

**Cultural Resource Inventory for Anderson Hall, University of  
Washington campus, Seattle, Washington**

**Prepared for**  
University of Washington

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Anderson Hall, a four-story building on the University of Washington campus in Seattle, was constructed in 1925. It was designed by Bebb and Gould, a prolific and highly successful architectural design partnership. Anderson Hall is named for Alfred H. Anderson, a lumberman whose wife, Agnes H. Anderson, gave the funds for the building to the University in honor of her late husband. The building is in the Collegiate Gothic style, and houses the College of the Environment's School of Forest Resources.

Anderson Hall has received funding for the planning and design of renovation work, and the University plans to request further funding for construction work in the 2013-15 Capital Budget from the State of Washington. The renovation provides an opportunity to redesign the interior program space to be more efficient and flexible to meet the needs of the College of the Environment for modern research and instruction, but will also address structural, seismic, life safety, hazardous materials, accessibility, and other code deficiencies and will improve the building enclosure (windows and masonry systems) to ensure long-term preservation. As part of the planning and design work, a Cultural Resources Survey report has been requested by the University.

## **PROJECT LOCATION**

The University of Washington's central campus in Seattle has a street address of 4000 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Seattle, Washington, 98105, in King County. The campus is approximately 3 miles north of downtown Seattle, on a promontory with Portage Bay to the southwest and Union Bay to the southeast. The campus is surrounded by the University District, an old neighborhood in Seattle comprised of a mix of residential and diverse retail and commercial uses.

Anderson Hall is located towards the southern end of the University of Washington's central campus. The building fronts north, towards Stevens Way and the central campus core. An irregularly-shaped open courtyard is on the south side of Anderson Hall, with Winkenwerder Forest Lab to the east of the courtyard and Bloedel Hall on its west; the group of three buildings makes up the School of Forest Resources' on-campus facilities. *See Map 1 for an aerial view.*

Anderson Hall is located at latitude: 47.651758, longitude: -122.307487. The coordinate was taken from the Google Earth website accessed on May 11, 2011 with the marker located centrally on the building's roof. Google Earth uses WGS84 datum and the accuracy of the coordinates is estimated at +/- 30 meters.

## **PHYSICAL SETTING AND DESCRIPTION**

The core of the University of Washington campus is an excellent example of American Beaux-Arts campus planning. The long, symmetrical axes focused on Mt. Rainier in the distance as

well as on closer-in lakes and waterways create a memorable and dramatic series of vistas and quadrangles. The University adopted the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture for the campus, which is by nature less formal and more organic than the classic Beaux-Arts grand formality inherent in the campus plan.

The building is on the lower campus, facing Stevens Way to the north, and the Rainier Way axis lies immediately to its east. Stevens Way is the primary drive through the campus, and in this location forms a symmetrical arc around the Science Quadrangle to the north, with Drumheller Fountain as the centerpoint. Rainier Way is the primary axis of the southern campus, running from the central quadrangle through the Science quadrangle and continuing south-southeast.

Anderson Hall is four stories in height and in footprint is approximately 70' by 160'. It has a gross area of 35,923 square feet, including a mechanical attic. The roof is steeply pitched and hipped in form, with two symmetrical wings on either side of a primary bar, forming an "I"-shaped plan. The central and primary entry is on the north facade, which includes a projecting entry "porch;" secondary entries are also located at east and west sides of the building and at the south side of the building. The ground slopes down approximately 11 feet from north to south, with the main floor of the building several feet above grade at the north side. The southern entries access the lower level of the building. *See Figures 1-4 for historic drawings of the building by Architects Bebb and Gould. See Figures 10-19 for current exterior photographs.*

The elevations of Alfred H. Anderson Hall are symmetrical around the vertical centerline, with tall pointed gables with pointed-arch windows on either end. The windows use stone tracery, with buttressed pilasters creating a series of strong and richly decorated vertical elements. T. William Booth and William H. Wilson note that Gould's "stone entrance details are the most elaborate on the campus except for those of the library."<sup>1</sup> Anderson Hall is constructed of a load-bearing concrete frame with masonry infill and brick and cast stone facing at exterior walls. The roof is slate shingles. Operable windows are steel-sash; fixed windows within the stone tracery have leaded lights.

The layout of the building at the interior is generally a central corridor with classrooms and offices along the exterior. Two generously-proportioned stairwells are located at the southern side of the central corridor, at either end. The eastern wing of the lower level plan was originally one large laboratory room, but is now divided. At the second level of the building are the major interior spaces of the Auditorium and the Student Reading Room, located at the two wings of the building. Both of these are double-height, with timber vaulting. *See Figures 15-19 for current interior photographs.*

Anderson Hall is surrounded by mature plantings, including some large trees situated at both east and west ends of the building. At the eastern end of Anderson Hall is a coast redwood. An

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<sup>1</sup> T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, *Carl F. Gould, a Life in Architecture and the Arts* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995), 91.

Atlas Cedar was reportedly planted on June 15, 1978, to commemorate the 62<sup>nd</sup> annual Arbor Day celebration.<sup>2</sup> This tree is possibly the large tree at the northwest corner of the building.

No major renovations of Anderson Hall have taken place in the 86 years since its construction, though some interior work was done to the building in 1968. As part of the work, a mechanical "attic" was added. Bloedel Hall replaced the 1921 Forestry Products Laboratory building at that time (Bloedel Hall was completed in 1971).

Sanborn maps show the Forest Products Laboratory building, directly south of Anderson Hall, as having been a rectangular, brick-faced concrete building with steel frame, constructed in 1921 and demolished in 1968. The building was also constructed by University architects Bebb and Gould.<sup>3</sup> See *Map 5 and Figure 9*. The Sanborn map also shows a covered passageway leading to the south central entry of Anderson Hall, though the passageway is not shown in the undated photograph.<sup>4</sup> The covered passageway was therefore removed some time prior to the demolition of the Forest Products Laboratory building in 1968, and the central south entry was converted to a window either in 1968 or prior to that.<sup>5</sup>

Anderson Hall continues to be used for its original function, as a school building for the Forestry program at the University of Washington.

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<sup>2</sup> "The Trees Among Us," *The Daily* of the University of Washington, 2000. Accessed online on May 16, 2011 at <http://dailyuw.com/2001/2/20/n6.trees/>.

<sup>3</sup> Though architects Bebb and Gould were retained by the University to construct buildings on campus from 1915 with the adoption of Gould's Regents Plan up until 1926, the firm was never designated official "University architect." (T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, *Carl F. Gould, A Life in Architecture and the Arts* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995), 87.)

<sup>4</sup> The covered passageway is also mentioned in a 1924 newspaper article: "An arcaded passageway is to connect the building [Anderson Hall] with the already completed Forest Products Laboratory, the first of a series of passageways which are to connect the buildings in the proposed Liberal Arts Quadrangle." ("\$670,000 for New Hall, *Seattle Times*, July 6, 1924; 21.)

<sup>5</sup> The 1948 campus plan shows the link between Anderson Hall and the Forest Products Laboratory building, though it is not clear if the link is simply a pathway or if it is the covered walkway.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

The community of Brooklyn, now the University District surrounding the current campus, was annexed by the City of Seattle in 1891. The same year, the first plan for a new campus for the University of Washington was drawn up by William Boone. Boone's plan, which grouped buildings in an arc facing Union Bay, was considered extravagant and not used for the siting of the University's first building, Denny Hall. Two dormitory buildings, Lewis Hall and Clark Hall, started construction in 1896. A. H. Fuller, an Engineering professor, developed the next campus plan in 1898 as the residence halls were being completed. Known as the "Oval" Plan, Fuller's scheme created an oval greenspace with the buildings at its perimeter. *See Map 2.* The third plan to be drawn up for the campus was created by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1904 when the University hired them upon their completion of a Seattle parks plan. The Olmsted plan was significantly larger in scope, with a science quadrangle to the south. The oval of the 1900 plan became an arts quadrangle with one semi-circular end.<sup>6</sup>

An agreement between the University and the City of Seattle, however, located a new World's Fair on 250 acres of University property, with the Olmsted Brothers providing the plans for the Exposition. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was opened to the public on June 1, 1909 and closed on October 16 of the same year.<sup>7</sup> The Exposition was planned and organized by John Charles Olmsted, the step-son of Frederick Law Olmsted, and the layout was to locate the Exposition buildings and roadways in a manner that would serve the University's needs.<sup>8</sup> The Exposition grounds were generally located south of the existing University buildings with their semi-circular quadrangle. The University was to receive 25 new buildings, plus streets and other improvements created for the Exposition, although most of the buildings were not constructed to be permanent. Though few of the buildings were of lasting value to the University, the improvements to the grounds did provide a framework for development as well as more enduring physical infrastructure and landscaping. *See Map 3.*

The strongest feature of the Exposition plan was Rainier Vista, the culmination of a series of axes of views of the surrounding natural landscape. Rainier Vista was aligned with the snow-capped peak of Mount Rainier in the distance, with two secondary axes located at 40-degree angles from the intersection of Rainier Avenue and the center of Geyser Basin, the large circular pond and fountain at the heart of the Exposition layout. The Exposition buildings were designed in classical style, and included a Forestry building using logs in a three-story colonnade. This "timber" style was utilized earlier in the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and again in Oregon at the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905.<sup>9</sup> Other buildings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

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<sup>6</sup> Plan development information from UW Library website, accessed online on various dates starting April 25, 2011 at <http://www.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/site/plans.html>

<sup>7</sup> NWDA finding aid to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Collection 1906-1910, accessed online on May 12, 2011, at <http://nwda-db.wsulibs.wsu.edu/findaid/ark:/80444/xv84492>

<sup>8</sup> Karen Kennedy, "1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Walking Tour," accessed online on April 25, 2011 at [http://depts.washington.edu/aypwalk/AYP\\_brochure\\_final.pdf](http://depts.washington.edu/aypwalk/AYP_brochure_final.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> George McMath, "Lewis and Clark Exposition," in Thomas Vaughan, editor, and Virginia Guest Ferriday, assoc. ed., *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America* (Portland, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1974), 318-320.

which still remain on campus are the Foundry Building, now the Engineering Annex; the Washington State Women's Building, now Cunningham Hall; and the Fine Arts Palace, now the College of Architecture. Meany Hall was constructed of brick, and was used by the University until it was damaged in a 1964 earthquake.

Following the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the University asked the Olmsted Brothers to provide them with an updated, post-Exposition campus plan. The curving pathway around the circle became Stevens Way, which is now the primary vehicular road through the campus. The Northern Pacific Railroad line was redeveloped into the Burke Gilman Trail, located 500 feet south of Stevens Way. Yet the overall plan did not create a harmonious whole out of the well-developed and classical southern two-thirds of the campus and the "irregular romanticism" of the north end of the campus, and the University Regents rejected the Olmsted Brothers' plan.<sup>10</sup> The Regents asked a local architect, Carl F. Gould, to provide them with an alternative. The resulting 1915 "Revised General Plan of the University of Washington," known commonly as the Regents Plan, was adopted, and so was Gould's decree that future construction on campus would follow the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture. The plan was a reflection of the City Beautiful movement sweeping the nation, with a series of Beaux-Arts open spaces, vistas, and a strong sense of cohesion in the architecture and landscaping of the campus. See *Map 4*.

## BUILDING HISTORY AND CONTEXT

The Alfred H. Anderson Hall of the College of Forestry was dedicated on October 27, 1925. Alfred Anderson had been a pioneer lumberman in the Seattle vicinity up to his death on April 20, 1914, and the new building not only memorialized his name, but also his profession. Mrs. Agnes Healy Anderson, Alfred Anderson's widow, provided the funding of \$250,000.00 for the design and construction of the building. It was to be of fireproof construction.

Alfred H. Anderson, the son of a Swedish immigrant, was born in 1854. He came to Washington State in 1889 from La Crosse, Michigan, and began business investing in timber and as a logging operator in Shelton, a town southwest of Seattle on the Puget Sound in Mason County. Anderson represented Mason County in the State Legislature in 1891, and according to a colleague quoted in the *Seattle Times*, was "the most imposing figure in that Legislature," and "a born leader."<sup>11</sup> Yet he refused to serve more than a single term in the Legislature. In 1893 he used his political and business standing to advocate for the restoration of the original 355 acres to the University of Washington, after the legislature of 1891 had limited it to 100 acres downtown. In this cause he was aided by a fellow Michigan transplant, Edmond S. Meany, who also served in the state legislature in 1891 and 1892 and became head of the University of Washington history department in 1897.

Alfred H. Anderson's timber holdings and investments made him a very wealthy man, and prior to his death in 1914 he directed the Mason County Logging Company, Simpson County Logging

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<sup>10</sup> Norman J. Johnston, *University of Washington* (New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001), 7.

<sup>11</sup> "Dead Lumberman Friend of Varsity," *Seattle Times*, April 21, 1914, 4.

Company, Phoenix Logging Company, and the Simpson-Anderson Timber Company.<sup>12</sup> He also owned stock in Seattle banks and other industrial enterprises. Although the article in the New York Times newspaper upon Anderson's sudden death refers to him as a "Tacoma Millionaire," he and his wife Agnes Healy Anderson regularly entertained at their home in Seattle, so they may have owned several residences.<sup>13</sup> Alfred Anderson died at the Waldorf Hotel in New York City, where he was staying en route back to the Pacific Northwest after a trip to Europe. His entire estate was willed to his wife.

On November 30, 1923, Agnes H. Anderson presented the University with a gift of \$250,000.00 as a memorial to her late husband, to be used for a new forestry building. A new building was a fitting tribute, Mrs. Anderson noted, because of Mr. Anderson's deep interest in the University. "It gives me pleasure to advance his ideas by doing what I may to assist in the up-building of the lumber industry of Washington through the medium of his favorite state institution," she wrote in a letter to the board of regents.<sup>14</sup> By this time, Agnes Anderson had taken an active role in managing the business holdings she had inherited. She was a board member of the National Bank of Commerce, the Anderson Estate Company, and was the principal stockholder of the Simpson and Phoenix Logging Company. Mrs. Anderson wished the building to be erected as soon as possible, and on May 15, 1924, less than six months later, the Alfred H. Anderson Hall of the College of Forestry began construction.<sup>15</sup>

Anderson Hall was to be Bebb and Gould's seventh building on the UW campus. It was preceded by the Home Economics building (now Raitt Hall; 1915), the Commerce (1916) and Philosophy (1917-20) buildings (now combined as Savery Hall), and the Education building (now Miller Hall, 1921), and then the Women's Gymnasium (now Hutchinson Hall, 1921) and quarters for the School of Mines (now Roberts Hall, 1921). Gould was working with a decidedly modern and fireproof structural system: reinforced concrete.<sup>16</sup> The University president, Henry Suzzallo, strongly supported Gould in his chosen building style of late English Gothic, a style well-suited to contemporary concrete and steel construction. Gould also believed the style, with its expanses of windows, maximized natural light in the generally overcast Seattle climate.<sup>17</sup>

The full development of the grounds surrounding Anderson Hall did not occur until 1930-32. Gould had recommended Butler Sturtevant for the position of landscape architect for the University of Washington, and Sturtevant occupied the position from 1931 to 1939. Sturtevant directed nearly 900 Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers on the campus, primarily planting around Anderson Hall, a Medicinal Herb Garden, reconstruction of Rainier Vista, renovation of Drumheller Fountain, and planting Cedars along Stevens Way.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> "Gets Quarter Million," *Seattle Times*, December 1, 1923.

<sup>13</sup> The Anderson home is noted as being at 718 Minor Avenue (Seattle) in a society page article in the *Seattle Times*, April 14, 1908; 7. Mrs. Anderson, it was reported, "wintered in Pasadena." (*Seattle Times*, January 10, 1910; 19.)

<sup>14</sup> "Gets Quarter Million," *Seattle Times*.

<sup>15</sup> "\$670,000 for New Hall," *Seattle Times*, July 6, 1924, 21.

<sup>16</sup> T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, 87-91.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, 86.

<sup>18</sup> Duane Dietz, "Butler Sturtevant," in Jeffrey Karl Oschner, ed., *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects* (Seattle: UW Press in association with AIA Seattle, 1994), 234-239.



When Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory (1963) and Bloedel Hall (1971) were constructed to the south of Anderson Hall, the resulting courtyard between the three buildings was designed by Richard Haag, a retired UW landscape faculty member.<sup>19</sup> It was later modified by William Talley, a landscape designer.

General Forestry was first taught at the University in 1894, and became its own department of the University of Washington's College of Liberal Arts in 1901. The school was established in 1907 as the School of Forestry, and re-named the College of Forestry in 1910.<sup>20</sup> The School of Forest Resources is now part of the College of the Environment at the University of Washington. The timber industry was, of course, a leading source of jobs and income in the greater Seattle region, but it also struggled with volatile changes in the market. After about 1912, the economy in the Pacific Northwest was slowing, and hit a full recession by 1915.<sup>21</sup> In 1917 when the United States entered World War I, the demand skyrocketed for timber and wood products. Alfred Anderson's Simpson Logging company, then with Mark Reed at the helm, struggled to obtain more land and to provide lumber to meet the demand, as did all of the timber operators of the time.<sup>22</sup> The United States Army devised a plan to produce 2,000,000 board feet of spruce lumber a day for the domestic aircraft industry, which used strong, clear spruce to build warplanes.<sup>23</sup> Upon armistice in November 1918, the market dropped sharply again, but slowly grew during the 1920's. By 1926 when Anderson Hall was completed on the UW campus, the enrollment at the College of Forestry was 176.

In 1929, the Agnes Healy Anderson Trust Fund was established to provide student loans and fellowships for students, chiefly for graduate research fellowships in forestry. Agnes Anderson died in 1940.

The period during which Alfred H. Anderson Hall was constructed, 1924-25, was a period of steady growth in the U. S. prior to the Great Depression. The private ownership of automobiles was just beginning to make an impact on the design and layout of residences and cities. Revivalist architecture was very popular in the Puget Sound area, including Renaissance, Neoclassical, Georgian, and Gothic Revival styles. College campuses across the U. S. during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century period were similar to English universities in that they were typically developed as a separate, internally complete entity, in contrast to the continental European model of integrating university functions into the layout of the city. American universities were becoming more geometrically formal, with strong symmetry, axes, and vistas; and the University of Washington is an excellent example of this Beaux-Arts formalism. Landscape architecture as a separate profession in Seattle also came into

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<sup>19</sup> Norman J Johnston, *University of Washington* (New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001), 67.

<sup>20</sup> Timeline from the University of Washington website accessed May 11, 2011, at <http://www.cfr.washington.edu/aboutTheSchool/timeline.shtml>

<sup>21</sup> Jeffrey Karl Oschner, *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects* (Seattle: UW Press in association with AIA Seattle, 1994), xxvi.

<sup>22</sup> "Mark Reed Replies to Hartley Charge," *Seattle Times*, August 21, 1926; 4.

<sup>23</sup> T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, 112.

recognition in Seattle during the 1920s. Prior to this, landscapers had typically been nursery owners or public employees.<sup>24</sup>

## ARCHITECTS

Carl Freylinghausen Gould was born in 1873 in New York. He received a B. Arch from Harvard University in 1898 and subsequently studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris until 1903 when he received his diploma. He moved back to New York City before then moving to the Pacific Northwest. His first visit to Seattle was in 1905, while he was working on a new city plan for San Francisco with Edward Bennett. By that time, Gould had already worked in the offices of some of the best-known architects of the day; McKim, Mead, and White in New York and D. H. Burnham in San Francisco. Gould became a permanent resident of the Seattle region in 1908 after recovering from a long illness. Gould's first role as principal in a firm was in partnership with Huntington, from 1909 to 1911. Gould opened his own firm as sole practitioner in 1908 until 1915, and finally joined with Charles H. Bebb to form Bebb and Gould, Architects, from 1915-1939. Gould married Dorothy Fay Gould, an English teacher at the University of Washington, in 1915. He died in Seattle in 1939.

Carl F. Gould taught architecture at the University of Washington in Seattle from 1914 to 1926, and founded the Department of Architecture in 1914. By this time Gould was a highly respected and involved member of the community. He had obtained commissions for many types of work, including commercial, residential, and governmental. He was president of the Fine Arts Society in Seattle and had been very involved in the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).<sup>25</sup> The curricular model Gould chose for the new UW Department of Architecture was similar to that at the University of Oregon, established just a year earlier. Gould also drew upon his own Beaux-Arts schooling, bringing in a looser structure to the somewhat restrictive American University curriculum at that time.<sup>26</sup> Gould also obtained the commissions for 18 buildings on campus in the years 1915 to 1938, which he was able to design and oversee with his partner Charles Bebb. The partnership was extremely prolific in the greater Seattle region, but Bebb and Gould also did significant work outside Seattle.

Charles Herbert Bebb was born in the United Kingdom in 1856 and attended King's College in London. He then attended a secondary school in Switzerland and the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. He studied civil engineering at the Royal School of Mines in London until 1877 before working on the Cape Town-Kimberley Railroad in South Africa for 5 years.<sup>27</sup> Bebb then immigrated to the United States in 1882. The railroad work he was seeking in Chicago did not materialize, and Bebb took a job at a terra cotta company, soon becoming its construction engineer. His work there on the leading edge of fireproofing building cladding technology then

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<sup>24</sup> Ochsner, xxx.

<sup>25</sup> T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, 56-59.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid*, 79-80.

<sup>27</sup> Heather M. MacIntosh, "Bebb and Mendel Architecture Firm (1901-1914)" *HistoryLink.org* essay 119, November 02, 1998 accessed online May 19, 2011, at [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=119](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=119)

led him to a position with the prominent architectural firm of Adler and Sullivan in 1887. Bebb first came to Seattle to supervise the construction of the Seattle Opera House, but the project lost its funding in a bank failure. He assisted on another Adler and Sullivan project in Seattle before his return to Chicago, but then took up permanent residence in Seattle. From 1893 until 1898 when he began his architectural practice with Louis Mendel, Bebb served as architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company, a terra cotta firm in Renton, just south of Seattle.<sup>28</sup> Bebb and Mendel separated in 1914, having produced a number of well-regarded buildings in Seattle such as the Corona Hotel (1903), the Hoge Building (1908), The Frye Hotel (1911), and at least 15 society family homes along Minor Avenue East and on Queen Anne Hill. Bebb was a founding member of the Washington State chapter of the AIA, and was elected a Fellow of the AIA in 1910.

Gould and Bebb entered partnership in 1915. In addition to their University of Washington work, some of the notable buildings produced by the firm include the Seattle Art Museum at Volunteer Park (1931-33), the Times Square Building, US Marine Hospital (later Pacific Medical Center), and the US Government Administration Building at Hiram Chittenden Locks. Gould served as President of AIA Seattle in 1922 to 1924, and was elected a Fellow of the AIA in 1926. Upon Gould's death in January 1939, the partnership was dissolved, and Bebb worked in association with John Paul Jones, who had worked as a draftsman for Bebb for years. Charles Bebb died in June 1942.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Anderson Hall was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), following submission of a Historic Property Inventory Form (Inventory # B109) prepared by C. Wickwire in December 2002. An updated Inventory Form for the building has been submitted to the DAHP using the Historic Property Inventory database. (See Appendix for current inventory form).

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<sup>28</sup> T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, 60-61.

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## APPENDIX

### MAPS

- Map 1 Aerial View of Anderson Hall and Immediate Context
- Map 2 The Fuller "Oval" Plan, 1989
- Map 3 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Plan, 1909
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- Map 5 Sanborn Map, Seattle Vol. 6 (1919 to circa 1927), sheet 699i

### FIGURES

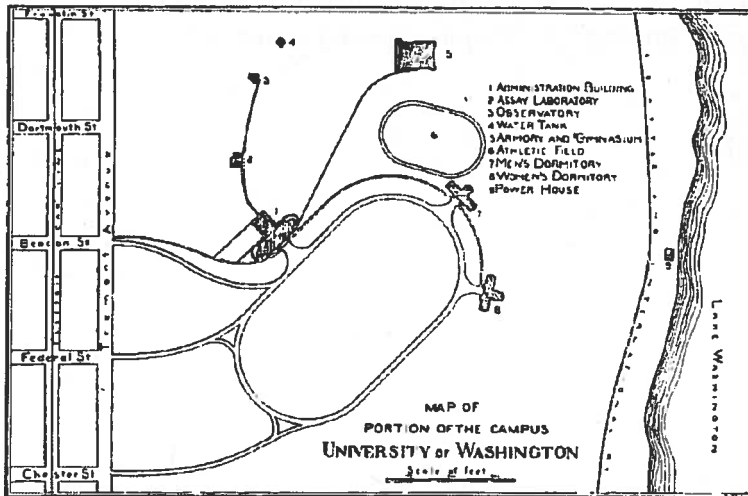
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### INVENTORY FORM

# MAPS

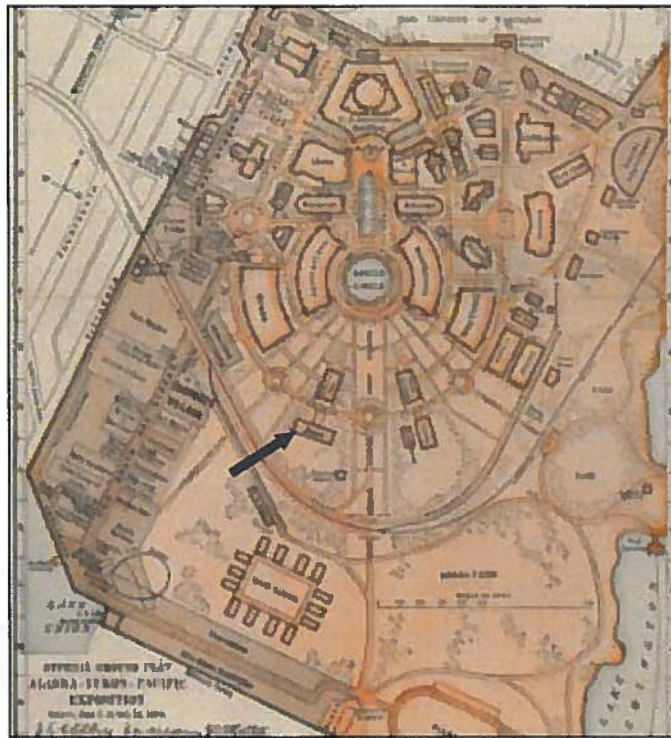


Map 1: Aerial View of Anderson Hall (arrow) and Immediate Context  
Image from Google Earth website, dated June 12, 2010 and accessed May 31, 2011.

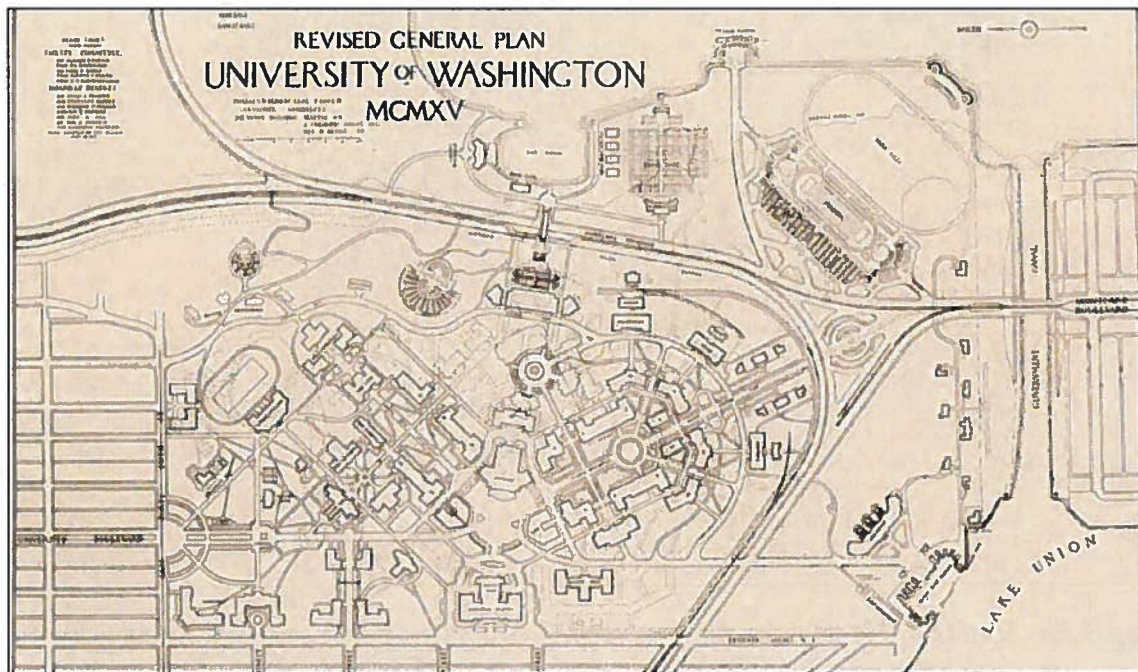


Map 2: The Fuller "Oval" Plan, 1898

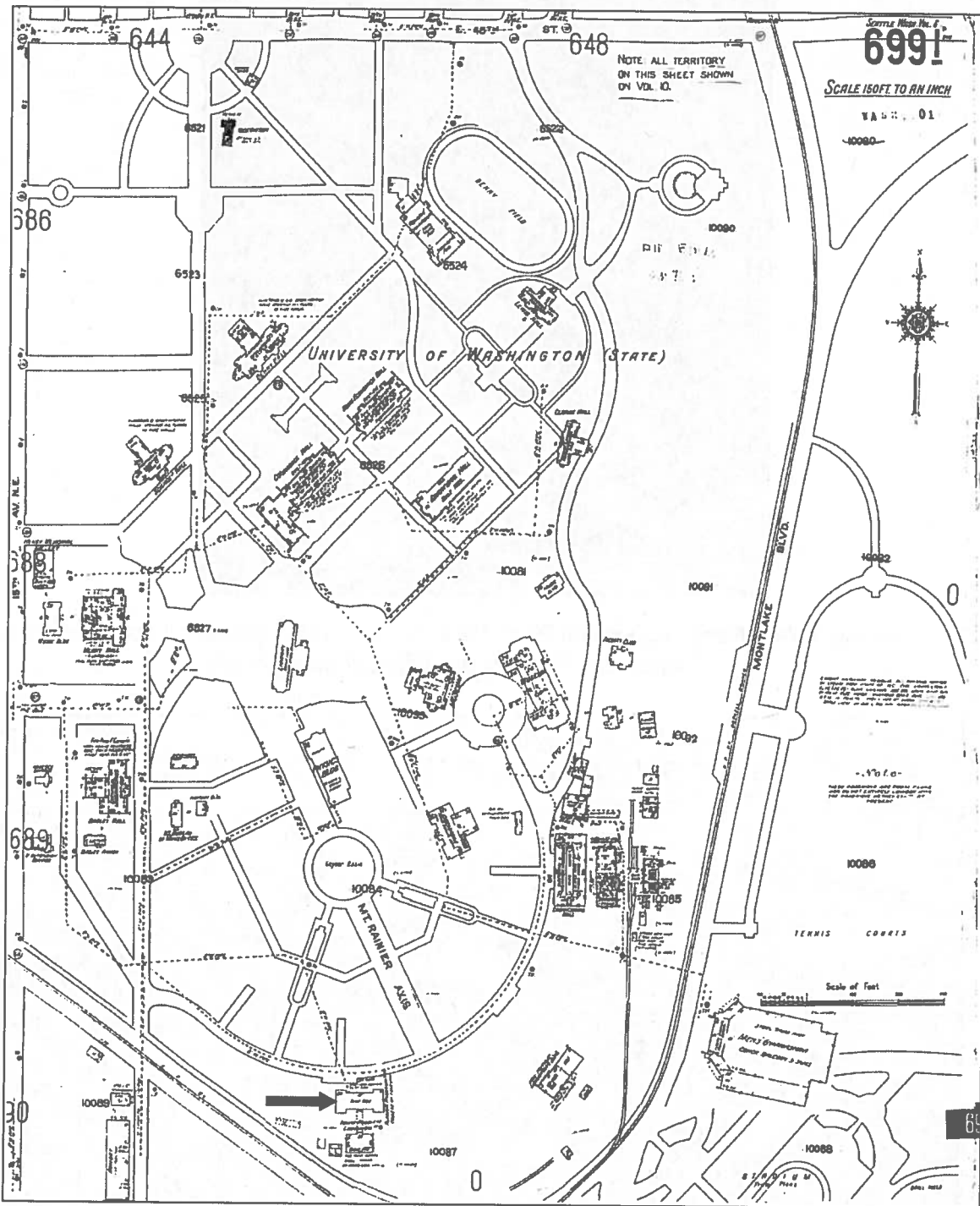




Map 3: Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Plan, 1909. Anderson Hall was later to be constructed where the Forestry Building is shown (arrow).



Map 4: Regents' Plan, 1915. Gould's plan reconciled the earlier, northern campus (on the left) with the southern campus, developed for the Exposition (on the right).



Map 5: Sanborn Map, Seattle Vol. 6 (1919 to circa 1927), sheet 699i. Anderson Hall (with arrow) is shown with the 1921 Forestry Products Laboratory Building just south of it.



# FIGURES

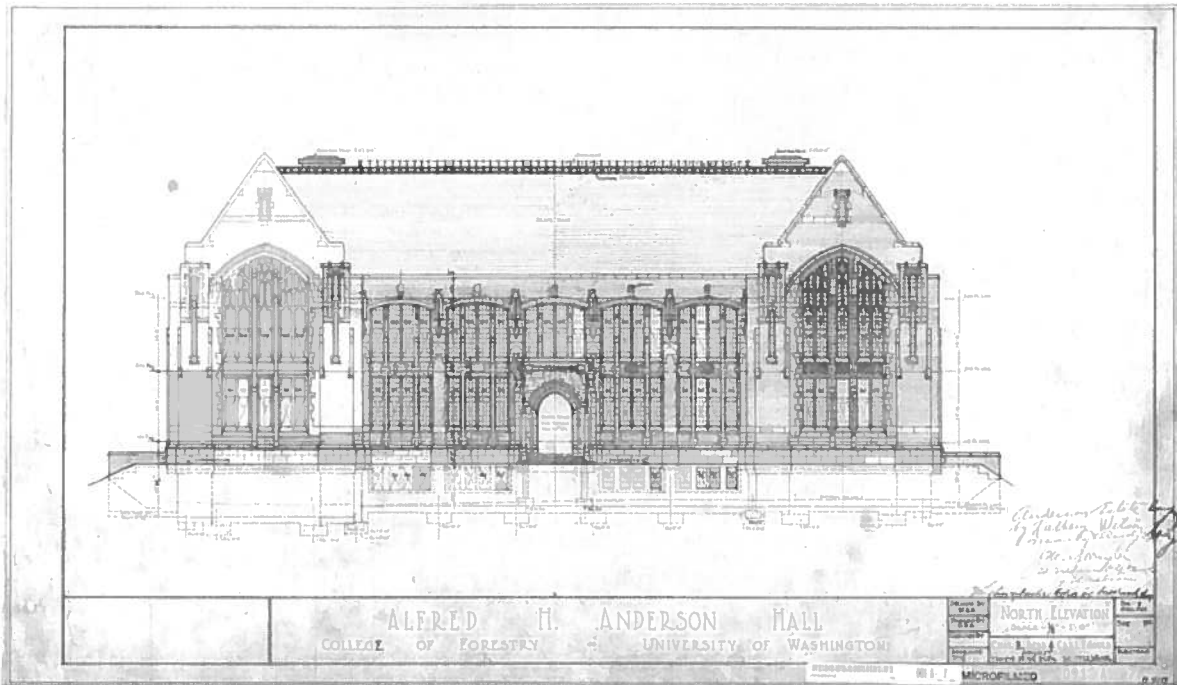


Figure 1: Historic Exterior- North Elevation Drawing, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.



Figure 2: Historic Exterior- South Elevation Drawing, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.

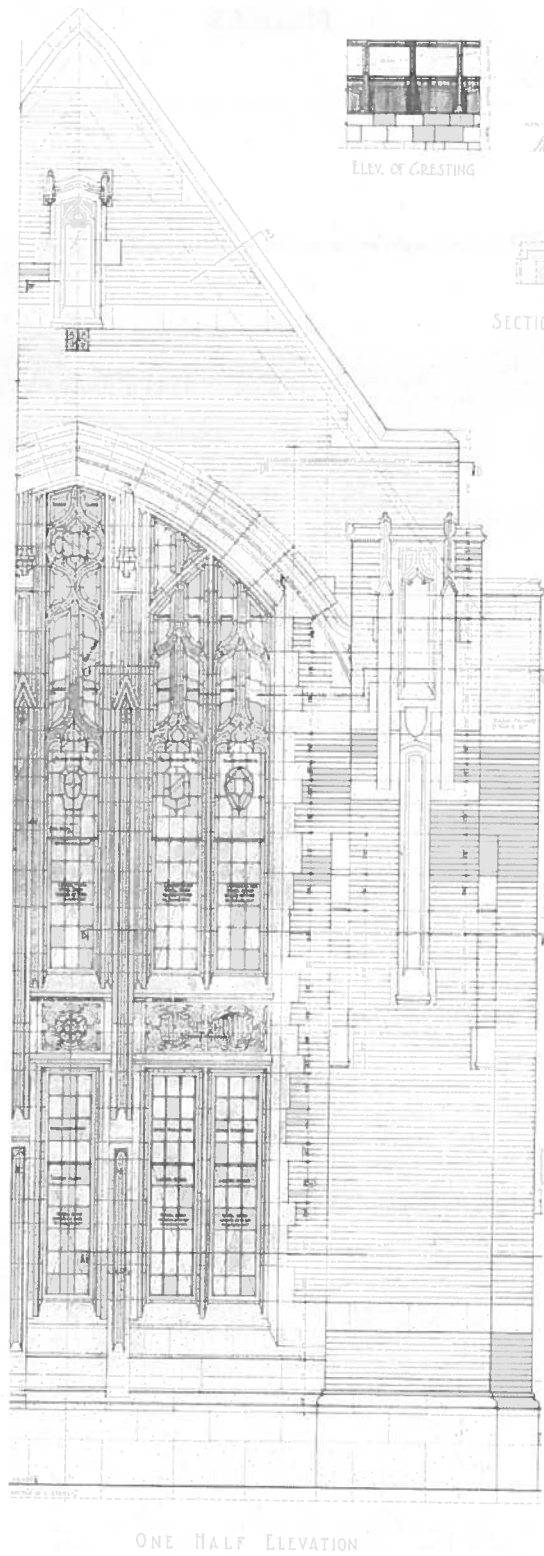


Figure 3: Historic Exterior- North Bay Detail Drawing, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.

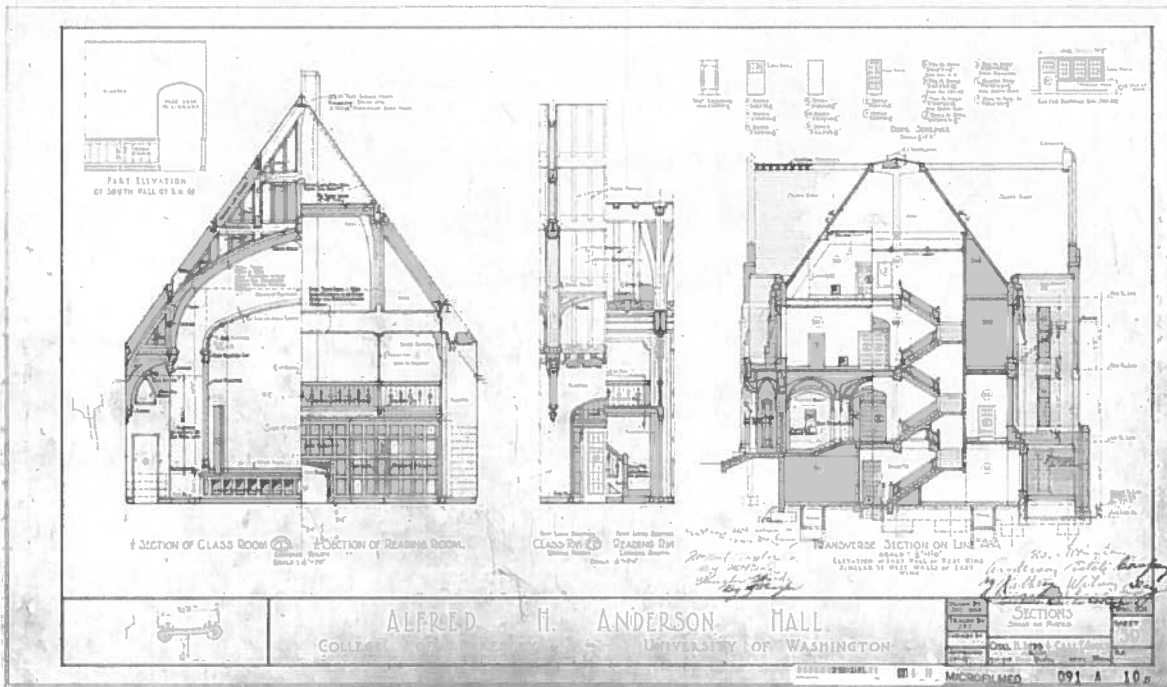


Figure 4: Historic Interior- Section Drawings, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.

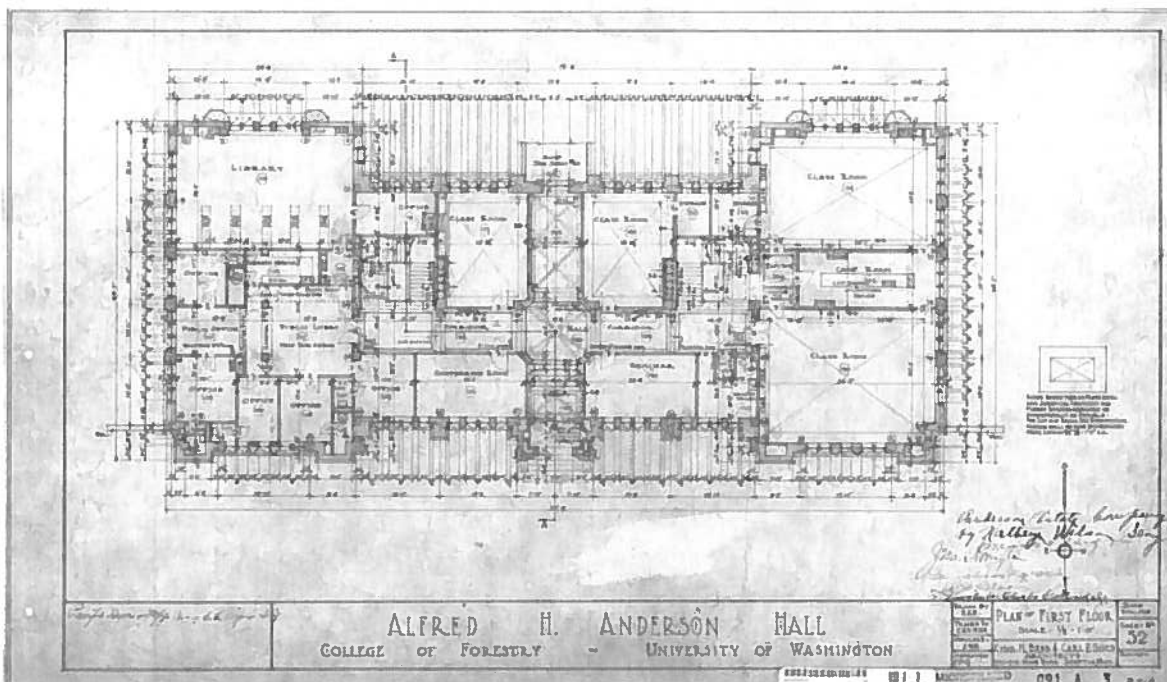


Figure 5: Historic Interior- Main Level Plan Drawing, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.

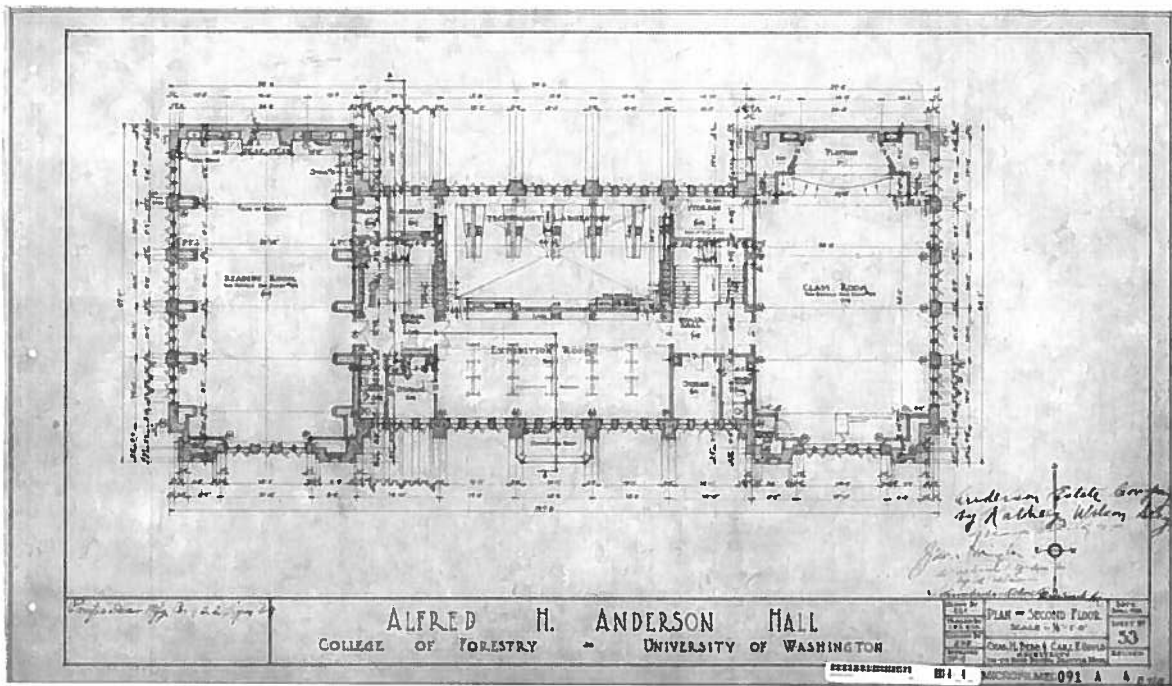


Figure 6: Historic Interior- Second Level Plan Drawing, by Bebb and Gould Architects, 1924.

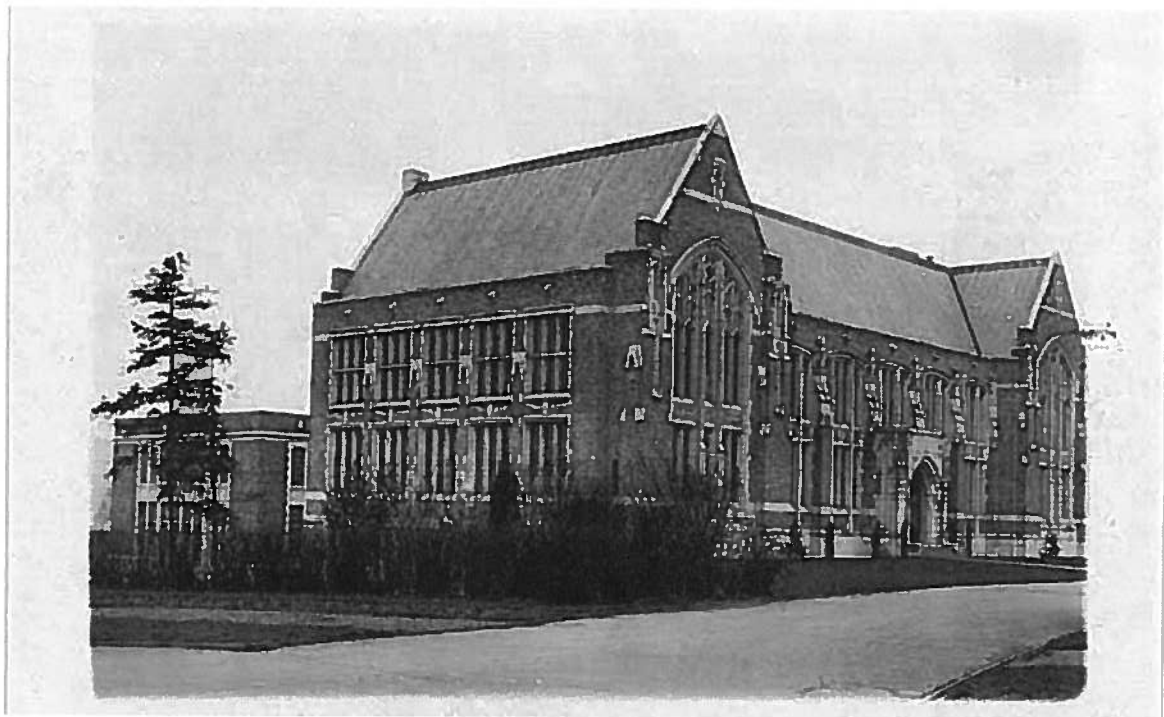


Figure 7: Historic Exterior Photograph- North and East façades, no date  
 Photo property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries

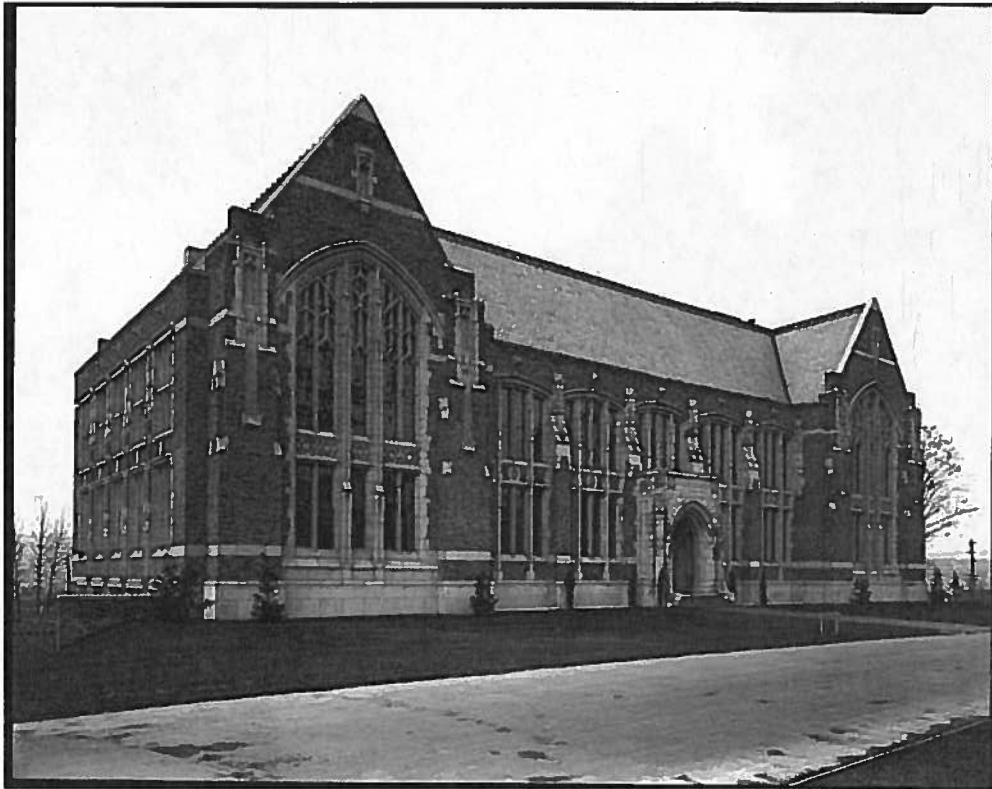


Figure 8: Historic Exterior Photograph- North and East façades, 1925  
Photo property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries, Calvin F. Todd, photographer



Figure 9: Historic Exterior Photograph- North façade of the Forest Products Laboratory, no date  
Photo property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries





Figure 10: Exterior Photograph- Anderson Hall North façade, 2011



Figure 11: Exterior Photograph- Anderson Hall North entry, 2011





Figure 12: Exterior Photograph- Anderson Hall South Façade, 2011



Figure 13: Exterior Photograph- Anderson Hall North and West Sides, 2011



Figure 14: Exterior Photograph- Anderson Hall North-side Details, 2011



Figure 15: Interior Photograph- Anderson Hall North Entry Vestibule, 2011





Figure 16: Interior Photograph- Anderson Hall Auditorium, 2011



Figure 17 (left): Interior Photograph- Anderson Hall Stairway, 2011



Figure 18 (right): Interior Photograph- Anderson Hall Reading Room, 2011



Figure 19: Interior Photograph- Anderson Hall Reading Room, 2011