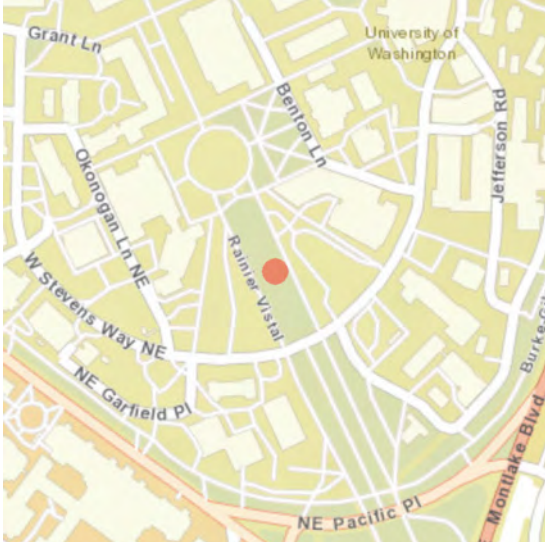
The two-story addition to the south is slightly taller than the original building. It measures 68' (north-south) by 88' (east-west) and is set back 15' from the original building on the primary east facade along University Way NE. Drawings show that it contained primarily open office space. It dates from 1982 and is outside the era of the survey.

INTEGRITY

The building has been altered and has a large addition; it does not retain architectural integrity.

Bibliography: University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

Location



Address: University of Washington Campus
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1909	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Rainier Vista

Property ID: 710119

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		

Photos



Rainier_Vista_2016_1.JPG



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

Rainier_Vista_nd_UW18028_5.jpg



Rainier_Vista_2016_4.JPG



Rainier_Vista_2016_3.jpg



Rainier_Vista_2016_2.jpg



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division

rainier vista 1922.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Rainier Vista

Property ID: 710119

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name: Rainier Vista
Date recorded: 5/17/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Rainier Vista is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the University of Washington and under Criterion C as a notable example of landscape design by a master, John Charles Olmsted. Although elements of the landscape have been changed over the past century, the iconic gesture joining the campus with Mount Rainier remains. Rainier Vista also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Overview

Rainier Vista is the most iconic landscape feature on the university campus. Designed by John Charles Olmsted, of the Olmsted Brothers firm, for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE), the axis offers different experiences along its length, all of which are united by a framed view of Mount Rainier. The vista connects the highly-constructed environment of the campus to the rugged nature of the regional landscape.

When the University of Washington moved to its current site on the shores of Lake Washington, the existing site was densely vegetated and at some distance from the downtown population center. Early campus plans, including the Olmsted Plan of 1904, focused on creating an internal logic to a new campus built on an undeveloped site, and making connections to the streetcar line along the western edge of the campus.

Although views to the lake were taken into consideration, the form of the campus in these early schemes did not create any figured relationship with what is considered by many to be the site's primary view, the one to Mount Rainier.

The Olmsted Brothers' 1909 plan for the AYPE featured the view of Mt. Rainier, called the Rainier Vista, as the design's core axis. The vista began at the US Government Building (now the site of Red Square) and proceeded along the Cascade's artificial rapids, Geyser Basin's pool and fountain, and the buildings that made up the Exposition's Court of Honor, all framing the mountain in the distance. It was bordered by beds containing 50,000 flowering plants including phlox, poppies delphinium, dianthus, and begonia. Beyond the exposition grounds, the forests presented a middle ground before the view terminated at the sublime spectacle of Mount Rainier, 65 miles away.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Rainier Vista

Property ID: 710119

The design was internationally recognized for its deployment of architecture and landscape, breaking the tradition of the university as a cloistered, inward facing institution. The university inherited the skeleton of the AYPE's plan after the fair closed and the vista was retained as the primary axis—the campus's spine—in the 1915 Regents Plan that has guided much subsequent development.

The upper Rainier Vista connected the University Quadrangle of the Regents Plan with the Sciences Quadrangle and Frosh Pond, and then the lower Vista continued to the far southern extent of the campus entrance at Montlake Boulevard. After an initial dramatic swing within the course of a decade from wooded hillside, to the central spine of a densely architectural fairground, to a stand-alone landscape axis, the character of Rainier Vista has evolved more gradually in the subsequent century. As elements of the 1915 Regent's Plan were built, terracing, retaining walls, and stairways appropriate to a state university campus replaced the dramatic AYPE features such as the water cascade, stairways, and sunken gardens.

For many years after the fair, the Vista landscape was a reminder of the University's long-term goals. As buildings were constructed on either side, establishing a relatively consistent architectural frame with respect to height and style, they were connected by a continuous grade and paved pathways, with circulation occupying the center of the vista north of Frosh Pond. A focal point to the Vista was added in 1962 with the installation of Drumheller Fountain (surveyed separately) to commemorate the 100-year anniversary of the University's founding. The 100-foot-high fountain created a dramatic vertical accent that added to the importance of Frosh Pond. Interim features and uses along Rainier Vista that have been removed included an elevated terrace between Johnson Hall and the old Physics Building (now Mary Gates Hall), World War II barracks and a roadway and parking in the Science Quad.

South of Stevens Way, a road occupied the center of the Vista, connecting under an Olmsted-designed bridge that carried the Northern Pacific Railway line (active up through 1971), down to the intersection with Montlake Boulevard, which was the southern entry onto the campus. This entrance and passage under the bridge were closed off with the construction of the Triangle Parking Garage and, although the roadway from the bridge to Stevens Way remained in place, it was no longer used. Improvements completed in 2015 included a land bridge and another bridge spanning over Montlake Boulevard to connect to Husky Stadium and a light rail station.

A major node within the axis of Rainier Vista is the Rose Garden, which consists of four geometrically-shaped planted areas framing Drumheller Fountain. This area was planned to be one of the three primary campus quadrangles in the 1915 Regents Plan. The plan includes a large landscape space along this corridor that anticipates the shaping of the current rose beds, particularly reinforcing a circular pathway around the fountain. The rose beds themselves originated as a landscape element in Bebb & Gould's 1934 Revised Plan for the campus. This plan places a building between Guggenheim and the fountain; this would have narrowed the Sciences Quadrangle down to a large square shape around the fountain. Although the building was never built, the four planting beds that create an implied square around the circle of the fountain were built. They appear as they did when they were completed, including a rail to protect young boxwood plants that would eventually grow in to form the border. The symmetry and plantings provide a formal character to the cross-axis.

A small historic element along the Rainier Vista is a sundial, placed near a rose bed on



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Rainier Vista

Property ID: 710119

the south side of Drumheller Fountain. It was a gift of the Class of 1912, who experienced the AYPE during their sophomore year, when the fair took over the campus. The original location of the sundial is not known, but was reportedly sited near what is now Parrington Hall; it was placed in this location in 2002. The sundial indicates local solar time, and is considered accurate to within a few minutes. It is a bronze disc and fin shaped gnomon, all with a verdigris patina. It sits on a basalt plinth inscribed with the words, "THE CLASS OF 1912." The dial is engraved with raised hour lines and hours denoted in Roman numerals.

Physical description:

Rainier Vista originates at the southeast edge of Red Square and continues down a wide, sloped, pedestrian pathway between Mary Gates Hall and Johnson Hall. Turf buffer areas between the buildings and the walkway are planted with Japanese cherry trees donated by the Japanese Commerce Association of Washington in 2014.

Frosh Pond and Drumheller Fountain mark the vista's intersection with the Science Quadrangle's minor axis. The pool and fountain provide a foreground respite before the eye takes in Mount Rainier in the distance. The area immediately around Frosh Pond is planted with formal rose beds enclosed by clipped boxwood hedges. The Science Quad expands laterally from the vista to include foundation plantings in front of Bagley Hall and a lawn area crossed by smaller pedestrian paths leading to Guggenheim Hall and the Electrical Engineering Building. Continuing down the vista past the pond, a bed of mixed perennials provides a visual break in the foreground before gradually sloping towards a large open turf area flanked by pedestrian paths. A border of woodland edges the walkways and screens out nearby buildings and roads, thereby strengthening the axis's orientation towards the mountain. The vista terminates at its southernmost edge on the campus with a land bridge (constructed in 2015) connecting to the Montlake Triangle and another bridge over Montlake Boulevard linking with further connections to Husky Stadium and the light rail station.

The four rose beds form a strong geometric frame around Drumheller Fountain, defining a circular pathway around it. The thick boxwood border, which is largely intact, that defines the outline of the beds ranges in height approximately between 24 and 30-inches. Within the beds, the roses are mature and tall, somewhat leggy in appearance. They are spaced widely apart and do not form a massing. Each bed has a broad range of flower colors. In front of Bagley Hall, the straight edge of the beds is reinforced by a rectangle of grass and a row of elegant old crabapples, three on each side of the central walk, a mix of Yunnan Crabapple (*Malus yunnaensis*) and Siberian Crabapple (*Malus baccata*), according to the campus tree survey. Between Guggenheim Hall and the rose beds the landscape feels like it has little relation to the Rose Garden, reflecting the fact that the original planning of the neighborhood had assumed a new building in this location. The detailing of this area is lackluster compared to the strong shaping of space around Drumheller.

Integrity

As described above, the Rainier Vista landscape has evolved over the past century. However, the grand gesture joining the campus with Mount Rainier remains, and the landscape retains the ability to convey its historic significance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Rainier Vista

Property ID: 710119

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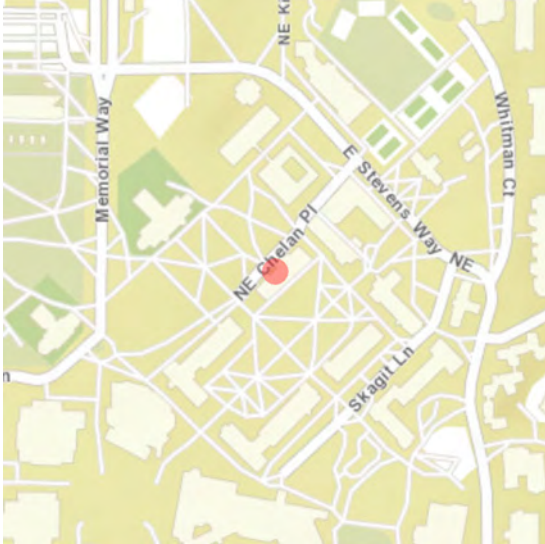


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Location



Address: 1901 NE Chelan Lane

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1916	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1957	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1981	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	12/30/2016	Not Determined	

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Photos



west entry-001.JPG



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

Raitt_Hall_1301_nd_UW19886Z_7.jpg



Raitt_Hall_1301_2016_9.JPG



Raitt_Hall_1301_2016_8.JPG



Raitt_Hall_1301_2016_5.JPG



Raitt_Hall_1301_2016_4.JPG



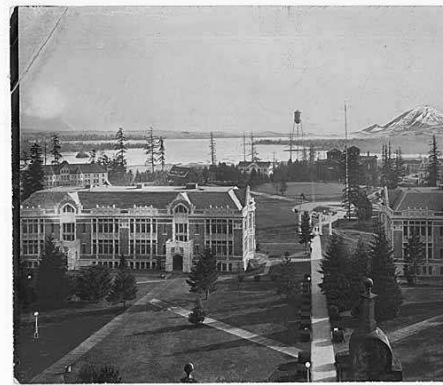
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593



Raitt_Hall_1301_2016_2.JPG



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 70

Raitt_Hall_1301_1919_UW6853_6.jpg



southeast.JPG



south-001.JPG



Raitt Hall HRA.pdf



Raitt Hall Sculpture Catalogue.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Inventory Details - 12/30/2016

Common name: Raitt Hall, UW facility number 1301
Date recorded: 12/30/2016
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1301

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Type	Mansard
Cladding	Brick
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Material	Slate
Foundation	Stone

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Raitt Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the University of Washington as the initial location of the Home Economics Department and a center for student life before construction of the 1949 Husky Union Building (HUB). It is also eligible under Criterion C as a significant and well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style (featuring original figures in terra cotta) and the first building constructed on the Liberal Arts Quad. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Raitt Hall, originally the Home Economics Building, was designed by Bebb & Gould. It is a key component of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle or "Quad," defined in the Regents Plan, occupying half of the northern edge of the Quad. This campus plan had been developed by Carl Gould and was adopted by the Board of Regents in 1915. Raitt Hall was the first building constructed on the Quad, and the first one designed in the Collegiate Gothic style specified in the plan. The building was completed in September of 1916 at a cost of \$151,000. At that time, it housed the Home Economics Department, the College of Education and the German Department. Its basement cafeteria was once the only open dining facility on campus and served as a student center. The building was renamed in 1946 in honor of Effie Isobel Raitt, who headed the Home Economics Department for more than 30 years until her death in 1945. She is credited with the building's prompt construction, as she is said to have invited legislators to lunch in the department's old, leaky building. The soggy lunch demonstrated the need for a new facility. The building currently houses the Center for Digital Arts and Experimental Media; the Center for Advance Research Technology in the Arts and Humanities; the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology; the Department of Scandinavian Studies; the Nutritional Sciences Program; and the School of Public Health Student Center.

Historic photos show that the building exterior has been little changed except for a small service addition constructed on the rear. In 1956-1957, the building was vacated for replacement of the heating, ventilation, plumbing and electrical systems and modernization of the cafeteria, classrooms and laboratories. At about this same time, the extensive terra cotta was covered with an opaque coating that has somewhat obscured the original appearance and detail. In 1981, the building received an extensive interior renovation.

Raitt Hall was designed by the Seattle firm of Bebb & Gould, the primary shapers of the campus and its buildings in the early twentieth century. Carl Gould (1879-1939), a New Yorker, graduated from Harvard and attended the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked with several prominent East Coast architects before moving to Seattle in 1908. This made him one of the best-trained architects in the city and he soon had an active practice. In 1914, he formed a partnership with Charles Bebb (1856-1942), an established engineer and architect. The firm was soon awarded the contract to do the plan for the university campus, which was approved in 1915. They subsequently designed 18 buildings on campus between 1915 and 1938. The firm completed more than 200 projects throughout the Northwest in the first decade of the partnership. Also in 1914, Gould founded the Department of Architecture and was its chair until 1926. The partnership continued until Gould's death in 1939.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Home Economics Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708593

Physical description:

Raitt Hall is on the north side of the Liberal Arts Quad, with its main (west) entrance facing Savery Hall. It is a rectangular reinforced concrete structure with two stories and a basement. Cladding is rough-textured "tapestry" brick in shades of reddish brown with extensive cream-colored terra cotta including window surrounds, quoins, cornices, spandrels, coping and other embellishment. The foundation and basement level are of ashlar sandstone. The Mansard roof, visible behind the parapet, is clad with slate. Windows have multilight steel sash.

The main entrance is on the narrow west façade. The two-story three-sided entry bay, entirely clad with terra cotta, has wide stairs leading to a pointed arch portal, flanked by two copper light standards, and a rib-vaulted entry to a stairway. The entry has a pair of multilight oak doors with sidelights and an arched stained glass transom. Above the portal is a large multilight three-part window with transoms, topped with a balcony at the parapet level. Capping the bay is a gabled dormer and gabled parapet and balcony. Terra cotta embellishment includes both naturalistic and geometric patterns, quatrefoils and niches. Flanking the entry bay, one each floor, are groups of three 6/6/6 windows with 3-light transoms. The basement level also has three multilight windows on each side.

The long south façade, facing the quad, is asymmetrical; toward the east end is a terra cotta-clad formal entrance similar to the west façade entrance. It differs in having an oriel window above the portal. There are four window bays to the west of the entrance and one bay to the east. Each bay has, on each floor, five tall 18-light steel sash windows with 3-light transoms on each floor, with five windows at the basement level. The terra cotta spandrels between the first and second floors have medallions in various patterns. Above each bay is a gabled parapet with terra cotta finials and niches.

The narrow east façade is simpler, arranged in three bays, with two windows in the center and three in the side bays, all with extensive terra cotta. The north façade is the rear of the building, with a small one-story brick addition with a utility door and an overhead door. The arrangement of window bays and extensive use of terra cotta is similar to that of the west façade, with a simpler at-grade entrance.

The building is embellished with a series of figures at the cornice, designed by Gould. They feature "woman's work" including sewing, cooking, carrying a basket of fruit, caring for a child, spinning, laundering, sweeping, grinding and distilling. Each of these figures appears three times. There is one male image (perhaps Gould himself) holding a copy of the campus plan. Images of eagles denote each corner.

INTEGRITY

Raitt Hall retains a very high degree of integrity. The small rear addition does not diminish its ability to convey its historical significance.

Bibliography:

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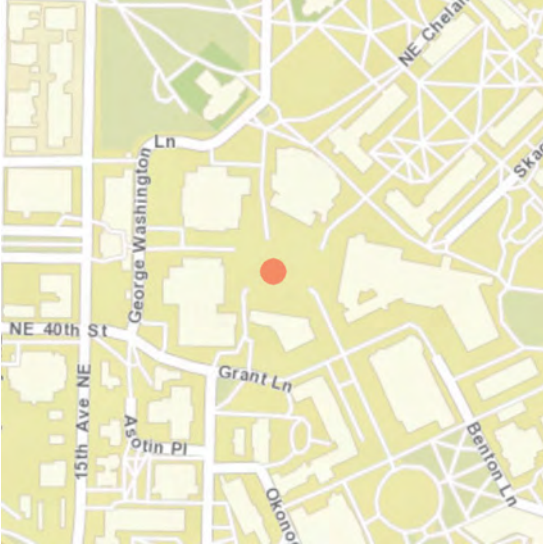
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Location



Address: Central Plaza, UW Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Landscape	Landscape - Plaza

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Landscape Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/11/2017		

Photos



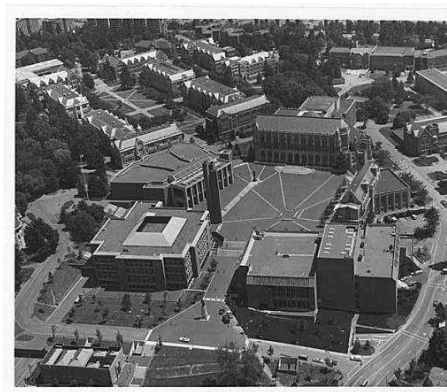
red_square_2016_1.jpg



Broken Obelisk_56_2[17900].JPG



red_square_2016_2.jpg



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

red_square_1976_UW226_4.jpg



red_square_2016_3.jpg



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Meany Hall (226)

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Inventory Details - 5/11/2017

Common name: Red Square
Date recorded: 5/11/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
 Central Plaza is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a significant example of a landscape and a central focal point of bot design and activities on the university campus. The landscape also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

The space now called Red Square was first articulated in the campus’ 1915 Regents Plan to unite the major axes formed by the Liberal Arts and Science quadrangles in a grand central plaza. The current brick-paved plaza was completed in 1971 and caps a 1000-car underground parking garage. The site serves as the heart of the campus, joining the four major axes including Memorial Way, the Quad, Rainier Vista and Olympic Vista.

The eventual location of Red Square was the site of the US Government Building and its Court of Honor during the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE). After the building was demolished, the site was a turf-covered open space known as Central Plaza, which served as a central organizing element for the campus. Its eastern edge was formally defined by the construction of the 1926 phase of the main library building, now Suzzallo Library. The library holds both the plaza’s edge and the end of a visual corridor extending westward to the Olympic Mountains. The 1954 completion of Campus Parkway reflected that axis back into the campus. In addition, the Memorial Way entrance into campus terminated above the plaza to the north and its axis continued into the plaza by way of a pedestrian stairway. The Administration Building (now Gerberding Hall) was completed in 1949 and holds the southern edge of the plaza.

The University’s 1962 General Development Plan emphasized transportation planning and recommended that an underground parking garage be built below Central Plaza. The 1965 earthquake prompted the demolition of the old Meany Hall, a remnant of the AYPE, that stood on the western edge of the plaza. With the building gone, the westward axis



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

was completely opened and plans for building the garage and Red Square proceeded quickly. Its distinctive red brick paving is said to have been inspired by Piazza del Campo in Siena. Bricks were chosen over turf because of concerns regarding the weight of sodden soil on the garage structure below.

Red Square's formal perimeter was completed by the construction of several new buildings in succession, first Kane Hall and Odegaard Undergraduate Library in 1972 and finally by a new Meany Hall in 1974.

Both Red Square and the Central Garage beneath it were designed by the Seattle architectural firm Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA, & Associates. The firm was founded by Paul Kirk (1922-1995), one of Seattle's best known architects of the mid-20th century. He established his own firm in 1939, after receiving a Bachelor's degree in Architecture from the University of Washington. He worked with various partners until 1960, when he formed a partnership with Donald Wallace and David McKinley, Jr., another UW graduate. Their projects included several buildings for the Seattle World's Fair; Meany Hall, McMahan Hall and Odegaard Library at U. W.; and the Seattle Public Library's Magnolia Branch. Following Kirk's 1978 retirement, McKinley created a new firm, the McKinley Architects, which focused on high-rise office buildings.

Located in the northeast part of the square is a large sculpture, "Broken Obelisk," placed in juxtaposition with Kane Hall (1971) and Suzzallo Library. This sculpture is one of four multiples from the same original, created by artist Barnett Newman in 1963 and fabricated by Lippincott, Inc., a foundry in New Haven, Connecticut in 1963-1967. Newman, a well-known American painter, created only five sculptures during his career, and this piece is considered his most important one.

Seattle art patron Virginia Bloedel Wright donated the piece to the university, which installed it on Red Square in 1971. She and her husband, Bagley Wright, were on the forefront of the city's cultural and social scene, collecting and displaying art and helping to fund and to lead non-profit institutions. She was particularly interested in public sculpture. In 1969, her father, Prentice Bloedel, established the Virginia Wright Fund with an initial \$1,000,000 and a mission to place artwork in the public realm. This is one of more than 270 pieces that were donated to parks, campuses, museums and public sites in Western Washington.

Newman (1905 –1970) emerged as a post-war abstract expressionist painter, but his work was initially poorly received. In the late 1950s, following an illness, he began painting again, to critical renown. His works were shown in galleries and museums, receiving largely positive reviews, until his death in 1970.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Physical description: Red Square is an expansive pedestrian plaza bordered by a mix of collegiate Gothic and modernist buildings. The plaza's primary entry points are Memorial Way and the Liberal Arts Quad on the north, Rainier Vista (south) and Olympic Vista (west). The plaza's edges are porous, with multiple subordinate entry points as well.

Three abstract brick pylons mark the edge of the plaza between Odegaard Library and Kane Hall. Towering over the site, the pylons serve as vents for the garage below. On the ground plane, a series of ribs radiates from four platforms near the middle of the plaza. The platforms mask air intake controls for the garage.

A series of two plantings attempt to soften the plaza's scale. A row of Shumard oaks stands in front of Gerberding Hall's north facade. Their large size is possible because they are planted outside the walls of the garage below. A group of crab apple trees on the east side of Meany Hall is situated in subgrade planters within the garage's structure. The plaza's role as a crossroads is evident from the frequent public events, the flow of students between classes and the gathering of groups and publicity tables near the Kane Hall stairs.

The sculpture "Broken Obelisk," constructed of COR-TEN steel, consists of two elongated sections, estimated at three tons in weight, and approximately 6' in overall width and 25' in overall height. It is set on a 10' square pyramidal base of poured-in-place concrete that rises about 3'. The two sections are broken and meet at a fragile seeming point. The material, COR-TEN, is a type of weathering steel made up by low-alloy metals that quickly oxidizes to create a dark rust patina when exposed to weather. The process that makes up this patina is self-arresting, and it results in a stable surface that is resistant to further corrosion. This condition eliminates the requirements for protective coating of the metal.

Integrity

The plaza is little changed from its completion in 1971 and retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey its historical significance.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Central Plaza- University of Washington Property ID: 42564

Bibliography:

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708403

Location



Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708403

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708403

Photos



Roberts Annex_1191_1.JPG



Roberts Annex_1191_3.JPG



Roberts Annex_1191_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708403

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As described in this Historic Property Inventory report, Roberts Hall Annex is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building does not appear to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Past eras of development on campus have resulted in a number of pre-World War II temporary buildings that have survived, such as the AYPE Foundry (Engineering Annex Building) and Dairy Barn (Plant Operations Annex 4), or the 1917 Aerodynamics Laboratory. While there were many temporary structures erected during World War II, such as housing barracks and training facilities, most have been removed.

In contrast, Roberts Annex, which also appears to be temporary structure, remains on a site to the rear of More and Roberts Halls. The building reportedly dates from 1969, during a period when the campus was expanding its engineering programs. It appears similar to many portable buildings that were popular in the 1960s and 1970s for construction sites and temporary school expansions. Modular construction techniques that emerged during World War II and the post-war period allowed for ease of placement and use of such buildings. However, Roberts Hall Annex does not appear to represent this construction type or method.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Annex - University of Washington

Property ID: 708403

Physical description:

This small structure is situated behind and to the northeast of Roberts Hall, a Gothic Revival style building designed by architects Bebb & Gould and constructed in 1921 to serve the College of Mines. In 1963, Wilcox Hall was constructed directly east of Roberts Hall, and the two buildings were connected internally by an enclosed pedestrian bridge. This small wood framed annex contrasts in size, scale and style with these nearby campus buildings. These other structures were designed and built as permanent additions to the campus, and both are set with formal relationships to other buildings and to campus roadbeds.

Nearby Roberts Hall is a symmetrically composed building, and appears prominent from E Stevens Way NE. Pedestrian access around it leads to a lower plaza level on the west side of Mueller Hall. A paved driveway entering off of NE Mason Road leads to a paved area between Roberts and Wilcox Halls, and from there to another lot on the southeast end of More Hall, on which the subject building is located. This lot is identified on campus maps as the middle of three C12 parking lots. To the west of the parking lot there is a fence-enclosed storage area at a slightly lower elevation.

The building is a small structure with a slightly projecting roof overhang that supports continuous metal gutters. It is clad in metal siding. The building's single floor level sits slightly above the grade of the surrounding parking lot, where it is accessed via an exterior ramp, finished with perforated metal grating and steps. These rise to a wood-framed landing, sheltered by a small shed roof. The access elements are carefully detailed with wood-framed railing components, and these appear to be of a later era. The building's primary entry is made up by a pair of partially glazed steel doors at the south end. Small aluminum framed windows, fixed and sliding, are placed on the long side walls. The cladding is smooth finished, coated aluminum or steel, fabricated with deep flat ribs, with the panels set vertically over the concrete foundation. The material gage appears light as evidence by dents from passing vehicles. A small sign, posted on the north end, identifies the building as Roberts Annex 3761, while an entry near the front door reads "Lean Learning Center."

INTEGRITY

Roberts Hall Annex has been altered, with apparent changes to windows, interior finishes and modifications to its main entry and a new ramp for accessibility. The building does not exhibit sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a good representative of modular construction, and it lacks the significance to meet Criteria A or C eligibility requirements.

Bibliography:

Hoshide/Wanzer/Williams, "UW Roberts Hall HRA," November 29, 2012.

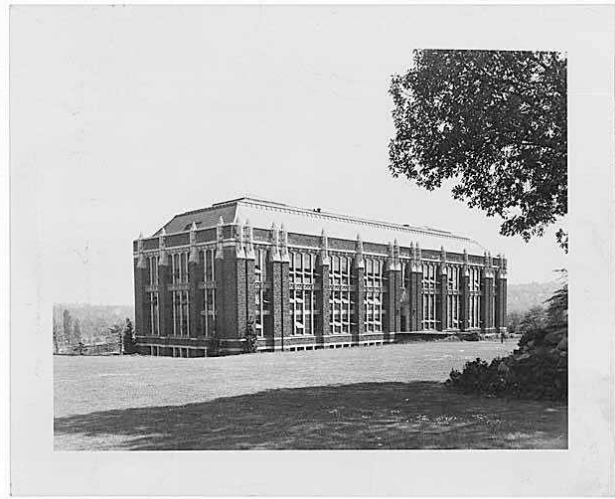
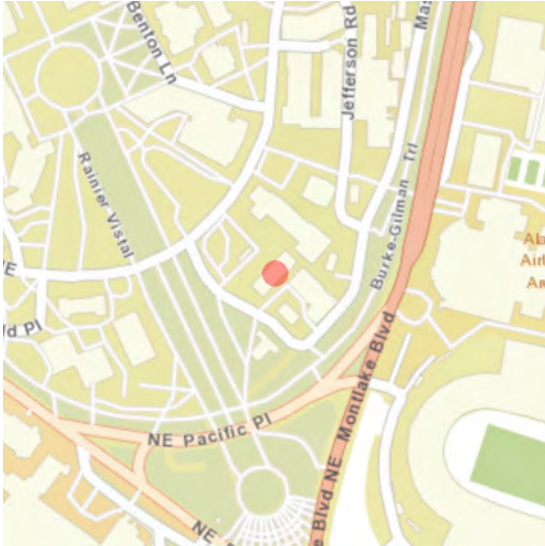
Peterson, David R. "Permanence and Transience: Determining the value of temporary, non-iconic buildings on the University of Washington campus," unpublished Masters Thesis. Seattle. University of Washington, 1996.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708402

Location



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

Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History



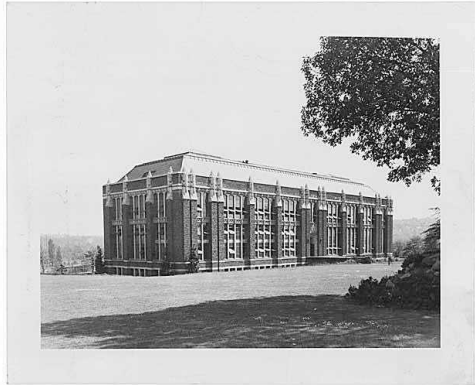
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington

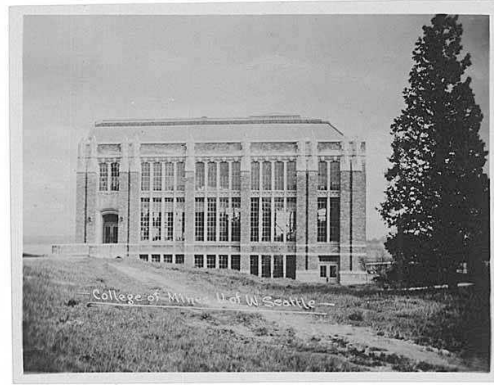
Property ID: 708402

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		

Photos



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



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

UWLSC UWC0330.jpg



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

UWLSC UWC0255.jpg



UWLSC UWC0284.jpg



Roberts_1191_6.JPG

Roberts_1191_7.JPG



Roberts_1191_5.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington

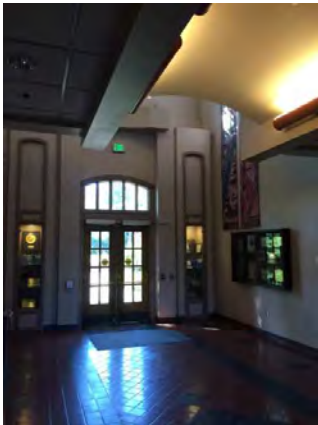
Property ID: 708402



Roberts_1191_4.JPG



Roberts_1191_3.JPG



Roberts_1191_2.JPG



Roberts_1191_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708402

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Roberts Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with the University's development of early engineering facilities, and under Criterion C, as a significant and well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Located in the central part of campus, to the west of Rainier Vista and southeast of E Stevens Way NE, Roberts Hall was built for School of Mining in the 1920s. This School was established in 1894 and it served as the predecessor for the College of Engineering. The College, organized originally as a department, separated from the School of Mines in 1901. The original Mines Hall on the campus, once located where Suzzallo Library presently stands, was destroyed by fire in 1924.

Bebb & Gould's 1915 Revised General Plan "depicted several subordinate quadrangles to accommodate future growth. One of these was an engineering quadrangle in the southeast portion of the central campus, anchored by the Mines Building (now Roberts Hall) and the Forestry Building (now Anderson Hall). These two major structures were symmetrically located on each side of Rainier Vista fronting Stevens Way, with their centerline axis directly aligned with Frosh Pond and Drumheller Fountain" (Hoshide et al). Through the 1930s, Roberts Hall was the only structure in an open field. Nearby, the Sylvan Theatre and Columns were located to the northwest. In the 1940s through 1960s, additional engineering buildings were constructed in the vicinity, including More Hall. Wilcox Hall, designed in a Modern style, was constructed originally as the University's first computer center. It and Roberts Annex (a small temporary structure), are situated to the east and southeast of Roberts Hall, while the Wilcox Kiln Building is to the south.

The subject building was designed in two phases by campus architects Bebb & Gould. Its southwest portion, constructed in 1921, initially consisted of five bays (including the entrance). The four-bay northeast portion was designed in 1926; original drawings cite it as "Completion of Mines Laboratory". This addition was constructed in 1927 at a cost of \$142,000 ("Roberts Hall"). The building was renamed in 1947 for Milnor Roberts, the dean from 1901-1947.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708402

Architects McClure and Adkison of Spokane provided the design for a later renovation of Roberts Hall in the 1960s as part of a new annex building. Wilcox Hall, as the annex came to be known, was constructed directly behind (southeast) Roberts Hall in 1963 and the two buildings were connected with an enclosed corridor that bridged over open spaces to link the second floors. In 1969, the ground floor of Roberts Hall was remodeled to serve as a computer science facility under a design by architect John Marshall Scott. A later interior remodel of the third and fourth floors was undertaken by architect Richard Schmidt.

A newer building, Mueller Hall, was constructed in front (to the northwest) of Roberts in 1988. This below grade, \$3.8 million L-shaped building, by Duarte Bryant Architects, was designed “to keep the visual prominence of Roberts Hall” (Hoshide et al). Although it is currently considered a separate building, it was intended to serve as a functional addition to Roberts Hall.

The firm of Bebb & Gould, established by Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942) and Carl Frelinghuysen Gould (1873–1939) in 1915, served as the university architect for several decades in the early 20th century. In 1914, Carl Gould founded the University of Washington’s Department of Architecture, where he served as the department head and instructor from 1914 to 1926, while also acting as the unofficial University of Washington architect. During the decade that followed the 1915 Regents Plan, Gould had the full support of the University of Washington’s dynamic new president, Henry Suzzallo. The two men shared a vision of the university campus and a goal of improving its buildings. The following 25 years would see over two dozen buildings on the campus designed by Gould, typically in the Collegiate Gothic style.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708402

Physical description:

Roberts Hall is a three-story steel and concrete building with an accessible attic situated on a sloping site. Its first phase was a 91'-11" by 56'-9" structure with four bays (17'-6" each and an outermost additional one 18'-6" in width). Plans from 1926 provided for a 71'-7" by 56'-9" four bay addition to the northwest. Bebb & Gould's floor plans and facades for Roberts Hall were developed to provide a consistent whole for the Collegiate Gothic style building. The characteristic features of this style, which was used extensively on the upper campus quadrangle, are evident in the building's brick veneer in warm shades of brown; pinkish-gray cast stone spandrels, coping, trim, and finials; variegated-color roof slates; and in the steeply pitched hipped roof with parapeted gable end walls.

Fenestration includes flat and arched-head windows set in assembled groups, some with elaborate tracery; and a prominent second floor primary entry on the northwest façade which is emphasized by a cast stone surround and a Gothic-arched opening. To the back, on the southeast façade, there were two more modest secondary doors at the first floor (grade) level.

In the emerging engineering quadrangle on the southern part of the campus, the architects made a few modifications to the Collegiate Gothic style: "the mines building (1921, now Roberts Hall), required a three-story space for a rock crusher. Gould capped the space with a large skylight and continued the skylight over the laboratories on the top floor. The slender brick buttresses, minimal decoration, and expanses of industrial steel sash set within the buttresses make an appropriate envelope for the no-nonsense discipline taught within" (T. William Booth and William H. Wilson). The roof structure, constructed of steel beams encased in concrete, is basically a hip roof with varied slopes: a steep lower section sloping approximately 14:12 and an upper skylight at a slope of approximately 5:12. Two pyramidal-shaped skylights were provided, one each in the northeast and southwest ends.

The original interior spaces included a tall vestibule with adjacent central stair and service spaces, with double-loaded corridors leading to classrooms, sampling and storage rooms. The second phase included a lobby space, offices a drafting room and additional classrooms. Roberts Hall underwent a major renovation in 1986-1987, which included seismic upgrades, refurbishment of the windows, replacement of the roofing components and slate patching, and the additional mechanical equipment on the roof. The original skylights were replaced with aluminum tube rafters and caps and insulated glass panels. Around this time nearby Mueller Hall was constructed below grade on a site between E Stevens Way and Roberts Hall with a sunken plaza.

INTEGRITY

Interior modifications of Roberts Hall that resulted from the renovation in the late 1980s were sensitive to its original character. The building has retained its integrity despite the addition of a pedestrian bridge on its back (southeast) facade, and changes to the below-grade exterior level along the northwest. The visual prominence of historic Roberts Hall has been retained due to the placement of nearby Mueller Hall below grade, and that building's low scale.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Roberts Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708402

Bibliography:

Hoshide/Wanzer/Williams, "UW Roberts Hall HRA," November 29, 2012.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 151-153.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014.

University of Washington:

College of Engineering, "Roberts Hall."

<http://www.engr.washington.edu/about/bldgs/rob> (accessed November 25, 2016).

Facilities Records, Digital Drawings

Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections.

<http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Location



Address: San Juan Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
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Vacant/Not in Use

Historic Context:

Category

Education

Science

Maritime - Harvest from the Sea

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Photos



salmon_pond_2016_1.JPG



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

Salmon_pond_ND_UWC1414_4.jpg



salmon_pond_nd_3.jpg



salmon_pond_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name: Salmon Homing Pond

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This feature is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been significantly altered, it does not contain sufficient distinctive characteristics to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D).

The fish hatchery began in 1949, about the time that the adjacent Fisheries Center opened. The salmon homing pond was built in 1961. Budget cuts and new directions in research led to the decision to close it in 2010. It was actually closed in 2014 after the fish released in 2010 returned as adults. At that time, the run was approximately 1,500 to 2,000 returning salmon each year. Fisheries management students now obtain fish and eggs from other sources.

The UW fish hatchery began in 1949 with Dr. Lauren Donaldson releasing 23,000 chinook fingerlings into Portage Bay to determine whether the adult salmon would return to the hatchery even though there was no stream for them to climb. Salmon were hatched in the hatchery at the adjacent Fisheries Center, then released to mature in salt water. In 1961, the homing pond was completed so that the fish could return to spawn after four years. The hatchery and pond became a popular site for experts from throughout the world to easily observe spawning activity. They were also used for educational programs for local school children. Each year's run was carefully studied to learn more about the optimum conditions for salmon survival and numerous scientific papers were based on the resulting data.

The University of Washington established the College of Fisheries in April 1919, at the suggestion of the Commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. Because of the university's proximity to the Pacific Northwest fishing industry, courses focused on commercial needs such as the fundamentals of canning and cannery management, in addition to fisheries and ichthyology courses. Enrollment grew to more than 100 students by 1927. The school's older wood-frame structures were inadequate, so a new building was proposed, consolidating labs, classrooms, offices, storerooms and workshops. Progress was delayed by the Depression and the actions of University President Dr. Matthew Lyle Spencer. He sought to raise academic standards with a focus on scholarship rather than practical studies, so he began dismantling the College of Fisheries by dismissing all but one of its faculty members. Student and faculty protests led to intervention by the governor, ultimately establishing the Department of Fisheries within the College of Science. In 1935, the college was reorganized as the School of Fisheries, but World War II brought a dramatic decline in enrollment. Following the war, the G.I. Bill led to an equally dramatic enrollment increase, with more than 150 students. By the late 1990s the school had outgrown this facility and, in 1999, moved to a new Fishery Sciences building several blocks to the northwest. Its programs provide for undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in basic and applied aquatic sciences, with an emphasis on fisheries management, resource conservation, and partnerships with other academic programs, as well as public and private organizations and environmental and regulatory agencies.

Integrity

Although the pond does not appear to have been altered, it has remained empty and unused and is gradually filling up with vegetation.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Salmon Homing Pond - University of Washington

Property ID: 710103

Physical description: The salmon homing pond is located on the north shore of Portage Bay behind the former Fisheries Center, now known as the Portage Bay Building. It is a shallow depression with a gravel bottom. It is an irregular circle in shape, measuring approximately 115 in diameter. Broad concrete steps on the south side provide access. A concrete fish ladder extends along the west side. Along the south side is a gravel pathway on the shoreline, landscaped with shrubs and trees.

Bibliography: Hines, Sandra. "UW Losing 60-year tradition of salmon returning to campus"
<http://www.washington.edu/news/2010/10/31/uw-losing-60-year-tradition-of-salmon-returning-to-campus-2/>

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.
University of Washington School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences.
http://www.fish.washington.edu/info/about_us.html (accessed October 13, 2014).
Historic timeline, compiled by J. Richard Dunn, and based on Stickney, Robert R. *Flagship: A History of Fisheries at the University of Washington*. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall-Hunt Publishing Company, 1989.

Location



Address: NE Chelan Lane, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1917	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1920	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education
Law

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commerce/Philosophy Hall

Property ID: 709986

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		

Photos



Savery_Hall_1327_2016_1.JPG



Savery_Hall_1327_2016_2.JPG



Savery_Hall_1327_2016.6.JPG



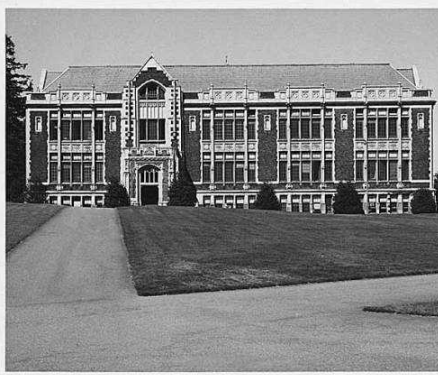
Savery_Hall_1327_2016.5.JPG



Savery_Hall_1327_2016.4.JPG



Savery_Hall_1327_2016.3.JPG



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

Savery_Hall_1327_1958_UW19896z.10.jpg



Philosophy and Commerce Halls, U. of W.

Savery_Hall_1327_1927_UWC1834_8.jpg



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

Savery_Hall_1327_1920_UW19904z_9.jpg



Savery Hall HRA.pdf



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commerce/Philosophy Hall

Property ID: 709986

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name: Savery Hall, UW facility number 1327
Date recorded: 5/12/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick
Foundation	Stone
Plan	L-Shape
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Material	Slate
Roof Type	Mansard

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commerce/Philosophy Hall

Property ID: 709986

Significance narrative:**NRHP Eligibility Recommendation**

Savery Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. It also features an outstanding collection of terra cotta sculpture by a noted sculptor. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Savery Hall forms the northwest corner of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle, or “Quad,” defined in the Regents Plan, and adopted by the Board of Regents in 1915. The building was built in two sections. The larger section, originally known as Commerce Hall, was built in 1917 while the smaller wing at the southwest, Philosophy Hall, was completed in 1920. Raitt Hall, to the northeast, was the first building constructed on the Quad, in 1916, and Commerce was the second one.

Commerce Hall, built at a cost of \$202,404, initially housed the School of Business Administration, the Law School and the Department of Journalism. In 1959, it was named for Edwin R. Guthrie, who was on the Psychology Department faculty (1914-1956) and served as Dean of the Graduate School (1943-1951). When the Psychology Department moved into its new building in 1973, the name Guthrie Hall went with it.

World War I delayed the construction of Philosophy Hall until 1920; its cost of \$388,000 was funded by both the Building Fund and the General Fund. In 1947, it was named after William Savery, who headed the Department of Philosophy from 1902 until his death in 1947. Since 1972, both buildings have been identified as Savery Hall. It currently houses the departments of Economics, Philosophy and Sociology and the Center for Social Science Computation and Research (CSSCR).

Savery Hall was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style by the Seattle firm of Bebb & Gould, the primary shapers of the campus and its buildings in the early twentieth century. Carl Gould (1879-1939), a New Yorker, graduated from Harvard and attended the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked with several prominent East Coast architects before moving to Seattle in 1908. This made him one of the best-trained architects in the city and he soon had an active practice. In 1914, he formed a partnership with Charles Bebb (1856-1942), an established engineer and architect. The firm was soon awarded the contract to do the plan for the university campus, which was approved in 1915. They subsequently designed 18 buildings on campus between 1915 and 1938. The firm completed more than 200 projects throughout the Northwest in the first decade of the partnership. Also in 1914, Gould founded the Department of Architecture and was its chair until 1926. The partnership continued until Gould’s death in 1939.

Savery Hall is embellished with terra cotta cornice sculptures by Victor Alonzo Lewis. They depict a wide variety of activities. Those on the west end show sports—boxing, tennis, crew, wrestling, golf, basketball and track. On the east end are various careers—a mariner, an engineer, a miner and a farmer, along with persons from academic disciplines and military figures, including General Pershing. Lewis (1886-1946), originally from Utah, studied with western artist E. S. Paxton in Butte MT and at the Chicago Art Academy. He came to Seattle in the 1920s, and his work on university buildings were his first commissions. He also designed a war memorial on the state capitol grounds in Olympia.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commerce/Philosophy Hall

Property ID: 709986

Physical description:

Savery Hall is at the northwest corner of the Liberal Arts Quad, with its main (northeast) entrance facing Raitt Hall. It is an L-shaped structure with two stories and a daylight basement. The larger wing is of concrete and steel construction, while the small "ell" is of reinforced concrete. Cladding is rough-textured "tapestry" brick in shades of reddish brown with extensive cream-colored terra cotta including window surrounds, quoins, cornices, spandrels, coping and other embellishment. The foundation and basement level are of ashlar sandstone. The Mansard roof, visible behind the parapet, is clad with slate. Windows typically have multilight steel awning sash.

The main entrance is on the narrow northeast façade. The two-story three-sided entry bay, entirely clad with terra cotta, has wide stairs leading to a pointed arch portal, flanked by two copper light standards, and a rib-vaulted entry to a stairway. The entry has a pair of multilight oak doors with sidelights and an arched glass transom. Above the portal is a large multilight three-part window with transoms, topped with a balcony at the parapet level. Capping the bay is a gabled dormer. Terra cotta embellishment includes both naturalistic and geometric patterns and niches. Flanking the entry bay, on each floor, are groups of three six-over-six-over-six windows with 3-light transoms. The basement level also has three multilight windows on each side.

The long southeast façade, facing the quad, is asymmetrical, with five bays. Toward the west end is a terra cotta-clad formal entrance similar to the east entrance. It differs in having an oriel window above the portal. There are four window bays to the east of the entrance and one bay to the west. Each bay has, on each floor, five tall 18-light steel sash windows with 3-light transoms, with five windows at the basement level. The terra cotta spandrels between the first and second floors have medallions in various patterns. Above each bay is a gabled parapet with terra cotta finials and niches.

The wing at the west end is similar, with two five-window bays. The junction of the two wings is marked by a recessed corner entrance topped by a very elaborate three-story tower entirely embellished with terra cotta. The ornamentation includes tall finials and a pair of American eagles holding the shield of the United States. Another entry, with a projecting terra cotta entry portico, is on the rear (southwest). The north façade is the rear of the building, with an arrangement of window bays and extensive use of terra cotta is similar to the main façade, with a projecting entry portico.

INTEGRITY

The building retains a high level of integrity as the remodeling and renovations completed over the past century have allowed it to retain its ability to convey its historic significance. In 1958, the larger wing (Philosophy Hall) underwent extensive interior remodeling, including systems upgrades. The southwest wing (Commerce Hall) was remodeled in 1962-63. At about this same time, the extensive terra cotta was covered with an opaque coating that obscured the original appearance and detail. An exterior renovation was undertaken in 2007-2009, including restoration of the sculptures.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Commerce/Philosophy Hall

Property ID: 709986

Bibliography:

Booth, T. William and William H. Wilson. "Bebb & Gould" in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. *Art in Seattle's Public Places: An Illustrated Guide*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.

Wickwire, Cathy. "Raitt and Savery Halls: Summary of Historical Research," March 2004.

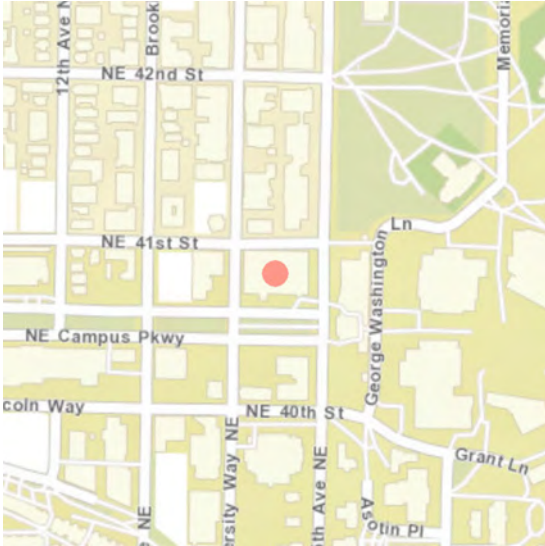
Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404

Location



Address: 1410 NE Campus Pkwy, Seattle, Washington, 98105, USA
Tax No/Parcel No: 1142002395
Geographic Areas: SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, T11R04W20

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - Education Related
Education	Education - Education Related

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Waldron & Pomeroy

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/10/2010	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
091310-11-FCC, FCC, UW, Terry Hall (SA1219): AT&T Mobility Antenna Collocation	8/13/2010	Determined Eligible	, 10/26/2011
092910-07-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 I-5 to Medina: Haul Routes			
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		
2010-12-00160, , SR 520 I-5 to Medina: Haul Routes			
2010-09-00102, , Terry Hall			

Photos



Schmitz, UWLSC Hupy72152-3.jpeg



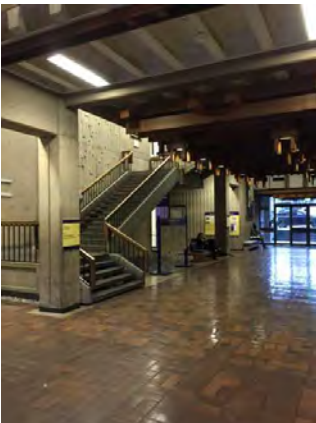
Schmitz_1127_3.JPG



Schmitz_1127_2.JPG



Schmitz_1127_1.JPG



SchmitzHall_UW_Seattle (4).JPG



SchmitzHall_UW_Seattle (3).JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404



SchmitzHall_UW_Seattle (2).JPG



SchmitzHall_UW_Seattle (1).JPG



South Elevation, Looking Northeast



South Elevation (detail), Looking North



South Elevation (detail), Looking North





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 107404

Inventory Details - 6/10/2010

Common name:

Date recorded: 6/10/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1970 in the University District. The building has good integrity and is a good example of the Modern style. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of this style and could be the design of a master architect. Based on our evaluation, the property appears individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural design.

Physical description: The property contains a four-story commercial office building with a rectangular plan and reinforced concrete construction. The building was originally designed in the Modern style. It has a flat roof with metal coping and wide overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are clad with concrete panels. The primary facade is symmetrically divided and multiple bays wide. The window fenestration is composed of original metal windows.

Bibliography: King County Assessor's Records
 Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.
 Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404

Inventory Details - 8/13/2010

Common name:

Date recorded: 8/13/2010

Field Recorder: David Pinyerd

Field Site number: 7

SHPO Determination 091310-11-FCC determined on 10/26/2011

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Plan	Square
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: Schmitz Hall is not eligible for the National Register, due to it being less than 50 years old; however, it will soon be eligible for the National Register due to its integrity.

Physical description: Schmitz Hall was designed by Waldron & Pomeroy in 1968. The brutalist building is four stories tall and built entirely of concrete with fixed bronzed-sash aluminum windows. The building is a reverse ziggarat with each floor projecting over the lower floor. The entire building is raised on a plaza of concrete. The spandrel panels are vertically ribbed concrete.

Bibliography: Steve, Ells, History of the UW Buildings, 1998. Accessed through <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>, on 9/2/10.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 107404

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Schmitz Hall was determined eligible in 2013 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building retains good architectural integrity and continues to be eligible under Criterion C, as an example of Brutalist architecture.

OVERVIEW

Schmitz Hall was built in 1970, during the presidency of Charles E. Odegaard and a "crescendo of construction in the first part of the 1970s" (Johnston, p. 111). It was a time when the Collegiate Gothic style had been rejected as the campus design standard. Architects throughout the nation were exploring Modern designs, and specifically Brutalist style architecture. Other examples of Brutalism include Gould Hall (1972) and Condon Hall (1974), which is located farther west on Campus Parkway. Waldron & Pomeroy's design for Schmitz Hall recalls early Brutalist work by Le Corbusier and two English architects, the Smithsons, who sought realistic responses to urban conditions. Schmitz Hall specifically echoes the design Boston City Hall (1963-69), with its expanse of exposed concrete, isolation in a surrounding plaza, and especially the "inverted ziggurat" or reverse stepped massing.

The original designer, Waldron & Pomeroy Architects, was the predecessor of the current firm of Waldron Pomeroy Smith Foote & Akira, which specializes in the design of educational facilities. In its earliest incarnation, the firm was known as Waldron & Dietz, founded by partners Lawrence Waldron and Robert Dietz.

The building was named in honor of UW alumnus and former President Henry Schmitz, who served from 1952-58. The building has long contained major administrative offices for student services, such as the University Registrar, Student Counseling Center, Financial Aid Office, and Admissions.

Physical description: Schmitz Hall occupies the entire block bounded by NE 41st Street on the north, 15th Avenue NE on the east, NE Campus Parkway on the south, and University Way NE on the west. The site slopes down slightly from northeast to southwest.

A raised, level plaza surrounds the building, accessed by a very wide set of stairs on the south side. The structure has a rectangular footprint, but each of the upper floors is larger than the one below, with the exception of the much smaller fifth-floor penthouse. The flat-roofed building appears as an inverse stepped mass. Thin concrete piers provide an exterior structural frame, but the predominant feeling is horizontal, with wide bands of concrete alternating with aluminum-frame ribbon windows.

The Brutalist style of this building is characterized by the use of exposed, poured-in-place concrete, the massiveness of the structure, and deeply shadowed window openings. The fifth floor is not visible from the street, so it does not detract from the appearance of ever-increasing levels. Stairs rise from the southeast corner of the plaza, leading up to a pedestrian bridge that crosses 15th Avenue NE to the Henry Gallery and main campus.

INTEGRITY

The building retains good architectural integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Schmitz Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 107404

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning. "UW Educational Outreach, Historic Resources Addendum." April 2005. (Inventory 3—Schmitz Hall)

King County Assessor Records, Puget Sound Regional Archives.

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

Location



Address: Benton Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Harmon, Pray & Detrich



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		

Photos



Sieg_1332_1.JPG



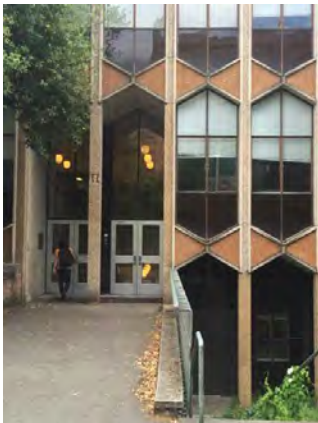
Sieg_Facilities Record photo, 3062671 1958.jpg



Sieg_1332_7.jpg



Sieg_1332_6.jpg



Sieg_1332_5.jpg



Sieg_1332_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404



Sieg_1332_3.JPG



Sieg_1332_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Precast
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass
Plan	Rectangle
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Sieg Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The building and the courtyard space to the south were designed in an integrated fashion by well known northwest architects, Harmon, Pray & Detrich. The building serve as well executed example of a distinct mid-century Modern-era style, New Formalism. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Sieg Hall was built in 1960 on an open space to the southeast of Suzzallo Library, southwest of the Student Union Building and north of Guggenheim Hall. At that time the site to the north of it held a small building remaining from the AYPE. The plan for the new building, known originally as the General Engineering Building, responded to the growing popularity of engineering studies and the expansion of the School of Engineering's undergraduate programs. Its style represents the ascendance of Modernism on the campus in the post war era under the direction of President Charles Odegaard and the University Architectural Commission, and the end to the tradition of Collegiate Gothic Revival architecture (Johnston, 1995, p. 50). The building was later renamed for Paul Sieg, who served as university president from 1934 to 1946.

The building was designed by a multi-disciplinary Seattle firm, Harmon, Pray & Detrich in 1958 and built for a cost of \$1,140,418. Principals in this firm included engineers Craig Harmon (1911-1976) and Robert Detrich, architectural engineer Roland Pray (1908-1996). The men established their partnership in 1946 and went on to design major institutional and commercial projects. Their early projects included a very large, pre-stressed concrete building for The Boeing Company, the Seattle Labor Temple (1955); Puget Power Building, Bellevue (1957); the King County Administration Building, Seattle (1971); the Snohomish County Courthouse in Everett (1964); and several buildings for the State of Washington East Capitol, Olympia. As planners the firm developed master plans for suburban commercial developments and the expansion of the East Capitol Campus. A notable Modern era work by Harmon Pray & Detrich is the City Light Control Building at 157 Roy Street (1963), a small, Brutalist style structure (DocomomoWeWa).

Because of its highly stylized facades Sieg Hall has been described as, "without a doubt, everyone's choice for the least-favorite campus building" (Johnston, 1995, p. 122). The building's New Formalist style seem to anticipate the Post-Modernism of the late 1970s with its effort to abstract the formal qualities of the traditional Collegiate Gothic style in façade compositions that emphasize verticality and decorative patterns. The exterior treatment of diamond patterned glazed and cast stone spandrel panels may appear excessively decorative when compared to the simplicity of other mid-century designs, such as the International Style and Brutalism. The effect is compounded by use of many varied exterior materials, which include copper roof panels, varied concrete aggregates, brick veneer, cast stone column facing and spandrel facing, steel windows, spandrelite and glare-reducing glass and cast stone finials. In contrast to other New Formalist buildings, which emphasized classical proportions, the public entries into Sieg Hall are modest in scale and interior spaces are largely uniform. The floor-to-ceiling heights in the long, 9'-tall double-loaded corridors appear relatively low, and material choices for the interior are common.

Physical description: Sieg Hall is a flat roof rectangular mass of 64'-2" by 204', situated to the north of Guggenheim Hall. The site, which slopes downward from the northeast to the southwest, was modified to provide a level grade level with the first floor along the west end of the building and portions of the long north and south sides. Grading also created a deep landscaped and paved courtyard space to the south, which is treated with



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404

poured-in-place concrete aggregate, placed in diamond patterns that are reflective of the building facades. This open space, defined by a retaining and steps near its east end, is set largely level with the first floor. In addition there is another first floor entry at the grade level on the west facade. On the north side, a campus walkway links to a short pedestrian bridge that spans above the landscaped open space along the building's perimeter to an entry. The entry lobby set between the first and second floor. Perimeter walls of the first floor are recessed back from the column line, while the planes of the upper facades along the north and south project flush to it.

A consistent 6' unit was used to in the composition of the all of the exterior facades. The north and south feature full-height cast stone faced columns on 6'-centers along with diamond-patterned, cast stone spandrel panels. Vertical sections of clear, steel framed window assemblies with pointed top sections fill the middle of the openings between the cast stone panels, above dark brown spandrelite glazing panels with pointed lower ends. The cast stone clad columns extend above the top of the wall to serve as finial elements on the north and south. Between these are triangular-shaped, copper roof panels.

The east and west facades are composed symmetrically, in contrast to the asymmetrical longitudinal facades, but they are differently from one another. On the west the lowest level is filled with spandrelite glazing and operable windows, while the upper plane is faced largely with cast stone panels with a single, slightly recessed vertical section of diamond-patterned colored spandrels and windows. The east façade is treated with brick veneer on a low recessed wall section, and clad above this with four, 12'-wide vertical sections of cast stone interspersed with three vertical sections of the glazing and spandrels.

The aggregate used on the exterior varies in color: in the diamond-shaped spandrels it is an orange color, while the panel cladding on the east and west is a lighter tan color, and the column facing a white color. These contrast with the dark spandrelite glazing. The glazing in the west façade is colored glass, in a yellow color.

Interior spaces within the building include a series of classrooms, laid out in a regular fashion on each side of double loaded corridors to the west of the entries and smaller office spaces around restrooms and a stairwell to the east. The underlying structure is a concrete and steel frame with concrete floor slabs. Floor levels are set at heights within the spandrelite sections. While most Modern style buildings align the treatment of the exteriors with the functions on the interior, Sieg Hall appears to defy this design principal. Instead, its facades belie the spatial layout and the building's rational structure.

Interior renovations of Sieg Hall were undertaken with a design 1990 by Seattle architect Jan Gleason. In 2008 the University's Capital Projects Office Design Services group designed additional modifications for the Communications Department. Neither of these projects appears to have impacted the expressive aspects of the original building, and it appears largely intact.

INTEGRITY

The interior renovations of Sieg Hall have not impacted the expressive aspects of the original design. The building and its south courtyard appear largely intact, and have retained integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sieg Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 708404

Bibliography:

DocomomoWeWa, "Architects – Harmon, Craig (Harmon Pray & Detrich), http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=193 (accessed January 4, 2017).

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, p. 50, 95, 122.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014, p. 442.

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Facilities Records List, Drawing Files.
Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections.
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

University of Washington School of Engineering website, "Engineering Buildings," <https://www.engr.washington.edu/about/facilities>



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Location



Address: Skagit Ln, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1939	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Bebb & Gould



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/8/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Photos



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_1.JPG



Smith_Hall_1208_2017_10.JPG



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_7.JPG



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_6.JPG



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_5.JPG



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_4.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005



Smith_Hall_1208_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Inventory Details - 5/8/2017

Common name: Smith Hall, UW facility number 1208
Date recorded: 5/8/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Mansard
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Brick
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

Smith Hall is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a well-executed example of the Collegiate Gothic Revival architectural style. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report.

Smith Hall, at the southwest corner of the Liberal Arts Quad, was added to the northeast end of Gowen Hall in 1939. The last building to be built on the Quad before World War II, it was designed by Bebb and Gould, the architects of most of the earlier works. It was originally called Social Science Hall and, in 1947, was renamed in honor of James Allen Smith, a professor of political science from 1897 until 1924 and dean of the Graduate School. Today it houses the departments of history and geography.

An unusual feature is found in the northeast entry—a wall-mounted terra cotta model of the 1915 Regents Plan for the campus. Besides this, Smith Hall features one of the best-known groups of sculptures (known as grotesques) on the campus, the work of Dudley Pratt, a member of the School of Art faculty. On the east end of the building, incorporated into the terra cotta course beneath the parapet, are figures representing human needs and emotions: family, love, shelter, food, rest and laughter. The northeast corner features more unusual images: a soldier in a gas mask, an Oriental figure, an intellectual with a book and a “native” bongo drummer. On the north façade, still another topic is addressed: early Seattle history (with Indians, totem figures, a fish and a cougar) and contemporary life (an architect or engineer holding a building, a mechanic with a gear and a wrench and a logger).

An additional sculpture by Pratt is mounted high on the wall in a second-floor hallway: Mankind Liberated by Machinery. According to the accompanying plaque, it is a black Britannica metal repousse architectural panel originally commissioned for the 1939 addition to the campus power plant; it was dedicated in this location in 1988. The horizontal rectangular bas relief depicts a stylized figure of a laborer breaking out of chains and flanked by groups of workers.

Dudley Pratt (1897-1975) was born in Paris and educated at Yale University. After winning the Prix de Rome, he studied in Rome and later in Paris. He taught at the University of Washington from 1927 until 1942, winning many awards. Many of his students became prominent artists or architects, including Minoru Yamasaki, George Tsutakawa, Paul Hayden Kirk, and Perry Johanson. Pratt died in Mexico in 1975.

Smith Hall was designed by the Seattle firm of Bebb & Gould, the primary shapers of the campus and its buildings in the early twentieth century. Carl Gould (1879-1939), a New Yorker, graduated from Harvard and attended the Ecole de Beaux-Arts in Paris and worked with several prominent East Coast architects before moving to Seattle in 1908. This made him one of the best-trained architects in the city and he soon had an active practice. In 1914, he formed a partnership with Charles Bebb (1856-1942), an established engineer and architect. The firm was soon awarded the contract to do the plan for the university campus, which was approved in 1915. They subsequently designed 18 buildings on campus between 1915 and 1938. The firm completed more than 200 projects throughout the Northwest in the first decade of the partnership. Also in 1914, Gould founded the Department of Architecture and was its chair until 1926. The partnership continued until Gould's death in 1939. Smith Hall was completed after his death, when the firm had become Bebb & Jones, with partner John Paul Jones.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Social Science Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 710005

Physical description:

Smith Hall is at the southeast corner of the Liberal Arts Quad, extending to the northeast from the southeast end of Gowen Hall. Like its neighbors, it is Collegiate Gothic in style. The rectangular four-story concrete and steel building is clad with rough-textured “tapestry” brick in shades of reddish brown. The extensive cream-colored terra cotta ornament includes window surrounds, quoins, cornices, spandrels, tracery, coping and other embellishment, as well as the sculptures. The Mansard roof is clad with slate.

The primary northwest façade, facing the Quad, has seven bays. A main entry is in the sixth bay (from the northeast), near Gowen Hall. The paneled oak doors with transoms and leaded glass are recessed within an arched portal; above is a projecting bay with five tall leaded glass windows with a balcony at the upper level, and five similar windows in the gable. The end bay has a similar gable, bay window and balcony, but no entry. Between these two primary bays are five bays with smaller gabled dormers and three windows on each floor, with two in the dormer. Brick pilasters with terra cotta quoins separate the bays. All the windows have leaded glass and terra cotta surrounds, spandrels and tracery.

The southwest façade is generally similar to the northwest façade, except that it has ten smaller bays, each with three windows on each level and no dormers. Brick pilasters, ending at a terra cotta belt course on the second story, separate the bays; arched transoms on the second-story windows merge into the belt course. The second and tenth bays (from the southwest) are flanked by full-height pilasters with elaborate terra cotta finials and terminate in large gables. Relatively simple at-grade entries are located in the second and eighth bays.

The narrow northeast façade, facing Miller Hall, has a projecting three-story entry bay with a flight of brick stairs leading to a pair of oak doors recessed in a vaulted entryway within an arched portal. The portal has a metal grill at the top, with terra cotta surrounds and spandrels. The two upper levels have leaded glass windows with terra cotta tracery and niches in the gable at the roof level. The bay is flanked by groups of three leaded glass windows on each level embellished with terra cotta tracery, spandrels and quoins. The brickwork below the parapet has an X pattern.

Integrity

Smith Hall retains a high degree of integrity, with few changes to the exterior and sensitive updates to the interior.

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895–1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

_____. *University of Washington: An Architectural Tour*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001.

Rupp, James. *Art in Seattle’s Public Places: An Illustrated Guide*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1992.

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Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Location



Address: Columbia Rd, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Education	Education - Education Related
Health Care	
Transportation	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Health/Medicine
Transportation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/7/2017		
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/7/2017		
2016-10-07625, UW, University of Washington Population Health Facility	10/31/2016	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Photos



DSCN8311S_Parking_Garage_1295_2016_3.JPG



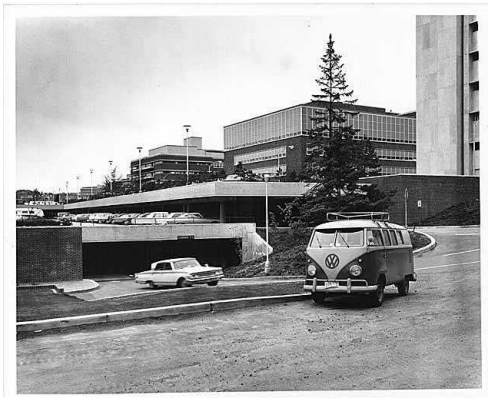
S_Parking_Garage_1295_2016_5.JPG



S_Parking_Garage_1295_2016_2.JPG



S_Parking_Garage_1295_2016_1.JPG



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

South_Campus_Parking_Garage_University_of_Washingt on_ca_1970.jpg



IMG_1124.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175



IMG_1133.JPG



IMG_1141.JPG



IMG_1143.JPG



IMG_1139.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Inventory Details - 10/31/2016

Common name: University of Washington: South Campus Parking Garage
Date recorded: 10/31/2016
Field Recorder: Chrisanne Beckner
Field Site number: 50/51S4

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Concrete
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: The architecture firm Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson (NBBJ) designed the South Campus Parking Garage for the UW in 1967, at a time when the south campus was experiencing a period of growth and development. The garage, with its tiered levels, was designed with a modernist emphasis on horizontality and the use of heavy materials like concrete. Its simple, tiered design seemed to step down toward Portage Bay and the University buildings located along the water. According to a 1963 article in the Seattle Times that predated its construction, the parking garage was expected to be the university's first "vertical parking facility" (Seattle Times 1963).

NBBJ has had a long and illustrious career in Washington, beginning with partner Floyd Naramore, who began his work in the Northwest in Oregon, where he served as Architect and Superintendent of Properties for Portland schools beginning in 1912. According to docomomo-wewa, Naramore was hired by the Seattle School Board in 1919. Naramore designed more than 30 schools, many in his trademark Georgian Revival style. Naramore resigned in 1932, during the Great Depression, but continued to contribute to projects like UW's Bagley Hall. During World War II and its associated building boom, Naramore partnered with Clifton Brady, and in 1943, added partners William Bain and Perry Johansen. NBBJ would design almost 6,000 units of housing during World War II, and would win numerous high-profile projects, including the UW Health Sciences Building in



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

1949 (docomomo-wewa 2016).

The parking garage structure has received few significant alterations since its construction, with the exception of an addition on the east end and repairs and upgrades that took place in 1997, when the landscaping and sidewalk plan on the north elevation was altered slightly and new aluminum handrails were installed in some locations, along with minor alterations to planters (Summit Technology 1996). A portion of the upper level of the garage has also been used as the site of temporary, mobile structures. New construction along the structure's east elevation has altered the approach from that direction and obscured the primary view of the structure found in a 1970 photo of the new garage.

Architectural Significance

The South Campus Parking Garage was constructed in a utilitarian, modern style that was responsive to both the surrounding landscape and the surrounding buildings. It was designed by a well-known firm, but the plans are not attributed to one of the partners but rather to staff members with the initials W. B. and D. W. The structure, while attributed to a well-known firm, is not significant when compared to other projects designed by the principal partners, many of which can be found on the UW campus. Furthermore, although the garage was sensitively designed, it is not a particularly distinctive example of its type or style. It employs the wide, flat tiers found in a majority of parking garages and employs minor details like landscaping to soften the severity of the design and the common materials, including concrete and brick veneer. Furthermore, the effect provided by the garage's tiered design has been obscured due to the addition of new construction along its eastern border.

Integrity

The South Campus Parking Garage retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association. However, the addition of new construction along the structure's east elevation has impacted its integrity of setting, design, and feeling.

NRHP Evaluation

HRA recommends that the South Campus Parking Garage (1967) is not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A. It was among three parking garages built at UW in response to the growing need to accommodate vehicles on campus following the post-WWII period, in which the number of commuting students rose (Confluence 2016). The others were the Padelford Garage (1960), designed by the architecture firm of Walker & McGough of Spokane, and the Central Plaza Garage (1971), designed by the Seattle architectural firm Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA, & Associates. While the post-WWII period was one of obvious growth for the university, specifically in the growth of private automobile usage on campus, the South Campus Parking Garage is not known to be associated with specific historic events or elements of our shared cultural, political, or economic heritage that are sufficient for the structure to rise to a level of individual significance.

There are no known individuals directly associated with the South Campus Parking Garage who made a significant impact on the campus, city, state, or nation. As such, HRA recommends the South Campus Parking Garage is not significant under Criterion B.

The South Campus Parking Garage does not appear to be a significant example of its type or style on the UW campus. The Padelford Garage is similar in that it is a poured-concrete, utilitarian structure with parking on multiple levels below grade, as well as a surface parking lot. The Central Plaza Garage is also of poured-concrete construction and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

is predominately subterranean, located beneath a plaza. Additionally, although the South Campus Parking Garage was designed by the well-known firm NBBJ, the design is not attributed to the principal architects, and the parking garage is not significant when compared to other NBBJ projects on the UW campus. The South Campus Parking Garage is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic values. As such, HRA recommends the South Campus Parking Garage is not significant under Criterion C.

Furthermore, the South Campus Parking Garage was built of common and readily available materials and is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past; therefore, HRA recommends it not significant under Criterion D.

The South Campus Parking Garage retains moderate integrity; its location, materials, workmanship, and association are intact. However, the addition of new construction along the structure's east elevation has impacted its integrity of setting, design, and feeling. Although the building retains aspects of integrity, there is no area of significance under which to evaluate it as it fails to meet any of the criteria for eligibility. Therefore, HRA recommends the South Campus Parking Garage not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical description:

The South Campus Parking Garage is located near Portage Bay between the UW Medical Center and NE Columbia Rd. on the north and the UW South Campus Center on the south. The two-story underground garage is constructed of concrete on a concrete foundation with brick trim at planters and stairs. Two wide, concrete walkways connect the garage's upper level with buildings to the south including the Portage Bay Building and South Campus Center.

The underground garage was constructed with its upper floor at grade. Paved, and irregularly shaped, the structure was designed to hold 152 cars on its upper floor, which only partially covered the lower floors, which could hold 340 cars and 358 cars, respectively. The garage was accessed by concrete and brick stairs located on the southeast, southwest, and northeast corners. Central stairs were located on the north and south elevations. Cars can access the upper level from the north elevation, or drive around to the east or west and enter the garage from one of the two lower levels.

From grade, the garage appears to be a paved parking lot, but large, concrete wells at the corners and along the southern end allow direct light into the lower levels. Concrete-lined planters are integrated into the garage's borders and landscaping is also integrated into the parking garage's upper story, which includes a wide, central concrete-lined planter on the northern border and a narrower planting strip along its south border. Raked brick veneer is used as trim in stairwells.

Interior

The lower levels of the garage are utilitarian, including paved and striped surfaces, walls of concrete with metal rails along the edges, and round concrete posts. The ceilings of each floor are left unfinished, exposing structural members.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Bibliography:

Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington
(docomomo-wewa)

2016 Architects & Designers. Electronic document, http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_gallery.php, accessed October 31, 2016.

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)

1966 South Campus Parking Garage, Job No. 813. Held by the Facilities Information Library, Seattle.

Seattle Times

1963 U.W. Regents O.K. Sale of Island Land. Seattle Times, June 29, 2.

Summit Technology and Wieland Lindgren

1996 South Campus Parking Garage, Job No. 1606B. Held by the Facilities Information Library, Seattle.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Inventory Details - 5/7/2017

Common name: South Campus Parking Garage, UW facility number 1295
Date recorded: 5/7/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This garage is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been altered, it is one of several campus parking garages built in the 1960s-1970s and it is not sufficiently distinctive to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). It was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2016.

The South Campus Parking Garage was built in 1967 to serve the medical center and other nearby facilities. It provides approximately 900 parking spaces on three levels. It was designed by the Seattle architecture/engineering firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, who had been the architects for the medical center since the construction of the original buildings in 1949.

Accommodating private vehicles on campus has been a challenge for a century. By the teens, private cars were present on campus, with parking on unpaved areas around Denny Field and Husky Stadium, on the roads extending into the campus from neighborhood streets and adjoining many buildings, including those on the Liberal Arts Quad. During the war, gas rationing reduced private vehicle use, but in the post-war period, the number of students commuting to campus rose, along with the need for parking. Beginning in 1960, parking lot development proceeded quickly. Lots opened in 1960 near the northeast corner of the campus south of the Burke Museum. Large lots were built east of 25th Avenue NE in the Union Bay area in the 1960s following the City of Seattle's closure of the Montlake landfill. The open, multi-level Padelford Parking Garage on the east side of campus was completed in 1968, followed by the Central Plaza Garage in 1971.

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson (now NBBJ) was one of the Northwest's most prominent architectural firms, with a particular specialty in medical facilities. Floyd Naramore had degrees in both engineering and architecture, working as a bridge engineer before working for Portland Public Schools (1912-1919) and then as Supervising Architect, Seattle School District, 1919-1932, where he designed more than 30 schools. During World War II, he formed a partnership with Clifton Brady, William Bain and Perry Johanson. He remained with the firm until his death in 1970. The firm continues today as NBBJ, with an international practice, including numerous major medical facilities.

Physical description:

The garage is located on a narrow, steeply sloping site between the Magnuson Health Sciences Center on the north and the South Campus Center and the Portage Bay Building on the south. The structure is of cast-in-place concrete with steel reinforced columns and walls, cast-in-place post-tension concrete beams, and steel reinforced cast-in-place floor slabs. It is irregular in plan, with the east half narrower than the western half. The three levels of parking are all accessed by an entrance at the west end. Due to the slope, the top level, off NE Columbia Road, appears to be a surface lot. Wide walkways connect the upper level to the South Campus Center and the Portage Bay Building, and stairways and tunnels connect to the medical center and dental school. An exterior stairway at the southwest corner goes down to street level.

Integrity

The parking garage structure has had only minor repairs and upgrades and retains a high level of integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Bibliography:

University of Washington

Campus Engineering Online Database of Engineering Records.

Campus Master Plan, Transportation Management Plan, 2003, p. 157 – 163.

Transportation Services website, "Parking at the University of Washington,"

<https://www.washington.edu/facilities/transportation/park>

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ). South Campus Parking Garage, 1966. UW Facilities Information Library, Seattle.

Summit Technology. South Campus Parking Garage, Condition and Seismic Report, 1995. UW Facilities Information Library, Seattle.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage - University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Inventory Details - 5/7/2017

Common name: South Campus Parking Garage, UW facility number 1295

Date recorded: 5/7/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation

This garage is recommended as not being eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although it has not been significantly altered, it is one of several campus parking garages built in the 1960s-1970s and it is not sufficiently distinctive to be considered a true representative of a type, period, or method of construction to meet Criterion C eligibility requirements. It also does not meet the eligibility requirements for other criteria, as it is not known to be associated with significant events (Criterion A) or persons (Criterion B) and it is unlikely to yield information important to the understanding of our past (Criterion D). It was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2016.

The South Campus Parking Garage was built in 1967 to serve the medical center and other nearby facilities. It provides approximately 900 parking spaces on three levels. It was designed by the Seattle architecture/engineering firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, who had been the architects for the medical center since the construction of the original buildings in 1949.

Accommodating private vehicles on campus has been a challenge for a century. By the teens, private cars were present on campus, with parking on unpaved areas around Denny Field and Husky Stadium, on the roads extending into the campus from neighborhood streets and adjoining many buildings, including those on the Liberal Arts Quad. During the war, gas rationing reduced private vehicle use, but in the post-war period, the number of students commuting to campus rose, along with the need for parking. Beginning in 1960, parking lot development proceeded quickly. Lots opened in 1960 near the northeast corner of the campus south of the Burke Museum. Large lots were built east of 25th Avenue NE in the Union Bay area in the 1960s following the City of Seattle's closure of the Montlake landfill. The open, multi-level Padelford Parking Garage on the east side of campus was completed in 1968, followed by the Central Plaza Garage in 1971.

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson (now NBBJ) was one of the Northwest's most prominent architectural firms, with a particular specialty in medical facilities. Floyd Naramore had degrees in both engineering and architecture, working as a bridge engineer before working for Portland Public Schools (1912-1919) and then as Supervising Architect, Seattle School District, 1919-1932, where he designed more than 30 schools. During World War II, he formed a partnership with Clifton Brady, William Bain and Perry Johanson. He remained with the firm until his death in 1970. The firm continues today as NBBJ, with an international practice, including numerous major medical facilities.

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Integrity

The parking garage structure has had only minor repairs and upgrades and retains a high level of integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: South Campus Parking Garage -
University of Washington

Property ID: 708175

Bibliography:

University of Washington

Campus Engineering Online Database of Engineering Records.

Campus Master Plan, Transportation Management Plan, 2003, p. 157 – 163.

Transportation Services website, "Parking at the University of Washington,"

<https://www.washington.edu/facilities/transportation/park>

Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ). South Campus Parking Garage, 1966. UW Facilities Information Library, Seattle.

Summit Technology. South Campus Parking Garage, Condition and Seismic Report, 1995. UW Facilities Information Library, Seattle.

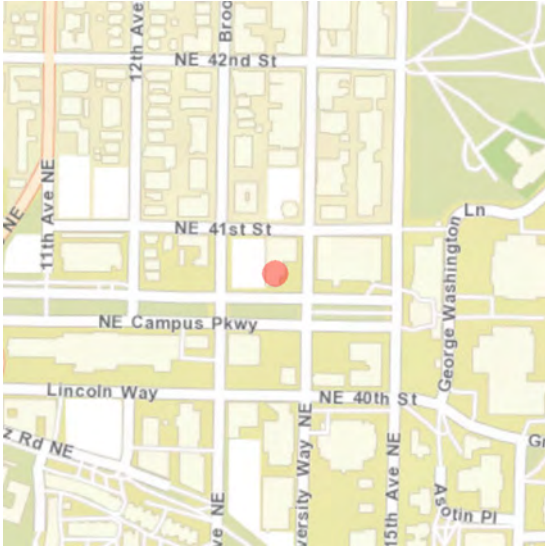


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Church of the People - University of Washington

Property ID: 708610

Location



Address: 1320 NE Campus Parkway

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	1994	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Religion
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Chiarelli and Kirk



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Church of the People - University of Washington

Property ID: 708610

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/4/2017	Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Church of the People - University of Washington

Property ID: 708610

Photos



Human_resources_1155_2017_4.JPG



Human_Resources_1155_2016_1.JPG



Human_Resources_1155_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Church of the People - University of Washington

Property ID: 708610

Inventory Details - 1/4/2017

Common name: Staff Human Resources Building

Date recorded: 1/4/2017

Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan

Field Site number: 1155

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	L-Shape
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick - Roman
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Church of the People - University of Washington

Property ID: 708610

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Staff Human Resources Building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been so altered that it lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance.

This building was designed in 1948 by Seattle architects Chiarelli and Kirk for the Church of the People. The architects completed interior improvements and an addition shortly after construction. The university purchased the building in 1956 for use by the speech department. It was altered in 1959, 1963 and 1969 (Robert H. Eyre, architect, and Carlson-Eley-Grevstad), adding offices and meeting rooms. It later became the Staff Human Resources Office and was altered again in 1995 with a new entry/reception area and windows.

The Church of the People was a liberal non-sectarian activist church founded by Reverend Fred W. Shorter in 1934. Before construction of this building it met nearby at the Repertory Playhouse. The church disbanded in 1956, shortly after selling the building to the university.

James Chiarelli (1908-1990) and Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995) worked as partners from 1944 until 1950. Both men received architecture degrees from the University of Washington and worked for a variety of firms before becoming partners. They produced several residential and small commercial designs that epitomize the Pacific Northwest Regional style. After the partnership was dissolved, Chiarelli continued his own practice, primarily with residential work, while Kirk focused initially on residences and medical clinics, earning numerous awards. His firm was later reorganized as Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates and completed numerous large projects, including Red Square and Meany Hall at the University of Washington (1974).

Physical description:

This building sits west of the campus at the northwest corner of University Avenue NE and NE Campus Parkway, across from Schmitz Hall. The stucco-clad concrete building has an L-shaped plan with wings on the west and north sides of the lot; the entire southeast portion of the lot is an open courtyard, below street grade, with numerous shrubs and trees that obscure most of the main façade. The two main facades, facing east and south, have three levels. The upper levels have newer aluminum windows with fixed panes above awning sash. The first floor has been extensively modernized (1994) with new doors and large windows.

Due to the sloping site, the west façade, facing the alley, has three stories visible toward the south end, and two toward the north. The lower level is clad with Roman brick, with stucco elsewhere. The upper floors have older aluminum windows in pairs with fixed and awning sash. The south end has a similar window on each floor. There is a recessed secondary entry at the north end of the rear façade.

INTEGRITY

This building has been substantially altered with new windows and a modernized main entry and has lost integrity of materials and design.

Bibliography:

University of Washington. Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.

http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=103

http://docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=48



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 42556

Location



Address: UW Central Plaza (off Memorial Way), Seattle, WA 98195

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1926	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Library

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Rounds-Clist Co.
Architect	Bebb & Gould; Bindon & Wright



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
081401-54-FEMA, FEMA, SUZZOLLA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	6/11/2001	Determined Eligible	, 8/6/2008
051109-17-FCC, FCC, Suzzallo Library - UW: T-Mobile Antenna Collocation	4/4/2009	Determined Eligible	
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	9/29/2016	Not Determined	
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2015-07-00180, , Testing		Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 42556

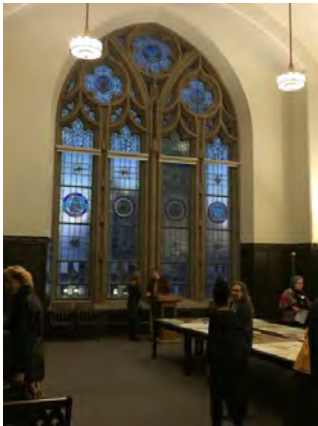
Photos



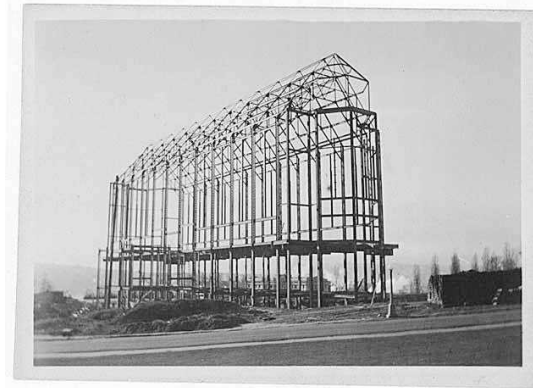
Suzzallo Library, 1926 building, west façade



Suzzallo_1193_9.jpg



Suzzallo_1193_8.JPG



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

UWLSC UWC0433.jpg



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

UWLSC UW20047z.jpg



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 232

UWLSC CFT0183.jpg



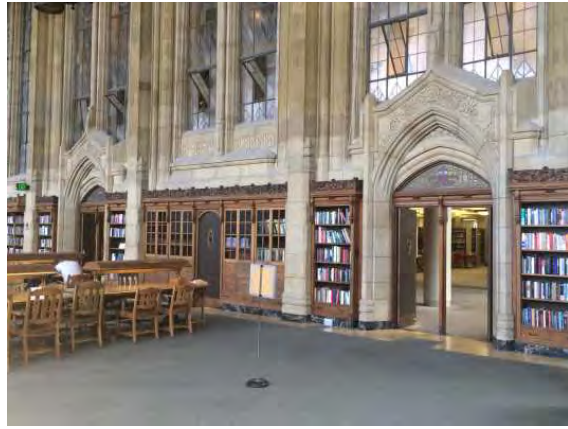
Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 42556



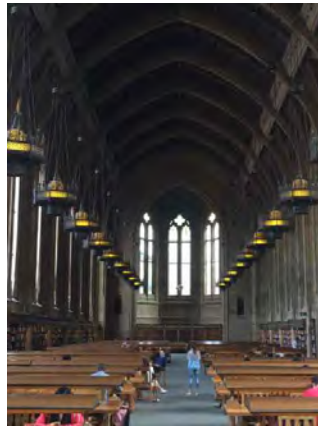
Suzzallo_1193_7.jpg



Suzzallo_1193_6.JPG



Suzzallo_1193_5.JPG



Suzzallo_1193_4.jpg



Suzzallo_1193_3.JPG



Suzzallo_1193_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 42556



Suzzallo_1193_1.JPG



Joe Mabel, wikimedia.jpg



Suzzallo Library, 1926 building, front entry



Suzzallo Library, 1935 building, spire detail



Suzzallo Library, 1926 building, Gothic arch windows



Suzzallo Library, 1935 building, south elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556
Washington



Suzzallo Library, 1935 building, west window



Suzzallo Library, 1963 building, north elevation



Suzzallo Library, 1963 building, north elevation



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details

Common name:

Date recorded:

Field Recorder:

Field Site number: SLC-1

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Central Library

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number: 1361-17-08

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details - 6/11/2001

Common name: Central Library
Date recorded: 6/11/2001
Field Recorder:
Field Site number: 1361-17-08
SHPO Determination 081401-54-FEMA MH



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington

Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details - 4/4/2009

Common name:
Date recorded: 4/4/2009
Field Recorder: S. Emerson
Field Site number: SLC-1
SHPO Determination 051109-17-FCC

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Stone
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Gable
Roof Material	Slate
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Cladding	Stone - Cast
Cladding	Stucco

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Significance narrative: The Suzzallo Library was named after Henry Suzzallo, who served as president of the University of Washington from 1915 to 1926. As such, he was instrumental in developing the vision of the early campus plan and architecture. Suzzallo felt strongly that the library should be at the very core of the University. Under his watch, architects Charles Bebb and Carl Gould developed the master plan for the library, a tri-partite structure designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, as described below. The firm of Bebb and Gould designed other buildings at the University, and throughout the Seattle area. It was this firm that won the contract to build the first phase of the Suzzallo Library in 1926. The second wing of the library was designed by Bebb and the firm's new draftsman, John Paul Jones. It was completed in 1935. Gould died unexpectedly in 1939, and the firm became Bebb and Jones. Bebb himself passed away in 1942. Subsequently, Jones joined with Leonard Bindon. When Jones retired in 1956, Bindon joined with John LeBaron Wright to form the firm of Bindon and Wright. It was this team that designed the third phase of the Suzzallo Library, completed in 1963.

The 1926 Suzzallo Library building stands as one of the best examples of the Collegiate Gothic design in the Pacific Northwest, if not the Nation. Its magnanimous application of the finest structural materials, and the complexity of the ornamental Gothic details, resulted in a finished product that is truly monumental in scope. The building's integrity, regarding historic appearance and original construction materials, is outstanding on the north, west, and south elevations. The east elevation was never meant to be showcased as were the other walls, for the original design for the Suzzallo Library called for a three part plan that would leave the rear elevations of all three buildings as only secondary walls. The praises noted above also hold true for the 1935 second addition to the library, which largely followed the same design precepts as the original building, even surpassing it in the scale and complexity of the Gothic window at its west end.

These two buildings, together, were the first elements of a grand scheme combining three architecturally compatible buildings to create a unified structure. But in 1963, when it was finally time to complete the project, University planners appeared to have become completely wedded to modern architectural concepts. With only a nod to the Gothic design of the previous buildings, the 1963 addition seems an inscrutable anomaly. It bumps right up against the backs of the previous buildings, a seeming affront to the original planners of the Suzzallo Library. Despite this, the attachment of the 1963 addition does not destroy the character defining attributes of the first two buildings. Their primary facades can largely be viewed without taking in the site of the modern building. So the first two buildings, as a whole, possess sufficient integrity and significance to be considered eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion A, at the state level, for its association with the formative years of the University of Washington, and under Criterion C, at the National level, as a distinguished and masterful example of the Collegiate Gothic Style. As for the 1963 addition, it is unfortunately there. It can only be said that, although attached, it does not contribute to, nor does it detract from, the eligibility of the Suzzallo Library.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Physical description:

The Suzzallo Library consists of three separate, but attached, buildings that were constructed at different times. The first two buildings were part of an original master plan that would unite three structures with similar design characteristics, forming a semi-triangular whole. At the center of this triangle there was to be a steeple-like bell tower structure called a campanile. The first structure, containing the library's primary façade entrance was completed in 1926, the second, intersecting with the southern end of the first, was completed in 1935. Both of these buildings display classic Collegiate Gothic design elements, both in the overall appearance and in detail. Construction of the third piece of the puzzle was delayed until 1963, by which time the architectural design philosophy of University administrators had markedly changed. Classical styles had been discarded in favor of modernistic ideas. The original plan for a tri-partite, unified structure, with the central bell tower, was shelved, and the resulting building represents an anomalous disparity of contrast between two strikingly different architectural styles. In 1991, the Johnson Library was built onto the 1963 addition, creating a complex of joined buildings that is now referred to as the Suzzallo-Allen Library.

The original 1926 wing of the library is oriented lengthwise from north to south, with the long western façade meant to be the primary elevation of the completed three-part structure. It consists of the lower level, basically 1-story in height, and the enclosed, cathedral-like main reading room above it taking up most of the remaining interior space. The copper roof is mostly gabled, but hipped at each end. It features an elaborate ridge roll, and an ornate cornice distinguished by spaced pinnacles. Below the cornice are tall lancet windows with pointed Gothic arches and delicate tracery. The windows and three entry doors of the lower level also feature Gothic arches, with the three door arches crowned with carved human figures, representing Thought, Inspiration, and Mastery. On the buttresses placed along the façade, just above the level of the lower story windows are the figures of eighteen learned men (indicative of the male-oriented culture of the period). As for materials, the steps and foundation stones of the building are granite, while the front porch balustrade and most of the walls and many of the ornamental details are carved and cut sandstone. Brick is used in the porch surface and in the buttresses between the windows. Some of the figurines and other details are composed of terra cotta.

The second, south, wing of the Suzzallo Library was completed in 1935. It is similar to the original structure in its application of Collegiate Gothic design elements. It also has a gabled copper roof, pointed arch windows, tracery, spires, and buttresses. The materials also match, including granite, sandstone, brick, and terra cotta. Especially impressive is the western window, the largest of any of those in the two Gothic buildings. Much of the ornamental iconography employed throughout the exterior of the building represents regional and historical events.

The third wing of the Suzzallo Library was built in 1963 and, as note above, departed significantly from the original Gothic vision of a united structure. Only lip service is paid to the original Gothic theme, barely present in the stylized pointed arches of the modernistic Articulated Frame building. Exterior wall surfaces that are not composed of steel frame curtain wall windows are clad with stucco embedded with crushed white quartz. The building footprint is an irregular rectangle and roof heights rise to three different flat terraces. The highest of these, where it is proposed to install the cell antennae penthouse, has an understated parapet featuring short finials evenly spaced along the rampart.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Bibliography:

City of Olympia Heritage Commission
2008 Mid-Twentieth Century Olympia: A Context Statement on Local History and Modern Architecture, 1945-1975. Published with the assistance of the National Park Service and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. DocomomoWewa
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Long, Priscilla
2006 King County – Thumbnail History. HistoryLink: The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History. Electronic document, <http://www.historylink.org>.
Suttles, Wayne, and Barbara Lane
1990 Southwest Coast Salish. In Northwest Coast, Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7, edited by Wayne Suttles, pp. 485-502, William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details - 9/29/2016

Common name:

Date recorded: 9/29/2016

Field Recorder: Kim Gant

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:
Date recorded: 5/17/2017
Field Recorder: Susan Boyle
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
Suzzallo Library has been determined eligible for NRHP listing, and this report confirms this determination. The building meets Criterion A eligibility requirements for its significant association with the growth of the University under the direction of Presidents Henry Suzzallo in the 1920s, and Charles Odegaard in the 1960s. The building, constructed originally in phases in the 1920s and 1930s has a major addition from the mid-century Modern era, and it meets Criterion C as a unique example of Gothic Revival and New Formalist architectural styles. The building’s original design, by architects Bebb & Gould, integrated significant artwork by sculptor Alan Clark, and this tradition has continued with placement of additional public art throughout the building. Suzzallo Library is the symbolic and physical heart of the campus, and it contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Suzzallo Library was born of the vision of University of Washington President Henry J. Suzzallo (1875-1933). Born and raised in California, Suzzallo was the son of a Yugoslavian immigrant and was educated in public schools and at Stanford University where he completed his undergraduate studies in the emerging field of sociology, as well as education, in 1899. He attended Columbia University, graduating with a Masters degree in 1902 and a Ph.D. in 1905. He came to Seattle in 1915 after the regents offered him the presidency position, and remained its President until 1926.

Suzzallo had faith in science and the scientific methods in management and education that emerged in the early 20th century. He built support for the university and its faculty during his early tenure by working with powerful local business interests and state legislators to raise the reputation and role of the University of Washington to make it the preeminent institution of higher education in the state. When Suzzallo arrived at the university, it was ranked near the bottom of 46 similar institutions, due in large part to of the physical state of the campus. Within a decade, he saw construction of eight permanent buildings on the campus, all built with quality construction, to serve the “university of a thousand years.” One of these was the library.

The library site was selected by Suzzallo and the original architects, Bebb & Gould, for its prominence on the central plaza where it would be visible as the university’s primary symbol. Its location was set by the campus plan of 1915.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

The building was planned to be constructed in three phases, and envisioned to cost around \$1,000,000 (\$14,200,000 in present dollars). When completed, it was to house one million books and provide a seating capacity for 1,500 students. In addition to the primary library wing, a south wing would house a science room and the library school, a north wing would hold seminar rooms and periodicals, and the stacks located in a wing parallel to the library. In the center, Bebb & Gould proposed a 300' tower.

The original library primarily served as a study hall. Librarian Charles W. Smith was quoted subsequently to explain "the growing importance of the library as a campus unit." Smith cited specific changes in teaching methods and in the university's growing educational mission. He noted the increased need for the collection of "recorded experience" and cited several other factors, including a "change in the method of teaching reading in the public schools ... from oral to silent reading has greatly speeded up the rate of absorption of ideas from the printed page ... the increasing size of classes has lessened the contact between teacher and student. As a consequence, students have been compelled to place greater reliance upon book authorities, the latter becoming in a sense non-resident members of the faculty ... [the] change in emphasis from text-book to seminar or research method ... [and] the rise of the graduate school" (Seattle Times, July 22, 1934).

Ground for the new building was broken in early 1923. The library's size, scale, and appearance were striking. "Like other buildings of the university group, the architecture will be a free interpretation of the Tudor collegiate Gothic. The construction will be steel and concrete finished with terra cotta and stone. The new structure when completed will be among the finest university library buildings in the country. An outstanding feature will be the main reading room, 54 feet wide and 230 feet long, extending almost the entire length of the building" (Seattle Times, April 23, 1923).

Construction of the first phase was expected to take about two years and be completed by April 1925. The work, however, continued into 1926. The first phase cost approximately \$438,000 (\$6,100,100 today), excluding finishes and furnishings.

By 1926, the relationship between President Suzzallo and architects Bebb & Gould had come under scrutiny from some of the regents. The architects had been selected without competition, and some saw Gould's role as the head of the University's Architecture Department in conflict with his service as the campus architect. Harsh criticism came also from Ronald H. Hartley, a former lumberman who had been elected governor in 1924. The governor replaced five of the University's seven regents, who quickly announced Suzzallo's forced resignation. Construction plans for the library continued, and it was named for him following his death in September 1933.

That same year, the Regents approved the construction of a new south wing, which was funded by three grants: \$108,300 from the Public Works Administration, \$100,000 from the Washington State Emergency Relief Commission, and \$200,000 from the State Legislature (Seattle Times, January 4, 1934). A later article noted, "the library unit will be built under the Public Works Administration, and laborers will be chosen from the federal employment lists. The structure will be three stories high and roofed with slate. Lincoln Bouillion will be mechanical engineer; E. C. Anderson, structural engineer, and Bebb & Gould, architects" (Seattle Times, March 18, 1934).

A section of the southeast wing of the library was built in 1948-1949. Its design and



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

exterior materials generally followed those of the original building and the 1934 south wing, although the northern exterior wall was a relatively utilitarian facade facing into an internal courtyard created by the addition.

By 1960, Modernism had emerged as the preferred architectural style for campus buildings as it symbolized faith in technology, progress, and a new vision of the university's future. The Regents approval of Bindon and Wright's New Formalist modern design for the third major phase of Suzzallo Library permanently abandoned Bebb and Gould's original triangular plan and the central, 300' tall central carillon tower. In 1962-1963, the 125,000 square foot addition was constructed. Attached at the original east and north side, as noted in the original library plan, it impacted few of the defining features of the constructed 1926 building. The resulting building is an irregular rectangle, with roof heights set at three different levels. The facades of the 1963 addition consist largely of glass curtain wall with white quartz stucco clad pre-cast panels on steel framing. It acknowledged the Collegiate Gothic style by incorporating arches at the main floor and the parapet, along with pinnacle-like elements.

An even larger addition was conceived of in the late 1980s, and funding for its construction, with the design by architect Edward Larrabee Barnes Associates, was approved in 1988. This addition was constructed at the eastern end of the complex in 1991, and the resulting combined libraries are referred to presently as the Suzzallo-Allen Library.

The firm of Bebb & Gould, led by Architect Carl Frelinghuysen Gould (1873–1939) and Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942), served as the University architect for several decades during Suzzallo's tenure as president. During the decade that followed the 1915 Regents Plan, Gould had the full support of the new president. The two men shared a vision of the university campus and a goal of improving its buildings. Henry Suzzallo commissioned the first new building to be constructed under the Regents Plan, the Gothic Revival Raitt Hall (1915). The following 25 years would see over two dozen additional buildings on the campus designed by Carl Gould, typically Collegiate Gothic style structures. These included the Men's Physical Education Pavilion/Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1926-1927), the Henry Art Gallery (1926), and the Women's Gymnasium/Hutchinson Hall (1927).

Bebb & Gould's 13-year tenure as the University's unofficial architect came to an end soon after the election of Governor Roland Hartley in 1924. The governor ousted President Suzzallo after criticizing the arrangement under which Bebb & Gould had served as the University's architect while Gould chaired the Department of Architecture. Gould subsequently resigned from the Department in October 1926, after which the Regents dismissed Bebb & Gould from their professional position with the university. Most of the buildings on the campus after that date were designed primarily by non-faculty members.

After Gould's death in 1939, Charles Bebb associated with John Paul Jones (1892–?), who had been a drafter in the earlier firm. The two formed Bebb & Jones, which designed the south wing of the library. Bebb died in 1942, but the firm continued for a short period. John Paul Jones subsequently joined architect Leonard Bindon in a new firm.

Some time after John Paul Jones joined with Leonard Bindon, their firm evolved into a new partnership. Leonard W. Bindon partnered with John LeBaron Wright (b. 1916) to form Bindon & Wright. This firm was responsible for the third, 1963, portion of the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

library. Bindon & Wright were known for the design of the 1959 Norton Building, Seattle's first post-war, Modern-style skyscraper (as the local associates of Skidmore Owings & Merrill of San Francisco), and the 1959 Downtown Seattle Public Library (with associated architects Decker, Christiansen & Kitchin).

The figurative sculptures on the primary facade of the library were created by Allan Clark (1896-1950). Clark, who was born in Montana, moved with his family to Tacoma in 1908. He attended Tacoma's Stadium High School and Puget Sound College, and later the Chicago Institute of Art. Returning to the northwest, he established a studio in Tacoma, and at the age of 27 was commissioned to sculpt the figures for the library. Clark became a member of the Society of Sculptors by 1924, and later the Institute of Arts and Letters. He traveled and studied in Asia from 1924 to 1927, and moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1929, where he resided until his death at 53 (Tacoma Public Library, Northwest Room, citing *Who Was Who in American Art*, Falk; *Remembrances of Five Notables*, Tilley).

There are other, more recent pieces of art that have been installed as part of the library collections. One is metal bas relief, dating from 1967, created by northwest artist Ray Jensen. Jensen, born in Seattle in 1929, enrolled in the University of Washington, and graduated in 1953 with a degree in sculpture before attending Cornell University where he received a Master of Fine Arts in 1956. After graduating from Cornell, Jensen went on to teach in the Seattle area and later in England. He taught at the Cornish School, Seattle, in 1961 - 1967 and from 1967 at Bellevue Community College, where he led the Art Department in 1992. Jensen also served as president of the Northwest Institute of Sculpture in 1961 to 1962, which held a juried exhibition during the 1962 Seattle's World Fair. He undertook public commissions, creating figurative and abstract pieces, largely in fabricated cast bronze. Those in public collections include a mid-century piece in the Seattle Public Library, ("Pursuit of Knowledge", 1960, his first public commission), and the Seattle Opera House ("The Dance", 1962).

"The Waiting Multitude" is part of the University of Washington Library Art Collection. Featuring abstract standing figures in layers, it was commissioned of Jensen in 1967 for installation as part of the 1963 Suzzallo Library addition. It was hung originally on a transom wall over the card catalogue area (Rupp, p. 182). Recently it was relocated to placement above the main entry doors within Room 101, which serves as a café and informal study room known as Suzzallo Espresso. At this location it relates to the historic decorative metalwork in close proximity within the transom area of the entry doors. The 6-foot 9-inch by 17-foot 9-inch wall-mounted piece is fabricated of folded copper sheets with a dark patina of deep gray with reddish highlights on outer edges.

Physical description:

Suzzallo Library occupies a prominent place on the campus. It faces onto the campus' largest open space, the Central Plaza (Red Square), located between the Liberal Arts quad to the north and Rainier Vista to the south. From this vantage point, the library also faces west toward NE Campus Parkway, a boulevard that extends westward into the nearby neighborhood for five blocks. The building's most recent addition, the Allen Library, is to the west of the original and mid-century phases. Gowen Hall (1932) is to the north and the university administration building Gerberding Hall (1949) to the southwest. The historic south wing of Suzzallo Library extends the northeast, parallel with the north facade of Mary Gates Hall (Physics Hall, 1928, remodeled and renamed 1995). Suzzallo Library and the comparably scaled Mary Gates Hall are separated by NE Grant Lane.

The Suzzallo-Allen Library assembly contains approximately 325,000 square feet and up to five stories, along with a basement. The library complex was built in multiple phases



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

between 1924 and the mid-1990s, resulting in an irregular footprint and architectural expression that represents different design eras.

The earliest portion of the building comprised the tallest part of the library. Planned as part of an overall triangular-shaped multi-phase structure, it was essentially rectangular in plan, with the primary facade facing west onto the grass covered central open space on campus (what is presently Red Square). The south and east facades of this wing were designed and constructed to accommodate later additions. This main portion of the building was approximately 230 feet long (north-south) and approximately 54 feet wide (east-west). Entries at the west and north facades projected slightly and featured Gothic-arched openings with cast stone cladding. The entry bay on the west facade projected approximately three feet, a projection that was carried up the full height of the building.

While the building's style was a historical revival, its construction techniques place it clearly in the early 20th century with a steel frame structure. Exterior steps and foundations are sandstone over reinforced concrete. Cladding is brick and sandstone masonry and terra cotta, with hollow-clay tile wall infill. The building's steep pitched gable roof was clad with slate roof shingles, and capped by a tall ornamental copper ridge cresting. The north and south ends feature buttressed towers that could serve as belfries; these ends are chamfered.

Eleven 36' tall, stained glass windows in pointed arch-shaped openings were provided in the reading room along the west side of the upper floor. The cathedral-like room captures the entire upper floor under transverse ribbed vaulting that encloses an attic space below the roof trusses.

The brick cladding varied in color, with a random mix of browns, pinks, and tans made up by wire-cut rug-faced brick units laid up in a simple bond patterns with deep set mortar joints. Cast stone and terra cotta were used extensively. The primary west facade contains the main entry below a tripartite portal with pediments over the pointed arch openings, along with the gothic arched windows, stone tracery, and terra cotta clad buttresses. First floor outer bays contain stained glass windows.

Terra cotta bas relief sculptures, by artist Allan Clark, are set above buttresses elements on this facade. The subjects were selected by the faculty in 1923 to indicate their subjects' contributions to learning. The pieces were made by Allan Clark, a Tacoma sculptor, who was commissioned to make the molds from which the figures were cast. From the south end to the north they represent Grotius, Darwin, Beethoven, Gutenberg, Homer, Adam Smith, Herodotus, Goethe, Galileo, Leonardo da Vinci, Newton, Justinian, Benjamin Franklin, Plato, Shakespeare, Dante, Pasteur and Moses. Clark also made the three larger figures above the main entry doors: "Thought" (a young man), "Inspiration" (a young woman), and "Master" (a muscular old man). In addition to the sculptures, there are shields with coats of arms and dates of other great universities: Salamanca, Uppsala, Michigan, Stanford, Harvard, Paris, Oxford, Bologna, Heidelberg, Yale, California (Berkeley), Virginia, Louvain, and Toronto.

On the interior, the original wing housed a number of library function: storage in the basement and two large study halls, classrooms, passageways, an entry vestibule, a central stair vestibule, and wide stairways on the first floor, along with women's and men's coat rooms. The second floor contained a large reading room along the entire western portion of the floor, within a tall vaulted ceiling space, along with a work room,



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Suzzallo Memorial Library - University of Washington Property ID: 42556

offices, a small special collections room, an elevator, and the landings of the wide curved stairs. The large vestibule before the reading room was cited as “Delivery Room” on the 1923 plans. The first floor classroom and study hall and the second floor work room and offices were cited as “temporary” on the drawings in anticipation of additional phases of construction.

The design features of this wing are similar to those of first phase of the library: a steep gabled roof, pointed arched windows, buttresses and decorative tracery and spires, sandstone and brick masonry, and terra cotta details. It also features a west-facing stained glass window, which is the largest in the building complex. Originally the south wing held a Science Reading Room, and was later utilized for its rare book collection in a room named in 1949 for librarian Charles W. Smith. Smaller stained glass windows in this room portray historic scenes in the discovery, settlement, and establishment of Washington Territory.

In 1947-1948, a small addition was constructed at the building’s southeast corner to provide storage space. This addition was designed by Bebb and Jones, the predecessor to Bebb & Gould. In 1963, the new 125,000 square foot addition was constructed on the east side of the original wing. This addition was designed by Bindon and Wright in a New Formalist style, with highly abstracted open arches of pre-cast concrete in front of a curtain wall structure, was based on an interpretation of the original Gothic Revival architecture. This addition’s location was envisioned in the original plan for the library.

Many alterations have been made to Suzzallo Library following the major expansion in the early 1960s. What was known initially as the Johnson Library was added to the east end of the library in 1991 under a design by Edward Larrabee Barnes. The combined libraries are commonly known as the Suzzallo-Allen Library. Most noteworthy of the alterations was the construction of the Allen Libraries, which serve as an expansion of the functional interior space, and is linked on the interior at the basement to a portion of Suzzallo’s north addition. Recently a student café and lounge space has been inserted in Room 101 at the first floor adjacent to the formal entry lobby. An original piece of art, a bas relief by northwest sculptor Roy Jensen, which installed originally in the card catalogue area, was relocated to this space. The piece “Waiting Multitude,” is situated directly above the entry doors.

A later seismic upgrade was undertaken after the 2001 Nisqually earthquake as part of a renovation under the direction of Mahlum Architects with Cardwell/Thomas & Associates and structural engineers Magnusson Klemencic Associates of Seattle. The provided strengthening elements were largely unseen, and included some seismic ties added to the primary facade, but also included an exposed “bat-wing” steel reinforcing inserted at the second floor vestibule.

INTEGRITY

Suzzallo Library has been cited in publications as the most significant building on the University of Washington’s Campus due to its original design and construction, and continuous function as a library for over 90 years. Developed in phases, it has received well designed alterations and additions over time to serve the public and the university community. Despite these changes, it has retained its integrity.

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"U. of W. Library Called 'Soul' of Big Institution," July 22, 1934, p. 20.

"About People," January 18, 1949, p. 11.

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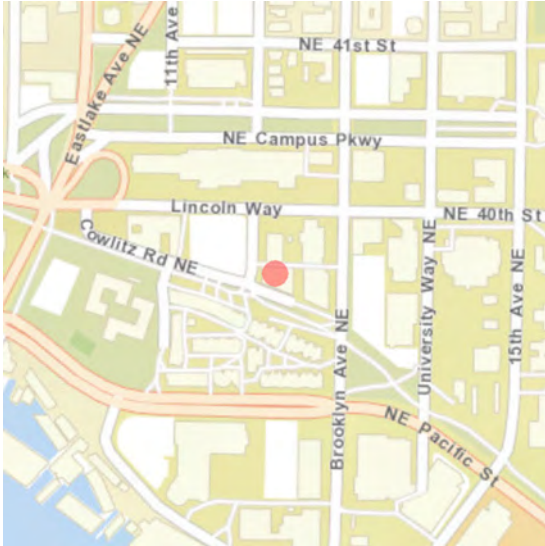
"Northwest Institute of Sculpture Leaflet, Seattle World's Fair, 1962," ID No. 1965.3689.36.

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Warehouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708609

Location



Address: Cowlitz Rd NE

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1955	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remodel	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Warehouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708609

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	1/4/2017	Not Determined	

Photos



SW_Maintenance_Bldg_1113_2016_1.JPG



SW_Maintenance_Bldg_1113_2016_4.JPG



SW_Maintenance_Bldg_1113_2016_3.JPG



SW_Maintenance_Bldg_1113_2016_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Warehouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708609

Inventory Details - 1/4/2017

Common name: Southwest Maintenance Building, UW facility number 1113
Date recorded: 1/4/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number: 1113

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Irregular
Structural System	Masonry - Concrete Block
Cladding	Concrete - Block (cmu)
Form Type	Commercial - One-Part Block
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Rolled

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
 This building is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it has been altered and lacks sufficient integrity to convey historic significance.

The warehouse building was constructed in 1955 and was acquired by the university in the 1970s for use for archives and records storage. It was converted to a maintenance facility in 2006, with substantial modernization.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Warehouse - University of Washington

Property ID: 708609

Physical description:

The maintenance building sits west of the campus at the northeast corner of Cowlitz Road NE and NE Cowlitz Place. Adjacent on the north is a child care center; a parking lot in on the east side. Trees are planted close to the building on the south side and the area next to the child care center is landscaped with shrubs.

The tall one-story concrete block building has an irregular plan to conform to the angled site. It has a flat roof with a parapet. The main entry is partway down the south façade, with a newer glass door with a sidelight, a newer metal canopy and an ADA access ramp. The only windows, three vinyl sliding sash, are near the southwest corner. Another entry, with wooden stairs, is at the southeast corner. The west façade has a recessed entry and a tall overhead door for vehicles. The rear (east) façade, facing the parking lot has an at-grade entry door sheltered by a newer canopy. The north façade has no openings.

INTEGRITY

This building has been substantially altered with new windows and modernized entries.

Bibliography:

University of Washington.
Campus Engineering. Facilities Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sylvan Theater, University of Washington

Property ID: 710079

Location



Address: E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
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Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Theater

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Entertainment/Recreation
Landscape Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sylvan Theater, University of Washington

Property ID: 710079

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/14/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sylvan Theater, University of Washington

Property ID: 710079

Photos



sylvan_theatre_2016_2.JPG



sylvan_theatre_2016_5.JPG



sylvan_theatre_2016_4.JPG



sylvan_theatre_2016_3.JPG



sylvan_theatre_2016_1.JPG



sylvan_theatre_1946_UWC2235_6.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sylvan Theater, University of Washington

Property ID: 710079

Inventory Details - 5/14/2017

Common name: Sylvan Theater
Date recorded: 5/14/2017
Field Recorder: Mimi Sheridan
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
The Sylvan Theater is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the University of Washington. It remains a significant site for the university community despite changes in the landscape over the years. It also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District, which is described in the corresponding project report. The columns, but not the landscape, are listed in the Washington Heritage Register.

The Sylvan Theater has been a place for both respite and performance since the early 20th century. During the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909, the Music Pavilion, a structure resembling a Greek temple, occupied this site. The grove was later used for commencement ceremonies and various performances. It acquired its existing character in 1921, when it became the location for the columns from the original university building.

The four columns that serve as the space's focal point were on the portico of the original University building, built in 1861 on the downtown campus. When it was razed in 1908, the columns were preserved and erected on the new campus. A student design competition was held to determine the best permanent location. The winning design, presented by Marshall W. Gill, son of Seattle Mayor Hiram Gill, incorporated the columns into a design for the Sylvan Theater. They were moved there in 1921.

The theater, an open lawn surrounded by a grove of large trees and shrubs, is a very popular site for performances, ceremonies and other public and private activities. It has become an iconic location and symbol of the university and its history.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Sylvan Theater, University of Washington

Property ID: 710079

Physical description:

The Sylvan Theater is located east of Rainier Vista where it meets E. Stevens Way NE. One entrance is off Stevens Way but the primary approach is from Rainier Vista through a tunnel formed by dense laurel and fir, framing the view of four white columns as one enters the open space. Near the entrance is a rock with a plaque citing the history of the columns and the donation by the Class of 1956 that funded their restoration in 2008. Five metal poles with a chain directs people to the asphalt pathway that forms a loose horseshoe shape around the lawn. On the west side is a column of red granite with a plaque commemorating the Marquis de Lafayette, which was donated by the state's French residents in 1934. The open lawn is roughly oval in shape, measuring approximately 150 feet long and 85 feet wide. It is surrounded by dense trees and shrubs with informally placed tall deciduous trees in the northern portion. A raised grass-covered area at the south end forms an open stage; it is flanked by two benches and two sets of concrete stairs with metal handrails. At the rear of the stage are the main focal point, four fluted 24-foot Ionic columns, hand-carved from red cedar and painted white.

Integrity

The space generally retains integrity although the landscape has been changed over time. Improvements in 1998 and 2004 (both by Susan Black & Associates, Landscape Architects). Included planting new trees and shrubs; some of the original trees from the early 20th century remain. The concrete stairs flanking the stage replaced earlier stone steps.

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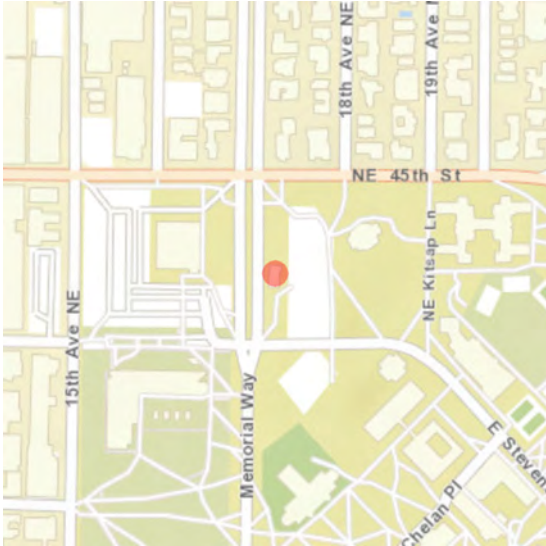


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Location



Address: Memorial Way, University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1895	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - Research Facility

Historic Context:

Category
Science
Education
Architecture

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Saunders, Charles W.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	7/30/1971		-	Local	

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
050598-09-FTA, FTA, METHODOLOGY MEMORANDUM FOR CENTRAL LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT PROJECT	11/2/1998	Determined Eligible	, 7/3/2008
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/15/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Photos



Observatory_1349_4.JPG



Observatory_1349_3.JPG



Observatory_1349_2.JPG



Observatory_1349_1.JPG



Property of Museum of History & Industry, Seattle

MOHAI 1983.10.9593.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42572



Register Image



Register Image



Original HPI form(s)



Register nomination form



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name: Observatory (5)

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Inventory Details - 11/2/1998

Common name: Observatory (5)
Date recorded: 11/2/1998
Field Recorder:
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination 050598-09-FTA GAG

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Inventory Details - 5/15/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/15/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Roof Type	Dome
Cladding	Stone
Structural System	Masonry - Stone
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

One of the oldest buildings on the University campus, the Jacobsen Observatory has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, and this report confirms that evaluation. The observatory is also listed on the Washington Heritage Register. It is significant under Criterion A, for its historic association with the early campus development and as an example of early 20th century scientific innovation. The distinctive Richardsonian Romanesque style building retains the integrity to convey its significance, and is eligible under Criterion C. It also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

In 1895, after the University campus was moved to its present site, Denny Hall (the Administration Building) and the Observatory were constructed. A drill hall, gymnasium, dressing rooms, and two dormitories followed within the next four years. Known as the Theodore Jacobsen Observatory (UW Building No. 005) it is situated within the north campus along the west edge of the existing N4 parking lot and the east side of Memorial Way just south of NE 45th Street. The building's initial construction incorporated ca. 1891 era telescope equipment and the roof dome from an earlier observatory, which had been located at the Territorial University site in downtown Seattle. It also incorporated excess stone from the Denny Hall project, which was used for the perimeter walls. The construction cost of \$5,000 was funded from the University's General Fund. Construction was completed in 1904 - 1905, with a \$3,000 addition in 1913.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

While the building is temporary closed, the Observatory and the 6" aperture clear telescope within it continues to be used by the Astronomy Department as it is typically open for public viewing several evenings each month. The first floor contains interpretive displays. The building was renamed in January 2004 after Theodore Jacobsen, a member of the University's Astronomy Department.

The building's original designer, architect Charles W. Saunders (1858 – 1935,) is cited in many publications for his architectural contributions to Seattle beginning in 1889 up through the 1920s. Saunders was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and moved to California where he had a practice for several years with his wife, Mary Channing Saunders in the mid-1880s. He arrived in Seattle in 1889 shortly after the city's Great Fire and quickly found work. In September of that year he established a partnership with Edwin W. Houghton, an English architect who had also recently arrived in the city. Most of their buildings from this early period have been demolished including the Rainier Hotel, Bailey Building, Fire Department Headquarters and Engine House No. 2, and the Maud Building and Olympic Block in Pioneer Square (all from ca. 1889 – 1890). By the middle of 1892 Saunders had reestablished his sole practice, and later that year he designed the Seattle Theater and Rainier Club. These early projects reflect the robust architecture of the era, with Victorian and Richardsonian Romanesque styles, and some of these features are also represented in the Observatory design.

Houghton was also capable of other styles, as evidenced in the Chateausque Denny Hall, and other buildings using the Shingle and Romanesque, Colonial and Tudor Revival styles. Saunders' buildings ranged from the residential and commercial to institutional, warehouses, and other utilitarian structures. In 1894-1895 Saunders was commissioned by the University Regents for design of the Administration Building (Denny Hall), followed by the Observatory and the University's first gymnasium (later destroyed). Late in the 1890s Saunders was joined by a former draftsman, George W. Lawton in a partnership that lasted until ca. 1915. After 1915 Saunders practiced for a period with architect Herman A. Moldenhour. Their firm produced an additional 16 projects up through 1928 – primarily apartment and commercial buildings – including the 1926 Liggett Building.

In addition to his professional work Saunders had an impact on Seattle's civic development through his work on the Seattle Parks Board. He served as the Board chair in 1903 – 1905 and was instrumental during this period in bringing the Olmsted Brothers to Seattle and forwarding their 1903 plan for parks and boulevards. Saunders served as a State Legislator from 1923 to 1932 and was also a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA in 1894. Saunders retired in 1929 and died at the age of 77 in 1935 (Ochsner and Anderson).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Physical description:

The small scale stone building is constructed with two distinct sections -- the cylindrical and octagonal domed roof tower on the north, which contains the telescope, and the flat roofed lower level rectangular classroom section to the south. Perimeter bearing walls consist of same rusticated sandstone as used on Denny Hall, with dark colored mortar joints accentuating the irregular masonry pattern. The walls are treated with projecting band set approximately three feet above foundation.

Portions of the flat roof parapet and walkway surrounding the upper walls of the turret are treated with painted wood vertical picket railings; the walkway around the exposed sides of the turret is supported by robust scaled wood brackets. A slightly projecting, classical style cornice band runs below the flat roof parapet and domed roofline is made of painted wood. (At this time there is also a non-original wood rail along portions of the flat roof.) Window openings and the primary entry opening on the east façade are arched head types with stone voussoirs. The entry is recessed slightly and fitted with a panel type wood door. Non-original flush doors are also provided. (At the present time some of the window openings are infilled with plywood panels.)

When the telescope is set to operate, a 12" slit in the domed roof is opened. The domed roof can be rotated on the large steel cannon ball bearings, allowing the opening to be oriented to different portions of the night sky.

Relatively recent updating has occurred in the south wing of the building, which contains a classroom. An accessible ramp was added along the east elevation to this room. Other non-original changes to the exterior include an access stair on the west side, and landscaping with a tall hedge that screens a portion of this façade. The interior at the first floor has largely retained its original spatial qualities and roof finishes and casework, and clearly recalls the era of scientific study from the late 19th century. (An interesting detail of the telescope is its rotational operation, which sits on cannon balls from the Civil War era.)

INTEGRITY

The Observatory building retains a high level of integrity on both the exterior and interior.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Theodor Jacobsen Observatory -
University of Washington

Property ID: 42572

Bibliography:

BOLA Architecture + Planning, "UW School of Business, Historic Resources Addendum," July 2007.

City of Seattle Municipal Archives, Photo Collection, <http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us>

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 21, 69, 76-78, 93.

Jeffrey Karl Ochsner and Dennis Alan Andersen, in Ochsner, editor. Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014, pp. 64-69.

Museum of History and Industry, Digital Photo Collection, <http://www.seattlehistory.org>

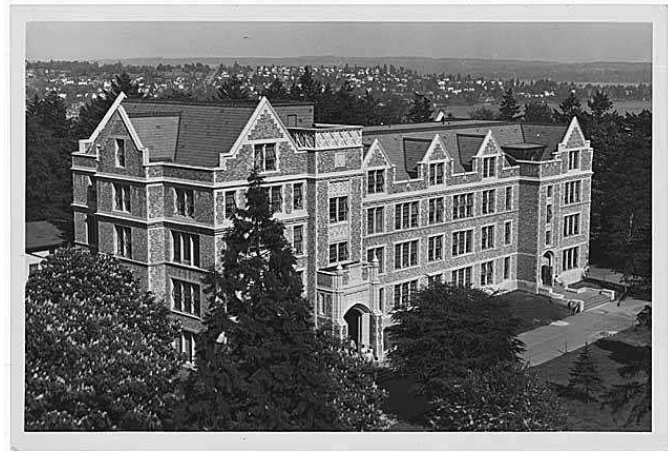
University of Washington Library Digital Photo Collections,
<http://content.lib.washington.edu>

University of Washington, Campus Engineering Records (Design Drawings).

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Thomson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708407

Location



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

Address: University of Washington, 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington
Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Heath, Gove & Bell



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Thomson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708407

Thematics:

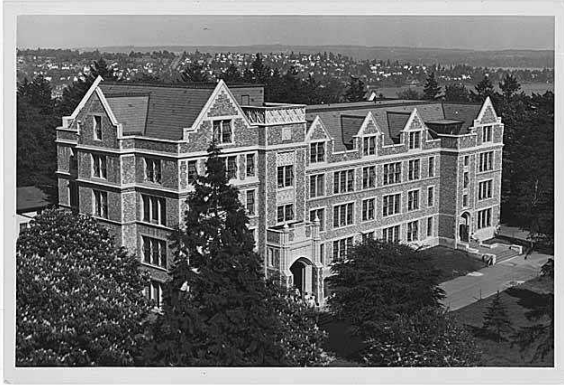
Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		

Photos



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

Thomson_Hall_taken_from_west_UW_1949,
UW19957z.jpg



Thomson_1356_4.JPG



Thomson_1356_3.JPG



Thomson_1356_2.JPG



Thomson_1356_1.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Thomson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708407

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Masonry - Poured Concrete
Roof Type	Varied Roof Lines
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick
Roof Material	Slate
Cladding	Terra Cotta

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Thomson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708407

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Thomson Hall is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a good example of Collegiate Gothic architecture. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

OVERVIEW

Located just southeast of the Quad in the University of Washington's central campus, Thomson Hall was completed in 1948 during the post-war building boom. It was constructed as an office and classroom building at a cost of \$849,720. David Thomson, who served the university in various positions from 1902 to 1947, was vice dean of the College of Arts and Sciences when the regents voted to honor him in the naming of the new building. The Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies is housed in Thomson Hall.

The building was designed by Tacoma architects Heath, Gove & Bell, as was the first phase of the Communications Building (1951), which is attached to Thomson on the north end. Thomson Hall utilizes a Collegiate Gothic material palette and vocabulary but lacks the more decorative detailing that characterizes the style.

Various interior alterations, systems upgrades, and accessibility upgrades were made over the years, but the exterior of the building is largely intact. Fire and life safety improvements were made in 1995.

Physical description:

Thomson Hall faces southwest onto King Lane NE, just southeast of the Quad, and is situated on a fairly level site. The Communications Building, constructed several years later, is connected by a single-story hyphen at the northeast corner of Thomson Hall. Grieg Garden is located across King Lane NE to the southwest, and the N22 parking lot is east of the building.

In keeping with the Collegiate Gothic style, the building is finished with brick veneer in warm shades of brown; pinkish-gray terra cotta coping, trim, and details; and variegated-color roof slates that were typical primary exterior materials for earlier University of Washington buildings.

The four-story concrete-frame building has an overall footprint of approximately 185' by 60', with two primary entrances on its long southwest façade. Each of these entrances is reached by a flight of stairs and emphasized by a projecting cast stone vestibule with a Gothic-arched opening. The building has varied rooflines, including lower cross gables with parapeted gable end walls. Rectangular windows are typically paired and tripled, and set in terra cotta surrounds. Trim includes terra cotta "quoining." A slightly taller, approximately 32'-wide tower mass on the northwest end incorporates an elevator penthouse and fan room. The building has a central double-loaded corridor with offices and classrooms at the perimeter.

INTEGRITY

While various interior alterations, systems upgrades, and accessibility upgrades have been made over the years, the building retains good integrity and the exterior is largely unchanged.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Thomson Hall - University of Washington Property ID: 708407

Bibliography:

Johnston, Norman J. The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: URban Horticulture Fieldhouse

Property ID: 710166

Location



Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E15, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1948	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	

Historic Context:

Category
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes

Project History



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: URban Horticulture Fieldhouse

Property ID: 710166

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/19/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: URban Horticulture Fieldhouse

Property ID: 710166

Photos



Urban Horticulture Field House_1172_3209.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: URban Horticulture Fieldhouse

Property ID: 710166

Inventory Details - 5/19/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/19/2017

Field Recorder: Connie Gray

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: Located on the far northwest end of UW campus, near the Center for Urban Horticulture, this pair of buildings is used for equipment storage. All materials appear to have been replaced. It does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant its inclusion in the NRHP

Physical description: This is a pair of single-story front gabled utilitarian buildings clad with vertical wood siding a pair of double doors below the gable peaks. They are rectangular in plan, oriented east/west. Fencing between the two buildings provides additional storage for equipment.

Bibliography: <http://depts.washington.edu/depress/FAP.shtml>

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Location



Address: 4020 E Stevens Way NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>
Built Date	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1967	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1985	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Social	Social - Clubhouse
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Wick Construction Company
Engineer	Ivarsson, Sigmund; James P. Notkin & Assoc.
Landscape Architect	Eckbo, Dean & Williams
Architect	Kirk, Paul Hayden
Architect	Steinbreuck, Victor

Registers:

Register Type	Listed Date	Removed Date	Period of Significance	Level of Significance	Criteria
Washington Heritage Register	11/5/2009		1960 - 1967	Local	C, G
National Register	7/18/2016		1960 - 1967	Local	C, G

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



UW Club_1144_4.jpg



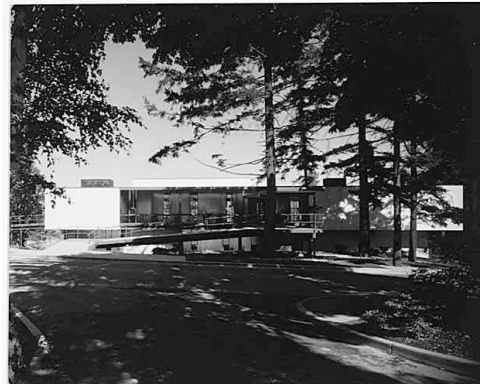
Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251.

UWLSC DMA0713.jpg



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251.

UWLSC DMA0669 .jpg



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251.

UWLSC DMA0612.jpg



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251.

UWLSC DMA0536.jpg



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251.

UWLSC DM2663.jpg

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589



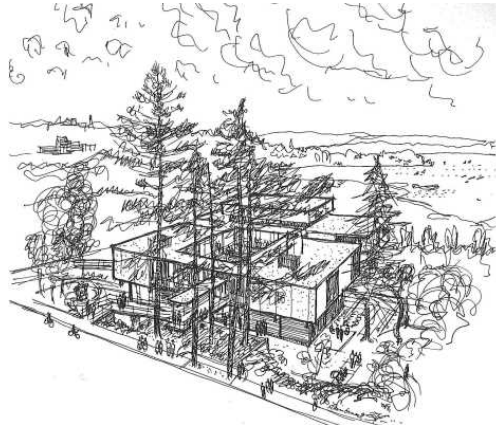
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UW Club_1144_2.JPG



UW Club_1144_1.JPG



UW Club, Steinbrueck sketch.jpg



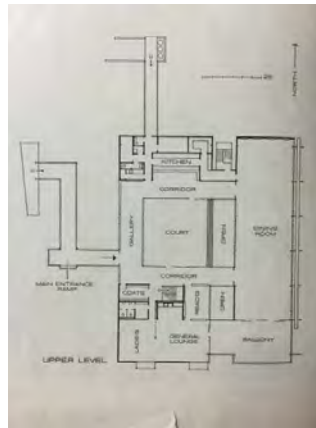
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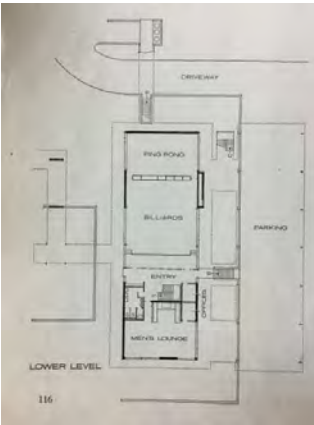
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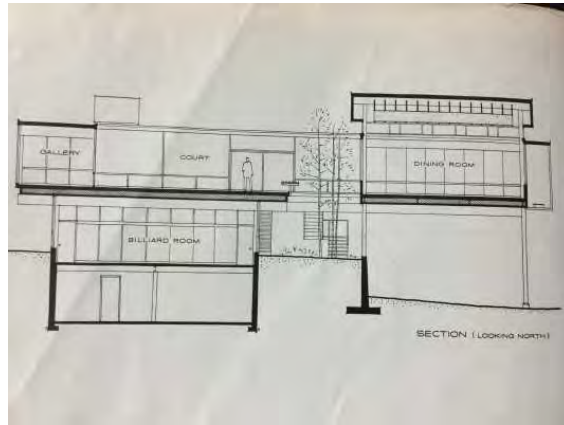
IMG_1420.JPG



IMG_1418.JPG



IMG_1417.JPG



IMG_1416.JPG



FacultyCenterUW_Seattle (12).jpg



FacultyCenterUW_Seattle (5).jpg

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589



FacultyCenterUW_Seattle (4).jpg



FacultyCenterUW_Seattle (3).jpg



FacultyCenterUW_Seattle (2).jpg



Register Image



Register Image



Register Image

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 251



Register Image

rear (east) elevation



UW Faculty Club



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name:

Date recorded: 6/1/2009

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Field Site number: SR520W286

SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Glass
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Stucco
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

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

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Physical description:

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

Bibliography:

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Stucco
Cladding	Brick
Cladding	Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The University of Washington Club listed on the National Register where it is cited for its eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C. The building is significantly associated with the development of the University in the post-war era, and it is a noteworthy International Style design by two well know Northwest Modernists, architects Paul Kirk and Victor Steinbrueck. The landscape design was provided by landscape architect Garrett Eckbo, of Eckbo, Dean and Williams. In addition to the NRHP listing, the building contributes to the proposed Central Campus Historic District.

The University of Washington Faculty Club Building is the second building on its site used as a club facility, following the Hoo Hoo House, which was built by a lumbermen’s fraternal organization during the AYPE. After the fair closed in late 1909, the building was turned over to the University Men’s Faculty Club. Later, it also housed the Women’s Faculty Club and Wife’s Faculty Club. The AYPE-era building had been damaged by a fire, and in 1959 it was demolished to make way as the club’s new program requirements could not fit into the previous building.

University faculty sought approval from the Board of Regents and the Architectural Commission of the University for a “modern facility” in 1958. Once granted, the established Club developed a comprehensive program outlining its members’ needs for a new building. The members also requested \$200,000 dollars from the Board of Regents for the construction of the facility, with the Club providing the remaining \$100,000 dollars.

One of the most notable requirements developed by the Faculty Club was to “build a contemporary-style structure” (Faculty Men’s and Women’s Club, “Joint Meeting,” Paper of the Faculty Men’s and Women’s Club). With that in mind, the Architectural Commission reviewed possible designers, ultimately selecting the two local architects, Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk. (Architect David McKinley, who eventually helped on the construction drawings of the building, reported it was probably Victor Steinbrueck who got the commission for the team. At the time, Steinbrueck was a faculty member who knew University President Charles Odegaard, as well as architect members of the Architectural Commission, all of whom were familiar with his design work and teaching.) Victor Steinbrueck offered recent experience in the Detroit office of Minuro Yamaskai, which was known for its steel frame buildings that emphasized structural expression. Paul Kirk, a well-established practitioner with his own firm at the time, was well known to the Architectural Commission members. The Commission awarded the project to Kirk and Steinbrueck in 1958, and selected the landscape architecture firm of Eckbo, Dean and Williams to design the landscape plan for the site.

Following the selection of the architects and the design work, the bid documents were approved on January 16, 1959. Construction was completed in April 1960, and the grand opening of the building was held on May 8, 1960.

The building has served its members for over 55 years. Its facilities include the main dining room with space for receptions, plated or buffet-style dinners for up to 250 guests, and the south dining room with reception and dining space for up to 50. In addition there is the Lake Washington Room, for meetings and reception use, and the lower level Yukon Pacific Room, for meetings, lectures, or receptions for up to 100.

Physical description: The UW Club building is located on the eastern portion of the campus on a steep site on the east side of E Stevens Way NE. The grade slopes downward from the sidewalk edge to the lower level of the building, which is set back approximately 45’ from the roadbed.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

The Husky Student Union Building (HUB) is directly to the east across the street, and the 1988 Fluke Hall is situated to the east. Heavy landscape and setbacks provide an object-like setting for the club building. The siting of the building was established to take full advantage of the sloping topography to exploit views, parking, and accessibility.

The site is wooded on the western and southern sides of the building, with mature hemlock, fir, and birch trees, along with mid-sized shrubbery and native flowering plants. Current trees range in size to up to 24" caliper. Low evergreen groundcover plantings, and some flowering bushes, cover the west and south sides around the primary pedestrian entry ramp and bridge, where they partially screen recycling and trash receptacles. Portions of the north and west parts of the site also contain native plant species. The building's design minimized impacts on the ground plane to maintain existing trees, allowing them to be used in the landscaping design. The siting also facilitated the placement of vehicular parking under an eastern portion of the building, out of view from the roadbed, with its driveway exiting to the south.

From E Stevens Way NE and the front (west) facade, the rectangular shaped building mass appears to be a singular, horizontal form with its second floor at the street level, but as the site slopes down to the east, the lower level is revealed. The building's first floor is placed slightly above that of the parking lot, which is defined by a retaining wall. In placing the building on the steeply sloping site, the original designers took advantage of the extensive views to the east and south, across Lake Washington, the Cascade Mountains, and Mount Rainier.

The primary entry, on the west side, is provided with a long ramp, sheltered in part below a steel frame, flat roof canopy. On the northwest corner of the property, a single-lane vehicular access drive runs from E Stevens Way NE along the north side of the building into the parking lot located below the eastern portion of the upper, first floor of the building. A truck loading area is situated just north of this access drive, along with a ramp and overhead walkway leading from a service entry on the building's north side.

Constructed of buff-colored brick, stucco, glass, and steel, the building utilizes Modernism's language of simple lines, white volumetric cubic forms, full-height window walls, and exposed steel framing. The structure is grounded on the site with its western portion cantilevered, and its east facade supported by slender steel pilotis. It is functionally divided into two rectangles that run lengthwise north to south, with a two-story, open garden courtyard placed centrally between and separating them. The western rectangle, where visitors enter, is a two-story structure containing the entryway, circulation, kitchen, south sitting room, and lounge on the second (upper) floor, along with a stairway to the lower level and an open courtyard in the center, which is used as social gathering space. The first (lower) floor is set entirely under the building's western portion. This level holds a large conference and meeting room, which was originally outfitted as a game room with pool tables, along with a suite of offices at the north end, and a small bar and office space to the south. The eastern rectangle of the building contains the upper floor dining room, which appears to hover above the parking lot below. Glazing on either side of the central courtyard links the dining room space to the entry. The dining room extends the full width of the building and features a broad wall of windows that takes advantage of spectacular views to the east, north, and south.

The design featured on a modular system made up of 18'-wide structural steel bays, which were divided into further modulation of 8', 4', and 2', depending on the function, size, and infill of spaces. The steel frame was clad with panelized, lightweight stucco,

glass, or brick masonry infill. The lower level is primarily clad with light-colored brick masonry, along with a steel-framed glazing system that makes up the entire system of window walls, windows, and doors. The upper level was finished with white stucco and has steel-framed windows with both clear and obscure glass.

All original windows and doors were full height to introduce ample natural light to the interior. Clear, single-pane glass alternated with obscured panels with a light sandblast pattern depending on the privacy needs of the rooms. Many of the windows were awning or casement types to help cool the unconditioned interior spaces

A strong sense of openness and views were afforded from the main pedestrian ramp and bridge that led from the sidewalk to the main entry doors and from the southwest courtyard. The sense of expansion and outward view opportunities were enhanced by the design of lightweight, minimal exterior railings, consisting of painted square and rectangular solid steel sections, which made up the posts and two horizontal rails. Consistent with the use of exposed and offset structural frames, these railings were offset from the walkway or terrace edge, with a steel plate bolted vertically from the post to the base.

The large main level courtyard was visually open to visitors upon their entry to the west gallery space, and from the north and south corridors. It and the open side of small deck-like terrace near the southwest corner of the building were originally treated with the same simple handrail used along the entry walkway and ramp. The handrail system and ramps are character-defining features of many buildings by architect Paul Kirk. (Kirk was particularly sensitive in the way he integrated accessible ramps with building designs, perhaps in response to the mobility limits that were the lasting result of his having had polio as a child. His designs anticipated concepts of universal access.)

Notable interior features include the central interior courtyard, and the open lightwell situated between the dining room and terrace courtyard. This open volume extends from the northern wall of the terrace courtyard to the southern end of the building. The large dining room is adjacent to the main courtyard and extends to the east facade where it fills the full width of the building as a singular volume (after it was extended to enclose an original, open southern deck). The central space, which forms the main dining room, is framed by the secondary, smaller south dining room. The enclosure of the original deck at this location constitutes the only major alteration of the original building volume.

Interior finishes include suspended acoustic tile and slatted fir panels hung from the steel frame at the ceilings, exposed concrete aggregate floors, and a variety of local wood species used for the wall paneling. Many types of commercial softwoods were used as interior wall paneling, including Hemlock, Alaskan, and western cedar, ponderosa, and lodge pole pine. In the south dining room, there is a large fireplace set into the north wall in a Modern style inglenook. An original sculpture by artist Everett DuPen (1912-2005), a sculptor and professor of art from 1945-83, is situated near the fireplace.

The first floor (lower level) is accessed by a steel-framed staircase with exposed aggregate treads. The bar and lounge at the lower level, to the south of the stairs, are finished with wood-paneled walls in contrast to the ample windows on perimeter walls. The wood wall panels were made up of salvaged softwood from the original Hoo Hoo House, which were retrofitted to fit the space. The original lower level originally contained a billiards game room to the north, which is set three steps (22") below the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

main corridor and bar. For many decades, this space has been used as a conference room and presentation space.

The original building has been well maintained, although some major modifications have been made since its original design. In 1966-1967, the south dining room, which was a semi-enclosed open volume below the cantilevered roof extending from the main dining space, was enclosed with glass to accommodate additional diners indoors. This project was designed by Paul Kirk, using details and finishes that matched his original design. In 1985, University Architect Lee Copeland designed an approximate 15' by 10' extension off the north side to serve the kitchen. Its smaller scale mass and its cladding – a dark gray-colored corrugated aluminum siding – distinguish this addition from the original structure. The building was re-roofed in 1994, a project that resulted in some changes to details; non-original drain lines were later installed as well. Interior modifications have included changes to partitioning for additional offices and storage space, new restrooms, and the addition of a stair lift. A current project, designed by SHKS Architects, Seattle, calls for the insertion of an elevator to provide universal accessibility.

The building is recognized by University of Washington faculty, students, staff, and alumni and the local design community as one of the finest examples of the International Style of architectural expression in the Pacific Northwest, blending ideals of modernism with Northwest materials. It is a notable work of architects Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Kirk whose unique collaboration brought together two leading architects and advocates of Modernism. The original Faculty Center design won local and regional awards, including the 1960 Honor Award for Washington Architecture (the highest regional AIA award).

INTEGRITY

Changes to the building, including the revisions to the interior in 1966-1967 and the addition to the kitchen in 1985 have been sensitive to its original design, and the building retains good integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Faculty Club

Property ID: 42589

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Replacement, August 27, 2009 (Stevens Way – Faculty Center – UW)*.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Location



Address: 1925-59 NE Pacific St, Seattle, WA 98101
Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A
Geographic Areas: SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, Seattle Certified Local Government, T25R04E16, King Certified Local Government, King County

Information

Number of stories: N/A



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1954	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1959	<input type="checkbox"/>
Addition	1960	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Health Care	Health Care - Hospital
Health Care	Health Care - Hospital
Health Care	Health Care - Hospital

Historic Context:

Category

Architecture

Education

Health/Medicine

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson; McClellan & Jones
Architect	Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	5/31/2009	Determined Not Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
051109-21-FCC, FCC, UW Medical Center-BB Tower: T-Mobile Antenna Collocation	4/5/2009	Determined Not Eligible	
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/18/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge
Replacement and HOV Project

2016-03-01356, , UW Medical
Center - energy efficiency grant

Photos



South and east elevations



UW Medical Center Wing BB - Agaard Tower - tallest structure in the complex (17 stories)



West elevation of Wing A, showing Dudley Pratt sculpture and intersection with Wing AA



front elevation of Wing AA



Rear loading dock of Wing AA and east elevation of Wing B. Agaard Tower on right.



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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552



Front elevation of Wing C



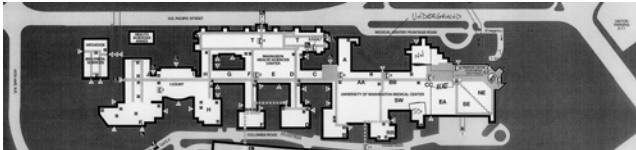
South elevation of Wing D



West elevation of Wing F, southern section



East elevation of Wing H, showing intersection of original building and new construction



UW Medical Center map - 1998



Main entry to hospital, north elevation of Wing NE

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552



Rear of Wing BB, Agaard Tower



UW Medical Center Wing A Commemorative Plaque



South and west elevations



North (front) and east elevations



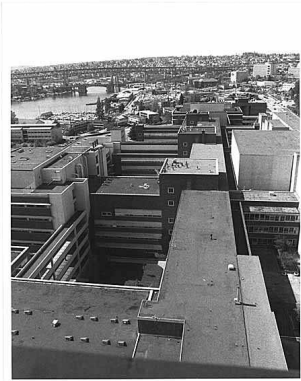
South and east elevations



North (front) entry detail

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552



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

1982 aerial



Wings D and F from Columbia Road



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

1968 aerial



Emergency Entrance



Aerial of complex, 2005



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

1960 aerial



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Call 708

1975 aerial



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Inventory Details - 9/15/1993

Common name:

Date recorded: 9/15/1993

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination Reviewed by Stephen Mathison #091503-02-FEMA



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Inventory Details - 4/5/2009

Common name:

Date recorded: 4/5/2009

Field Recorder: S. Emerson

Field Site number: UWMC-1

SHPO Determination 051109-21-FCC

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Structural System	Metal - Steel
Cladding	Veneer
Plan	Rectangle
Form Type	Commercial
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: Over the years, the architectural designs employed in University of Washington buildings have evolved from classical archetypes to more modern concepts. This is profoundly exemplified by making a comparison between the classic Collegiate Gothic design of the 1926 Suzzallo Library and the Miesian Style of the UW Medical Center BB Tower. The latter was designed by the Seattle architectural firm of Narramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson. This company, commonly known as NBBJ, is still in business. The construction date of the BB Tower is subject to some disagreement, due to the large number of buildings that are part of the overall medical center/hospital complex. However, the archives of NBBJ suggest that the BB Tower was most likely built during the 1960s. This building is a typical example of the Miesian Style of architecture, demonstrating characteristic features such as the box-like form, flat roof, strong horizontal and vertical lines, and a regular grid pattern of windows that is sometimes referred to as Curtain Wall. The Miesian Style was most popular during the 1950s and 1960s. The exterior of the building retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. However, similar buildings are a common sight among modern urban cityscapes. The UW Medical Center BB Tower does not display sufficient distinction to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Physical description: The UW Medical Center BB Tower is a 16-story steel frame structure with a basically rectangular foot print. It is built on a poured concrete foundation. It has a flat roof, with built up sealant, and straight parapet. The main portion of the building forms a tall rectangular box. An enclosed fire escape tower is attached to the east wall. The primary elevations, facing north and south, are characterized by horizontal banks of steel framed plate glass windows, with sets of six windows separated by vertical pilasters. The exterior walls are clad with square and rectangular panels of glazed tile. At its lower elevations, the BB Tower is attached to other buildings of the associated medical complex. The main entry to the building is situated at the center of the north elevation, at the ground level. The steel frame glass doors are preceded by a brick-clad portico that features an overhead segmentally arched canopy. The front grounds of the building are embellished with concrete and brick terracing and ornamental tree and flower plantings.

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Inventory Details - 5/31/2009

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

Date recorded: 5/31/2009

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Field Site number: SR520W284

SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Brick
Form Type	Commercial - Central Block with Wings
Cladding	Metal
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Glass
Cladding	Concrete
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Physical description:

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

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Inventory Details - 5/18/2017

Common name: University HOspital
Date recorded: 5/18/2017
Field Recorder: Connie Gray
Field Site number:
SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Terra Cotta
Structural System	Wood - Balloon Frame
Plan	Irregular

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
 This building has been highly altered, as described below. It does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant its inclusion in the NRHP.

Overview

Designed by the local architectural firm Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson (later NBBJ), the earliest buildings associated with the University of Washington Medical Center (formerly known as University Hospital) is a highly ranked medical center in the U.S., and was voted best hospital in the Washington state in 2014. The UW Medical Center is now part of the UW Medicine health system, which includes Harborview Medical Center, Northwest Hospital & Medical Center, Valley Medical Center, UW Neighborhood Clinic, UW Physicians, UW School of Medicine, and Airlift Northwest. UW Medical Center also partners with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and Seattle Children’s through the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance. The UW Medical Center is located within the “South Campus” area as defined in the 2003 Campus Master Plan. IT is located immediately to the southeast and is physically connected to the Magnuson Health Sciences Center (MHSC). Much of the original building elements have been obscured by numerous additions.

Site History

The UW Medical Center sits between NE Pacific Street near the Lake Washington Ship Canal, on the southeast end of the UW campus. The southern part of campus was the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

midway (sometimes known as the “Pay Streak”) during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and included food, animal exhibits, souvenirs, and rides. In 1912, College of Engineering students and faculty turned the area into a nine-hole golf course, which, at 40 acres, extended from 15th Avenue to Union Bay. During World War I, a temporary Naval Training Station, which included housing and dining facilities, was located on the course.

After World War II, university officials identified the need for a school of medicine, which was established in 1946. The first building associated with that school was constructed in 1949 on the current site.

UW School of Medicine and University Hospital

Shortly after the school of medicine was established, university officials saw the need to develop a university-controlled hospital to make sure that medical school students were getting appropriate clinical experience. In 1951, the Washington Legislature authorized hospital construction, and the dean of the medical school, Dr. George Aagaard, and other administrators began to raise money across the state. The first facility was constructed in 1954 (Wing BB).

Construction on the new 8-story University Hospital began on June 12, 1956. The building was constructed for approximately \$13 million. On April 18, 1959, with then Governor Rosellii presiding over the festivities, the hospital was dedicated. Speakers included the first dean of the School of Medicine, Dr. Edward L. Turner, and Dr. Charles E. Odegaard, then university president (Seattle Daily Times: 1959). The building included a nursery and research facilities.

The original hospital building and overall site have been highly modified, and sometimes merges with the adjacent Magnuson Health Sciences Center (MHSC). The original wings have been consolidated and merged with the 1986 Robert H. Muilenburg Tower, named after the medical center’s executive director between 1978 and 2000. Many materials, including most windows, have been replaced. The hospital’s facilities further expanded with construction of the 174,200-square foot Surgery Pavilion in 2003 and the five-story, 163,000-square foot Montlake Tower on the south end of the site in 2012.

Physical description:

The University of Washington Medical Center is a modern style sprawling conglomeration of buildings and towers. Although the facility includes modern additions, such as the entry, the Muilenburg Tower, the Surgery Pavilion, and the Montlake Tower, they will not be described here. The site also contains several underground expansions, which were not evaluated.

The original hospital merged with the existing Wing BB to form a cross-shaped building, divided into separate wings. Wing CC was located at the apex of the cross; Wing EE to the east, Wing NN to the north, etc. There was no Wing WW, because that space was already occupied by Wing BB.

Because the separate wings have all been built upon, merged, and combined, it is very difficult to describe each separately. Not all aspects of the building were visible for photography. The wings are briefly presented here, and, when possible, further detailed below. Wings CC, NE, and SE have either been completely engulfed by the new buildings or have been removed. They are only briefly mentioned here when some interior features, such as tile or water fountains, were observed.

Wing AA (1954) – This wing is at the northeast end of hospital, and is connected to Magnuson Health Sciences Center B. This was likely originally part of the School of



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Medicine, but the building is now used by the hospital. This eight-story wing sits on a concrete foundation with concrete footings and is clad with terra cotta tile. The composition is organized in five bays separated by raised pilasters. The facades are also organized horizontally, with bands of five windows separated by a band of terra cotta tile. Windows are original one-over-one aluminum with slight projecting muntins. The flat roof projects slightly.

Wing BB (1954) – this wing was the earliest component of the hospital and comprises the westernmost end of the cross. It was originally built as eight stories, but an additional nine stories were constructed above. The lower three floors are used as hospital offices, but the remainder of the building is used by MHSC. Listed in original list as part of MHSC. This wing sits on a concrete foundation with concrete footing and is clad with terra cotta tile. The utility floor has been replaced with screens and replacement tile. The composition is organized in five bays separated by raised pilasters. The facades are also organized horizontally, with bands of eight windows separated by a band of terra cotta tile. Windows are original aluminum with casement units between fixed units. Upper (non-original) floors appear to be cast concrete tiles.

Wing CC (1959) – This wing is at the apex of the cross, and no evidence of the building remains, with the exception of some interior features, including a water fountain.

Wings EE, NN, and SS (1959) – These wings comprise three of the four ends of the cross. They are eight stories tall, sitting on a concrete foundation with concrete footing, are clad with terra cotta tile, and have a flat roof. The composition is organized in five bays separated by raised pilasters. The facades are also organized horizontally, with bands of eight windows separated by a band of terra cotta tile. Windows on these wings are replacement metal: casement, fixed, or with a set of three awnings. Above each is a short fixed window opening. At the outside end of each of these wings is a brick clad with terra cotta tile quoin-like bands on the corners and along the slightly overhanging roof, which house the stairways. The stairway bays have a three-light square aluminum on each floor, and are slightly taller than the primary buildings, and project from the ends, providing variation in height, materials, and massing. Wings SS and EE have been engulfed by the Muilenburg Tower, which was built around and above the original wings.

Wing SW (1959) – This wing is only three stories tall, two of which are visible. Like many of the other wings built in this year, it is clad with terra cotta tile, and has a flat roof. It has original aluminum windows, awning over fixed, with subtly rusticated sills. There are no vertical or horizontal dividers.

Wing RR (1960) – Wing RR was constructed after the other hospital wings, and might have originally been part of the MHSC. It is appended to the south end of Wing AA. This seven story concrete building sits on a poured concrete foundation with footings, is clad with cast concrete panels, and has a flat roof. The building is organized vertically in three distinct bays with raised concrete pilasters, and horizontally with bands of six square windows separated by broad concrete panels. Windows have projecting concrete awnings.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: University of Washington Medical Center Property ID: 96552

Bibliography:

"A Glimpse of History," University of Washington School of Medicine website accessed July 14, 2016 (http://www.uwmedicine.org/uw-medical-center/documents/UWMed_Timeline.pdf).

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain to the Mountain - The University of Washington Campus, 1895 – 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

The Johnson Partnership. *Historic Resources Addendum, Magnuson Health Sciences Center and Certain Additions Roof Replacement Projects, 2012*.

Seattle Daily Times, "UW Hospital to be Dedicated Saturday." April 12, 1959.

Tate, Cassandra. "University of Washington Health Sciences Building is dedicated on October 9, 1949." HistoryLink.org Essay 10177, December 10, 2012.

University of Washington Facilities Services Records.

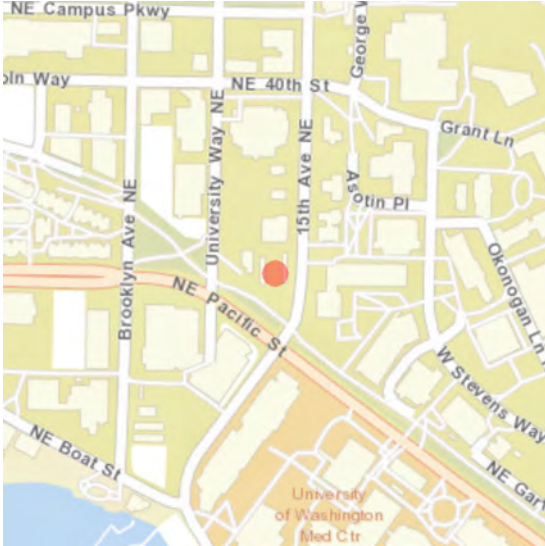


Historic Property Report

Resource Name: West Receiving Station - University of Washington

Property ID: 708408

Location



Address: 15th Ave NE, Seattle, Washington, USA

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E17, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1970	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Energy Facility

Historic Context:

Category

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Metropolitan Electric, Inc.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: West Receiving Station - University of Washington

Property ID: 708408

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/16/2017		



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: West Receiving Station - University of Washington

Property ID: 708408

Photos



W Receiving_1117_1.jpg



W Receiving_1117_3.jpg



W Receiving_1117_2.jpg



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: West Receiving Station - University of Washington

Property ID: 708408

Inventory Details - 5/16/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/16/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Plan	Irregular
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Hip

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION
The structure is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not meet any of the listing criteria. Research has not revealed its association with events significant in the broad patterns of our history, and the property itself does not exhibit distinctive characteristics.

OVERVIEW

The West Receiving Station is one of two electrical power receiving stations that take delivery of power from Seattle City Light and distribute it to University of Washington campus buildings. It is located at the intersection of 15th Avenue NE and NE Pacific Street, on a property that was part of the Northlake Urban Renewal Project designed to eliminate "blighted areas." The structure dates from 1970 and was part of extensive improvements to the University electrical system (Seattle Times, June 28, 1969, p. 15). The same articles cited Metropolitan Electric, Inc., as the contractor for the project. No drawings or other records were discovered on file for this property in the University of Washington Facilities Services Records.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: West Receiving Station - University of Washington

Property ID: 708408

Physical description:

The West Receiving Station is located on the northwest corner of 15th Avenue NE and NE Pacific Street, with the Burke Gilman Trail running along the south edge of the property. The site slopes down slightly from north to south. The property is inaccessible due to active construction adjacent to it (November 2016), for the new UW West Campus Utility Plant.

A +/-10'-tall, brick wall with rounded corners surrounds the site. The varied-color, light-brown and orangeish bricks are laid in running bond and the wall has a concrete cap. On the south side, a vehicle entry is screened by a gate composed of narrow vertical pickets. Aerial photos show two parallel, narrow rectangular one-story structures within the site, along the east and west edges, with equipment located centrally between them.

INTEGRITY

The property appears to have good integrity.

Bibliography:

Seattle Times Archival Database (accessible through Seattle Public Library website).

University of Washington Capital Planning & Development website, West Campus Utility Plant. <http://cpd.uw.edu/uw-seattle> (accessed November 10, 2016).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Location



Address: Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1963	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Architect	McClure & Adkison



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			

Photos



north elevation



Wilcox_1345_6.JPG



Wilcox_1345_5.JPG



Wilcox_1345_4.JPG



Wilcox_1345_3.JPG



Wilcox_1345_2.JPG

Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692



Wilcox_1345_1.JPG



southeast corner



southeast corner detail



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Wilcox Hall
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W295
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Metal
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Brick
Plan	L-Shape
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet
Cladding	Concrete - Poured

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

This building from 1963 retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it is not architecturally distinctive, nor does it possess high artistic value. Although it is the work of a recognized architect, it is a modest example. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under any



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

criteria.

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

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

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Physical description:

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

Bibliography:

DOCOMOMO WEWA. McClure, Royal A. http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=115

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

King County Assessor's Records

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

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

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Wilcox Hall stands as a refined Modern style building by well known Northwest architects, McClure and Adkinson. It has been determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. This report confirms this determination. The building also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

Wilcox Hall was built in 1963 as an addition to the neighboring Roberts Hall and was known initially as the Computer Center Building. Roberts Hall, which was constructed in two phases in 1921 and 1927, originally served the School of Mines and later the School of Engineering and its interior was later renovated to house some of the University's early computer facilities. That building, designed in the Gothic Revival style by campus architects Bebb & Gould, stands in contrasts to other Modern style buildings that cluster around its back side, to the southeast. These include the 1948 Wilson Ceramics Laboratory/Kiln Building (1948) and Wilcox Hall (1963). The more recent Mueller Hall, a largely sub-grade structure, is situated to the west of Roberts Hall (Johnston, 1995, pp. 151-153).

Early studies for Wilcox Hall, which was cited as the new Research Computer Building, were developed by the University's Physical Plant Department. These show a large, square-shaped building to be situated in a prominent position between Roberts Hall and E Stevens Way NE. When the Computer Center Building was designed, however, it was placed to the back of Roberts, to which it was linked at the second floor by an enclosed corridor that bridged the open space between the old and new structures. Original drawings indicate that the subject building was designed with its upper floor identified as a bid alternative. It was built, however, as a three story structure in a single phase.

Wilcox Hall original use, as a computer center, has been cited in at least one survey as the basis of its reported association with Bill Gates and Paul Allen and Bill Gates (Bishop et al, 2010). These men may have used some of the computer facilities when they were high school students at Seattle's Lakeside School in the late 1960s and early 1970s. While both had parents associated with the University of Washington, neither was enrolled as a student, and both attended other universities. Their association with the building appears tangential.

Wilcox Hall was designed by Spokane Architects McClure and Adkison, a partnership made up by Royal McClure and Thomas Adkison. McClure and Adkison both received their architecture degrees from the University of Washington and in 1948 they formed a partnership, which operated until the mid-1960s when McClure moved to Seattle to open a sole practice. McClure and Adkison designed a range of projects including religious institutions and commercial and academic buildings, largely in Eastern Washington. The firm was well known for its design skills. It received at least two Spokane AIA awards for Modern style buildings, and its work was included in an exhibit in 1962, "Twenty Northwest Architects" at the University of Oregon. McClure's later work included the Eade residence in Hunts Point (1969) and the University's Mercer Hall (1970, demolished).



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Physical description:

This concrete frame building is situated approximately 20 feet southeast of Roberts Hall on a sloping site that was graded to provide a flat yard at several its upper level. To the southwest of it there is the Wilson Hall/Kiln Building, an earlier Modern style building designed by Modernist architect Paul Thiry. To the northwest there is a multi-level plaza and parking lot onto which the primary entry faces. The building's mass forms an L-shape, made up by two rectangles, with a narrow, recessed linking lobby and corridor between them. It has a flat roof capped by a slightly projecting flat parapet. It contains three stories, including a partially below-grade first floor, the perimeter of which is fully exposed on the southwest, at the lowest grade. On this side, a narrow bed of turf separates the building from roadbed of Mason Road NE. The north parking lots are accessed by driveways from this road.

The building footprint includes a 98'-7" by 77'-8" mass to the northwest and a 106'-5" by 54'-4" section to the southeast, with a linear lobby corridor between them. The structure is highly rational with consistent sized, 9'-7"-wide bays on either side of the 11'-7"-wide lobby link. While the overall appearance is consistent, each of the four facades is composed with differences fenestration and cladding of brick veneer stacked and running bond patterns and concrete panels. The first floor is clad entirely with brick veneer on the north and east elevations in clear contrast to the upper two floors, which make up a rhythmic composition of double-height columns with rows of windows and brick veneer set between them. The east façade contains a ten evenly spaced aluminum framed windows at the first floor, each one in a single opening set deeply within concrete surrounds in the center of each bay. The two floors above this level feature exposed columns rising from a slightly projecting concrete floor slab, formed it seems to emulate a steel I-beam, to the concrete cornice. The brick veneer is placed in panels between tall lengths of copper trim and the concrete columns. Original fixed and awning windows include anodized aluminum frames, manufactured by Kawneer.

The primary entry is placed at the second floor on the northeast façade, where it is accessed by a manufactured steel and concrete-aggregate stairs, fitted with steel flat bar stock railings. This entry features a pair of aluminum-framed glazed doors set within concrete panels. An assembly of four windows is aligned above the entry doors at the third floor. The entry and a concrete retaining wall demarked the edge of the exposed basement, with concrete panels that extend to grade at the basement level to meet the stepped grading on the northwest side. A similar entry is situated on the southwest facade. Each of the entry is sheltered by small, flat roofed canopies.

Floor-to-floor heights are typically set at 11' for all three floors. Original interior spaces were laid out simply with a double-loaded corridor leading from the through-lobby space to encircle center research and service spaces and stairwells, while the perimeter contained a stock room, specialized testing and processing rooms, and academic rooms. Offices were held in the westernmost section of the building. Finishes included concrete, asphalt floor tiles, and brick and plaster walls. The interior has been repeatedly upgraded with new systems, and second floor lab spaces remodeled in ca 1993 by the Northwest Company.

INTEGRITY

Changes have been made to the interior of Wilcox Hall. Despite these modifications, the building retains most of its original features and character, and it has sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a refined Modern era design.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilcox Hall - University of Washington

Property ID: 96692

Bibliography:

DocomomoWeWa website, "The Architects – Royal McClure," http://www.docomomowewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=115 (accessed January 4, 2017).

Durio, Lori, "FHWA SR520 Bridge Replacement Historic Property Inventory Form," DAHP Project 121602-08-FHWA Activity #1, June 1, 2009.

Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 151-153, 149.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014, p. 459, 465.

University of Washington:

Facilities Engineering Record Drawings.

Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections.

<http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

UW Facilities Services, "Resource Conservation Program Audit: Wilcox Hall," December 29, 2015.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Property Inventory, Property No.96692.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Location



Address: Mason Rd, Seattle, WA 98101

Tax No/Parcel No: 1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

Geographic Areas: SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, King County, T25R04E16, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1946	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - Research Facility
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Architecture
Education



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Atherton Construction
Architect	Thiry, Paul

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/17/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			
2016-01-00010, DAHP, Architect File		Not Determined	



Historic Property Report

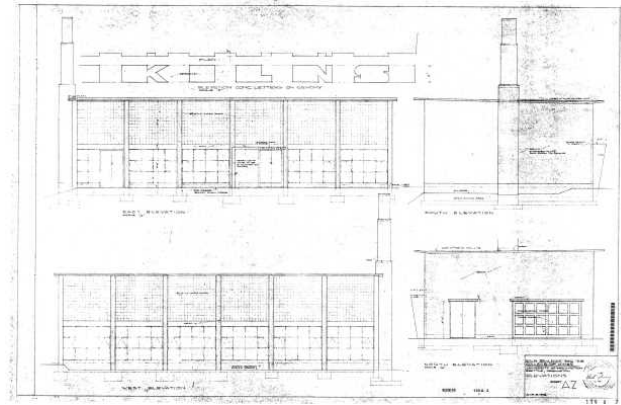
Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Photos



Main elevation, view west



Wilson Ceramics Lab_Kiln Bldg Elevations, Thiry, 1946.jpg



Wilson Ceramics Lab_1170_5.JPG



Wilson Ceramics Lab_1170_4.JPG



Wilson Ceramics Lab_1170_3.JPG



Wilson Ceramics Lab_1170_2.JPG



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640



Wilson Ceramics Lab_1170_1.JPG



Main entry plaque



Rear elevation



Main Entrance

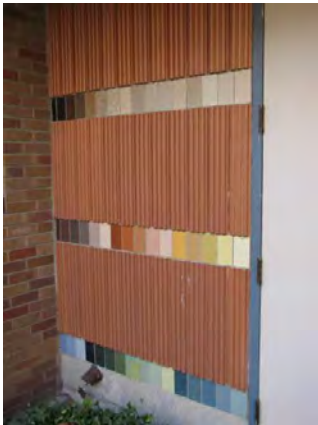




Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640





Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Inventory Details

Common name: Wilson Ceramic Lab. - UW

Date recorded:

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Brick
Roof Type	Flat with Parapet

Surveyor Opinion

Significance narrative: This building, designed by Paul Thiry, was constructed in 1946. It was bid for \$136,161 for engineering students pursuing mining studies. The facility, originally called the Kiln Building, housed three kilns built by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Students used the kilns to perform standard tests of high refractories prepared from northwest mining materials. Once completed, the building was one of the few of its type in world according to local newspaper articles. It has a capacity of nine cubic feet and heats up to 3,005 degrees Farenheit. These tests benefited private companies without financial resources to do their own testing. The building was renamed in 1955.

Bibliography: Campus Building Contracts Let: Seattle Daily Times, July 11, 1945.
Mine Institute Thursday On U.W. Campus: Seattle Daily Times, January 14, 1946.
Latest Equipment Features Mine Institute at U.W.: Seattle Daily Times, January 17, 1946.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Wilson Ceramics Lab
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W288
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Cladding	Ceramic Tile
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Brick
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Cladding	Glass - Glass Block
Structural System	Masonry - Precast Concrete

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus – and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area – was the 1909 Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

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

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

Paul Thiry (1904-1993) is known locally for introducing European Modern architecture to the Northwest region. He was also the principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair in 1962. He is also known internationally for his modern designs, and for his role in the planning and preservation of the United States Capitol as a member of the National Capital Planning Commission and the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1963 to 1975. He was born in Alaska and received his architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1928. He opened his own practice in 1929. He traveled abroad in 1934 and returned to the States influenced by the European Modernists he had met, including Le Corbusier. After World War II his practice grew and he became active in city planning. In 1957 he was appointed principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair, and designed the U.S. Embassy in Chile in 1958. He was involved in the planning and design of the Libby Dam in Montana from 1962 to 1984. Thiry received numerous awards and was broadly published, and became an AIA Fellow in 1951. He was recognized for his work in community design with a national AIA citation in 1965. His well-known works in Seattle include Key Arena, MOHAI, and St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church.

The Ceramics Laboratory building from 1946 is a modest example of Paul Thiry's work. It is not distinguished architecturally, and has no known significant historic associations with the University of Washington. It has had an addition, and the glass block walls have had windows, vents, and a/c units added into them. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Physical description:

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

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Inventory Details - 5/17/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/17/2017

Field Recorder: Susan Boyle

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

The Wilson Ceramics Building was designed by noted Northwest architect Paul Thiry as the School of Mines Kiln Building in the mid-1940s. It has been determined eligible for the NRHP. This report confirms this determination. The building is significant as an early Modern style building by a master designer, and it meets Criterion C. It also appears to contribute to the recommended Central Campus Historic District.

The Wilson Ceramics Laboratory was built in 1946 as the Kiln Building for the College of Mines. It is situated in close proximity to Roberts Hall, which had been constructed in two phases in 1921 and 1927, to house the School of Mines. That building, designed in the Gothic Revival style by campus architects Bebb & Gould, stands in contrasts to the Wilson Ceramics Laboratory and another nearby Modern style building, Wilcox Hall. Wilcox Hall, which situated an estimated 60' northeast of the Wilson Building, was built in 1963 with an enclosed bridge that linked it to Roberts Hall (Johnston, 1995, pp. 151-153). Together these buildings made up an assembly of applied science facilities in the southeast part of the campus. By 1962, when an addition to the building was constructed, it had been renamed for Hewitt Wilson.(1891-1952), a ceramics engineer and leading researcher and author in clay technology who had taught in the University's Department of engineering from 1919 to 1938 (PCD).

The building was designed by a noteworthy Northwest Modernist, architect Paul Albert Thiry (1904-1993). Thiry is credited with having introduced European Modernism to the Pacific Northwest, and he was influential through his lengthy career for visionary planning and architectural designs through the nation as well as in the region. His projects extended from private residences to apartment buildings, museums and libraries, churches and retail structures and campus and school buildings as well as major infrastructure projects and American embassies.

Other Modern style building in Seattle from the mid-century that were designed by Paul Thiry included the Holly Park Defense Workers Housing Project (1942-1943, demolished), Alhadeff Residence in Mount Baker (1949), Church of Christ the King in the Broadview neighborhood (1948), Martin & Eckman retail store at NE 45th Street and University Way NE (1949, modified), Museum of History and Industry (1950, demolished), Frye Museum (1952), and NE Public Library (1953-1954). He reportedly collaborated with architect John Paul Jones on the Electrical Engineering Building on the university campus (1947-1948, demolished). His later works include the Washington State Capitol Library (1959), the Coliseum/Key Arena for the Century 21 World's Fair (1962), for which Thiry served as the master planner and architect St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church (1964-1968). Paul Thiry's projects have been well recognized by numerous awards and publications.

DAHP evaluated the building's eligibility and on August 27, 2009 determined that the Wilson Ceramics Laboratory was eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its Modern style architecture representing the work of a master architect.

Physical description:

The original Kiln building was placed to the south and in close proximity to Robert Hall, which was then identified on drawings as the "Mines Laboratory". At a later date Wilson hall was built to the north of the Kiln Building, leaving an estimated 10' space between these two later structures. The site, a sloped area surrounded on the southwest and southeast by Mason Road, was graded to create a relatively flat parcel for the building with and driveway for vehicle access to the northwest end. Surrounding open spaces have been landscaped with trees and ground covers. A small paved parking lot presently fills the area between the Kiln Building and Roberts Hall. A slight slope of 14"



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

remains between the north and south parts of the site.

The original Kiln Building was designed as a simple concrete structure of 39'-2" by 73'-3" made up with six equal sized bays. The building featured a slight inflected low-sloping shed roof, with 3'-3" overhangs and end walls, and a tall brick veneer chimney at the middle of its southeast façade. Brick veneer was used also to clad the solid northwest and southeast end walls (identified on the drawings as north and south elevations). The longer northeast and southwest facades expressed the structure with exposed concrete piers rising from grade to the underside of the roof overhang, concrete floor and roof slab, infilled with windows above a continuous concrete sill at the first floor and glass block at the second floor.

The steel framed windows were detailed to set directly into concrete sills and second floor slab, and included square-shaped fixed and awning sections in a consistent pattern within each bay. These were reflected in the finer scale, 8" square glass blocks above. The main entry, offset in one of the central bays on the east elevation, was marked by a projecting angled concrete wall, finished with terra cotta, which rose to create a flat roof canopy. A secondary entry on the northwest consisted of a pair of flush steel doors. Nearby there was a larger multi-panel wood overhead vehicle door. Both of these were protected by shallow cast concrete canopies.

A 20'-tall clear span within the interior was created by the tapered flat arched beams that spanned the building width and supported the 4" roof slab. The original floor plan identified a garage, crushing space and kiln room at the first, on-grade floor along with a small office opposite the entry, and an open steel stair leading to the partial second floor. At the upper level there was an upper kiln room with storage space and the upper part of the crushing machinery.

An addition to the Wilson Laboratory, as it was identified, was designed in 1962 by the University of Washington architect, Frederick M. Mann, Jr. It provided a two-story volume with outer dimensions of 19'-4" by 39'-2" at the northeast end, made of bearing concrete block faced with brick. The first floor contained additional crushing equipment, while the balcony was an open space accessed by a simple metal stairs. This addition appears to have resulted in the removal of the original vehicle doors.

In 1986 Seattle architect Elaine Day LaTourelle & Associates designed a remodel of the Wilson Lab. This project converted the interior of the original spaces into office spaces, with smaller partitioned spaces at the first floor and an open office and new mechanical and electrical rooms at the second floor. The original open stair was enclosed and two restrooms inserted. By this date a pair of doors had been installed in a new opening in the easternmost bay on the east elevation; these were replaced. Strips of steel framed windows were inserted in the glass block infill at the second floor, along with two louvers in the block area above the main entry. To meet exit requirements for office occupancy, a new cast in-place concrete stair with steel pipe railings was built on the southeast end wall to the side of the original chimney. The upper landing and entry were sheltered by a short concrete wall and angled, flat roofed canopy.

INTEGRITY

The addition and modifications to the original Wilson Laboratory/Kiln Building appear sympathetic to architect Paul Thiry's original design. Despite these changes and the current use as an office facility, the Wilson Ceramic Laboratory Building retains its integrity.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Wilson Ceramic Lab - University of Washington

Property ID: 96640

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Johnston, Norman J. *The Fountain & the Mountain: The University of Washington Campus, 1895 - 1995*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995, pp. 151-153.

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Libraries. Manuscripts and Special Collections. Digital Photo Collections.
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/all-collections.html>.

Washington Department of Archaeology and History Preservation, Historic Property Inventory Form, ID No. 96640.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Location



Address: Stevens Way, and Rainier Vista, Seattle, WA

Geographic Areas: King County, T25R04E16, King Certified Local Government, Seattle Certified Local Government, SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Information

Number of stories: N/A

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1964	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College
Education	Education - College

Historic Context:

Category
Education
Architecture



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Baugh Construction Co.
Architect	Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates
Engineer	Harvey R. Dodd & Associates

Thematics:

Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
------	-------------	-------

Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
121602-08-FHWA, FHWA, SR 520 Corridor Trans-Lake Washington, Bridge Replacement and HOV	6/1/2009	Determined Eligible	Michael Houser, 1/15/2013
041212-22-NPS, NPS, SR 520 Bridge Replacement and MOA for Bryant Site 6(f)	5/12/2017		
2010-12-00152, , SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project			



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Photos



south elevation



Winkenwerder_1151_3.JPG



Winkenwerder_1151_2.JPG



Winkenwerder_1151_1.JPG



south elevation detail



Atrium from south elevation



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588



Front elevation



primary entry doors



Original HPI form(s)



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Inventory Details - 1/1/1900

Common name:

Date recorded: 1/1/1900

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Inventory Details - 3/28/1979

Common name: Winkenwerder Hall

Date recorded: 3/28/1979

Field Recorder:

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Inventory Details - 6/1/2009

Common name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab
Date recorded: 6/1/2009
Field Recorder: Lori Durio
Field Site number: SR520W296
SHPO Determination 121602-08-FHWA determined on 1/15/2013

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Plan	Rectangle
Cladding	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Wood
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

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

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

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

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

Physical description:

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

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Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Inventory Details - 5/12/2017

Common name:

Date recorded: 5/12/2017

Field Recorder: Sonja Molchany

Field Site number:

SHPO Determination

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Type	Flat with Eaves
Cladding	Glass - Spandrel Glass
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Post and Beam
Plan	Rectangle

Surveyor Opinion

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

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

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



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Significance narrative: NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory was determined eligible in 2013 for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It continues to be eligible under Criterion C, as it has a high level of architectural integrity and exhibits distinctive features of Northwest Regional Modernism. The building also contributes to the recommended Central Campus Historic District. More information about the potential Central Campus Historic District can be found in the corresponding project report.

OVERVIEW

Located near the south end of Central campus, Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory was completed in 1964 for the College of Forestry. It is located southeast of Anderson Hall, which was built in 1925 for the College of Forestry. A third building, Bloedel Hall, was completed in 1971 and the three form the School of Forest Resources. Designed in the Northwest Regional style by architects Grant, Copeland & Chervenak, Winkenwerder provided classroom, laboratory and office space and cost \$600,000. The building received an AIA Honor Award from the Seattle Chapter in 1964. It was reportedly the “first all wood classroom building to be built at the University of Washington since the days of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition” (Seattle Times, May 24, 1964, p. 13).

The University of Washington’s School of Forestry was formed in 1907 as one of the first natural resources programs in the country. It became the College of Forestry in 1910, and was led by Dean Hugo Winkenwerder from 1912 to 1945. In the 1960s, an expanded curriculum included forest science, wood and fiber science, and pulp and paper technology, along with established programs in logging engineering, forest management, and wood technology. The College of Forestry became the College of Forest Resources in 1967. On July 1, 2009, the College of Forest Resources became the School of Forest Resources within the University of Washington’s new College of the Environment, and on January 1, 2012, the school became the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences.

Hugo A. Winkenwerder, for whom the building is named, graduated in 1902 from the University of Wisconsin with a degree in botany, teaching high school for three years before entering Yale University, where he received a Master of Forestry in 1907. He worked for the U.S. Forest Service for a year before becoming an assistant professor at Colorado College. In 1909 he came to the University of Washington as an associate professor in the School of Forestry, of which he became the second dean in 1912. He also served as the Acting Director of the Arboretum from 1912-39. Winkenwerder was named acting President in 1933 and served as President until 1934. He continued his work in Forestry and retired as the Dean of the College of Forestry in March 1945. He died November 30, 1947, at age 69.

The firm of Grant, Copeland & Chervenak was established in 1955 by Austin Grant, Ross Copeland, and Robert Chervenak, all University of Washington School of Architecture graduates. Specializing in religious structures, the firm’s projects included St. Peter’s Episcopal Church (1962) in Seattle and Our Savior’s Lutheran Church (1968) in Everett.



Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences
Laboratory - University of Washington

Property ID: 42588

Physical description:

Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory is located near the south end of central campus, facing west onto the Forest Resources courtyard. It is southeast of Anderson Hall, and Rainier Vista NE runs nearby along the east side, though it is visually screened by mature conifers. Bloedel Hall is west of Winkenwerder, on the south/southwest side of the courtyard.

The flat-roofed, three-story building is rectangular in plan and measures 144' by 72' overall, with 12' bays north-south and 8' bays east-west. It is characterized by its highly visible glu-laminated wood structural system, which sits on a concrete foundation. This system of columns and beams is augmented by diagonal struts on the exterior, eliminating the need for interior load-bearing walls and allowing internal flexibility and movement of partitions. The building is highly glazed, emphasizing its glu-lam skeleton. On the interior, a double-loaded corridor runs north-south through the center of the building; all other walls are non-structural. An open stair is centrally located near the north end of the building, in a glazed atrium.

The main entrance is on the west side of the building, near its north end, and opens onto the stair lobby. A raised entry platform and walk are concrete with an exposed aggregate finish; the platform is edged with a continuous wood bench. The entry assembly contains two large doors flanking a central fixed section. Three tall, narrow carved wood panels decorate the entrance, one on each door and one on the center section. These panels were carved by artist Dudley C. Carter (1891–1992) and depict forest trees, a cross-section of a log, and a laboratory flask.

INTEGRITY

The subject building retains excellent architectural integrity and clearly conveys its significance.

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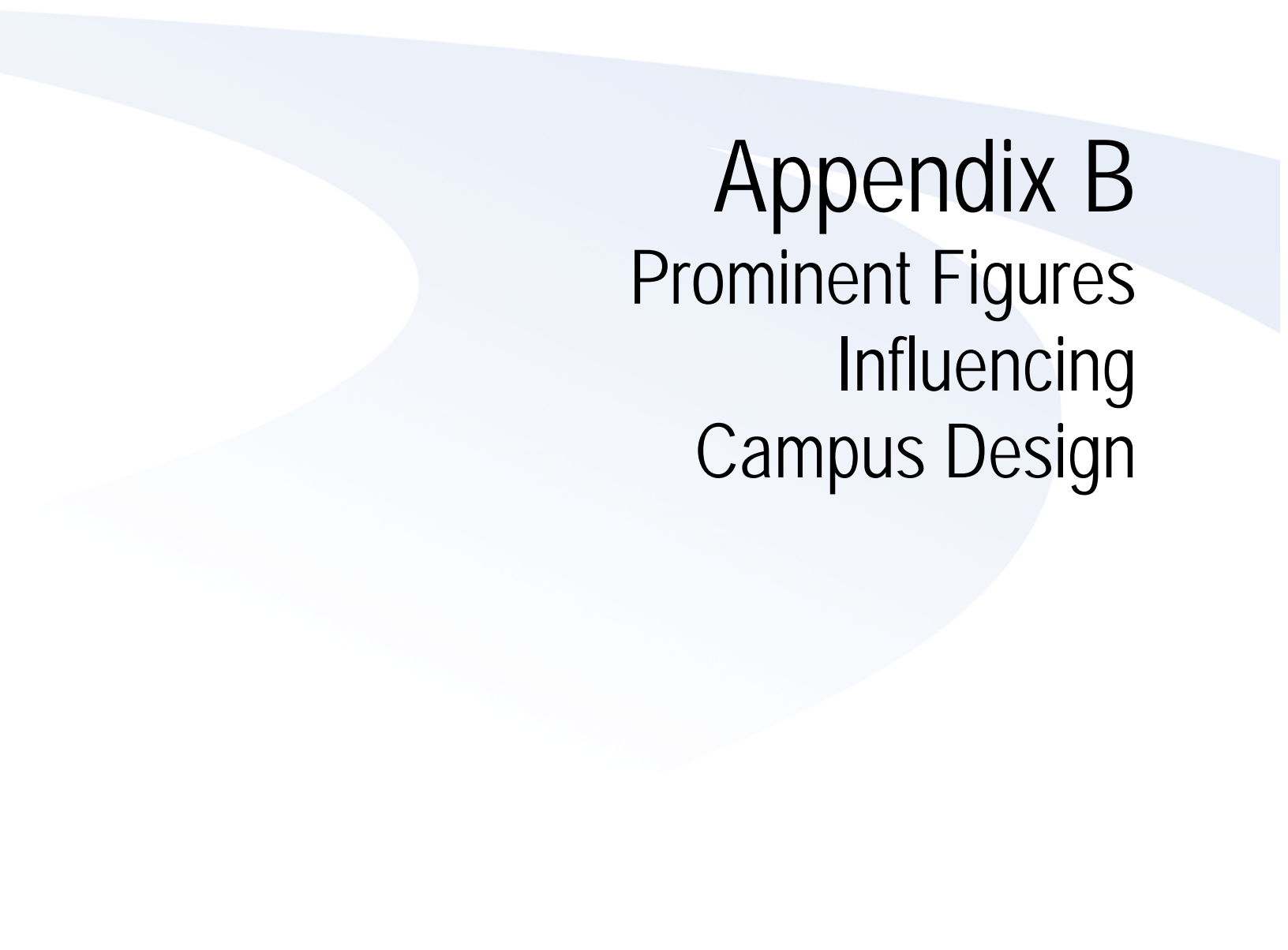
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University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.

A light blue abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, curved shapes that create a sense of movement and depth. The shapes are layered, with some appearing to be in front of others, creating a 3D effect. The colors are a soft, pale blue, and the overall composition is clean and modern.

Appendix B

Prominent Figures Influencing Campus Design

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Appendix B

PROMINENT FIGURES INFLUENCING CAMPUS DESIGN

Prepared for:

City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods
PO Box 94649
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August 2017

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FIGURES

Figure B-1 – UW Building Projects by President

1.0 UW PRESIDENTS

The University of Washington had 17 presidents for the hundred-year period from establishment of the present campus in 1895 to 1995. A list of individual building projects undertaken during various presidents' tenures during the period of significance, between 1895 and 1974, is provided below. This list excludes acting and interim presidents. Figure B-1 depicts this information visually. As indicated in this compilation, the presidents whose appointments lasted longer tended to have more impact on the campus.

Mark Walrod Harrington (1895 – 1897)

Clark Hall
 Denny Hall
 Jacobsen Observatory
 Lewis Hall

Oceanography Storage Shed
 Raitt Hall
 Roberts Hall
 Savery Hall
 Suzzallo Library

Thomas Franklin Kane (1902 – 1914)

Architecture Hall
 Cunningham Hall
 Engineering Annex
 Facilities Services Administration
 Building
 Parrington Hall
 Plant Operations Building
 Power Plant

Matthew Lyle Spencer (1927 – 1933)

1425 NE Boat Street
 1429 NE Boat Street
 3935 University Way NE
 Commodore-Duchess Apartments
 Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse
 Gowen Hall
 Guggenheim Hall
 Guthrie Annex 3
 Hec Edmundson Pavilion
 Henderson Hall
 Henry Art Gallery
 Hutchinson Hall
 Johnson Hall
 Mary Gates Hall
 Northlake Building
 Oceanography Building
 Oceanography Dock Building
 Plant Operations Building

Henry Suzzallo (1915 – 1926)

2104 House
 3937 15th Avenue NE
 3945 15th Avenue NE
 Aerodynamics Laboratory
 Anderson Hall
 Canoe House
 Eagleson Hall
 Guthrie Annexes 1 & 2
 Harris Hydraulics Laboratory
 Miller Hall

Lee Paul Sieg (1934 – 1946)

3900-3902 University Way NE
 3930 Brooklyn Avenue NE
 3939 University Way NE
 3941 University Way NE
 Bagley Hall
 Bryants Building
 Ethnic Cultural Center Theatre
 Hall Health Center
 Hansee Hall
 Hughes Penthouse Theater
 Kirsten Wind Tunnel
 Pavilion Pool
 Plant Laboratory
 Smith Hall

Raymond B. Allen (1946 – 1951)

3710 Brooklyn Avenue NE
 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE
 Art Building
 Botany Greenhouse
 Communications Building
 Conibear Shellhouse
 Gerberding Hall
 Guthrie Annex 4
 Magnuson Health Sciences Centers A – H
 More Hall
 Music Building
 North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron
 Building
 North Physics Laboratory Cyclotron Shop
 Plant Operations Annexes 1 & 2
 Portage Bay Building
 Staff Human Resources Building
 Student Union Building
 Thompson Hall
 Urban Horticulture Field House
 Wilson Ceramic Laboratory

Henry Schmitz (1952 – 1958)

5020 25th Avenue NE
 Brooklyn Trail Building
 Chemistry Library Building
 Magnuson Health Sciences Center AA &
 BB
 Plant Operations Annex 3
 Stadium
 SW Maintenance Building

Charles E. Odegaard (1958 – 1973)

Aerospace and Engineering Research
 Building
 Atmospheric Sciences – Geophysics
 Building
 Benson Hall
 Bloedel Hall
 Botany Greenhouse Annex
 Botany Greenhouse Quonset
 Burke Memorial – Washington State
 Museum
 Center on Human Development and
 Disability Clinic
 Center on Human Development and
 Disability School
 Center on Human Development and
 Disability South
 Central Plaza Garage
 Ceramic and Metal Arts Building
 Engineering Library
 Gate Houses E-1 N & S
 Gatehouses 1 – 8
 Gilman Building
 Golf Driving Range Building
 Gould Hall
 Graves Hall
 Haggett Hall
 Haggett Parking Garage

Intramural Activities Building
 Kane Hall
 Kincaid hall
 Loew Hall
 Mackenzie Hall
 Magnuson Health Sciences Center RR
 Magnuson Health Sciences Centers I & J
 Marine Sciences Building
 McCarty Hall
 McMahan Hall
 McMahan Parking Garage
 Mechanical Engineering Building
 More Hall Annex
 N Physics Lab Ven de Graaff Accelerator
 Oceanography Teaching Building
 Odegaard Undergraduate Library
 Padelford Hall
 Padelford Parking Garage

Plant Laboratory Annex
 Plant Laboratory Shed
 Plant Services Building
 Purchasing and Accounting Building
 Roberts Annex
 Schmitz Hall
 Sieg Hall
 South Campus Parking Garage
 University of Washington Club
 Medical Center, Wings CC, EE, NE, NN
 Medical Center, Wings NW, SE, SS, and
 SW
 West Receiving Station
 Wilcox Hall
 Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab

John R. Hogness, 1974 – 1979
 Condon Hall
 Meany Hall

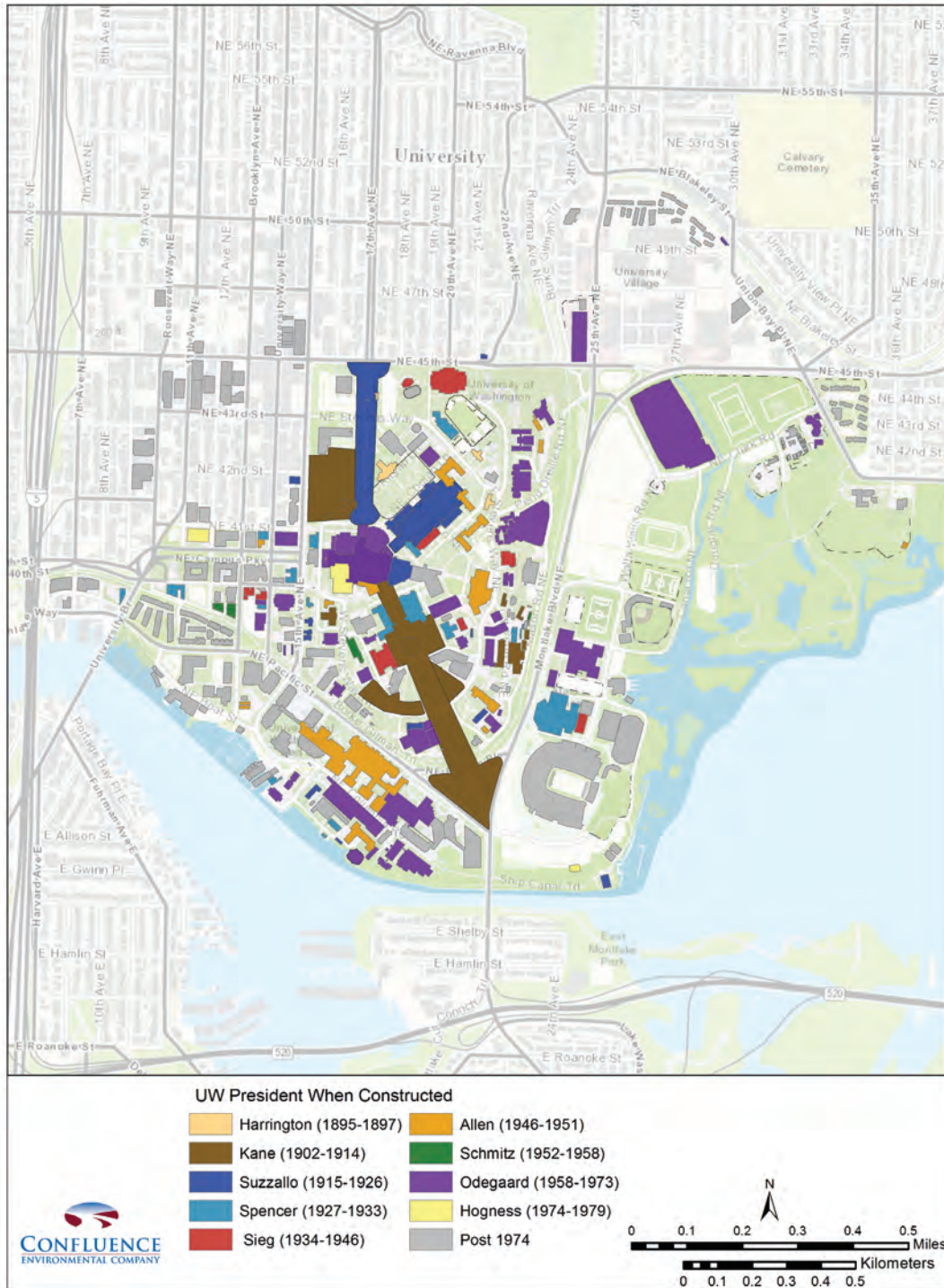


Figure B-1 – UW Building Projects by President

2.0 THE OLMSTED BROTHERS

The Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, produced a comprehensive campus plan in 1903 and later designed the plan for the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYPE), which became a significant influence on subsequent campus development. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822-1903), had pioneered the development of urban parks and boulevards throughout the United States, and is credited with founding the profession of landscape architecture. His firm, and its successors, revolutionized the way in which Americans viewed the landscape, by building on the natural attributes of each site and combining social purpose with the art of landscape design. After his retirement in 1897, his nephew and stepson, John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920), and his son, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957), carried on these same ideals with their firm, Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects. Over more than 100 years of existence (1858-1961), the Olmsted firms produced more than 150,000 plans for parks, boulevards, playgrounds, arboreta, residential communities, campuses, private estates, and the grounds of institutions, businesses, and public buildings.

The Olmsted Brothers firm was active throughout the Pacific Northwest, but it is best known locally for the plans for Seattle's Parks Department, which included parks, boulevards, playgrounds, and an arboretum. Some of their other local designs include Seattle Golf and Country Club (1907), the Highlands community (1909), the State Capitol Campus in Olympia (1928), and approximately 30 private estates in the greater Seattle area.

John Charles Olmsted was the partner most responsible for the firm's work in Seattle. John Charles was the son of Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s, brother John; after his brother's early death, Olmsted, Sr., married his widow and adopted her children. John Charles graduated from the Sheffield School of Science at Yale University and began his apprenticeship in landscape architecture by traveling to Europe to study parks and design. He became a partial partner at the Olmsted firm in 1878 and, in 1884, became a full partner with his stepfather. He was responsible for boulevard designs in Boston, Louisville, and Rochester as well as Seattle's extensive system. Prior to his design for the AYPE grounds, he had designed the Lewis and Clark Exposition (1906) in Portland. He also completed a plan for Oregon State University that same year. A founding member (along with his brother) and first president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, John Charles also actively participated in other organizations such as the American Association of Park Superintendents. He spent much of his time traveling across the country to attract new clients and to complete their plans. He died in 1920.

James Frederick Dawson (1874-1941) was also heavily involved in Olmsted projects in Seattle. He had joined the firm in 1896, becoming the first associate partner in 1904 and a full partner in 1922. Dawson had studied agriculture and horticulture at Harvard's Bussey Institution before apprenticing with the firm by spending several years in England and Europe, studying landscapes and plant materials. In 1904, he came to Seattle to begin planning the boulevard through Washington Park and to prepare an extensive inventory of plants found in Seattle

parks. In 1906, he began traveling regularly with John Charles Olmsted to work on park systems for Seattle, Spokane, and Portland. He spent the year of 1908 designing and supervising development of the grounds for the AYPE. Over the course of 35 years he traveled west two or three times a year and completed more than 2,700 plans for private properties, as well as his extensive public parks work. Dawson's last major project was the Washington Park Arboretum, completed shortly before his death in 1941.

3.0 PROMINENT ARCHITECTS

Below is an alphabetical list of the designers responsible for the inventoried buildings, followed by biographical sketches of prominent campus architects.

A.H. Albertson, Wilson & Richardson

Hall Health Center

Abraham Albertson

Gowen Hall

Arnold Gangnes

Center on Human Development and Disability Clinic

Arthur C. Loveless

Floyd and Delores Jones Playhouse

Bebb & Gould

Aerodynamics Laboratory
 Anderson Hall
 Eagleson Hall
 Harris Hydraulics Laboratory
 Hec Edmundson Pavilion
 Henry Art Gallery
 Hughes Penthouse Theatre
 Hutchinson Hall and Pavilion Pool
 Kirsten Wind Tunnel

Miller Hall

Raitt Hall

Roberts Hall

Savery Hall

Smith Hall

Suzzallo Library, Phases 1 and 2

Bebb and Jones

Student Union Building

Suzzallo Library, 1963 Addition

Bebb and Jones, Leonard Bindon, Associates

More Hall

Bindon and Wright

Benson Hall

Bindon, Wright & Partners

Guthrie Hall

Carlson, Elley & Grevstad

Mechanical Engineering Building

Charles W. Saunders

Denny Hall
Theodor Jacobsen Observatory

Daniel Streissguth and Gene Zema

Gould Hall

David Myers and John Graham

Hanse Hall

Decker, Christensen & Kitchin

Mackenzie Hall

Durham, Anderson & Freed

Atmospheric Sciences-Geophysics Building

Fred Bassetti & Company

Engineering Library
Loew Hall

Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates

Bloedel Hall
Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory

Harmon, Prey & Dietrich

Sieg Hall
Heath, Gove & Bell/Lea, Pearson & Richards

Communications Building

Thomson Hall

Howard & Galloway

Architecture Hall
Power Plant
John Graham
Guggenheim Hall
Johnson Hall
Oceanography Building
Mary Gates Hall / Physics Hall

John Morse and Clayton and Jean Young

Kincaid Hall

John Sproule

Guthrie Annex 3

Jones and Jones

Guthrie Annex 3

Josenhans & Allan

Clark and Lewis Halls
Parrington Hall

Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates

Haggett Hall and garage
McMahon Hall and garage
Meany Hall
Odegaard Undergraduate Library
L. E. Gregory (engineer)
Canoe House

Liddle & Jones

Harris Hydraulics Hall Addition
Marine Sciences Building
Oceanography Teaching Building

McClure & Atkinson

Wilcox Hall

**Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, with
Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors**

Condon Hall

**Naramore, Granger & Thomas with Carl
Gould**

Bagley Hall

NBBJ

Magnuson Health Sciences Center
South Campus Parking Garage
UW Medical Center Wings

**Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates and Victor
Steinbrueck**

UW Club (Faculty Center)

Paul Thiry

Wilson Ceramic Laboratory

Robert Billsborough Price Associates

Golf Driving Range Building

Intramural Activities Building
Graves Hall

Saunders & Lawton

Cunningham Hall

Victor N. Jones and John T. Jacobsen

Gerberding Hall

Waldron & Pomeroy

Schmitz Hall

Walker and McGough, Architects

Padelford Hall
Plant Services Building

Walker, McGough, Foltz, Lyerla

Kane Hall

Whitehouse & Price

Art Building
Music Building

Washington Place

Engineering Annex

Young, Richardson and Carleton

Aerospace and Engineering Research
Building

3.1 Albertson, A.H. (1872–1964)

A. H. Albertson received his degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1895. He came to Seattle in 1907 with the New York firm of Howells & Stokes to develop the plan for the University of Washington’s Metropolitan Tract and oversee design and construction of several buildings. In the next few years, he was joined by Joseph Wilson (1878-1968) and Paul Richardson (1888-1939). Between 1920 and 1935, the firm produced several significant projects, including Cornish School (1920-21, now Kerry Hall at Cornish College of the Arts), the Northern Life Tower (1927-29, now the Seattle Tower), Saint Joseph Catholic Church (1929-30), and, at the University of Washington, Condon (now Gowen) Hall (1933) and the Infirmary (now Hall Health, 1936).

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3.2 Bassetti, Frederick (1917–2013)

Frederick Forde Bassetti was born and raised in Seattle, Washington. Bassetti was raised by a Norwegian immigrant mother and an Italian immigrant father. After graduating from Garfield High School, he attended the University of Washington, studying engineering. After swiftly deciding engineering was not a good fit, he transitioned to studying architecture. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1942 with a Bachelor’s degree in Architecture, and then attended Harvard University, graduating with a Master’s in Architecture in 1946.

Bassetti partnered with John “Jack” Morse in 1947, thus starting his first firm, Bassetti and Morse. The partnership lasted for 15 years. From 1962 to 1985, Bassetti operated his own firm, Bassetti & Company. From 1985 to 1992, the firm incorporated partners and went by the name of Bassetti, Norton, Metler, Reckevecs.

Over the course of his career, Bassetti became a leader in Northwest regional modern architecture. His involvement in boards and action committees highlighted his commitment to the improvement of Seattle’s urban design and historic preservation. Some of Bassetti’s most well-known projects include the Seattle Aquarium, Pike Place Market reconstruction, the Seattle Municipal Tower, the Federal Building, the United States Consulate in Lisbon, Portugal, and the Woodland Park Children’s Petting Zoo.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Bassetti had a hand in many significant architectural projects. Two college dormitories, at Central Washington University and Western Washington University, drew Bassetti & Company national recognition with American Institute of Architects (AIA) design awards, as did the design of the East Pine Substation for Seattle City Light. During a period of improvements to Seattle’s waterfront in the early 1970s, Bassetti’s firm redesigned and

expanded Pier 59. The Seattle Aquarium was a major part of the expansion and remains one of Bassetti's most prolific works. It was also during this time that Bassetti designed the University of Washington's College of Engineering Library and Loew Hall.

Bassetti's designs integrated rounded and softened edges. He had an eye for integrating buildings with their natural surroundings. He was intentional about incorporating aspects of human life into his designs.

With no shortage of recognition for his extraordinary contribution to design in the region and beyond, Bassetti received four AIA design awards for three single-family residences and the Gamma Rho Apartment building. His firm was awarded the American Association of School Administrators Award as a result of work on Lakeview Elementary School on Mercer Island. A residential home on Mercer Island designed by his firm was awarded Architectural Record house of the year. He was elected as a Fellow of the AIA in 1967, awarded the AIA Seattle Chapter Medal in 1988, and was elected an Associate of the National Institute of Design in 1988. He also received recognition by *Seattle Weekly* after being voted "best local architect" in 1988.

Bassetti retired in 1995. He passed away in 2013 due to complications from a broken hip. His firm survives today as Bassetti Architects.

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The Seattle Times. "Architect Fred Bassetti dies; he leaves indelible mark on Seattle." Accessed August 2, 2016. <http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/obituaries/architect-fred-bassetti-dies-he-leaves-indelible-mark-on-seattle/>.

3.3 Bebb & Gould

3.3.1 Overview

The firm of Bebb & Gould served as the university architect for several decades in the early 20th century. Bebb & Gould's first notable works were the cast concrete buildings at the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks (built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1914-16), the Highlands residence for William Boeing, and the Seattle Times Building (1913-15; presently the Times Square Building). The firm's initial work varied, with Gould designing large residences while Bebb brought in commercial work through connections to bankers and businessmen. Bebb & Gould were responsible for the 1915 Regents Plan for the campus as well as a revised plan adopted in 1935, and early concepts for the West Campus and Campus Parkway. There are many notable architectural works on the campus by Bebb & Gould, including Suzzallo Library (1923-24), Anderson Hall (1925), the Men's Physical Education Pavilion/Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1926-

27), the Henry Art Gallery (1926), and the Women's Gymnasium/Hutchinson Hall (1927). The Bebb & Gould partnership continued until Gould's death in 1939.

Individual biographies for the architects are provided below, followed by descriptions of other firms with which they were associated.

3.3.2 Carl Frelinghuysen Gould (1873–1939)

Born to a wealthy New York family in 1873, Gould graduated from Harvard University in 1898 before traveling to Paris to spend five years at the famed École des Beaux-Arts. Upon returning to the U.S. he worked for five years in the New York offices of McKim, Mead and White and G. B. Post, and at the Chicago firm of D. H. Burnham and Company. For Burnham, he traveled to San Francisco in 1905, and in 1906 he formed a brief partnership with Beaux-Arts-trained Walter Blair and J. E. R. Carpenter.

Gould arrived in Seattle in 1908, a year before the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at the age of 34. He worked briefly as a draftsman at Everett & Baker Architects, and subsequently with Daniel Huntington. Gould also worked on his own from 1907 until 1915, when he and Bebb established their partnership.

In 1914, Gould founded the University of Washington's Department of Architecture, where he served as the department head and instructor from 1914 to 1926, while also acting as the unofficial university architect. During the decade that followed the 1915 Regents Plan, Gould had the full support of the university's dynamic new president, Henry Suzzallo, who commissioned the first new building to be constructed under the Regents Plan, the Gothic Revival Raitt Hall (1915). The following 25 years would see over two dozen additional buildings on the campus designed by Carl Gould, typically Collegiate Gothic style structures.

Gould's 13-year tenure as the University's unofficial architect came to an end soon after the election of Governor Roland Hartley in 1924. Suzzallo was dismissed by the new regents appointed by Hartley, who then criticized the arrangement under which Bebb & Gould had served as the university's architect while Gould chaired the Department of Architecture. Gould resigned from the department in October 1926, after which the Regents dismissed Bebb & Gould from their professional position with the university.

Gould designed campus plans and educational buildings at the Washington State Normal School (1924, WWU, Bellingham), Lakeside School (1930, Seattle), and St. Nicholas School/Cornish Institute (1925, Seattle). Perhaps his greatest contribution to northwest architecture remains his work as the founder of the University of Washington's Department of Architecture, and the plans and buildings for the campus.

3.3.3 *Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942)*

Bebb was born in Surrey, England, and educated at private schools. He attended the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and studied civil engineering. Bebb was an engineer for the construction of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway in South Africa from 1877 to 1882. After returning to London, Bebb proceeded to the United States, where he worked initially as a construction engineer with the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company, and subsequently with the Chicago firm of Adler & Sullivan, which sent him to Seattle in 1890 to oversee construction of the Seattle Opera House. When the project faltered, Bebb returned to Chicago, but in 1893 he moved back to Seattle as architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company. By 1898, Bebb had opened his own office. Bebb's early career included a partnership with architect Louis L. Mendel, from 1901-1914, prior to the more lasting one he established with Carl Gould.

3.3.4 *Bebb & Jones*

After Gould's death, Bebb associated with John Paul Jones (1892–1956), a junior partner in the firm, to form Bebb & Jones. Jones, born in Maumee, Ohio, in 1892, had attended Dennison University from 1911 to 1913 and received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He arrived in Seattle ca. 1918 after a year in Detroit and was employed as a drafter at Bebb & Gould in 1919, becoming junior partner in 1926. Bebb died in 1942, but the firm continued for a short period. John Paul Jones subsequently joined architect Leonard Bindon in a new firm, later known as Bindon & Wright (see firm description below). The first wing of the Husky Union Building (HUB) was designed by Bebb & Jones after Bebb's death, with John Paul Jones and Leonard W. Bindon's names on the 1948 drawings. The firm also designed the south addition to the library. More Hall (1946) was designed by Bebb & Jones; the building's design documents also cite Leonard Bindon.

3.3.5 *Jones & Bindon*

John Paul Jones partnered with Leonard William Bindon (1899–1980) from 1948 to 1956. Bindon was born in London and received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1924 and a Master of Architecture from Columbia University in 1927. He worked for Robert C. Reamer in Seattle from 1925-1926 before going to New York City for graduate school. Bindon worked in New York for several years before returning to Seattle, where he worked for Paul Thiry from 1933-1934. After working in private practice in Bellingham from 1934 to 1940 and then serving in the Army until 1945, Bindon began working for Bebb & Jones in 1946. Two years later, he and Jones formed a partnership, which lasted 12 years. Jones & Bindon designed the 1952 wing of the HUB.

3.3.6 *Bindon & Wright*

Leonard W. Bindon partnered with John LeBaron Wright (b. 1916) from 1956 to 1973. Wright was born in Bismarck, North Dakota, and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the

University of Illinois in 1941. He worked in South America for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1914 to 1943, and served in the Marines from 1943 to 1946. After a year in Chicago, Wright arrived in Seattle in 1947 and began working for Jones & Bindon. He became partner after the retirement of John Paul Jones in 1956.

Bindon & Wright designed the Norton Building with Skidmore Owings & Merrill, San Francisco), the downtown Seattle Public Library (1959, with Decker, Christiansen & Kitchin), Fire Station No. 32, and a number of local public schools. On the University of Washington campus, the firm designed a 1963 addition to the HUB, Benson Hall (1966), and Guthrie Hall (1973). After Bindon retired in 1968, the firm reorganized as Wright, Gildow, Hartman & Teegarden (WGHT). Wright retired in 1986. Bindon died in 1980.

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3.4 Carlson Eley & Grevstad

The Seattle architecture firm of Carlson Eley & Grevstad designed the Mechanical Engineering Building (1959) with mechanical engineers Boullion and Christianson. The firm also designed the Cosmic Ray Laboratory in the former University of Washington Physics Hall in 1955. Work by Carlson Eley & Grevstad included commercial office buildings, theaters, multi-family residences and school projects. In late 1969, Carlson Eley & Grevstad became a division of Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc., a multi-national firm. Pacific Architects & Engineers was founded in 1955 in Los Angeles as a real estate holding company and A/E firm that designed bridges. It diversified its services in facilities engineering and maintenance, and private military operations through contracts with the U.S. military, CIA, International Development

Authority, and U.S. State Department. In 2006 the company was acquired by Lockheed Martin, under which it continues to operate.

3.4.1 Paul G. Carlson (1912–1987)

Paul Gordon Carlson was the son of Swedish-born immigrants. He received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1935. While attending the university, he worked as a draftsman for Seattle architect George W. Stoddard from 1933-1935, and after graduating he was employed by a local architect, G. Groves, in 1935. From 1935-1941, he worked for architect Bjarne Moe, where he served as chief draftsman beginning in late 1937. Carlson also worked as a designer for the prominent firm of Bebb & Gould from 1941-1942.

Carlson founded a design partnership with architects Frederick R. Eley, Barney E. Grevstad, and Leslie H. Peterson in March 1946. (Peterson was a partner in the firm from 1946-1949, after which time it became known as Carlson Eley & Grevstad.) Of the three partners, Carlson appears to have been most prominent. He was recognized as the firm's designer, and cited in local newspaper articles for his work on the Fairmount Park School buildings. Carlson's early career included his work as an instructor of architectural practice standards in 1955. In 1957 he was one of eight Seattle architects chosen as delegates to the national AIA convention. Carlson was elected president of the Washington State Council of the AIA in 1969.

3.4.2 Frederick R. Eley (1914–2001)

Frederick Richard Eley was born in California, the son of architect Frederick Harry Eley. He attended the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, where he received an architecture degree in 1937. He worked as a draftsman for his father, and for Los Angeles architects George J. Adams and Don Parkinson until 1940. From 1940-1946 Eley was an associate architect at the Austin Company in Cleveland, Ohio, and Seattle. He joined the firm of Carlson Eley & Grevstad in 1946. In Seattle, Frederick Eley was a member of the AIA, the Scottish Rite Temple, and the Capitol Hill Lions Club.

3.4.3 Barney E. Grevstad (1913–1982)

Seattle-born, Barney Grevstad attended Lincoln High School and the University of Washington. Little has been discovered about Grevstad's career, and he may have been related to a local builder, Hans B. Grevstad. Barney Grevstad was an active member of community organizations including the Norwegian Male Chorus, the Norwegian Commercial Club, and the AIA, and he served as a board member of both the Group Homes of Washington and the Norse Home of Seattle. Grevstad retired from the firm in 1972, and died in September 1982.

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3.5 Croonquist, Alfred (1924–2003)

Architect Alfred Croonquist designed the Ceramic and Metal Arts Building (1969). Croonquist, born in Red Lodge, Montana, received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1951. He received his architectural license the same year and worked for the firm of Decker & Christenson, leaving to establish his own firm in 1956. His projects ranged from remodels to new construction, and from residential and commercial buildings to institutional work. Buildings included Sunset Bowl and Town Theater, Seattle (1956 and 1964 respectively, both demolished), Sand Point Married Student Housing for the University of Washington (1967-68), and the Art Building expansion. He reportedly was also involved in the design of the 1963 addition to Suzzallo Library. Croonquist maintained his firm for four decades, specializing in tilt-up light industrial buildings and warehouses by the 1980s. He retired in 1995 and sold his firm to Mulvanny Architects (later known as Mulvanny G2).

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3.6 Decker, Christenson & Kitchin

Mackenzie Hall (1960) was designed by Decker, Christenson & Kitchin, Architects & Engineers. This section contains biographies of each architect in this firm.

3.6.1 *Ralf E. Decker (1911–1971)*

Ralf E. Decker was born in Duluth, Minnesota, and graduated high school in Post Falls, Idaho. He received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Washington in 1935 and got his architectural registration four years later. After working for various Seattle architects, Decker established his own firm. He was the Director of the Washington State Chapter of the AIA from 1946-1948 and served as Secretary in 1949. In 1948, Decker was appointed one of ten

subcommittee chairmen of the construction and civic development committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Citations of work in the *Seattle Times* include West Coast Telephone Company office (Everett, 1960-61), office and garage for Pacific Telephone Northwest (1960-61), three-story addition to Ninth & Lenora office building (1962), associate architect with Bindon & Wright on the Central Library (1960), and the Echo Glen Children’s Center (near Preston, 1967).

3.6.2 *Waldo B. Christenson (1908-1959)*

Waldo B. Christenson was born in North Dakota and completed high school in Everett. He received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington. In 1932 and got his architectural license the same year. After working at the firm of McClelland & Jones, Christenson established his own practice in 1945. In 1950, he formed a partnership with Ralf Decker, and in 1956 they added engineer Charles Kitchin, becoming Decker, Christenson & Kitchin, Architects & Engineers. The firm did work across the state, including a wide range of project types and clients. In addition to the University of Washington, clients included the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Navy, the Seattle Public Library system, Snohomish County, Washington State University, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, First National Bank of Seattle, Merrill Lynch, and JC Penney.

3.6.3 *Charles E. Kitchin (1912-1996)*

Structural and civil engineer Charles E. Kitchin was born in Washington, DC. He received a Bachelor of Science from the University of Maryland in 1933, working until 1939 as a civil engineer in Washington, DC. From 1939-1951 he worked in DC, New York, and Seattle as a structural engineer, maintaining his own Seattle firm from 1951-1955. From 1955-1956, Kitchin served as the Director of the Seattle Chapter of the Structural Engineers Association of Washington.

After Christenson died in 1959, the firm evolved further and its name was changed to Ralf E. Decker AIA, Architects. In 1967 it became Decker, Kolb & Stansfield; then Kolb & Stansfield after Decker’s death in 1971.

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3.7 Durham, Anderson & Freed

Durham Anderson Freed designed the Atmospheric Sciences-Geophysics Building (1970). Robert L. Durham (1912-1998) received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1936. Early in his career he worked for the Federal Housing Authority and, in 1936, formed a partnership with B. Dudley Stuart. They worked on numerous large apartment complexes as well as commercial and institutional projects. In 1954, Durham partnered with David R. Anderson and Aaron Freed. Freed had received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana in 1948. Anderson, another Midwesterner, had received his Architecture degree from the University of Michigan in 1949. The firm specialized in designing churches, schools, and other civic and institutional buildings. It was acquired by Nebraska-based Henningson, Durham & Richardson (HDR) in 1975, and still maintains an office in Seattle.

Durham Anderson Freed received considerable local and national attention for the design of churches, of which they designed over 200, and earned several national awards for religious architecture. The firm's design of the Fautleroy Congregational Church received a national

Honor Award for Institutional Buildings in 1952 from the AIA; the First Methodist Church, Mount Vernon, Washington, won a similar design award in 1961; Highland Covenant Church, Bellevue placed first in the 1964 Church Awards Competition of the National Association of Evangelicals.

Although most widely recognized for their church-related design, Robert Durham and Durham Anderson Freed's projects also included schools, banks, residences, and master plans. Selected notable projects included the Southwest Branch of Seattle Public Library (1961, demolished); Fire Station No. 5, on Seattle's central waterfront (1964); the AGC Building, on the west shore of Lake Union (1965), and Horizon House Retirement Home, on First Hill (1971).

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3.8 Gangnes, Arnold (1918–2003)

Gangnes designed the University of Washington Center on Human Development and Disability (originally the Center in Mental Retardation and Child Development). Arnold Gordon Gangnes was born in Port Alice, British Columbia, on May 17, 1918, and completed his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Washington in 1942. While a student at the university, he served as an assistant instructor and worked as a draftsman in various Seattle firms. From 1942-1944 he served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant. After the war, he received his Master of Architecture from MIT in 1946. While on the east coast, Gangnes worked in several offices including Anderson & Beckwith from 1945-1946, and the MIT Design Staff. He returned to the Pacific Northwest, working as an Associate with H. Brandt Gessel in

Walla Walla, Washington, in 1946. The firm of Gangnes and Draper was organized in 1947 and Gangnes opened his own firm in 1948. He continued to practice as Arnold G. Gangnes, Architect, until at least the late 1960s.

Gangnes' early work was mostly residential and included contemporary single-family houses in the Northwest Modern Style. Many of these projects were published and/or received awards locally. Gangnes began designing larger-scale, non-residential and institutional projects in the late 1950s and 1960s, including the Cherry & Minor Medical Center on First Hill in 1958

In ca. 1960, Gangnes designed a campus master plan for a facility for disturbed children to be located at Western State Hospital in Steilacoom. This commission was a direct result of his long-time commitment to design and planning issues for this kind of public health facility and in his involvement in the National Association for Retarded Children. This work was his predominant personal and professional focus through the 1960s. In 1965, he served as a consultant to the Division of Hospital Facilities of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a study on facilities for the mentally retarded. As principal of his own firm he also designed an expansion of the Seattle Times Building in 1967. Gangnes died in Seattle on April 21, 2003, at the age of 84.

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3.9 Graham, John Sr., and Myers, David

John Graham, Sr., designed Mary Gates Hall (originally Physics Hall, 1928), Guggenheim Hall (1929), Johnson Hall (1930), and the Oceanography Building (1932). Original architectural drawings identify David J. Myers and John Graham (Sr.) as designers of Hansee Hall (1936). Myers and Graham were partners from 1905-1910, and joined later to design Hansee Hall.

3.9.1 *David J. Myers (1872–1936)*

David J. Myers was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and immigrated to the United States at the age of 13. By 1889, Myers had moved to Seattle. He left to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, but returned to Seattle and began working as an architect by 1905. Myers partnered with John Graham from 1905-1910, and from 1910-1921 he worked on his own and was an instructor at the University of Washington (1917-1920). In 1920, he joined with architect James Schack (1871–1933) and structural engineer Arrigo Young (1884–1954) to form an interdisciplinary architecture and engineer firm. Schack, Young & Myers became “one of the most successful design firms in Seattle during the 1920s” (Ochsner, p. 156).

Some of the firm’s well-known works in Seattle include the Chinese Baptist Church/Chinese Southern Baptist Mission (1922-23), Chamber of Commerce Building (1924), with Harlan Thomas and Associates, and the Eldridge Buick Dealership (1925-26). Its projects also included planning and building design for Longview, Washington, and Seattle’s Civic Auditorium Complex (1925-28), on the Seattle Center campus. Myers left the firm in 1929, while Schack and Young continued to operate the partnership.

Myers worked again as a sole practitioner from 1929, but joined with his original partner, John Graham, Sr., in 1936, to design the Women’s Dormitory (Hansee Hall). Although he died prior to the completion of Hansee Hall, Myers is credited as contributing to the design. Other building designs attributed to Myers included clubhouses at the Seattle Golf Club and Inglewood Country Club, and several Seattle residences.

3.9.2 *John Graham, Sr. (1873–1955)*

John Graham was born on the Isle of Man in England in 1873, and grew up in Liverpool. He was educated in architecture through apprenticeship in England, and traveled extensively before moving to Seattle in 1901. In addition to residential work, Graham designed a reconstruction and expansion of Trinity Episcopal Church (1902-03), which dated originally from 1891 but was destroyed by fire in 1901. From 1905 to 1910, Graham had an early partnership with architect David J. Myers. Their projects included several apartment buildings and houses, and several pavilions for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, as well as the downtown Seattle Lyon Building.

In 1910, Graham established a sole practice and subsequently designed the Plymouth Congregational Church (1910-12, demolished), at 4th Avenue and University Street, and the Joshua Green Building (1913), on 4th Avenue at Pike Street. He designed Seattle's Ford Assembly Plant at the south end of Lake Union in 1913, and from 1914 to 1918 worked directly for the Ford Company, designing Ford assembly facilities in seven other cities, including Portland, Oregon. After leaving the Ford Company, Graham began to build his Seattle practice, and his focus shifted to predominantly large-scale commercial and institutional work. His commercial projects during this period include the Frederick & Nelson Building (1916-19) in downtown Seattle. Other well-known buildings he designed include the Dexter Horton Building (1924), the Bon Marché (1929), and the Exchange Building (1930).

Graham also undertook institutional work. He designed Physics Hall (1927-28, altered and now known as Mary Gates Hall), Guggenheim Hall (1928-29), and Johnson Hall (1929-30) on the university's Seattle campus, and collaborated with architects Charles Bebb and Carl Gould on the U.S. Marine Hospital / Pacific Medical Center on Beacon Hill (1931-32).

After the mid-1940s Graham's son, John Graham, Jr., took on an increasingly significant role in his father's firm.

John Graham, Sr., retired in 1945 at age 72 and died in 1955 in Hong Kong. He had worked skillfully in designing buildings using a range of styles, from Neoclassical to Art Deco. "[His] work shows no allegiance to any particular theoretical stance, nor is it dependent on any particular personal idiom. Rather, Graham worked eclectically, bringing to each project his skill in plan organization, a good eye for the basics and the nuances of historical styles, and a keen sense of urban scale" (Hildebrand, in Ochsner, pp. 92-93).

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3.10 Graham, John Jr.

The North Physics complex was designed by John Graham & Company, after John Graham, Jr. (1908-1991), had largely taken over direction of the firm that his father, John Graham, Sr., had founded. The younger Graham had studied Architecture at the University of Washington (1926-1928) before receiving a B.F.A. from Yale University in 1931. He worked on several large housing projects during World War II and pioneered the development of shopping malls throughout the country, including Northgate Shopping Center in Seattle. The firm later focused on large commercial and institutional buildings. In Seattle, these include the Bank of California Building (1971-74), the Sheraton Hotel (1978-82) and the Washington Plaza (now Westin) Hotel (1967-69). Their best-known work is the Space Needle (1962), designed with Victor Steinbrueck. The firm merged with the DLR Group in 1986.

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3.11 Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates

3.11.1 Firm Overview (1955-1975)

The firm of Grant, Copeland, and Chervenak emerged when Austin Grant's father, William R. Grant, passed away. Grant, Copeland, and William Grant had formerly run their own firm. Former classmates, Copeland, Grant, and Chervenak formed the partnership in 1955. This partnership left a significant mark on the architecture community in the Seattle area.

While the firm designed houses and commercial properties, they excelled in church projects. Notable churches produced by the firm include St. Peter's Episcopal Church (Seattle, 1962), which won a 1963 Seattle Chapter AIA Honor Award; Our Savior's Lutheran Church (Everett, 1968), which also won an Honor Award; Gloria Dei Lutheran Church (Olympia, 1969); Pilgrim Lutheran Church (1968); Christ the King Lutheran Church (Bellevue); and St. Paul's of Shorewood Lutheran Church (Seattle, 1956).

Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates were awarded a National AIA Merit Award in 1966 for the Hugo Winkenwerder Forest Science Laboratory (1963) at the University of Washington. Wooden buildings are not commonly found on college campuses and the Winkenwerder Building design remains significant today. They also designed Bloedel Hall at the University of Washington (1969-1971).

Below is biographical information on Grant, Copeland, and Chervenak.

3.11.2 Austin C. Grant (1918–1994)

Austin C. Grant was born and raised in Seattle, Washington. He graduated with a Bachelor of in Architecture in 1941 from the University of Washington. After graduation, he worked for the Todd-Pacific Shipyards in Seattle until 1945. He and his father, William R. Grant, also an architect, formed a partnership and worked together from 1945 to 1954. Austin Grant passed away in 1994 in Bend, Oregon.

3.11.3 Ross W. Copeland (1917–2002)

Ross W. Copeland, Jr., was born and raised in Seattle, Washington. He attended the University of Washington starting in 1935. He graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1938. He gained experience working for a variety of individuals, firms, and eventually, in his own partnerships. He was first employed by Harry E. Nordquist, Jr. (1938), where he was able to put his newly acquired skills into action. During World War II, he worked at Todd-Pacific Shipyards in Tacoma as a draftsman. Once the war ended, he was employed at the firms of George Stoddard & Associates, Bain, Overturf & Turner, and Young & Richardson. In 1947, he and colleague Marvin Patterson formed a partnership that lasted for approximately two years. By 1949, Copeland had his own solo practice. Copeland joined the firm of William R. Grant &

Son in 1954 before partnering with Grant and Chervenak in 1955. Copeland passed away in 2002 in Issaquah, Washington.

3.11.4 Robert Allan Chervenak (1924 – 2010)

Robert Allan Chervenak was born and raised in Tacoma, Washington. Just after graduation from high school, he entered the war in the Army Air Corps. In 1951, he graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington. He graduated at the top of his class, along with classmate Arne Bystom. After graduation, Chervenak worked for multiple firms, including Mock & Morrison, Miller & Ahlson, Mithun & Associates, and Young, Richardson, Carleton & Detlie before partnering with Grant and Copeland.

He later became an associate professor at the University of Washington in the Department of Architecture from 1960 to 1974. Chervenak became an AIA Fellow in 1975. He passed away in 2010 in Bellevue, Washington.

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3.12 Harmon Pray & Detrich

Harmon Pray & Detrich was formed in 1948 by architects Craig Harmon and Roland Pray, and civil engineer Robert Detrich. Roland Gilbert Pray (1908–1996) received a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture from the Iowa State College in 1932, and began his professional career in the 1930s at the Iowa Civil Works Administration, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Park Service in Yellowstone, Wyoming. He served as an architect for firms in Denver, Charlotte, and Fort Worth, before moving to Seattle where he was employed by the Boeing Company in 1944. From 1945-1946, he was an architect with NBBJ. His partner, Craig A. Harmon (1911–1976), was a plant engineer with the Boeing Company in 1943-1946, and a partner in the firm of Hehnke and Harmon ca. 1946-1948 after receiving a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Denver, and another in Architecture from the University of Nebraska.

Early projects included the former Puget Power Company Building headquarters, Bellevue (1955-56) and several subsequent local switching stations for Puget Power. While work by Harmon Pray & Detrich was primarily with office buildings for corporations and government entities, it also included several educational buildings – the University of Washington’s Sieg Hall (1960) and Fulmer Hall at Washington State University in Pullman (1961), along with an office and a materials handling laboratory for the Boeing Company (1955). Other projects by Harmon Pray & Detrich included the King County Administration Building (1960), the State Archives Building in Olympia (1963), and a multi-story addition to the Snohomish County Courthouse (Courthouse No. 3) and the Everett Youth Services Center in Everett (both 1966).

A notable work by the firm was the Power Control Center for Seattle City Light (1963), at 157 Roy Street near the Seattle Center, which features poured-in-place and pre-cast concrete with exposed aggregate finishes.

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3.13 Heath, Gove & Bell

Tacoma architects Heath, Gove & Bell designed Thomson Hall (1948) as well as the first phase of the Communications Building (1951). George Gove and Lea, Pearson & Richards were the architects for the 1955 phase of the Communications Building.

Frederick Heath (1861–1953) was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and moved to Tacoma in 1893 after working for 10 years in an architecture office in Minneapolis. He had several short-lived partnerships during the early 1900s and became the school architect for the City of Tacoma. In 1912, Heath established a partnership with George Gove (1869–1956), who had come to Tacoma from Rochester, Minnesota, in 1908. Herbert A. Bell (1884–1951) was made a partner in 1914 after working as a draftsman at Heath & Gove for more than eight years, although the firm was not formally renamed Heath, Gove & Bell until 1919. Heath, Gove & Bell was an active firm in Tacoma for decades, with a broad range of work including residential, commercial, public, and medical buildings as well as church and park structures. The office remained open until Gove’s death in 1956, three years after Heath’s.

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3.14 Jones and Jacobsen

Gerberding Hall (1949, originally the Administration Building) was designed by Victor Noble Jones and John T. Jacobsen.

3.14.1 Victor Noble Jones (1900–1969)

Victor Noble Jones (1900-1969) was born in Exeter, Ontario. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1924 and a Master’s in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1926. After working for several Philadelphia firms, he returned to Seattle to work for McClelland and Pinneh (later McClelland and Jones Architects) until 1946, when he formed Victor N. Jones and Associates (1946-1955). This partnership was also called Jones & Jacobsen, Associated Architects in 1947-1948. During this period, he and Jacobsen designed the Administration Building (now Gerberding Hall, 1949) at the University of Washington. Jones formed Jones, Lovegren, Helms & Jones in 1951. This firm lasted until 1969, the year Jones died, although he had retired in 1959.

3.14.2 John “Ted” Jacobsen (1903–1998)

John T. Jacobsen graduated from both the University of Washington and the University of Pennsylvania in the same class as Jones. Upon finishing his academic studies, Jacobsen spent time in Russia, where he designed several community schools, and traveled throughout Europe, South America, and Africa. It is reported that he worked in New York City as a site architect for restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. However, this involvement must have been short-lived; by 1924 Jacobsen had returned to Seattle to study and teach in the University of Washington’s Architecture Department. He taught in the department for several years during a period when its curriculum transitioned from Beaux Arts to Modern design training. Having learned fresco painting techniques in Europe, he produced murals for Suzzallo Library in 1935. He worked for the Seattle firm of McClelland and Jones and with Victor N. Jones and Associates, later moving to Hawaii as a project manager for John Graham and Company (1959-1965). He subsequently operated his own practice in Hawaii and became involved in historic preservation activities. In these years, Jacobsen worked with Lloyd Martin, a Seattle developer, to design several of Honolulu’s earliest high-rise buildings. Jacobsen died in Hawaii on March 5, 1998 at the age of 95.

Jacobsen is a recognized figure in the modernist architectural legacy of the Pacific Northwest. He designed several well-received and early Modern style houses in Seattle, including his own (1936), the George P. Norton House in View Ridge (1938), and the Andrew Gumby House in Seattle (1939).

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3.15 Josenhans & Allen

Timotheus Josenhans (1853-1929) was born in Germany, but moved to Michigan as a child. In 1878, he received a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Michigan, where he was a student of the important Chicago architect William LeBaron Jenney, one of the developers of the modern skyscraper. He worked briefly for Jenney and then as a railroad construction engineer based in Chicago and as a draftsman in Portland. By 1888, he became a draftsman in the office of Seattle architect Hermann Steinmann, where the Delmar Building (1889-90) and several powerhouses for Seattle’s electric railways were designed. From 1894 to 1897, he worked in a partnership with James Stephen, with whom he designed several buildings on the Washington Agricultural College (Washington State University) campus. He entered another partnership, with Norris B. Allan, in 1899. The firm designed several downtown Seattle office blocks and large residences. At the University of Washington, they designed Lewis and Clark residence halls (1899) and Parrington Hall (1904). The partnership lasted until 1912, after which Josenhans practiced independently and later served as Seattle City Building Superintendent (c. 1914-1922).

Little is known about his partner, Norris B. Allan. He was a Canadian who worked as a draftsman for Seattle architect James A. Johnson in 1890. Following his work with Josenhans he had his own architectural practice in Seattle until 1920.

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3.16 Morse, John, and Young, Clayton and Jean

John Morse (1911-2000) received a Master's degree in Architecture from the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University in 1940, moving to Seattle in 1942. In 1947, he began a successful partnership with fellow Harvard graduate, Fred Bassetti. They initially focused on residential designs but later expanded to include schools and other institutional buildings, winning many awards. The partnership ended in 1962, and Morse continued to design schools, libraries, and similar buildings until shortly before his death in July of 2000.

Clayton Young (1918-2000) received his degree in architecture from the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana in 1947. Following service in the U.S. Army, he worked for several Seattle firms before forming a partnership with his wife in 1952. Jean Linden Young (1922-1997) also earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture from the University of Illinois. They practiced together from 1952 until their divorce in 1975.

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3.17 Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors

Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors was established by Clayton R. Joyce, Lee Copeland, Keith Vaughan, and David Nordfors ca. 1973. The firm designed Condon Hall with Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, (Philadelphia) at the University of Washington, as well as the 1976 addition to the HUB.

Lee Copeland received his Bachelor of Architecture cum laude with the AIA First Medal from the University of Washington in 1960. Next, he studied at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a Master of Architecture and Master of City Planning in 1963. He returned to Washington, where he began his career in architecture and urban design. In 1964, he began teaching at the University of Washington and was named dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning in 1972. Copeland later became a founding principal in Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors. He was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Fine Arts and Paley Professor of Architecture and Planning in 1979 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he stayed until 1991. Copeland returned to Seattle, where he is currently a consulting principal at Mithun. He received the AIA Seattle Medal in 2000 and is a Fellow of the AIA.

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3.18 Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates

The University of Washington Club (1960) originally called the Faculty Club) was designed as a unique collaboration between two of the most celebrated architects in the Pacific Northwest during the middle of the 20th century, Paul Hayden Kirk and Victor Steinbrueck. Steinbrueck was in practice alone and teaching in the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington at the time of the building’s design and construction. In 1957, Kirk had just formed a new firm, Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates, and both these company names appear on drawings for the Faculty Center Building, University of Washington, of 1959.

Kirk’s firm transitioned to the name Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates in 1960. This firm was responsible for the design of Haggett (1963) and McMahon (1965) Halls. Original drawings from the University’s Facilities Records, which have stamps and signatures in the title block, attribute also the designs for the Odegaard Undergraduate Library and McMahon, Meany, Balmer, and Haggett Halls to Paul Hayden Kirk. Donald Wallace, his long-time partner, began working with Kirk in the early 1950s. Wallace’s role in the firm was in management, oversight of production of drawings and specifications, and construction administration.

3.18.1 Paul Hayden Kirk (1914–1995)

Paul Kirk was one of Seattle’s best known architects in the mid- to late-20th century. Born in Salt Lake City, he came with his family to Seattle in 1922 and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1937. Kirk established his own firm in 1939, and served as its principal from 1940 to 1960, although during some of this period he also worked as a designer for Naramore and Young in 1939 and for Henry W. Bittman from 1940-1941. He was a partner in Stuart, Kirk, and Durham (1943-1945), and Chiarelli & Kirk (1945-1950) before returning to a principal role in Paul Hayden Kirk, F.A.I.A., and Associates, Architects (1958-1960). Subsequently, he was the founding partner in Kirk Wallace McKinley (1960-1979) with Donald Wallace and David McKinley.

Kirk’s early projects were largely residences and medical clinics, and he was well known for having authored a design book, *Doctors’ Offices and Clinics – Medical and Dental* in 1955. By the mid-1960s, Kirk had completed many of his most noteworthy projects, including the steel-framed UW Faculty Club (1958-60), with Victor Steinbrueck. His work in the 1950s and 1960s often featured bypass framing with visible intersections and connections, and shoji screen-like elements that reinterpreted traditional Japanese architecture. His designs continued to gain local and national recognition with awards and publications through the 1970s, and his work

received specific mention in more than 60 articles in national architectural journals between 1945 and 1970. Kirk received the National AIA Merit Award in 1965 and the first Seattle AIA Medal in 1984. He retired from practice in 1978 and died in 1995 at the age of 81.

3.18.2 *David McKinley (b. 1930)*

David A. McKinley, Jr., was born in Spokane in 1930 and educated at the University of Washington, receiving a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1953. He worked with Paul Thiry in 1953-1954 and subsequently for the Army Corps of Engineers in 1954-1956. McKinley was employed as a designer in two of Paul Kirk's firms from 1956-1960, before he became a partner in the firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates.

McKinley and Kirk worked collaboratively on a number of buildings. Both Kirk and McKinley were cited for the firm's National Merit Awards for the Japanese Presbyterian Church (1964), McMahan Hall (1962), and Jefferson Terrace (1968), a concrete- frame high-rise for low-income elderly residents on First Hill (American Architects Directory, 1970). Later projects include the Alaska Airlines Corporate Headquarters near Sea-Tac and the Physio-Control Building in Redmond, two other projects that received AIA awards for the firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates.

In August 1978, after Kirk had retired, McKinley created a new firm, the McKinley Architects. By 1980 Wallace had retired and left the company. McKinley went on to partner with architect Patrick Gordon in a practice that focused on high-rise office buildings.. In 1993, McKinley became a partner in the Seattle firm of Mahlum and Nordfors McKinley Gordon.

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3.19 Lea, Pearson & Richards

The Tacoma firm was established in 1937 by Charles Winthrop Lea, Jr. (1903–1990), Charles Pearson, and John Greenway Richards. The firm specialized in bank design, with projects including the National Bank of Washington (1949), Chehalis; Tacoma Savings & Loan Association (1956); and United Mutual Savings Bank (173), in Tacoma. Other projects include the Woodbrook Hunt Club (1938) in Tacoma; the Swasey Branch of the Tacoma Public Library (1960); the Tacoma Goodwill Industries Building (1965); and the Bank of Washington Plaza (1970) in Tacoma, with Skidmore Owings and Merrill.

SOURCES

DocomomoWeWa website, “Architect Biographies.” http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_gallery.php

3.20 Liddle & Jones

3.20.1 Firm Overview (1957-1968)

In 1957, Alan Liddle and Robert Jones partnered to handle Liddle’s growing portfolio. They were successful and found many of their projects featured in *Sunset* magazine. Some of their noteworthy projects include the Titus-Will Ford Center (Tacoma, 1967), Bothell Junior High School, the Dr. Buel Sever House (1959), Oceanography and Marine Sciences Buildings at the University of Washington (Seattle, 1967), and the Home of Living Light at the Seattle World’s

Fair (1962). Liddle and Jones dissolved their partnership in 1968 and continued their own independent practices.

Below is biographical information on Liddle and Jones.

3.20.2 Alan Liddle (1922–2009)

Alan Liddle was born and raised in Tacoma, Washington. Liddle took to architecture at an early age. While attending Stadium High School, he won third place in his age group in the 1940 Dream House Contest, a national competition sponsored by the National Housing Exposition.

After graduating from the University of Washington in 1948, he became a draftsman for Lea, Pearson, & Richards, a Tacoma architecture firm. From 1950 to 1951 he traveled to Zurich, Switzerland to study at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. In 1952, he returned to Tacoma and started his own firm. Liddle's first prominent commission was as the supervising architect for the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Chauncey Griggs House (Tacoma, 1954).

During the 1950s and 1960s, Liddle emerged as one of the regional leaders in modern architecture. As the strong economy in the post-war years led to population growth and suburban development, Liddle was amongst a group of thriving architects.

Over the years, Liddle received many accolades, including his Lakewood home (1969), featured in *Sunset* magazine in 1973 and winning a *Sunset Western Home* award. He was elected to the AIA College of Fellows in 1970. He remained active in the architecture and art community in the region. From 1967-1968, he was the president of the Southwest Washington Chapter of the AIA. He was also an active member of the Tacoma Art League and a founding member of the Tacoma Art Museum. He also taught at the University of Washington.

Liddle retired in 1998 and passed away in 2009.

3.20.3 Robert Merrill Jones (1921–2010)

Robert Merrill Jones was born in New York, but raised in Tacoma, Washington. He attended the University of Washington and graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1948. After graduation, he worked for Paul Thiry in Seattle and Robert Price in Tacoma. He and Alan Liddle partnered in 1957.

After he and Liddle's partnership ended, he continued to practice independently and focused on residential designs. His first independent project was the Kirk Hull Beach House (1969). For that project he was awarded an AIA Regional Award.

Other noteworthy projects of Jones's include the Charles Evans House (Parkland, 1969), the Edward Lane House (Lakewood, 1970), the Dr. Benveniste House (University Place, 1976), and

the Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center (Illwaco, 1975). Jones's own home in Fircrest was featured in Living Magazine in August 1955.

Jones retired in 1992. He passed away in Lakewood, Washington in 2010.

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Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, editor. *Shaping Seattle Architecture – Second edition*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 2014.

3.21 Loveless, Arthur L. (1873–1971)

Arthur Lamont Loveless was born in Big Rapids, Michigan, eventually pursuing architectural studies at Columbia University beginning in 1902. He arrived in Seattle about 1907 and formed a partnership with Clayton D. Wilson. Loveless partnered with Seattle architect Daniel Huntington from 1912–1915, practicing independently after that date. He became best known as a designer of eclectic houses between 1908 and 1942. Lester P. Fey (1901–1980) became a partner in 1935 or 1936, and Daniel Lamont (1912–1987) became a third partner in 1940. Projects included the Pantages Mansion, Colman Residence, Playhouse Theater, Loveless Studio Building, Colman Pool in Lincoln Park, Arboretum Gatehouse, and the art deco façade addition to the Colman Building. The partnership dissolved at the outset of World War II, and Loveless retired to manage the Studio Building.

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3.22 McClure & Adkison

Royal Alfred McClure (1917–2006) was born and raised in Seattle, Washington. He attended the University of Washington and received his Bachelor of Architecture in 1942. While attending the University of Washington, McClure worked for Seattle architect, J. Lister Holmes.

Drafted into the Army during World War II, McClure served as an architectural engineer in the Air Force flight program. Once the war ended, he spent time in Boston working for architect, Samuel Glaser.

He applied to and was accepted into Frank Lloyd Wright’s architectural school of Taliesin. However, he adjusted course and attended Harvard instead. In 1950, he opened his first firm in Spokane, Washington with partner, Tom Adkison. Over the coming years other partners came and went from the firm, but McClure and Adkison remained partners from 1948 to 1966. In 1966, McClure moved back to Seattle and began working independently, though later partnered with Robert J. Nixon.

The design of the Eade residence was one of McClure’s most notable projects. The house was located in Hunt’s Point on the eastern shores of Lake Washington. Other notable works from McClure include the Charles Decker House (Moscow, Idaho, 1952), the Brighton School addition (Seattle, 1952-53), J. Lister Holmes office building (Seattle, 1954), Emmanuel Presbyterian Church (1957), Wilcox Hall at the University of Washington (Seattle, 1962-64), Federal Courthouse and Office Building (Spokane, 1966-68), Student Apartments at Western Washington University (Bellingham, 1968-69), and Mercer Hall at the University of Washington (Seattle, 1969-70).

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3.23 Mitchell/Giurgola

Designers of Condon Hall (1974) included the nationally known firm, Mitchell Giurgola of Philadelphia, along with a local associated firm, Joyce Copeland Vaughan & Nordfors Architects with partner Lee G. Copeland, and structural engineers Skilling Helle Christiansen Robertson. Led by Romaldo Giurgola (1920–2016), the prime firm was Mitchell/Giurgola. Upon its completion, the first phase of the building was recognized positively by the design profession, with a Citation of Excellence from the Philadelphia chapter of the AIA in 1976 and a Distinguished Building Award from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects in 1977.

Romaldo Giurgola was born and educated in Rome, immigrating in 1949 to the United States, where he later received a Master’s degree from Columbia University. A member of the “Philadelphia School” of Modernism, his practice was international with projects that included the Wright Brothers National Memorial Visitor Center at Kitty Hawk (1958-60); the United Way Headquarters (1971) and Pen Mutual Tower in Philadelphia (1971-75); and the Parliament House (1981-88) in Canberra, Australia; as well as buildings on the campuses of the University

of Pennsylvania, Swarthmore College, and Columbia University among others. He won awards – from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects to the AIA Gold Metal to membership in the National Academy of Design – and his work was widely published.

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3.24 Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson (NBBJ)

The firm of NBBJ was established in 1943 by Floyd Naramore (1896–1985); William Bain, Sr. (1896–1985); Cliff Brady (an engineer and associate of Naramore’s, 1894–1963); and Perry Johanson (1910–1981). Initially, the partnership was loosely formed to take advantage of large federal contracts commissioned by the federal government during World War II. The partnership capitalized on the individual skills of each partner: Johanson’s relationship to Swedish Hospital, including the design of its buildings in the 1930s; Bain’s strong residential work; and Brady and Naramore’s school work.

By the end of the war, the partnership was solidified, emphasizing a “team” approach to design and a service approach to practice. The firm focused on institutional work in the 1940s with projects such as public schools for the Seattle School District.

A project for Swedish Hospital in the mid-1940s marked the beginning of NBBJ’s medical practice, which quickly flourished. In 1950, the firm secured the commission for the design of a new hospital and medical school campus for the University of Washington, a project that continued to involve the firm for many decades.

Bill Bain, Jr., returned to Seattle in 1956 to join the firm after having attended Cornell and serving in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Other Modern-style work by NBBJ during the post-war period of 1945 to the late 1950s includes designs for the Ashworth School (1957); Clyde Hill Elementary (1953); Enatai School, Bellevue (1953); King County Central Blood Bank (1951); Susan B. Henry Library (1954); University of Washington Health Science Building (1950); Veteran’s Hospital on Beacon Hill (1951), and the Crown Hill Medical Clinic (1948).

The firm’s work in the 1960s included the Battelle Institute in Seattle; the Pacific Northwest Research Lab in Richland, Washington; the Battelle Institute Headquarters in Columbus, Ohio; the Columbus Convention Center; the U.S. Science Pavilion at the Seattle Center (1962); and the IBM Building in downtown Seattle (1964, both with Minuro Yamasaki). In the late 1960s, the

firm designed the Seattle First (Seafirst) National Bank headquarters with consulting architect Pietro Belluschi.

Other projects completed in the 1970s and 1980s included the South Wing of Swedish Hospital, a tall Brutalist-style building, in 1972.

By 1997, NBBJ had grown to be the sixth-largest firm in the world, and the second-largest in the nation, all within 55 years of its founding. The firm was by then organized into studio-like divisions, which together were capable of working on over 900 projects at any one time. Projects included interiors, commercial, healthcare, research and education buildings, sports and entertainment facilities, and retail and graphic design. In 2015, NBBJ was the third-largest firm in the United States.

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3.25 Place, Washington N.G. (1851–?)

The original Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Foundry (now Engineering Annex) was designed by Washington N.G. Place. No information has been discovered about Place’s early life and education except for his birth date, indicated as 1851 from a brief local newspaper article about a shooting range competition when he was 60 years old.

Local newspaper articles note Place’s employment by the City of Seattle as early as June 1900, when he was cited as being an assistant on probation upon taking a civil service exam. He was cited as building inspector in early August that year, and again in January 1903-1904 and July 1907. Articles about Place note his being involved in claims relating to a faulty retaining wall designed by another architect, for the City of Seattle Municipal Hall in 1908. By that date, he was the former city inspector. He was also involved in controversy associated with construction of the Armory Building (present the Center House at the Seattle Center). He was cited as the building’s supervising architect and was called into question after a handrail gave way in the completed building during an indoor marathon race in early May 1909, resulting in an accident with numerous injuries and three fatalities. Conflicting claims were made by Seattle’s Mayor John Miller and Prosecuting Attorney George Vanderveer as to the responsibility for a design or construction error. In his defense, Place cited the dissolution of his partnership with the design architect, George Lohman, in February 1909, and his lack of involvement in the project.

Other records indicate that Place worked in partnership with architect George Lohman in 1909 and with J. L. McCullough in 1911. From 1908 to early July 1910, he was a partner with architect John L. McCauley. During this period, Place also designed a two-story apartment building at Walker Street and Rainier Avenue for owner Henry Gobel. The partnership of Place and McCauley Architects was dissolved in July 1910, and Place established an office in what appears to have been his residence at 2802 East Valley Street, Seattle.

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3.26 Price, Robert Billsbrough (1915–1981)

Robert B. Price was born and raised in Tacoma, Washington. Robert pursued a Bachelor’s degree in Architecture at the University of Washington beginning in 1941. However, shortly after enrolling, his undergraduate degree was disrupted by World War II. From 1942 to 1946 he served with the U.S. Navy in multiple regions of the world, including Pearl Harbor, China, India, Australia, and England. Once the war ended, Price returned to the University of Washington and completed his Bachelor’s degree in Architecture in 1946. After his Bachelor’s degree, he obtained a Master’s degree in Architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1948.

Before starting his own firm in 1949, Price worked for architect James C. Gardiner back in Tacoma. Price’s firm thrived and by 1956 had six employees.

From the 1950s to 1970s, Price became one of the leading architects in the Tacoma area and as a result received numerous accolades. Noteworthy projects include the World of Commerce & Industry Building 37 at the Century 21 Exposition (1962), the Tacoma Bicentennial Pavilion (1976), the Tacoma Pierce County Family YMCA (1976), Temple Beth El (1968), Gingko Petrified Forest Museum (1956), Church of Christian Science (Olympia, 1950), the Harbine Monroe House in Gig Harbor (1958), Sky Terrace Apartments (Tacoma, 1961), Tacoma Fire Station No. 1 (1968), and apartment buildings for the Tacoma Housing Authority. He also designed several athletic buildings on the University of Washington campus, including Graves Hall, Golf Driving Range Building, and Intramural Activities Building.

Price designed many schools over the decades, including John S. Baker Junior High School (Tacoma, 1955), George R. Curtis Junior High School (University Place, 1957), Mount Tahoma High School (Tacoma, 1961), Sherman Elementary School (Tacoma, 1954), Aberdeen Senior High School, Puyallup Junior High School, and Olson Physical Education Building at Pacific Lutheran Pavilion at Evergreen State College (Olympia, 1973).

In 1966, Price was inducted in the AIA College of Fellows, becoming the first Tacoma architect to receive this recognition.

Price passed away in 1981 in Tacoma, Washington.

SOURCES

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Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014.

3.27 Roberts, Earl

Architect Earl A. Roberts, designer of the Commodore (1925) and Duchess (1927) Apartments, maintained a practice in Seattle from 1921 through the 1930s. He designed a number of University District apartment buildings in the 1920s, also including the Washington Manor Apartments/University Manor (1926), at 43rd Street NE and Brooklyn; and the Malloy Apartments (1928), at 4337 15th Avenue NE. Roberts also was responsible for the Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, now the Rainier Valley Cultural Center, located in Columbia City and completed in 1921, as well as the former Cosmopolitan Motors (1925, demolished) at 2030 8th Avenue.

SOURCE

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014.

3.28 Saunders, Charles W., and Saunders & Lawton

Saunders & Lawton designed a number of buildings for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, including the Washington State Women's Building (now Cunningham Hall) and the Forestry Building. Charles W. Saunders (1858–1935) is cited in many publications for his architectural contributions to Seattle, beginning in 1889 and continuing through the 1920s. Saunders was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and moved to California, where he had a brief practice with his wife, Mary Channing Saunders, for several years. He arrived in Seattle in 1889 shortly after the city's Great Fire, opened a sole practice, and quickly found work.

In September of that year Saunders established a partnership with Edwin W. Houghton, an English architect who had also recently arrived in Seattle. Buildings during this early period (mostly demolished) include the Rainier Hotel, Bailey Building, Fire Department Headquarters and Engine House No. 2 in downtown, Mercer School at the south foot of Queen Anne Hill, and the Maud Building and Olympic Block in Pioneer Square (all from ca. 1889). Saunders and Houghton were responsible for a duplex on First Hill, designed in 1890.

By the middle of 1892, Saunders had reestablished his sole practice, and later that year he designed the Seattle Theater and Rainier Club. In 1894-1895 Saunders was commissioned by the University Regents to design the Administration Building (Denny Hall), followed by the Observatory and the University's first gymnasium (later destroyed). Late in the 1890s, Saunders was joined by a former draftsman, George W. Lawton, in a partnership that lasted until ca. 1915. The firm designed the Bon Marché department store in 1900 (demolished), the Lumber Exchange Building (1902), and the Seattle Buddhist Church (1906-08).

Saunders served as the Seattle Parks Board chair from 1903–1905 and was instrumental during this period in bringing the Olmsted Brothers to Seattle and forwarding their 1903 plan for parks and boulevards. Saunders became known for his environmental conservation efforts and served as a State Legislator from 1923 to 1932. He was also a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AIA in 1894. Saunders retired in 1929 and died at the age of 77 in 1935.

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Seattle Public Library. Special Collections. Architects scrapbook.

3.29 Thiry, Paul (1904–1993)

Paul Albert Thiry was one of Washington's most noted architects and is credited with introducing European Modernism to Seattle and the Northwest. He has an international reputation for his modern houses and churches, designed in a Pacific Northwest variant of the Modern style.

Thiry was born in Nome, Alaska, in 1904, and began his higher education at St. Martin's College in Lacey, Washington. He transferred to the University of Washington, graduating with a degree in architecture in 1928. He worked briefly in the offices of several established local architects and designers (Butler Sturtevant, John Graham and Henry Bittman) before opening his own practice in 1929. Thiry's early works were primarily small private residences and apartment buildings, most using popular French Norman or Colonial styles.

In 1935, Thiry formed a partnership with Alban A. Shay, and together they designed some of the state's earliest Modernist works. Among their projects were Thiry's own home (1936), the Nichols House (1939), and the Frank Barrett House (1937). At the time, the dwellings were a radical advance for architecture in the Northwest, pioneering the use of the new International Style.

In 1942, Thiry worked with the firm of Jones, Thiry and Ahlson in designing Holly Park, a housing project for defense workers in South Seattle. He later worked with Jones Bouillon Thiry and Sylliasen (1943-1944) on the design of 6,000 dwellings and community facilities in Port Orchard and the Naval Advance Base Depot in Tacoma.

After the war his practice expanded to include museums, churches, libraries and schools. Projects from this period include the Museum of History and Industry (1950, demolished), the Frye Art Museum (1952, altered) and Cedar Park Elementary School (1958). Much of his work was on college campuses, including the Kiln Building (Wilson Ceramic Lab; 1946) on the UW campus; the Watzek Library (1968) at Lewis and Clark College in Portland; Regents Hall (1956) at WSU; and Higgins Hall (1959), Haggard Science Hall (1958), and the Viking Commons Dining Facility at Western Washington University. In addition, for the University of Washington, Thiry and William & McGough developed a master plan in 1962.

He became particularly well known for the design of churches, a building type that allowed for experimentation with construction materials and techniques. Among his works are Covenant Chapel (1956) in Seattle, St. George's Catholic Church (1956-57), Our Lady of the Lake in Lake City (1940-41, destroyed), the Mercer Island Presbyterian Church (1960-63), the Agnes Flanagan Chapel (Lewis and Clark College, Portland, 1972) and St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church (1964-68).

In 1958, when proposals for a 1962 world's fair in Seattle were being developed, Thiry was appointed its primary planner and architect. The Century 21 Exposition grounds (now Seattle Center) showcase Thiry's Modern concepts of city planning and architectural design. In addition to overseeing the design and construction of the entire complex, he himself designed the First National Bank Pavilion, the Nalley Theater and Exhibition Building, and the Washington State Pavilion. This pavilion, which became the Coliseum and later Key Arena, received considerable notice for its innovative design and engineering and the pioneering use of concrete.

Thiry was named a fellow of the AIA in 1951 and served as president of the Washington State chapter in 1954. He was also an influential member of the executive committee of the regional planning council from 1954 to 1957. He served on the Seattle Planning Commission from 1952 until 1961, when he resigned in protest over the planned construction of Interstate 5. Both the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Seattle City Council honored him as “Man of the Year” in 1962.

Thiry remained active professionally into the late 1980s, and died in 1993 at the age of 89. He was known throughout his career as a leader in 20th-century Northwest architecture, with five decades of practice resulting in a legacy of local, national and international projects.

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3.30 Waldron & Pomeroy

The firm of Waldron & Pomeroy designed Schmitz Hall (1970). Waldron & Pomeroy Architects was the predecessor of Waldron Pomeroy Smith Foote & Akira, later Waldron Akira. In its earliest incarnation, the firm was known as Waldron & Dietz, founded by partners Lawrence Waldron and Robert Dietz.

Lawrence G. Waldron (1911–2000) was born in Walla Walla, Washington, and graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1936. After working for a number of architects, he opened his own practice in 1947. With Robert L. Dietz (1912–2006), Waldron established the partnership of Waldron & Dietz, which lasted from 1953 until 1967. Waldron & Pomeroy was established in 1968 with Gerald C. Pomeroy (1927–2012), who had been an associate in the previous firm. Pomeroy was born in Jamestown, North Dakota, and received a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1954. The 1970 AIA Directory also listed William M. Polk and Ragnar Smith as principals in the firm, which specialized in schools.

SOURCES

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3.31 Walker & McGough

Walker & McGough, Architects, designed Padelford Hall and Garage (1967) and the Plant Services Building (1963) on the University of Washington campus. Kane Hall (1971) was designed by successor firm Walker, McGough, Folz, Lyerla.

The Spokane firm was established in 1953 by Bruce Walker (1923–2005) and John McGough and subsequently added a Seattle office in 1963. Born and raised in Spokane, Bruce Walker received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington and a Master of Architecture from the Harvard School of Design in 1951. He returned to Spokane and opened his own practice in 1952; the following year he formed a lasting partnership with McGough. William “Bill” Trogdon joined the partnership in the late 1950s, and in 1966 Walter Foltz and Robert Nixon became partners. Later, the firm evolved into a professional services corporation and today is known as Integrus Architecture.

Other well-known projects of the period include the Federal Courthouse and Office Building, Spokane (1966-1968, with Royal McClure and others), and a number of correction facilities throughout Washington state. The firm’s design of the Convent of the Holy Names project was cited as the project of the year by Progressive Architecture in 1967. Walker McGough continued with its work after completion of Padelford Hall with campus planning efforts in 1968, led by partner Robert Nixon.

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3.32 Whitehouse & Price

Harold C. Whitehouse (1884-1974) and Ernest V. Price (1881-1975) both attended Cornell University and worked for East Coast architectural firms before moving to Spokane and forming a partnership in 1914. They had a very successful and wide-ranging practice, primarily in Eastern Washington and Idaho. Perhaps their best-known work is the English Gothic Revival-style Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist on Spokane's South Hill. They also completed numerous institutional and military commissions, including buildings at the University of Idaho and Washington State University and Eastern State Hospital. They were responsible for the last two buildings on the University of Washington's Liberal Arts Quad, the Art Building (1949) and the Music Building (1950), both examples of the Collegiate Gothic style.

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3.33 Young, Richardson & Carleton

The Seattle architectural firm of Young, Richardson & Carleton designed the Aerospace and Engineering Research Building (1969). The firm, with the addition of architect John Stewart Detlie (1908–2005), had designed Terry and Lander Halls in 1953 and 1957 (demolished). In 1960, the firm designed McCarty Hall, a former women's dormitory (demolished). By this time, the firm's partners included Arrigo Young (1884–1954), Stephen Richardson (1910–1984), and William H. Carleton (1909–1984), John Detlie having left the office. The firm later became TRA (The Richardson Associates).

Born in London, Arrigo M. Young (1884–1954) migrated to the United States with his family when he was a year old. They settled in Chicago and later he received a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from the University of Michigan. Young subsequently worked for construction firms in Chicago and St. Louis before arriving in Seattle in 1910 to head up the structural department of the Moran Company. Soon after that, he opened his own structural engineering office, focusing on industrial buildings.

Young established a multi-disciplinary practice with architects James H. Schack and David J. Myers. After Myers left the firm in 1929, Schack & Young continued their work together until Schack's death in 1933. From 1933 to 1941, Young was a sole practitioner. Having secured his

professional architectural license, he broadened his practice. In 1941, he established Young & Richardson with architect Stephen Richardson.

Stephen Richardson (1910-1984) was born in Ogden, Utah. He came to Seattle in 1928, but later moved east to study at MIT where he received a Masters of Architecture in 1935. Returning to Seattle, he was employed as a draftsman in Floyd Naramore's office and as a designer for Naramore & Brady. Richardson later worked for Young and became his partner from 1941 until 1950. In 1942, the partnership designed the B-29 Revetment Hangar/Hangar No. 5 at Boeing Field. After the war, the firm completed several noteworthy projects including Seattle Parks and Recreation Department Administration Building (1948-49) in Denny Park, the University of Washington Fisheries Center (1949-50), and Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Lodge (1949-50). The lodge, located near Maple Valley, Washington, was an extensive resort that included an airstrip.

The firm's partners eventually included architects William H. Carleton and John Stewart Detlie, who became partners in 1950 and 1952, respectively. William H. Carleton (1909–1984) joined Young & Richardson in 1946 and became a partner in 1950. He was born in South Prairie, Washington, and grew up in Nome, Alaska, before coming to Seattle in 1919. He attended Stanford University, and received a Master of Architecture from the University of Washington. Upon graduating he worked as a draftsman for George W. Stoddard before joining Young & Richardson.

After 1950, the office (known as Young, Richardson, Carleton & Detlie), designed the University of Washington's Terry and Lander Halls (1953 and 1957), Children's Orthopedic Hospital (1953) and Gethsemane Lutheran Church (1954). Although Young died in 1954, the firm continued to be known as Young, Richardson & Carleton.

Modern-style buildings by the firm from the late 1950s and 1960s are represented by the Group Health Cooperative Hospital on Capitol Hill (1958-60), the eccentric Seattle Unity Church of Truth (1960) in the South Lake Union area, Issaquah High School (1961), the Bloedel Hall addition to St. Mark's Episcopal Cathedral (1958), and concourse additions to Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (1963-65). The Sea-Tac project led to the firm's growing specialization in airport planning and design in the 1970s into the 1990s. In 1967, the firm name was changed to The Richardson Associates, and the firm was known as TRA from the late 1970s until the 1990s. Richardson retired from firm in 1970, followed by Carleton in 1974.

SOURCES

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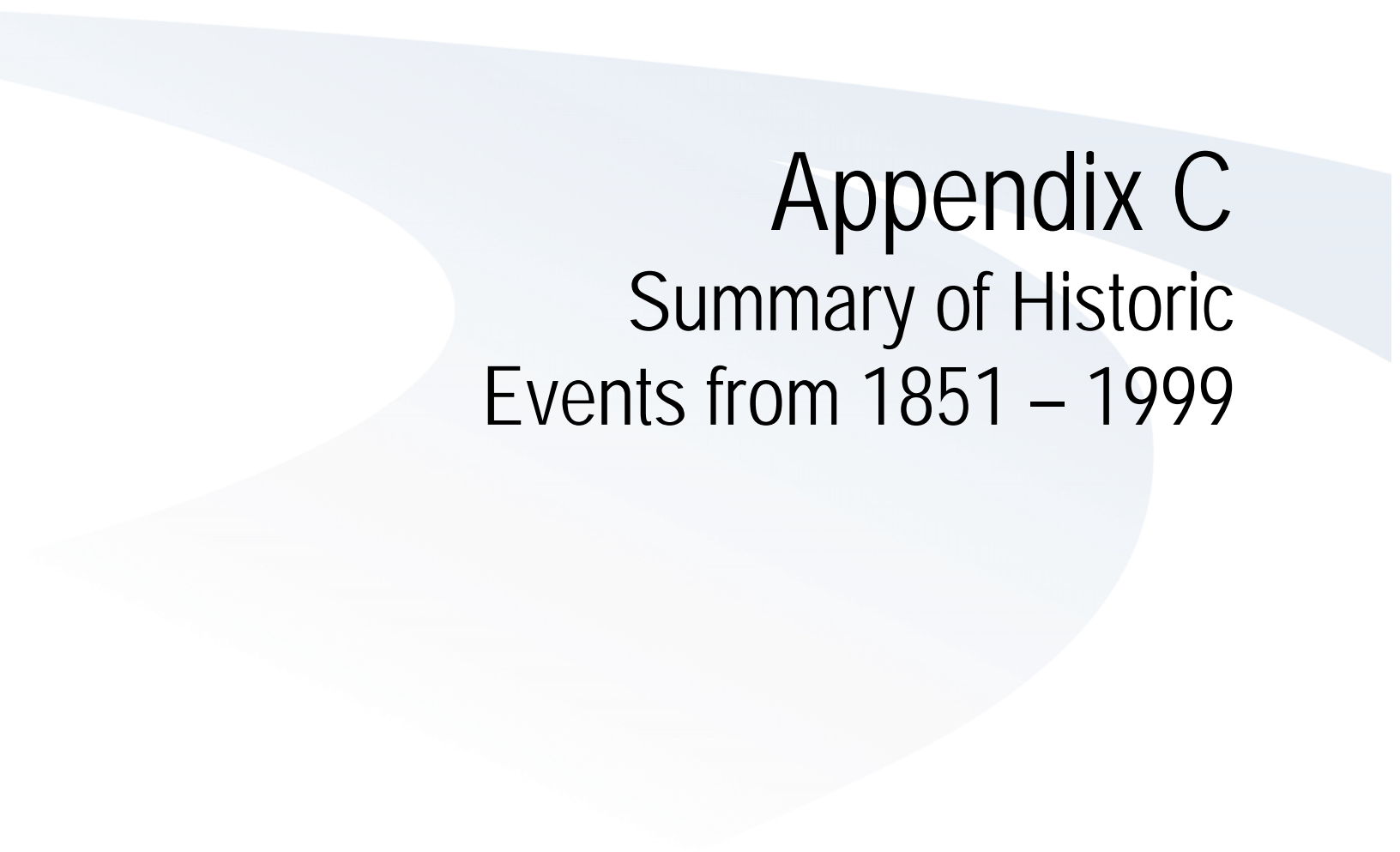
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Appendix C

Summary of Historic Events from 1851 – 1999

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Appendix C

HISTORIC TIMELINE, 1851 – 1999

Prepared for:

City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods
PO Box 94649
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August 2017

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HISTORIC TIMELINE OF LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL EVENTS 1851 – 1999

- 1851 Collins Party Claims land on the Duwamish River
Denny Party arrives at Alki Beach
- 1852 Settlement of Seattle (Pioneer Square area) by Euro American pioneers
- 1853 Establishment of Columbia (Washington) Territory and King County
- 1854 First public school opens in Seattle
- 1855 Seattle's population: 300
Territorial Legislature establishes two universities, one in Seattle
Point Elliott Treaty, Treaty of Point No Point, and Treaty of Neah Bay signed by Territorial Governor and Indian tribes
- 1860 Military Road constructed from Seattle and Des Moines to Pierce County
Mullin Road from Walla Walla to the Missouri River is completed
- 1861-65 American Civil War
- 1861 Founding of the Territorial University in Seattle
- 1863 Idaho Territory is separated from part of Washington Territory
- 1864 The telegraph reaches Seattle
- 1867 United States purchases Alaska from Russia
- 1868 Invention of the typewriter
- 1869 City of Seattle incorporates
First Catholic Church built in Seattle
Founding of the Dexter Horton Bank
- 1870 Seattle's population: 1,107
- 1873 NP Railroad selects Tacoma over Seattle or Port Townsend, for Western terminus
- 1874 Gas street lights installed in Seattle
- 1875 Seattle – San Francisco steamship service begins
- 1876 University of Washington awards first Bachelor's degrees
- 1878 Seattle's first telephone line installed
- 1879 Thomas Edison files a patent for the electric light bulb
- 1880 Seattle population: 3,533; Washington Territory: 75,116
- 1883–88 Women win, lose, regain, and then lose the right to vote in Territorial elections
- 1885 Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company established
UW awards first Master's degrees
Chief Joseph and many Nez Perce relocated to Colville Reservation
- 1886 Anti-Chinese Riots in Seattle result in hangings and expulsions
- 1887 Gonzaga College opens in Spokane
Speech by Suquamish Chief Seattle, given in 1854, is printed in the Seattle Sunday Star, reading in part, "Every part of this soil is sacred in the estimation of my people..."
- 1888 Rainer Club established
- 1889 Great Seattle Fire, and establishment of the Seattle Fire Department
First electric trolley in Seattle begins operation
Washington become the 42nd state in the nation
First football game played on the University campus
- 1890 Seattle population: 42,837; Washington state: 357,232
Cheney Normal School (Eastern Washington University) opens
- 1892 Pioneer Building constructed in Seattle
Washington Agriculture College (Washington State University) opens
- 1893 Great Northern Railway brings service to Seattle
Panic followed by 4-year national depression; 12% unemployment in 1894
First intercollegiate football game, University of Washington vs. Stanford
- 1895 University moves to the present campus; enrollment reaches 3,100
The Lumiere brothers hold the first motion picture screening in Paris
- 1895 Discovery of X rays and invention of the X-ray machine
- 1897 Gold discovered in Alaska; the Klondike-Yukon Gold Rush begins

- 1898 U.S. Assay Office opens in Seattle
Guglielmo Marconi sends the first radio transmission
Spanish American War
- 1899 Tlingit totem pole installed in Pioneer Place
Washington State Museum (Burke Museum) erected on the campus
Whatcom Normal School opens (Western Washington University)
- 1900 Eastman Kodak introduces the new "Brownie," a dollar box-camera
University enrollment: 614; Seattle population: 80,671; Washington: 518,103
- 1901 Weyerhaeuser purchases 1,406 square miles of timberland in Washington
- 1902 Interurban passenger service opens between Seattle, Renton, and Tacoma
- 1903 City of Seattle hires the Olmsted Brothers to design its public parks
The Wright Brothers make four brief successful flights with a powered aircraft
- 1904 Campus Day established by the university, lasting to 1934
- 1905 South Seattle annexed to the City of Seattle
- 1906 Seattle Public Library opens
- 1907 Pike Place Market founded
Ballard annexed to the City of Seattle
Seattle's St. James Cathedral built
- 1908–27 Ford produces the Model T, introducing the first assembly line
- 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition
- 1910 Founding of Seattle City Light
Women gain the right to vote in Washington State
Establishment of Sephardic community, Congregation Bikur Cholim
Georgetown annexed to the City of Seattle
University enrollment: 2,200; Seattle population: 237,194; Washington: 1,141,990
- 1911 Establishment of the Port of Seattle
- 1913 Local chapter of the NAACP established
- 1914 Smith Tower constructed
Cornish School for the Arts founded
- 1914–18 World War I (U.S. entered 1917)
- 1916 Montlake Cut opens; Lake Washington Ship Canal dedicated
The Boeing Airplane Company founded
Prohibition enacted in Washington State (nation-wide in 1920)
- 1917 Northwest strikes by Lumber Workers Industrial Union (IWW)
Labor strife results in a hanging and the Everett Massacre
Construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal
- 1919 Seattle General Strike
University Bridge opens
- 1920 University enrollment: 5,191; Seattle population: 315,312; Washington: 1,356,621
- 1922 Founding of the Walt Disney Company
The university's sports teams are officially named the Huskies
- 1924 UW Huskies play in the Rose Bowl, later winning in 1960-61, 1978, 1982, 1991-92
Indian Citizenship Act makes all Native Americans U.S. citizens
- 1925 Montlake Bridge opens
- 1926 U.S. Naval Air Station Sand Point established
Suzzallo Library constructed (first phase)
- 1927 First "talking" motion picture, The Jazz Singer, released
Henry Gallery opens
- 1928 Discovery of penicillin
King County Boeing Field dedicated; first local air show
- 1929 University President Matthew Lyle Spencer bans kissing on campus
Stock market crashes
- 1930 University enrollment: 7,368; Seattle population: 365,583; Washington: 1,563,396
Japanese American Citizens League established
First turbo-jet engine patented; tested in 1941

- 1932 Aurora Bridge completed to link Pacific Coast Highway
State-wide unemployment rises from 7% in 1930 to 25%
Warren G. Magnuson elected to U.S. Congress, serves in the Senate 1944-1981
- 1933 Seattle Art Museum opens in Volunteer Park. Prohibition repealed at state and national levels
- 1933–41 Federal Public Works Administration work relief programs
- 1933–42 Civilian Conservation Corps established
- 1934 West Coast labor strike
- 1934–35 Washington State runs emergency relief programs
- 1935 Boeing tests the B-17 Flying Fortress heavy bomber
- 1936 University of Washington Crew wins the Olympics in Berlin
- 1938 The minimum wage is set as part of the Fair Labor Standards Act at \$0.25/hour
Construction of Bonneville Dam completed
- 1939 Founding of REI
- 1940 Lake Washington Floating Bridge built, linking Seattle to Mercer Island
Group Health Cooperative founded
First peacetime draft is initiated
Henry "Scoop" Jackson elected to U.S. Congress, later to Senate, 1953 to 1983
University enrollment: 10,669; Seattle population: 368,302; Washington: 1,736,191
- 1941 Seattle Trolley Bus system opens, last street car line close
Grand Coulee Dam completed
First paid advertisement on broadcast TV
- 1939–45 World War II; United States enters in 1941 after Pearl Harbor attack
Boeing Company sales rise from \$10 million to \$600 million
- 1942 Executive order 9066, intern West Coast Japanese and Japanese-Americans
Construction begins at Hanford Nuclear Plant
- 1944 U.S. Congress passes the G.I. Bill
- 1945 Atomic bomb tested, followed by bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Jackie Robinson, the first African-American major leaguer, signs with the Dodgers
- 1946 University School of Medicine established
- 1948 Cantwell Committee investigates UW faculty for communist activity; state legislature passes Un-American Activities bill
First commercial TV broadcast in Seattle
Columbia Basin Water Project begins irrigation
- 1949 Seattle-Tacoma Airport dedicated
Magnitude 7.0 earthquake rocks the Seattle area
- 1950 University enrollment: 14,590; Seattle population: 467,591; Washington 2,378,963
Introduction of the first credit card
- 1951 First UNIVAC mainframe computer delivered to the U.S. Census Bureau
- 1950–53 Korean War
- 1952 Frye Art Museum Opens
- 1953 Discovery of DNA
Northwest School painters recognized in Life magazine
- 1954 IBM 650 begins mass production; Texas Instruments introduces silicon transistor
- 1954–75 Vietnam War; U.S. official involvement with Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964, withdrawal in 1973
- 1956 Elvis releases "Heartbreak Hotel," appears on Ed Sullivan Show singing "Hound Dog"
- 1957 First production of float glass, Pilkington Works, England
- 1958–79 Boeing produces the 707, and introduces the commercial jet age
- 1960 University enrollment: 18,143; Seattle population: 557,087; Washington: 2,853,214
FDA approves oral contraceptives
- 1961 Peace Corps established
Bob Dylan releases rock album "Highway 61 Revisited"
- 1962 Seattle Worlds Fair; the Monorail and Space Needle constructed
I-5 Highway open
- 1963 520 Bridge between Seattle and Bellevue completed
Seattle opera and Seattle Repertory Theater founded
- 1965 Magnitude 6.6 earthquake

- 1966 Founding of the Black Student Union
The Beatles perform at the Seattle Center
Boeing builds 747 plant at Paine Field, Everett
- 1967 Summer of Love in San Francisco; Jimi Hendricks releases "Purple Haze"
Federal minimum wage is raised to \$1.60/hour
Assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy
- 1969 Woodstock music festival
Apollo 11 lands on the moon; Neil Armstrong notes: "One small step for man ..."
- 1970 University enrollment: 33,202; Seattle population: 530,831; Washington: 3,413,244
Four Kent State University students killed by National Guard during protests
Passage of the National Environmental Protection Act
- 1970 Pioneer Square Historic District established
First Earth Day celebration
- 1970–71 Federal cancellation of supersonic "SST" heralds "Boeing Bust" and layoffs of over 43,000
- 1971 Bumbershoot Arts and Music Festival begins
Starbucks founded
The Evergreen State College opens
- 1973 Global energy crisis
Motorola introduces handheld mobile phone; retail cost, \$3,995
Endangered Species Act passed
- 1974 NFL franchise awarded to Seattle; the name "Seahawks" chosen in 1975
American treaty fishing rights affirmed by federal court
- 1975 Founding of Microsoft
Fred Hutch Cancer Research Center opens
- 1976 Daybreak Star Cultural Center opens in Discovery Park
Apple Inc. established, begins selling the Apple 1 motherboard
Mariners baseball team formed
- 1977 Burke Gilman Trail opens
- 1978 Eradication of smallpox
- 1979 University enrollment: 36,636; Seattle population: 493,846; Washington: 4,132,156
Federal minimum wage raised to \$3.10/hour
Mount St. Helens erupts
- 1981 Yell team leader, Husky Marching Band director, and fans invent "the Wave"
- 1983 Kingdome is constructed (demolished in 2000)
Costco opens first warehouse
- 1984 Apple launches the Macintosh personal computer
- 1985 Columbia Center constructed and downtown CAP height limits established
- 1987 Grunge band Nirvana founded, releases "Bleach" with Sub Pop label in 1989
- 1989 "The Simpsons," season 1
Fall of the Berlin Wall
Exxon Valdez oil tanker spill in Alaska
- 1990 Seattle population: 516,259; Washington: 4,866,692
Invention of the World Wide Web; introduction of the digital camera
- 1993 NW Forest Plan upheld to protect habitat; NW timber industry declines
- 1994 Amazon.com begins business
- 1999 WTO conference and protests in Seattle



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