Hec Edmundson Pavilion and Additions,
Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall

Historic Resources Addendum
3910 & 3950 Montlake Boulevard NE, Seattle, WA
July 2012

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
HEC EDMUNDSON PAVILION AND ADDITIONS
PAVILION POOL
GRAVES HALL
HISTORIC RESOURCES ADDENDUM

JULY 2012

1. INTRODUCTION
This Historic Resources Addendum (HRA) provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of the Hec Edmundson Pavilion and its additions, the Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall, all located in what is known as the East Campus, a portion of the Main Seattle Campus of the University of Washington. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of the University of Washington's Capital Projects Office.

1.1 Historic Resources Addenda
The University of Washington Master Plan, Seattle Campus (CMP-2003) was completed in January 2003. This document was intended to guide the development of the campus over the subsequent ten years with the intention of developing the “best means of conserving what is attractive on the campus while providing for development which respects and improves its aesthetic qualities.” The Master Plan, as well as previous planning efforts, includes a project review process intended to ensure that the historic context of the campus is retained and enhanced by new development and that the “historic significance, value and association of the campus is preserved for the community, City, State, and Nation.” In reviewing actions that may impact historic resources, the University uses a multi-step process involving several review points: the Capital Projects Review Board, the Campus Landscape Advisory Committee, the Architectural Advisor to the University, the University Architectural Commission, and the Board of Regents as the final review step. When applicable, faculty with expertise on University campus history and architecture may be consulted on individual projects.

Historic resources are considered through the University’s implementation of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) and for compliance with the CMP-2003. The CMP-2003 requires the preparation of a Historic Resources Addendum (HRA), for any University of Washington project that makes exterior alterations to a building over 50 years old, or is adjacent to a building or a significant campus feature older than 50 years, or an identified significant public space. The HRA is intended to supplement the project review process as an attachment to project documentation, and will be taken into consideration by appropriate decision maker. The information and analysis provided in the HRA also provides a framework and context to insure that important elements of the campus, its historical character and value, environmental considerations, and landscape context, are preserved, enhanced, and valued. The HRA further insures that improvements, changes, and modifications to the physical environment may be clearly analyzed and documented. The CMP-2003 contains general guidelines to be utilized in HRAs. The list of considerations is found on pages 26 and 27 of the CMP-2003.

A building’s historic significance is usually determined by its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a site, structure, or building must be older than 50 years. Listed places possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:
A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The standards and criteria found in National Register of Historic Places Bulletins 15 and 39 are used to evaluate the integrity of a specific site and its associated structures and buildings. Bulletin 15 defines integrity of a property to convey its significance. Integrity is the authenticity of a historic resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics existing during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity involves several aspects including location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. Bulletin 39 defines a resource’s period of significance as the span of time during which significant events and activities occurred.

In determining whether a building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, an examination of a resource’s “character-defining features” is used to identify the elements that characterize a building and includes such elements as the building’s overall shape, massing, materials, craftsmanship, functional and decorative details, interior proportions, spaces, and attributes, as well as certain aspects relating to its site, landscaping, and overall environment.¹

1.2 Purpose

This document provides an architectural description and a discussion of architectural significance of Hec Edmundson Pavilion and its additions, the Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall, in the form of a HRA. Planning for a new basketball facility must include this HRA. These buildings may be impacted by the construction of a new basketball facility for the immediate area proposed by the 2003 Master Plan. As the Hec Edmundson Pavilion and the Pavilion Pool are over 50 years in age, and Graves Hall will be 50 years old in 2013, all buildings either meet or will shortly meet minimum age criteria identified in the CMP-2003, as consistent for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) recently evaluated Hec Edmundson, the Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall for listing in the National Register as part of the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project environmental analysis. This report augments the SHPO’s determination and offers recommendations for mitigation or treatment of the subject building related to the proposed new development.

1.3 Methodology

Research and development of this report were completed during June 2012 by Larry E. Johnson, AIA, Principal of The Johnson Partnership, 1212 NE 65th Street, Seattle, WA. Research included review of documentation from the University of Washington’s Capital Project Office archives. Other research was undertaken at the University of Washington Special Collections Library, the Visual Resources Collection’s digital image database, the Seattle Public Library, the Museum of History and Industry, and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation’s Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

2. GENERAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Site Historical Context: University of Washington Athletic Facilities Complex

Most of the University of Washington’s athletic facilities, including Husky Stadium, are located on the lower eastern edge of the campus and along the Lake Washington shoreline. With the exception of the relatively small portion of land where Husky Stadium and Edmundson Pavilion are located and extending southwest and westward along the present ship canal, all other lands extending northward to NE 45th Street and eastward around Union Bay were either former lake bottom or later landfills. See Figure A1.

The most southerly section of the original campus was originally a narrow low isthmus, now known as the Montlake Neighborhood that separated Lake Washington and Lake Union. A narrow ditch was dug through a portion of this isthmus, creating a link between the two lakes between 1860 and 1865. In 1883, the Lake Washington Canal Company widened the “cut” using immigrant Chinese labor crews, allowing the movement of logs from Lake Washington to sawmills located on Lake Union. In 1887, tracks for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad were laid through the northern portion of the isthmus, extending northward at the foot of the small bluff that would become the University of Washington’s campus, as part of a rail line running east along the northern shore of Lake Union and then around Lake Washington with the aim of crossing Snoqualmie Pass.2

The University acquired a 160-acre tract of land north of the “cut” excluding the railway right-of-way in 1891, and acquired additional land on the bluff to the north two years later. Construction on the Lake Washington Ship Canal, envisioned as a direct connection between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, began in late 1910, with an enlarged Montlake Cut facilitating the lowering of Lake Washington approximately nine feet to the level of Lake Union. The change in lake level exposed additional level land along the lake’s western shoreline that abutted the base of the bluff upon which most of the University’s early academic buildings were built. The 1915 Regents’ Plan, prepared by Carl F. Gould of the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb & Gould, envisioned locating a new track, football field, and surrounding stadium at the original higher area adjacent to the “cut” and developing the newly exposed lake-bottom lands for other athletic facilities and boat basins.3

During World War I, the Aviation Training Corps built a seaplane hanger (1918, L. E. Gregory, engineer) at the Lake Washington entrance to the “cut.” It never was used for this purpose and quickly became the shell house for University crew teams after the Armistice.4 Around this time a rough road (now NE Pacific Street) was constructed on the shoreline side of the railroad tracks, then owned by Northern Pacific, and continued north as NE Montlake Boulevard, connecting Northlake to the Ravenna and Laurelhurst neighborhoods. In 1920, the University’s new horseshoe-shaped stadium was constructed to the east of and adjacent to the newly completed Ship Canal to the south. A concrete pedestrian overpass over the railroad tracks and Montlake Boulevard was built around this time, linking the upper campus with the new athletic facility.

A Gothic-inspired drawbridge over the Lake Washington Ship Canal was constructed in 1928 to connect Montlake to NE Pacific Street and what was to become NE Montlake Boulevard.5 The University, however, did not acquire or develop the newly exposed lake-bottom lands north and east of the new stadium, but allowed the City of Seattle to use them as a municipal garbage dump.

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beginning around 1926. The Men’s Physical Education Building, later named the Clarence S. “Hec” Edmundson Pavilion, was constructed in 1928 on the remaining non-lake-bottom land adjacent to and to the north of the new stadium as a venue for the Inter-collegiate basketball games and as the University’s men’s gymnasium. More bleachers were added to Husky Stadium between 1936 and 1937, and the South Stands (1950, George W. Stoddard and Associates) with its large cantilevered roof was added in 1950. A new facility for the Husky crew team, the Conibear Shellhouse (1949, Bebb and Jones) was built to the northeast of Hec Edmundson Pavilion during this period. In 1938 a viaduct extending NE 45th eastward down to 25th Avenue NE, and continuing eastward, completed a vehicular loop around the campus. A nursery built on the northern side of NE 45th Street was later redeveloped as University Village Shopping Center in 1956. See Figures A2-A4.

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

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

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

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

The University added a softball field northeast of the Intramural Activities Building (1997, Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm), and a baseball stadium and soccer field (2000, Stanley A. Smith) in 2000. Other recent construction in the athletics complex includes the major addition to the Intramural Activities Building (2001, BOORA Architects Inc.), construction of Dempsey Indoor Track (2001, Carlson Architects PS), and the renovation of and addition to the Conibear Shellhouse (2003, Miller Hull).

Recently, the University demolished all but the North Stands of Husky Stadium as part of the development of a new stadium facility.

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9 Porter and Daves, Great Games and Golden Moments, pp. 40 and 42-43.
2.2 Site User: University of Washington Athletic Department

The first athletic event associated with the University of Washington was a football game between male University students and a group of alumni of several East Coast colleges that was played on Thanksgiving Day, 1889, at the Jackson Street baseball field. The Eastern Alumni won 20-0 in a game that was neither sanctioned by the University nor approved of by faculty. The University did sponsor a team that played the following Thanksgiving in Tacoma, finishing with a scoreless tie, but failed to field enough players in 1891. In 1892, however, University students formed the Athletic Association, the forerunner of the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW), picking the school colors purple and gold from the first stanza of Lord Byron’s “Destruction of Sennacherib.” The University named its first official coach, William Goodwin, for a two-game 1892 season, winning its first game against the Seattle Athletic Club on December 17, 1892. The University team played five games in 1893, including its first intercollegiate game against Stanford University, with Stanford winning 40-0, before a crowd of 600 fans in West Seattle. The 1894 team recorded its first shutout victory against Whitman College, 46-0 allowing them to claim a state championship.16

The University moved to its new campus after completion of its new Administration Building (now Denny Hall) in 1895. Around this time the University added a track and field team, with Charles Vander Veer as manager. The University’s first gymnasium was built in 1896, north of a simple practice field and track called Denny Field on the northeastern corner of the campus. It was used for athletic training, military cadet drill, and men and women’s basketball games. In 1896, the men’s basketball team played and lost one game to the Washington Athletic Club, and the women’s team won all three of their games, one before a crowd of 600. Although played informally since 1878, baseball was officially added to the University’s athletic program in 1894 as an interclass activity, becoming an intercollegiate sport after Fred Shock was hired as coach in 1901. The University’s crew program began in 1900, with interclass racing starting in the spring of 1901, and intercollegiate racing in 1903, the year the University hired its first crew coach, James Knight. Women’s crew was introduced in 1906. Hiram Conibear took over the crew program in 1907, developing the “Washington Stroke” that became standard for crew racing. Men’s tennis was adopted as an intercollegiate sport in 1908.17 See Figures A5-A6.

In 1903, the General Manager of Athletics was established as a faculty position to facilitate the work of faculty, students, and alumni in the organizing and managing of athletics. The University’s Department of Physical Culture expanded significantly between 1904 and 1906, under the direction of Professor Benjamin F. Roller and Instructor Lavina Rudberg. Men participated in calisthenics, gymnastics, cross-country, rowing, boxing, and wrestling, as well as intercollegiate football, baseball, basketball, and rowing competition. The women’s program included training in aesthetic dancing and class competition in baseball, basketball, cross-country, field hockey, rowing, and tennis. After 1906, women’s sanctioned intercollegiate athletic competition was discontinued, and until 1974, women students were only allowed access to sports recreationally, with the exception of the women’s rifle team.18

In 1908, the University joined five other college teams, Idaho, Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State, and Whitman College, to form the Northwest Conference, which set eligibility rules for student athletes and prevented the participation of professional athletes in collegiate competitions. Football, and to a lesser degree basketball, track, and crew, dominated the University’s intercollegiate sports program for the next several decades. University of Washington football teams enjoyed an unbroken 63-game unbeaten streak between 1907 and 1917, winning 59

18 Daves and Porter, p. 41.
games and recording four ties. With the track team featuring future Olympian J. Ira Courtney, and with the continuing success of football coach Gil Dobey’s teams, increasing crowds flocked to Denny Field, which had grown from a simple practice field in 1894 to a fenced stadium with north and south covered grandstand seating.

The “Revised General Plan of the University of Washington,” now commonly known as the Regents’ Plan of 1915, prepared by architect Carl F. Gould of the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb & Gould, built upon the organizational framework established in John Olmsted’s Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition plan, prepared when the upper campus was used for the 1909 exposition. Gould’s plan further refined the plan developed by Olmsted using its symmetry and formality, resulting in a “design framework based upon a hierarchy of axes, spaces, and forms that continue to underlie the planning of the campus today.”19 The Regents’ Plan featured a large core plaza where the administrative (Meany Auditorium, demolished) and library facilities (future location of Suzzallo Library) were grouped. From this “hinge” branching off to the northeast was the axis of an upper campus quadrangle where the Liberal Arts programs were to be grouped, and branching off the core to the southeast was the axis established by Rainier Vista, directly in line with Mount Rainier. Here the Science programs were to form another quadrangle with Drumheller Fountain at its center. The Collegiate Gothic style was also suggested by architect Carl Gould, and adopted as part of the plan, as the suitable architectural style for future campus buildings for the core campus area due to its symbolic and visual association with northern European universities.

The ongoing development of the Lake Washington Ship Canal and the Ballard Locks was also addressed in the Regents’ Plan. Gould acknowledged the creation of several acres of additional developable land that would result on the campus’s southeastern edge when Lake Washington was lowered in 1916. Gould proposed moving the majority of the University’s athletic facilities to this new area, developing a new stadium with a track and football field. The plan also called for a boat basin to the north of the athletic facilities.20

By the time Gould developed the 1915 campus plan, University enrollment had reached 2,824. The United States would soon enter World War I, temporarily halting further permanent campus development, with many areas of the campus repurposed for military training. Bebb & Gould were called in again after the Armistice to update the plan. The resulting 1920 plan primarily differed in that it reflected the initial realization of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle with the construction of Raitt Hall (1916, Bebb & Gould) and Savery Hall (1917, 1920, Bebb & Gould), as well as the original U-shape of the Associated Students of the University of Washington’s new stadium, also designed by the firm, and the siting of additional athletic fields and associated buildings to the north.21

A crowd of 19,000 football fans filled the old stadium for the last football game of the 1919 season, the last to be played on Denny Field. As several more thousands were turned away at the gate, the University and the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW) began planning for a new stadium to be built on the lower campus per the 1915 Regents’ Plan.22

Funds for the new Washington Stadium were raised through the efforts of the ASUW, headed by R. C. “Torchy” Torrance. The majority of the $250,000 raised prior to the 1920 season was through the sale of around 3,500 small bronze plaques to supporters who bought season tickets. The stadium was completed at a final cost of $577,000, and student fees, ticket sales, and the sales of bonds, which were retired in 1926, supplied the remaining funds needed. A new Collegiate Gothic-style Women’s

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22 Daves and Porter, pp. 42, 55, 70, and 74.
Physical Education Building (now Hutchinson Hall) was completed in 1927 on the upper campus near Denny Field. The Men’s Gymnasium (now Hec Edmundson Pavilion) was constructed in 1928, adjacent to and to the north of the new stadium as a venue for the intercollegiate basketball games and as the University’s men’s gymnasium.23

Clarence “Hec” Edmundson began his 35-year coaching career at the University in 1919, beginning as a track and field coach. Seven of the athletes he trained participated in Olympic Games and three won medals. Edmundson became head coach for the University’s basketball team in 1921, and his teams won three Pacific Coast Conference championships and ten Northern Division titles.

The University officially adopted the nickname “Huskies” for its athletic teams in 1922, and Washington Stadium was renamed Husky Stadium at the beginning of the football season. The previous name “the Sun Dodgers” had become unpopular. The new name was announced at halftime during the 1922 basketball game with Washington State. After the announcement, varsity lettermen held up placards reading: “The Husky stands for fight and tenacity, character and courage, endurance and willingness.”24

The 1923 football season was remarkable, with 10 wins and an invitation to the Rose Bowl—the Huskies tying Navy 14-14. During the 1920s, several other men’s intercollegiate teams were formed. Ice hockey and boxing started in 1921, golf in 1923, and fencing in 1929.25

Men’s swimming was added in 1933, a remarkable year for the so called “minor” sports, with the wrestling, swimming, fencing, rifle, and golf teams making a clean sweep in all but two events on their combined schedules. The Husky crew won an Olympic gold medal in 1936, under the coaching of Al Ulbrickson. The University had seven “major” men’s sports teams in 1938: baseball, basketball, crew, football, swimming, tennis, and wrestling, with the Athletics Department supporting several “minor” sports, including fencing, golf, ice hockey, skiing, and volleyball. Hockey was dropped in 1939, fencing in 1941, and volleyball in 1943. Boxing had already been dropped in 1931.26

All Husky athletic programs were significantly affected during the World War II years. All Pacific Coast Conference football rosters were limited to 28 players, and several Pacific Conference teams were unable even to field teams, allowing the Huskies to secure a 1944 Rose Bowl berth, their fourth, by default.27

The post-war years saw tremendous growth in student enrollment and the rebuilding of the University’s athletic program. The Husky basketball team won its first NCAA Tournament in 1948, and the Husky crew team qualified for the 1948 Olympics in London, where their Olympic four won the gold medal. Newly-hired athletic director Harvey Cassill developed ambitious plans for the Husky football program, and managed to raise $1.7 million through the ASUW for an expanded stadium that included the large elevated South Stands, and increased stadium seating capacity to 55,000.28

Husky tennis teams thrived during the 1950s under team captain, and later tennis coach, Bill Quillian’s leadership. During his coaching career, Husky tennis teams compiled a 63-39 record.29

The mid-1950s were not the best years for the University’s Athletic Department. Football coach John Cherberg was fired in 1956 over allegations of abusive practices and poor team performance. Cherberg countered by revealing the practice of paying football players more than the amount

23 Daves and Porter, pp. 74, 75, and 87.
24 Daves and Porter, p. 77.
25 Daves and Porter, pp. 77, 79, 80, and 103.
26 Daves and Porter, pp. 103 and 109.
27 Daves and Porter, pp. 123 and 126.
29 Daves and Porter, p. 154.
allowed by the Pacific Coast Conference, leading to a two-year conference suspension and the resignation of Harvey Cassill as athletic director.\(^{30}\)

The practices in the athletic programs at the University of California, the University of Southern California, and the University of Los Angeles also were criticized, leading to the disbanding of the Pacific Coast Conference, to which the University of Washington had belonged since its inception in 1916. In 1959, the University was a founding member of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, a group of large research universities considered as "flagships" in their respective regions that competed in 22 sports. Originally known as the "Big Five," its members included the University of Washington, the University of California, the University of Southern California, the University of Los Angeles, and Stanford University. Washington State University joined the group in 1962, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University in 1964, and the University of Arizona and Arizona State University in 1978, eventually forming the Pac-12 in its current form with Colorado and Utah added in 2011.\(^{31}\)

Jim Owens was hired as football coach in 1957 to replace Cherberg, and rebuilt the Husky team into a nationally-recognized powerhouse, building up a 99-82-6 record during his 18 seasons. Owens’s teams won three Athletic Association of Western Universities titles and went to three Rose Bowls, including the Huskies’ first win in 1960, followed by another in 1961. Owens also served as the University’s athletic director between 1960 and 1969.\(^{32}\)

Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act, passed by the United States Congress in 1972, amended the Higher Education Act of 1965, a federal law prohibiting sexual discrimination in educational institutions. Title IX states “no person in the United States shall on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.” This act significantly affected the University’s Athletics Department, as the act stipulated that all public institutions reach compliance by 1978. Kit Green was appointed as Special Assistant to Women’s Intercollegiate Athletics and led the transition of 10 former women’s club sports—including cross country, field hockey, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, crew, golf, tennis, and track and field—from the Department of Intramural Activities into the Athletics Department. Women were given their first access to the same support services as men’s teams, guaranteeing equal media coverage, medical attention, food services, and facility use, since 1906. By the end of the 1974-1975 academic year, athletic scholarships were awarded to female students. The University became a nationally-recognized leader for gender equality.\(^{33}\)

University women’s teams became nationally competitive in several sports and produced several outstanding athletes over the next several years. Women’s softball would put together a string of 24 consecutive winning seasons between 1976 and 1999, most under coach Kathy Neir. Women’s crew grew to become a strong program, winning the first of several national championships in 1981. Chris Gobrecht took over the Husky women’s basketball team in 1985, leading the team to 11 winning seasons, several NCAA appearances, and an overall record of 243-89. Other accomplishments in the women’s program were made in volleyball, golf, tennis, gymnastics, swimming, and track and field. Women’s soccer was added in 1991.\(^{34}\)

Don James took over as Husky football coach in 1975, and when his former colleague at Kent State, Mike Lude, took over as the University’s Athletic Director a year later, they worked together to build the Husky football program into one of the best in the nation, paving the way for Lude to expand

\(^{30}\) Daves and Porter, p. 155.


\(^{32}\) Daves and Porter, p. 159.

\(^{33}\) Daves and Porter, pp. 201 and 273.

the overall department. Over his 18-year coaching career at the University of Washington, James compiled a 153-57-2 record, the best of any Husky coach. James took the Huskies to 14 bowl games, including six Rose Bowls, winning in 1977, 1981, 1990, and 1991, and winning the National Championship in 1991. Among Lude’s accomplishments was the construction of the stadium’s North Stands, bringing seating capacity up to 72,500.\[35\]

The Husky men’s crew continued to dominate West Coast rowing competitions, winning eight straight Pacific Coast Championships between 1971 and 1978. More recently they repeated that string between 1990 and 1997.\[36\] Marv Harshman took over men’s basketball in 1971, and compiled an outstanding 246-146 record over his 14-year career, and a Pac-10 Championship in 1984. The golf team won the Pac-10 title in 1988, and the Husky soccer team won its first NCAA title in 1992. Jim Smith’s wrestling teams produced several nationally ranked athletes, as did the swimming team, the cross-country team, the tennis team, the baseball team, the softball team, and the track and field team.

Barbara Hedges succeeded Mike Lude in 1991, becoming the first female athletic director at a Division I football institution.\[37\] Scott Woodward was named Husky Athletic Director in 2008, and presently oversees 21 sports programs, 650 student-athletes and a staff of nearly 200, with an annual budget of $60 million.\[38\] The current athletic program consists of nine men’s sports: baseball, basketball, cross-country, football, golf, rowing, soccer, tennis and track and field; and ten women’s sports: basketball, cross-country, golf, gymnastics, rowing, soccer, softball, tennis, volleyball, and track and field. Swimming was recently dropped as a varsity sport.

\[2.3\] Appendix A - Figures

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\[35\] Daves and Porter, pp. 205, 207, and 208.

\[36\] Daves and Porter, pp. 193-196, 209, 210, 228, 236, 244, 266, 272, 276, and 286.

\[37\] Daves and Porter, p. 265.

Figure A2 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion under construction, 1928

Figure A3 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, 1928

Figure A4 • Aerial view of University of Washington campus from the southeast, 1932

Figure A5 • Administration Building, now Denny Hall (1895, Charles Saunders)

Figure A6 • Gymnasium, left, and Denny Field, right, ca. 1908
3. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Hec Edmundson Pavilion and its additions, the Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall are located within what is identified as “East Campus” in the 2003 Campus Master Plan. The subject buildings and other surrounding University athletic facilities are located on a relatively flat expanse of land (originally a wetlands and a former landfill) that stretches from Montlake Boulevard NE to Lake Washington’s Union Bay to the east, with the Montlake cut comprising the southern edge, Montlake Boulevard NE the western edge, and the University’s large “E-1” surface automobile parking lot defining a northern edge, with the Husky Ballpark and Soccer Field, intramural fields, and a driving range continuing northward and around Union Bay to the northeast. The entire site occupied by the athletic facilities is estimated at approximately 34 acres.

Hec Edmundson Pavilion with additions on its northern and southern sides is located directly north of Husky Stadium, now under reconstruction. The Pavilion Pool is adjacent to and directly east of Hec Edmundson Pavilion. The Nordstrom Tennis Center and Dempsey Indoor Track are directly east of Hec Edmundson Pavilion. Immediately to the east of Husky Stadium are a practice football field and the fast-pitch softball field. To the south of Husky Stadium and to the south of Hec Edmundson Pavilion is a large surface automobile parking lot. South and east of the stadium, at the edge of Lake Washington, sit the Waterfront Activities Center and the historic Canoe House. North of Hec Edmundson Pavilion is Graves Hall, the Athletic Department’s administration building. The Intramural Activities Building (IMA) is located north of Graves Hall, with its associated tennis courts lying east of Graves and between the IMA and Hec Edmundson Pavilion. The newly renovated Conibear Shellhouse is situated directly east of the tennis courts. Beyond the IMA to the north are additional recreational tennis courts and turf fields, and to the northwest are the Husky Ballpark and soccer field. Walla Walla Road encircles the athletic complex along its eastern edge. Sports fields, paved parking lots, a golf driving range, the University’s fire-arts buildings and the Center for Urban Horticulture are to the north and northeast of the stadium, all of which surround the Union Bay Natural Area.
4. BUILDINGS

4.1 Hec Edmundson Pavilion and Additions

4.1.1 Original Construction History

The original “Men’s Physical Education Building,” now known as Hec Edmundson Pavilion (Clarence S. Edmundson Pavilion) and Alaska Airlines Arena, was built between 1927 and 1928.

4.1.2 Historical Architectural Context

The original “Men’s Physical Education Building” was designed in the Romanesque Revival style, also known as the Rundbogenstil in Europe. Characteristics of this style identifiable in this building are round arches, relatively smooth brick masonry, cast-stone ornamentation, and medieval building forms adapted to a contemporary program.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, the majority of institutional architecture reflected contemporary programs dressed in eclectic architectural styles derived from European models. One of these derivative styles was identified as Romanesque Revival, a style derived from the medieval Romanesque style that predated the Gothic style in Europe.

The most prominent characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style is the use of the refined round arch developed in Norman and German medieval periods. Other characteristics include smooth textured exterior walls, whether constructed in stone, brick, or wood, and the use of ornamental corbels, chevrons, and lozenges. A modified form, largely championed by architect Henry Hobson Richardson, was known as Richardsonian Romanesque style in North America, and was characterized by more exterior rustication.

One of the first notable uses of the Romanesque Revival style in North America was the Smithsonian Institution, completed in 1851 in Washington, D.C., under designs of architect James Renwick. At the same time Robert Dale Owen was urging the adoption of medieval forms in his book Hints on Public Architecture, as a new national style for institutional buildings, since it allowed greater flexibility than the rigid orders of classical architecture. The Romanesque Revival style was frequently used in churches after 1850, particularly German Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches. Medieval styles, both Romanesque and Gothic, were seen as particularly appropriate for educational buildings because of their association with similar forms in Oxford and Cambridge.

Carl Gould, the architect responsible for the original design of Hec Edmundson Pavilion, possibly chose the Romanesque Revival over the Gothic Revival style because its simpler detailing allowed more economical construction appropriate for a utilitarian sports facility.

4.1.3 Building Architect

The Seattle architectural firm of Bebb & Gould designed the original “Men’s Physical Education” Building.

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

Charles Herbert Bebb (1856-1942) was born in Surrey, England, and educated at King’s College, London, and the University of Lausanne. He furthered his studies in civil engineering at the London School of Mines and then worked as an engineer in the construction of a South African railroad from 1877 to 1882. Upon arriving in the United States he found work as an engineer at the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company. He began work on Chicago’s Auditorium Building while in this position and eventually served as superintendent of construction for the project under the architects Adler & Sullivan. He joined their firm around 1889. Through his work in the terra cotta industry and his experience with Adler & Sullivan, Bebb became skilled in modern building.

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technologies and materials for the construction of fireproof steel, iron, and reinforced concrete skyscrapers and other commercial buildings. Bebb first arrived in Seattle in 1890 to act as superintendent of construction of the Seattle Opera House for Adler & Sullivan. Although the Opera House project never proceeded further than site excavation, Bebb returned to Seattle in 1893 to work as an architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company, the major local manufacturer of terra cotta.\textsuperscript{40}

Bebb left the terra cotta firm to open his own architectural practice in Seattle in 1898. In 1901, he formed a partnership with another former Adler & Sullivan employee, Louis Mendel. The partnership quickly became one of the most prominent architectural firms in Seattle, and over a period of 13 years the firm produced designs for some of the city’s finest homes, hotels, business blocks, apartments, and civic projects in a variety of architectural styles.\textsuperscript{41}

In 1914, when the partnership with Mendel dissolved, Bebb entered into an association with Carl F. Gould. The two remained in practice together until Gould’s death in 1939. The two were well matched, with Bebb acting as engineer and partner in charge of management, contract, and specifications, and Gould as principal designer and planner.\textsuperscript{42}

Carl Freylinghausen Gould (1873-1939) was born in New York and graduated from Harvard in 1898. He next studied at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris for five years, and upon returning to New York he served for two years as an intern in the offices of the prominent firm of McKim, Mead and White. He assisted Daniel Burnham’s Chicago-based firm in the preparation of San Francisco’s city plan in 1905, and eventually relocated to Seattle in 1908.\textsuperscript{43}

In Seattle, Gould initially worked as a draftsman for Everett & Baker, and then for Daniel Huntington (1909), eventually forming an association as Huntington & Gould. They designed a number of houses, apartments, and mixed-use projects and entered a competition for the design of the Washington State Capitol. Besides working in association with Huntington and designing independently for his own practice, Gould became involved in local social, arts, and political organizations and causes. He was active in promoting the Bogue Plan for Seattle (a Master Plan for the physical layout of the city), served in leadership positions with the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, and served as president of the Fine Arts Society (1912-16, 1926-29).\textsuperscript{44}

Around the same time that Gould entered into partnership with Bebb, he began lecturing at the University of Washington, establishing the Department of Architecture in 1914. Gould served as head of the department from 1915 until 1926. Bebb also worked with Gould to establish an architecture curriculum at the University of Washington and supported Gould’s activities to promote the cultural arts in Seattle.\textsuperscript{45}

Between 1914 and 1924, the firm designed over two hundred projects. These projects were produced in a variety of architectural styles, depending upon the basic considerations of individual projects and building types and the desires of the client. The firm designed schools, hospitals, churches, memorials and monuments, residences, clubhouses, and commercial structures. Prominent works included the Times Square Building (1915), Government Locks at Ballard (1916), and the Fisher Studio Building (1915). One of Bebb & Gould’s most prominent and important commissions was as campus planners for the University of Washington, which they undertook beginning in 1914. Besides creating the general campus plan, which was based on earlier plans by the Olmsted Brothers firm for the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Bebb & Gould

\textsuperscript{41} Rash and Anderson, “Bebb & Mendel,” p. 73.
\textsuperscript{43} Booth and Wilson, “Bebb and Gould,” pp. 174-175.
\textsuperscript{44} Booth and Wilson, “Bebb and Gould,” p. 175.
\textsuperscript{45} Booth and Wilson, “Bebb and Gould,” p. 176.
designed 18 buildings for the campus over the next two decades. Nearly all of these buildings were designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. The most notable of these were Suzzallo Library (1922-27) and the liberal arts quadrangle, including the Home Economics Building (1916), one of the first constructed.\(^46\)

Charles Bebb was a founding member of the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and both Bebb and Gould served in leadership positions in the local chapter. In 1910, Bebb was among the first Washington architects nominated to the status of Fellow.\(^47\) Gould was named a Fellow in 1926.\(^48\)

Bebb’s participation in the firm dwindled greatly after 1924, and over the next decade Gould completed fewer than half the number of projects as the firm had managed in the first decade of its formation. In later years Gould explored Art Deco in the execution of the Longview Post Office (1932) and the Everett Public Library (1933-34). The firm also produced two nationally recognized projects in the Moderne style. These were the U.S. Marine Hospital (1930-32) and the Seattle Art Museum (1931-33).

The partnership finally dissolved when Gould died in 1939. Bebb continued his practice with his draftsman, John Paul Jones, until Bebb passed away in 1942.\(^49\)

### 4.1.4 Original Building Description

Hec Edmundson Pavilion was designed as a large building measuring overall approximately 476 feet east-west and 329 feet north-south, excluding later additions. The building’s form was conceived as an enlarged simplified Romanesque church, with a false narthex transitioning to side aisles via a pair of diagonal entrance vestibules. The building’s basic footprint was designed as a modified “T” with the top of the “T” at the west facing Montlake Boulevard, and with diagonal entries at the inside corners of the “T.” The building was originally arranged around a central earth-surfaced athletic field contained within a broad nave-like space measuring approximately 167 feet across. This “nave” was sheltered by a gable roof supported on riveted steel trusses spaced at 24 feet 6 inches on center. The gable roof and trusses continued over relatively narrow side aisles on the north and south. The gable roof ridge ran east-west and rose to a height of approximately 85 feet above grade. A large ridge skylight was positioned over the athletic field. Stepped seating encircled the athletic field on its northern, western, and southern sides, with the seating rising to a sufficient height in the side aisles to allow a pedestrian concourse. The westernmost portion of the building, the false narthex, originally housed locker rooms on the ground level, offices on the second, and handball courts on the third level. The main entries extended diagonally across the northwestern and southwestern sides of the building. Two-story intramural gymnasiums were attached to the northern and southern side aisles, each with their own gable roofs with east-west running ridges. Locker rooms were located on a basement level and the gymnasiums were located on the concourse level. See Figures B1-B10.

The building’s exterior walls were constructed of reinforced brick masonry with cast-stone edgings, copings, and columns. The brick is a raked tapestry brick ranging in coloration from light buff to orange/red. The building’s roof was covered with built-up roofing on both the gable roofs and flat sections on the eastern and western portions on the side gymnasiums and the western false “narthex.” The gable roofs above the athletic field and side gymnasiums had ridge skylights. Original window glazing was steel industrial sash with single glazing.

The western façade was intended as the primary building façade. The façade was composed of a projecting false “narthex,” with the gable end-wall of the athletic field and stands of the “nave”

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recessed eastward. The forward portion was designed with a central two-story wall flanked by slightly projecting simple towers with gabled parapets. The central portion had eight round-arched windows, and the towers each had a pair of round-arched windows separated by a cast-stone Ionic half-round pilaster. All windows were built with cast-stone spandrels at the concourse floor level and are glazed with steel industrial sash. All window arches were built with brick voussoirs and a projecting brick masonry extrados. Seven cast-iron eagle-shaped bracket mounts were positioned in the central section between the windows at the intersections of the arches, each with a corresponding flagpole. The towers had brackets of the same configuration mounted at the outside of the window pair at the extrados near the arch spring. The upper wall of the central portion had a simple spaced diagonal diapering on the upper parapet, having a broad band of brick and cast-stone checkerboard diapering crowned with cast-stone checkerboard diapering with a central round cast-stone medallion with a protruding husky dog head. The recessed gable end-wall was designed with six large round-arched clerestory windows with brick voussoirs and a projecting brick masonry extrados that increased in height following the gable parapet roofline. The parapet was built with a row of spaced cast-stone squares running below its cast-stone coping. See Figures B11-B13.

The diagonal entries were composed of two parts: two-story sections that project respectively southward and northward from the sides of the western towers, then run diagonally to where they intersect with the two two-story side gymnasiums, and a projecting one-story entry portico. The two-story sections were designed with recessed rectangular windows with brick sills. These sections were built with flat roofs and parapets with cast-stone coping. The arcade entries were composed with a group of five round-arched openings along the diagonal, with one additional arched opening at the ends where the entry returns to the two-story section. The central arches along the diagonal were built to land on cast-stone round Ionic columns and the two outer arches were spaced further apart allowing the placement of a cast-iron eagle bracket and a pair of flag poles. The impost of all arches are cast-stone and the parapet has broad cast-stone coping. See Figures B14-B16.

The northern and southern façades are mirror images, with the western portion composed of the sides of the two-story gymnasiums which projected out from the main building mass and extended eastward approximately three-quarters of the length of the building, and the eastern portions that were built three stories high. The gymnasiums were detailed to have a basement topped by a cast-stone coping with inset windows on the outer bays, with panels on the second floor revealing six flat pilasters framing the windows on the central portion. All basement windows were built nearly square and the upper windows were tall and rectangular. The outer bays are grouped in pairs and the central section has tripartite groups. The three-story eastern portions of the façades were designed with wide shallow arched entries located at the basement level near the eastern building end. Each entry had three pairs of doors. The extrados of each entry arch was built with cast stone that continues eastward and westward to form a continuous cast-stone coping. The upper portion of the façades was designed to have a grouping of six large tall round-arched windows, with brick voussoirs and a projecting brick-masonry extrados. The parapet was built with a brick coping.

The eastern façade's gable end-wall featured a grouping of eight large round-arched clerestory windows with brick voussoirs and a projecting brick-masonry extrados that increased in height following the gable parapet roofline. The lower portion of the wall was left blank to allow for the future construction of a swimming pool building.

4.1.5 Building Character-Defining Features

The character-defining features of the building as originally constructed include:

- The exterior building form and mass reminiscent of a Romanesque church.
- Diagonal entry portico.
- Round masonry arches.
- Smooth exterior masonry composed of raked tapestry bricks.
- Industrial sash windows.
See Figures B17-B37.

- Large round-arched clerestory windows at gable end walls.
- Brick and cast-stone diapering.
- Use of flagpoles for banners.
- Cast-stone structural components and ornamentation including Ionic columns, copings, edgings, transoms, sills, eagle flagpole brackets, and husky dog medallions.
- Central field with surrounding stands and perimeter pedestrian concourse.
- Exposed steel roof trusses.

Together these features create a feeling of a monumental sports building clothed in Romanesque detailing.

4.1.6 Building Physical Integrity

At some time the earth floor of the athletic field was permanently converted to a basketball court.

Modifications and additions to Hec Edmundson Pavilion were made between 1968 and 1970, under a four-phase program design scheme prepared by John Morse and Associates/Architects. Phase I included partitioning the southern gymnasium to allow separate gymnastics and wrestling rooms. Phase II included demolition of existing concourse-level restrooms and concession stands and construction of new reconfigured concourse-level restrooms and concession stands, as well as a one-story storage addition located at the building’s northeastern corner. Phase III included demolition of the existing interior of the northern and southern gymnasium locker rooms and construction of new reconfigured locker rooms with mechanical and electrical upgrades. Phase IV included removal of the large ridge skylight over the basketball court, and reroofing of the entire building. Other Phase IV work included installation of acoustical panels and painting of window lights on the eastern main room wall, removal of press booths and the construction of new press booths and a new audio/visual room on the room’s western end, construction of a two-story storage and mechanical equipment building at the building’s southeastern corner, and the addition of a second floor mechanical room above the northeastern addition.

In 1979, a major new basketball facility was added on the northwestern corner of Hec Edmundson Pavilion under designs prepared by Decker Barnes Hobbs Fukui Associates. This addition required the demolition of the Pavilion’s northern gymnasium. The new two-story addition was a cast-in-place concrete building designed in the Brutalist style. The addition’s main entrance was located on its western side near the Pavilion’s northwestern entrance portico. The building had adjoining basketball courts on the upper floor at the Pavilion’s concourse level and locker rooms on the ground floor.

In 1986, another major addition, Graves Annex, was constructed at Hec Edmundson Pavilion’s northeastern corner directly north of and abutting the Pavilion Pool. Decker/Fukui Davidson Architects and Planners designed this four-story addition in a vaguely Post-Modern style. The building had a large weight-room and locker facilities on the ground floor. The second floor was partial, with the entry located at the northwestern building corner and a mezzanine viewing out to the weight-room on the northeastern corner. The third floor was reserved for the Husky band with instrument storage and offices, and the fourth floor was partitioned for administrative offices.

In 1991, LMN architects directed a major renovation project that reconfigured all interior spaces within Hec Edmundson Pavilion. All locker rooms and gymnasiums were rebuilt, the handball courts on the western end were removed and replaced by a “Hall of Fame,” the concrete interior stands were replaced with steel grandstand seating on all four sides. The building’s eastern side was reconfigured to allow the construction of a basketball court and associated locker rooms. The storage addition on the Pavilion’s northeastern corner was also converted to a sports medicine facility.
4.1.7 Building Significance
Architectural historian Lori Durio of CH2M Hill surveyed Hec Edmundson Pavilion and its additions, as part of the environmental analysis related to the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project, on June 1, 2009. The Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined on January 30, 2012, agreeing with Durio that Hec Edmundson Pavilion was not eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places because:

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 lost substantial integrity, and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.50

Despite the SHPO’s determination, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, due to its size, location, and retention of its western façade and diagonal entrance porticos, remains an iconic symbol of the University’s sports program and a physical reminder of the many events that have occurred within the building.

4.1.8 Recommendations
Since the SHPO has determined that Hec Edmundson Pavilion is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as noted above (see 4.1.7), any environmental review of proposed changes to the building can note that these changes do not adversely impact a historic building or structure.

As the building is visually important to both the University of Washington and local communities, any proposed changes to the building should not further degrade the building’s physical integrity, especially those character-defining elements noted above. The views of the building from Montlake should be retained, with further additions to the building placed to the northeast of the main building or visually and physically separated from the original pavilion building.

4.1.9 Appendix B - Figures

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Figure B1 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Site Plan and Contours, 1928

Figure B2 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Ground Floor Plan, 1928
Figure B3 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Concourse Floor Plan, 1928

Figure B4 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Mezzanine Floor Plan, 1928
Figure B5 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Balcony and Roof Plan, 1928

Figure B6 • Bebb & Gould, Hec Edmundson Pavilion, Exterior Elevations, 1928
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Figure B13 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, view of paired windows at corner towers

Figure B14 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of diagonal entries

Figure B15 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of diagonal entry

Figure B16 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of exterior brick and cast-stone copings

Figure B17 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, western portion of southern façade
Figure B18 Hec Edmundson Pavilion, center portion of southern façade.

Figure B19 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, eastern portion of southern façade.

Figure B21 • Graves Annex, view of eastern façade.

Figure B20 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, eastern façade with Pavilion Pool building in the foreground.

Figure B22 • Graves Annex, view of northern façade.

Figure B23 • Graves Annex, view of western façade.

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Figure B20 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of cast-stone column between paired windows

Figure B21 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of brick arch at windows with eagle-shaped flagpole bracket

Figure B22 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, cast-stone diapering with husky dog head medallion

Figure B23 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of cast-stone dedication plaque

Figure B24 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, viewing interior under stands

Figure B25 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

Figure B26 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

Figure B27 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

Figure B28 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

Figure B29 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

Figure B30 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, viewing interior under stands

Figure B31 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of brick arch at windows with eagle-shaped flagpole bracket

Figure B32 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, cast-stone diapering with husky dog head medallion

Figure B33 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, detail of cast-stone dedication plaque

Figure B34 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, viewing interior under stands

Figure B35 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, interior of Pavilion Annex

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Figure B36 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, viewing interior of main arena

Figure B37 • Hec Edmundson Pavilion, viewing interior of Graves Annex
4.2 Pavilion Pool

4.2.1 Original Construction History
The original “Swimming Pool Wing, Men’s Physical Education Building,” now known as the Pavilion Pool, was completed in 1938.

4.2.2 Historical Architectural Context
The original “Swimming Pool Wing, Men’s Physical Education Building” was designed in the Art Deco, or Works Public Administration Moderne style, identified by its formal geometry and with its various types of brickwork patterns.

The Art Deco style originated during the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, held in Paris during 1925. Literature promoting the expo prohibited imitations, reproductions, and counterfeits of the ancient styles. The style strove to meld artistic expression and the machine age in a forward-looking, complementary manner. Streamlined modern forms characterize the style and repetitive elements are derived from mathematically-generated geometric shapes. The celebration of decoration and the use of polychromy are of prime importance in Art Deco styling. Art Deco motifs were applied on cars, trains, and kitchen appliances as well as buildings. These motifs were low-relief geometrical designs in straight lines, chevrons, zigzags, and stylized floral or fountain shapes. The inspiration for many of these shapes came from Native art in the Americas and Cubism in Europe. Exterior finish materials of metal, smooth stone, and concrete were typically accented with terra cotta, glass, and colored mirrors. The style became the preeminent style for major buildings, especially public buildings, built between the late 1920s and the beginning of World War II, and became particularly associated with buildings funded through the federal Public Works Administration.

Some of the most famous examples in the United States are the Rockefeller Center (Raymond Hood, 1940), and the Chrysler Building (William Van Alen, 1930) in New York City. In Seattle, some examples of this style include the US Marine Hospital Building (Bebb & Gould, Graham, 1932), the Seattle Tower (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, 1928), the Exchange Building, (John Graham Sr., 1930), Seattle Federal Office Building (James A. Wetmore, 1931-1933), The Washington Athletic Club (Sherwood D. Ford, 1929-30), and the Roosevelt Hotel (John Graham Sr., 1928-29). Another excellent example of the Art Deco style in a high-rise building is the Edmund Meany Hotel (Robert C. Reamer, 1930-32, altered, now Deca) in the University District.

4.2.3 Building Architect
The Seattle architectural firm of Bebb & Gould designed the original “Swimming Pool Wing, Men’s Physical Education Building.” The same firm had designed a proposed swimming pool wing on the eastern side of the Men’s Physical Education Building in the Romanesque style in 1927, but this previous scheme was not executed.

See 4.1.3 above.

4.2.4 Original Building Description
The original Swimming Pool Wing completed in 1938 was a medium-size rectangular building that measured approximately 129 feet 11 inches north-south and 104 feet 1 inch east-west. The building had a simple gable roof with a north-south ridge with perimeter parapet covering the pool and a smaller flat roof portion enclosing the locker rooms on the northern side. Both sections had composition built-up roofing. The western structural wall of the building abutted the eastern wall of Hec Edmundson Pavilion, with the Pavilion roof creating a valley where it joined to Hec

51 The term “Art Deco” did not come into widespread use in the architectural community until the 1960s, being recognized as a form of Modernism contrasting with Beaux-Arts eclecticism, prior to the widespread adoption in the post-war period of the International style.

52 Poppeliers and Chambers, pp. 120-26.
Edmundson’s exterior wall. The building had its highest point at its ridge approximately 45 feet from the grade along the building’s eastern side. The building’s roof was supported on east-west spanning steel trusses that had curved bottom chords. The building was constructed with a concrete foundation and reinforced brick-masonry walls. The brick masonry of the exterior walls matched the mixed color tapestry bricks originally used on Hec Edmundson Pavilion. The building was supported on poured concrete piers and the pool was supported on driven piles.

The interior plan of the Swimming Pool Wing was simple, with a centrally-placed pool measuring 75 feet north-south and 42 feet east-west, surrounded on the east, south, and west by concrete grandstand seating. Locker rooms were located on the pool level at the northern end of the building. The immediate building grade sloped downward to the east with the building’s main entry located on the southern side of the building nearly a story above the floor level of the pool area. The bottom chords of the ceiling trusses were covered, creating a curved ceiling. The building was connected to Hec Edmundson at its northwestern side by a service doorway leading to a tunnel. See Figures C1-C4.

The southern façade was designed as the primary façade. It featured a rectangular entry projecting southward from the main gabled face. The entry was accessed by a concrete stairway with six risers that returned to the building wall at each end. The entry had four pairs of doors with transoms inset between simple rectangular brick masonry columns. Four vertical flagpoles were mounted on the wall above each doorway. Simple diagonal diapering contained within a rectangular frame highlighted each flagpole mount. The wall frieze above the doorways also had upper and lower masonry soldier courses. The entry and the gable end-wall have cast-stone copings. The gable end-wall had four tall narrow louvered vents placed directly in line with the four flagpoles. The flanking sides of the main gable face each had a group of three narrow vertical glass block windows at their centers. See Figure C5.

The building’s eastern façade was unadorned with slightly recessed and slightly higher ends. The southern portion had a pair of steel-sash windows at the southern façade entry level. Service doors were located at grade on the northern and southern sides of the pool section and the two flat-roofed portions of the locker rooms had some utilitarian window openings and a block-out for a utility grill. See Figure C6.

The building’s northern façade was built with large expanses of glass block set into large rectangular openings. The gable end-wall had four spaced tall narrow louvered vents. See Figure C7.

The building’s western wall abutted Hec Edmundson Pavilion.

4.2.5 Building Character-Defining Features

The character-defining features of the building as originally designed include:

- The exterior building form and mass with its prominent gable.
- Projecting prominent symmetrical entry with its group of four recessed doorways.
- Smooth exterior masonry composed of raked tapestry bricks.
- Glass block windows.
- Brick and cast-stone diapering.
- Use of flagpoles for banners at entry.
- Central pool with surrounding concrete stands and high curved ceiling that creates a large cavernous space.

Together these features create a feeling of a pre-World War II, late Depression-era Art Deco sports facility. See Figures C8-C11.

4.2.6 Building Physical Integrity

The building is essentially intact as originally built with only non-significant upgrades.
4.2.7 Building Significance

Architectural historian Lori Durio of CH2M Hill surveyed the Pavilion Pool, as part of the environmental analysis related to the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project, on June 1, 2009. The Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined on January 30, 2012, agreeing with Durio that the Pavilion Pool was **not eligible** for listing the National Register of Historic Places because:

>[It] is relatively unremarkable as an architectural design. It retains fairly good integrity, with the exception of rear additions [Graves Annex is actually adjacent and not an addition to the Pavilion Pool. Ed.]. 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 physical 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.\(^5\)

In our opinion, however, the southern façade can be considered a handsome example of Art Deco WPA Moderne style. The building’s interior is well preserved and functionally designed.

4.2.8 Recommendations

Since the SHPO has determined that the Pavilion Pool is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as noted above (see 4.2.7), any environmental review of proposed changes to the building can note that these changes do not adversely impact a historic building or structure.

The Pavilion Pool has only one significant façade, its southern entrance. Other façades are obscured by its adjoining buildings, or are architecturally undistinguished. If the building as a whole or partially is incorporated into a new building, consideration could be given to retaining the southern façade as an entrance to that building.

4.2.9 Appendix C - Figures

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Figure C3 • Bebb & Gould, Pavilion Pool, Exterior Elevations, 1938

Figure C4 • Artist’s rendering of Pavilion Pool building, 1939

Figure C5 • Pavilion Pool, view of southern entry façade
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4.3 Graves Hall

4.3.1 Original Construction History

The “Athletics Building,” now known as the Tubby Graves Building or Graves Hall, was built directly north of Hec Edmundson Pavilion in 1963 to house the administrative offices for the University’s intramural athletic department.

4.3.2 Historical Architectural Context

Graves Hall can be classified stylistically by its massing and scale as being in the Mid-Century Modern/International Style.

The Modern Movement had its origins in Europe after World War I, with an underlying belief that advances in science and technology would generate a new form of architecture, free from the pervasive eclecticism based on revival forms. The possibilities of curtain wall construction utilizing steel frames and the freeform massing using ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects, as well as American modernist pioneers including Frank Lloyd Wright. By the 1920s, these experimentations produced two distinct branches of modern architecture: the steel and glass classicism, “International Style,” of the Bauhaus architects Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe, and the béton brut style of Charles Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) and the “New Brutalism.”

In 1929, Mies’ German Pavilion of the Barcelona Exhibition demonstrated the austerity and purity possible in the steel frame. After emigrating to the United States, Mies created a number of buildings that became icons of the International Style, including: the Farnsworth House in Illinois (1950), Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago (1952), Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology (1956), the Seagram Building in New York (1956-58), and the Bacardi Offices in Mexico City (1963)—all essays of the “frame rectangle.” Mies sought to reduce architecture to its basic form, eliminating all ornament and superfluity, creating the well-known aphorism “Less is more.”

Architectural design in Seattle also went through a radical transformation during the 1940s and 1950s. The progressive enthusiasm of the War years had essentially overtaken eclecticism, and traditionalist architects were either retiring or reluctantly adapting to Modernism—first Art Deco style and eventually the International style—evolving here into what is now termed Northwest Modernism. This style was used extensively in the many institutional buildings built to accommodate an expanding post-war population in Seattle and nearby suburbs. J. Lister Holmes (1891-1986), George Stoddard (1896-1967), William Bain (1896-1985), and Paul Thiry (1904-1993) were among those local architects who successfully made that mid-career leap and were rewarded with major commissions during the immediate post-war period. Holmes’s Rainier Vista school completed in 1943, and the Catherine Blaine Junior High School (now Catherine Blaine Elementary School) completed in 1952, both constructed in Seattle, were prototypes of the new style adapted to school use, using low horizontal compositions of brick and horizontally grouped windows. This same vocabulary was used in Stoddard’s 1946 Renton Hospital. William Bain, working within the structure of the firm Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, used the thin piloti of the International style to support the interconnecting breezeways of Bellevue’s Ashwood Elementary School completed in 1957. The Washington State Library that Thiry designed for the Washington State Capital in 1954 uses a hovering horizontal roof supported by a colonnade of simple columns framing glass walls—a hallmark of Northwest Modernism.

A new generation of architects was also emerging from architectural schools, including the University of Washington, where traditionalist professors were being challenged by early modernist adaptors, including Lionel “Spike” Pries (1897-1968). These new practitioners including Victor Steinbrueck (1911-1985), Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995), Omar Mithun (1918-1983), and Roland Terry

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(1917-2006), emerged from their apprenticeships immediately embracing a new Northwest Modernism. Steinbrueck’s and Kirk’s University of Washington Faculty Center (1958-60) was widely admired and published at the time as an example of Northwest interpretation of the work of Mies van der Rohe. Kirk would expand his practice designing several clinics throughout the Northwest, including the Group Health Cooperative Northgate Clinic completed in 1958, and the Goiney/Roedel Clinic in Lake City completed in 1952, both studies of Miesian principles interpreted into Northwestern Modernism.

4.3.3 Building Architect

The Graves Building was designed by Robert Billingsbrough Price and Associates.

Robert Whitney Price was born in Tacoma, Washington, on April 13, 1915.66 After his father’s
death in 1928, apparently Robert assumed his father’s full name, Robert Billingsbrough Price. After
graduating from Stadium High School in Tacoma, Price attended the University of Puget Sound. He
transferred to the University of Washington in 1941, receiving an Architecture Alumni scholarship
award in 1942, fourth prize.67 Price’s education was interrupted by military service during World
War II, where he served as a U.S. Navy Lieutenant in England and the Pacific Theater between
1941 and 1945.68 Returning to the University of Washington in 1945, he was able to complete his
studies by June 1946.69 In 1947, Price married Joan A. Knoff (1925-2005), also an outstanding student of the University of Washington’s architectural program.70 Like many other University of
Washington architectural graduates of that time, Price took advantage of the opportunity to attend
graduate school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his Masters of
Architecture degree in 1948.71

Price returned to Tacoma and apprenticed briefly with architect James C. Gardiner before opening
his own practice with his wife Joan in 1949.72 The Prices quickly distinguished themselves
professionally, obtaining a variety of commissions including single-family homes, factories, banks,
apartments, churches, and public buildings. Robert was more technically oriented, while Joan
collaborated on conceptual design and directed most of the firm’s interior design.73 By 1956, the
office, known as Robert Billingsbrough Price and Associates, had grown to six design professionals.
That year his firm was featured in Progressive Architecture magazine and was noted as the youngest
firm to date to have been featured in the magazine.74

The Price’s early houses were typically flat-roofed with open plans, often inwardly oriented around
an inner courtyard. A 1954 model home for the Glenwood subdivision in Lakewood (near
Tacoma), called “The Calypso,” had no windows facing to the street, an unusual concept for a sub-
division house. The house received the 1959 AIA-Sunset Western Home Award.

In 1955, the firm designed a museum building for Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park that featured
a contemporary design composed of native rock and cantilevered exposed wood beams and a flat
roof. The same year the firm designed Tacoma’s first modern fire station, a sleek one-story
contemporary building.

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Census of the United States: 1920—Population,” Washington State, Pierce County, Tacoma Precinct, sh. 4A.
71 State of Washington, King County, “Marriage Certificate, Series A No. 141294,” August 31, 1947. The Seattle Times,
75 Houser, p. 1.
In 1958, the firm’s Lundberg Concrete Pipe Company office building in Tacoma was completed, which featured a concrete roof in a “wave form” evoking the company’s large concrete pipe products.

The firm completed at least four church projects, First Church of Christ Scientists (1950, now Temple Beth Hatfloh) in Olympia, St. Mary’s Episcopal Church (1957) in Lakewood, Hope Lutheran Church (1957) in Tacoma, and Temple Beth El (1968) in Tacoma.

The firm also designed several apartment buildings, many for public housing. The Sky Terrace Apartments (1961) in Tacoma, is an early concrete high-rise. The Fawcett (1965) and North K (1965) apartments completed for the Tacoma Housing Authority both won National AIA Honor Awards.

The firm specialized in educational projects and designed dozens of school buildings in the Puget Sound area from the late 1950s through the 1970s. Schools included projects for the Tacoma, University Place, Puyallup, Aberdeen, and Federal Way school districts. Several schools won design awards. The Nell Hoyt Elementary School (1958) in Tacoma received a Southwest Washington AIA Merit Award in 1962 and a National School Association’s “Nation’s School of the Month Award” in 1964. The Henry F. Hunt Junior High School (1961) featured a domed cafeteria/auditorium with arched plywood panels.

Campus planning or college academic building were completed and designed for Big Bend Community College, the University of Washington, Pacific Lutheran University, Western Washington State University, Evergreen State College, and Highline Community College.

In 1967, Donald C. Van Volkburg and Gordon N. Johnston were proposed as partners, although the partnership failed to materialize. Robert and Joan divorced in 1973, after which Joan joined the Seattle architectural firm NBBJ. Robert Price took his associate Rolland Robyn into partnership around 1980. The firm closed shortly after Robert Price’s death on September 8, 1981.

Price was active in a variety of community, social, and civic affairs. He was a member of the Tacoma Society of Architects, the Tacoma Art League, Allied Arts, and the Washington State Council of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). He served as president of the Southwest Washington Chapter of the AIA in 1959, and as a member of the National Committee of AIA Department of Education and Research, and as a member of the Tacoma Building Code Committee. In 1966, Price became the Tacoma architect inducted into the AIA College of Fellows. During his career, Price received at least 59 national, regional, and local awards for design excellence. Many other projects were featured in nationally distributed magazines including Sunset Magazine, House and Garden, Progressive Architecture, and Architectural Record.

4.3.4 Original Building Description

The “Athletic Building” was designed as a two-story rectangular building, with structural east-west bays spaced 20 feet on center, with north-south bay lines spaced 13 feet on center at outer eastern and western bays, with two 25-foot-wide inner bays. The central portion of the building was constructed on a floating reinforced concrete “waffle-slab” under the floor of the small utility basement, which allowed loads to be uniformly spread out across the building foundation, and the outer piers were set on deep spread footings. The building had a larger second floor plate measuring

68 Houser, p. 2.
69 Houser, p. 2.
70 Houser, p. 2.
approximately 160 feet north-south and 76 feet east-west. The lower floor was set back 25 feet from the second floor perimeter on the northern and southern ends, and 13 feet from the eastern and western second floor exterior walls, creating a perimeter arcade. The building roof was built with a low-slope gable roof with a north-south ridge and approximately 6 feet overhangs. The roof was designed with a central wide attic gable roof vent running the length of the six central structural bays. The roof was covered with metal roofing. The roof was supported by glu-lam beams running along the east-west structural bay lines, with the tapered beam ends cantilevered out beyond the overhang line. The exterior walls were sheathed with vertical cedar tongue-and-groove siding at the second floor corners, and cement plaster panels under the second floor glazing. The ground floor had dark red brick masonry placed between exposed structural timber columns, with some cement plaster below glazing. All second floor glazing was stopped in single-pane plate glass or aluminum sliding sash. The ground floor glazing also was either stopped in single-pane plate glass or aluminum sliding sash, with commercial doors in doorways.

The building was designed with a straightforward plan, with an entry vestibule located south of the central structural east-west line accessed from the building’s western side. The vestibule had an open-tread stairway on its eastern side accessing the second floor, and doorways at its southwestern and northwestern corners providing access to areas on the southern and northern portions of the ground floor. The southern portion contained a “squad room” with lockers, and the northern portion had a reception area and pay counter with a vault and mailroom located on its northern side. Secondary stairways were located in the building’s southeastern and northeastern corners. Restrooms and shower facilities were located to the east of the entry vestibule behind the main stairs. The eastern wall of the vestibule had a bas-relief abstract mural consisting of carved vertical Douglas fir boards.

The second floor plan had perimeter offices and conference rooms with an inner perimeter corridor. All perimeter rooms had partition and door transom lights along the corridor. The main stairway was separated from the corridor by a vertical wooden screen with colored and obscured glass panels. A public waiting area was placed to the north of the stairs and restrooms were located to the east on the main stairway. Originally an enclosed secretarial pool was located north of the waiting area and three film video rooms were located south of the main stairway. Secondary stairways were located in the building’s southeastern and northeastern corners adjacent to the perimeter corridor. See Figures D1-D4.

All facades were primary, in keeping with contemporary design philosophy. The western façade faced Montlake Boulevard NE and a parking area and has the main entry doorway located on ground level one bay south of the central structural line. The two bays to the north of the entry were completely glazed, each bay divided into four vertical sections by wooden mullions and into roughly thirds by wood horizontal Mullions. The northernmost ground floor bay was filled with brick veneer, as are the two southernmost bays. The second floor had glazing over most of its length except for two small, cantilevered outermost bays that were sheathed with vertical tongue-and-groove cedar boards. The main glazed portion had the two smaller outer bays divided into three vertical sections and the six inner bays divided into four vertical sections. The lower portion of the sections is filled with cement plaster, while the central section of the panels had sliding aluminum sash. The upper portion of the section was a glazed transom window.

The eastern façade’s ground floor had its three southernmost bays and its northernmost bay filled with brick veneer. The two remaining bays were glazed in the same configuration as the glazed bays on the western façade. The second floor portion of the façade is identical to the second floor of the western façade.

The southern and northern facades were mirror images. The ground floor was divided into two bays with the eastern bay filled with brick veneer and having a central pair of egress doors exiting the egress stairways. The western portion was glazed, divided into five vertical sections divided by four vertical wood mullions and into roughly thirds by wood horizontal Mullions. The cantilevered
second floor façade is divided into three bays, with the outer bays sheathed with vertical tongue-and-groove cedar boards, while the central section was divided into ten glazed panels extending from the floor line to the roofline. The panels were divided by vertical wood mullions, with the lower portion of the sections filled with cement plaster, while the central section of the panels had sliding aluminum sash, and the upper sections were glazed with plate glass. See Figures D1-D9.

4.3.5 Building Character-Defining Features

The character-defining features of the building as originally designed include:

- A long horizontal profile with the second floor hovering over the smaller ground floor.
- Uniformity in the use of vertical wood-sash windows, both arranged along exterior wall surfaces in simple compositional form, as well as functionally to light interior spaces.
- A sheltered perimeter walkway around the ground floor created by the larger second floor.
- Exposed structural system with cantilevered roof beams and wood “piloti” columns.
- Vertical cedar siding with a stained finish.
- Open riser stair in main entry.
- Bas-relief abstract mural located on eastern wall of main entry.

Together these features create a feeling of Northwest Contemporary styling in a more residential scale than was characteristic in larger commercial or academic buildings built during the same period. The building also has a sense of modularity characteristic of a Northwest Contemporary building. See Figures D10-D15.

4.3.6 Building Physical Integrity

The building’s exterior façades remain essentially original, with only minor changes.

Interior alterations on the ground floor are extensive. Although the entry foyer retains its original feeling with the open-riser staircase, tile floor, upper wood screen with colored and obscured glass panels, and eastern abstract wooden mural, the stair has been modified to accept an accessible stair lift and a new stair providing access to the basement has been cut into the floor on the entry’s southeastern corner. The former squad room located on the southern side of the entry foyer has been converted to conference rooms. The northern portion of the ground floor has been rearranged with the original cash counter removed and another built on the room’s northern side surrounding the vault. Offices have replaced the former mailroom.

On the upper floor the perimeter offices have been retained largely as originally configured, including the glazed doors, operable louvered transoms, and clerestory windows to the halls. The interior spaces on the second floor have been retained, although their uses have been changed. The former secretarial pool has been further partitioned and is furnished with office cubicles. Additional cubicles have been installed on the northern side of the waiting room and within the former large viewing room. Other viewing rooms appear to have been converted into offices.

The basement has been divided into small offices with interior re-light windows facing the hallways.

4.3.7 Building Significance

Architectural historian Lori Durio of CH2M Hill surveyed the Graves Hall, as part of the environmental analysis related to the SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project, on June 1, 2009. The Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined on January 30,
2012, agreeing with Durio that the Graves Hall will be eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places in 2013 because:

Graves Hall’s Modern style is representative of (architect) 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.72

Lori Dorio’s survey did not address the major changes to the interior of the building, although these changes are probably not sufficient to make the building ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The building has a strong presence along Montlake Boulevard and is indeed a good, but not outstanding, example of Northwest Regional Contemporary design applied to an educational administration building. Other Northwest Regional Contemporary style buildings on campus include the Faculty Center Building (Faculty Club, 1958-60), Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Library (Grant, Copland, Chervenak & Associates, 1963), and Bloedel Hall (Grant, Copland, Chervenak & Associates, 1971).

Research conducted by our firm revealed that Joan Ardis Price, one of the founders of the Tacoma architectural firm Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates, the designer of the subject building, had major input in the design of this project. The design of the wooden abstract mural located on the eastern wall of the entry can probably be attributed to Joan Ardis Price.

4.3.8 Recommendations

As noted above (see 4.1.7), beginning January 1, 2013, any significant alteration to or demolition of Graves Hall will require disclosure of an adverse effect to a building determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic preservation community has recently become very sensitive to buildings considered Mid-century Modern.

The SHPO, under the State Environmental Policy Act and Governor’s Executive Order 05-05, will require mitigation, including documentation consistent with Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Level II Documentation, for any significant alterations to or demolition of the building. See:

(http://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/MitigationDocumentationStandards_0.pdf)

If demolition or major alterations are proposed for this building, consideration should be given to the removal, relocation, and interpretation of the abstract wood mural located on the eastern wall of the main entry foyer.

4.3.9 Appendix D - Figures

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Figure D1 • Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates, Graves Hall, Site Plan, 1963

Figure D2 • Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates, Graves Hall, Basement Plan, 1963
Figure D3 • Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates, Graves Hall, First Floor Plan and Exterior Elevations, 1963

Figure D4 • Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates, Graves Hall, Second Floor Plan, 1963
Hec Edmundson Pavilion and Additions, Pavilion Pool, and Graves Hall - Historic Resources Addendum

Figure D5 • Graves Hall, view of western façade

Figure D6 • Graves Hall, view of southern façade

Figure D7 • Graves Hall, view of eastern façade

Figure D8 • Graves Hall, view of northern façade

Figure D9 • Graves Hall, viewing second floor overhang from first floor

Figure D10 • Graves Hall, open riser stair at main entry

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Figure D11 • Graves Hall, bas-relief abstract mural at main entry

Figure D12 • Graves Hall, Interior hallway

Figure D13 • Graves Hall, interior office space at Second Floor

Figure D14 • Graves Hall, interior at exterior hallway of First Floor

Figure D15 • Graves Hall, interior hallway at basement

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5. Bibliography


State of Washington, King County. “Marriage Certificate, Series A No. 141294.”


