

Husky Union Building Historic Resources Addendum

BOLA Architecture + Planning
January 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

The University of Washington is undertaking planning for major renovation of the Husky Union Building (HUB), which is located in the central portion of the University's Seattle campus. The proposed project site encompasses the current HUB site and portions of the adjacent HUB yard.

Consistent with its historic preservation policies as outlined in its "University of Washington Master Plan—Seattle Campus" of January 2003 (2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan), the University of Washington has sought historic and urban design information about the HUB in a Historic Resources Addendum (HRA). This type of document is provided for any 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, and for public spaces as identified in Fig. III-2 of the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan. This report was developed by Sonja Sokol Fürész and Rhoda Lawrence of BOLA Architecture + Planning with assistance from the University. The research was undertaken and the report prepared initially in October–December 2008. It was finalized in January 2010. The report provides historical and architectural information about the HUB, which was constructed in phases. The first wing was completed in 1949, the second in 1952, the auditorium wing and cafeteria expansion in 1963, and a series of alterations and additions in the mid-1970s.

Research Sources

BOLA undertook research to provide historical context and factual data about the development of the campus. Research sources included drawings, maps, and studies provided by the University of Washington and those available from its Facilities Records. Research also included a review of the digitized historic photo collections of the Seattle Municipal Archives, UW Libraries Special Collections, and the Museum of History and Industry. Information about the proposed project is from the December 2008 Husky Union Building Pre-Design Report, 100% DD drawings, and discussion with Jon Lebo of the UW Capitol Projects Office.

2. HISTORIC PRESERVATION FRAMEWORK

The University Stewardship and Historic Preservation Policies

As noted in the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan, the Regents provide stewardship for historic university properties. As part of its development, the University assures that preservation of historic resources is considered through provision of an HRA. This HRA provides the required historic and architectural information for the subject property potentially impacted by the HUB project. According to the Master Plan, the intent of the HRA is to "provide a context to insure that important elements of the campus, its historical character and value, environmental conditions and landscape context are preserved, enhanced, and valued. [It] further insures that improvements, changes and modifications to the physical environment are analyzed and documented."

Based on historic campus planning documents, the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan identified significant buildings that are associated with the early development of the campus and early campus master plans—the 1898 Oval Plan, the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition Plan, and the 1915 Regents Plan. The Master Plan also identified significant and unique landscapes on the campus. The HUB Yard is identified as a unique and significant landscape (Fig. III-5, p. 31).

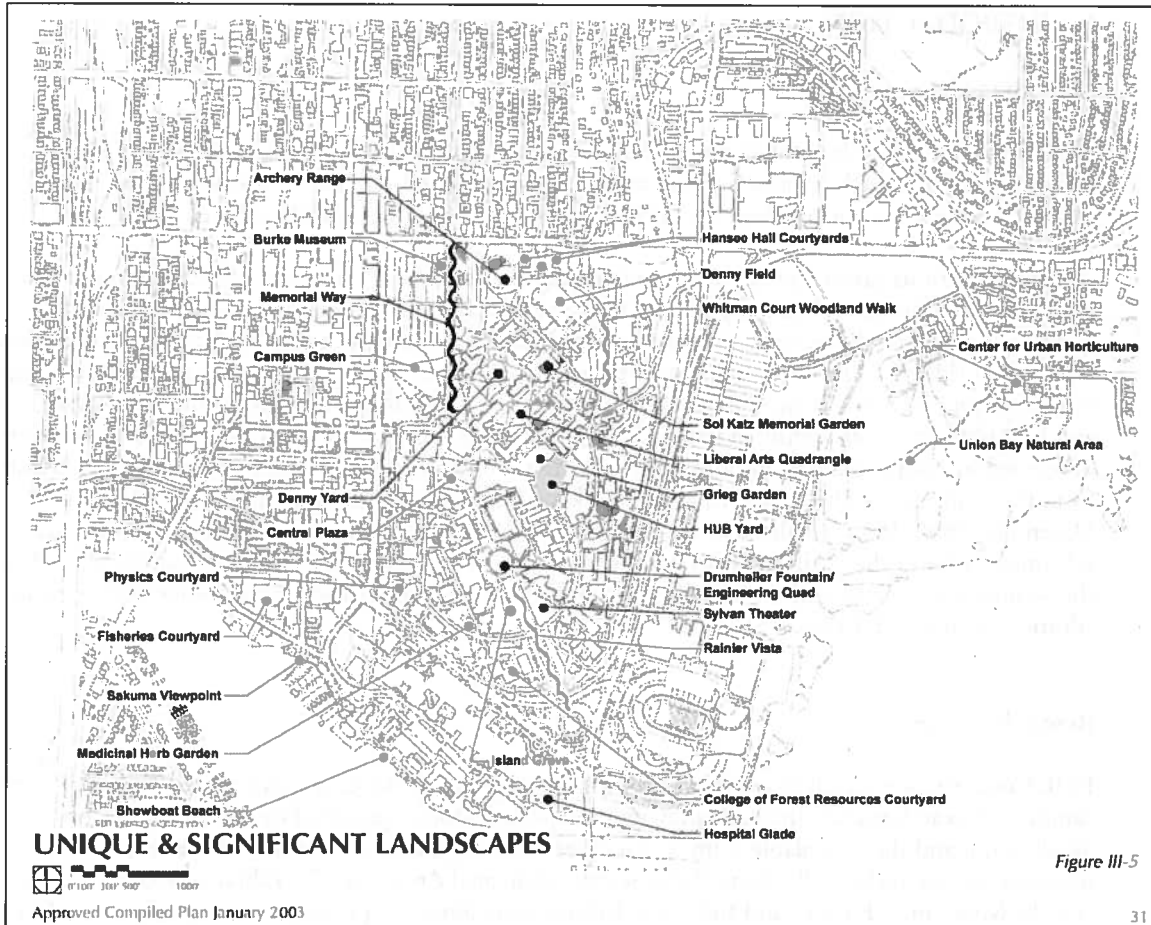
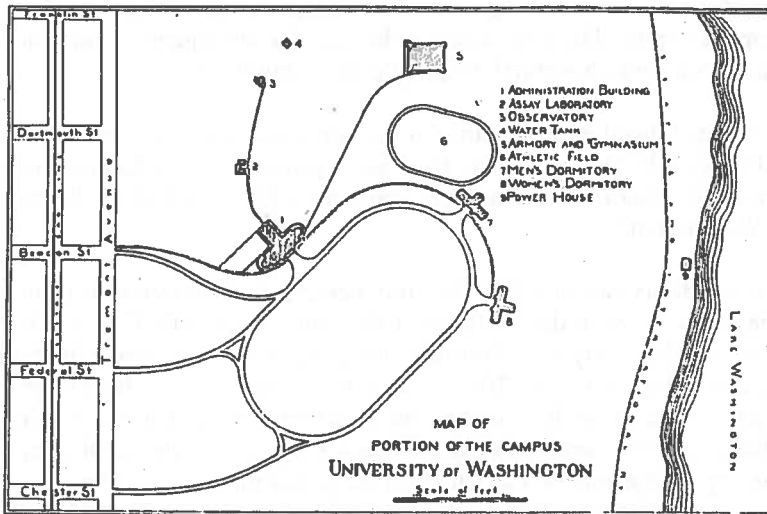


Figure III-5

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Development of the University of Washington's Campus

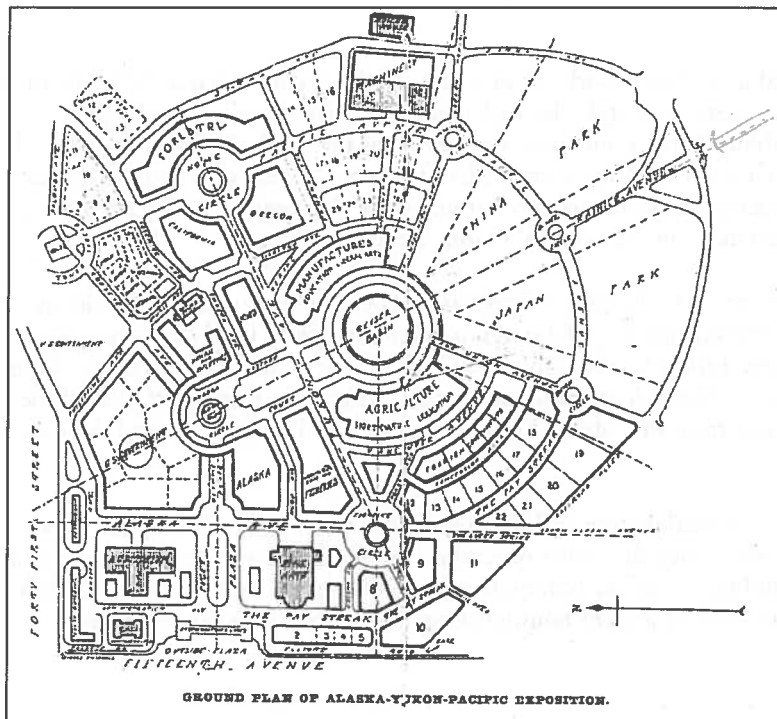
The University of Washington was established by the State Legislature in 1861 as the first public university in the state. It was initially sited on a ten-acre parcel of land in what is now downtown Seattle. By the late 1880s, increasing university enrollment and the expanding city made a new campus desirable. In 1891, the University Land and Building Commissioners hired local architect William E. Boone to develop a comprehensive plan for a new campus at its present site, and in 1895 the campus was moved there. Denny Hall, originally known as the Administration Building, was completed that year. The Observatory was constructed nearby. A drill hall, gymnasium, and two dormitories followed within the next four years.



Left: The Oval Plan, also known as the Fuller Plan, c. 1898. (From Johnston, p. 20.)

Below left: Ground plan of the AYP, 1907. (From "Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition" booklet, MOHAI, 2006.3.1.)

Meanwhile, the University Regents sought to develop a campus plan to guide the location of future buildings. In 1898, engineering professor A.H. Fuller developed a plan known as the Oval Plan, which included only the northern portion of the university site. Remaining buildings constructed in the 1890s include the two earliest dormitories, later named Lewis and Clark Halls, in addition to Denny Hall and the Observatory. All four of these are situated in the north campus area.



In 1903, the Board of Regents hired the Olmsted Brothers, renowned landscape architects, to prepare a design for a general campus plan. However, the resulting 1904 Olmsted plan was never realized. When Seattle business interests were planning the AYP Exposition in 1906, they approached the University Regents and asked if

the fair could be sited on the undeveloped lower (southern) two-thirds of the campus. The exposition plan was then developed by the Olmsted Brothers, who also provided the landscape design. As a result, the lower campus was cleared of timber. That portion of the campus' present plan descends from the Olmsteds' Beaux-Arts design for the 1909 fair.

The AYP grounds reverted back to the University in 1909, providing the central axis of Rainier Vista and an emphasis on landscaping. After the AYP, most of the University's buildings were constructed in the Central and South campus areas. The site later chosen for construction of the HUB was originally occupied by the Forestry Building of the AYP.

The Regents Plan of 1915, designed by the unofficial campus architect, Carl F. Gould and the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb and Gould, became the University's guiding planning document for the two subsequent decades. It reaffirmed the Olmsteds' AYP grounds while adapting the symmetry and formality in a design for the upper campus. The plan served as the basis for subsequent construction, and set the Collegiate Gothic character for the architectural design of campus buildings.

The Regents Plan proposed grouping Liberal Arts programs on the upper campus, administrative and library facilities at its core on the Central Quadrangle, and the Science programs along Rainier Vista and the southern portion of Stevens Way. Major athletic facilities were later to be located along the eastern edge of the campus near Lake Washington.

This plan was consistent with other Beaux-Arts and City Beautiful designs for American civic centers, towns and campuses during the period between the 1880s and 1930s, such as those for Chicago, St. Louis, Columbia University, and the University of California at Berkeley. Borrowing principles from grand European city and villa plans of the 16th and 17th centuries, Beaux-Arts plans included axial alignments, balance and symmetry, and a hierarchical order reinforced by the use of landscape. Unlike many other campuses, which have compromised their original Beaux-Arts and City Beautiful campus concepts, the plan of the University of Washington has remained essentially intact. Principles of the plan have been used in recent master plans, guiding contemporary construction on the campus and extensions to the south and west.

Collegiate Gothic was endorsed by architect Carl Gould as the suitable architectural style for the campus buildings due to its symbolic content. The style also had a visual association with older English universities and offered adaptability to the sometimes irregular plans that individual buildings and their academic functions required. Colored brick in warm shades of brown, pinkish-gray cast stone, and cream-colored terra cotta were adopted as primary exterior materials. Decorative brick patterns and allegorical sculpture embellished many of the campus' Gothic Revival buildings.

Henry Suzzallo was the University of Washington's fifteenth president, whose tenure lasted eleven years from 1915 to 1926. Suzzallo worked closely with Gould in developing plans for the campus and its buildings. He envisioned the institution as "the university of a thousand years," with its library as its heart. Bebb and Gould's Regents Plan, adopted during Suzzallo's first year as president, placed the library beside the intersecting axes from the Liberal Arts Quadrangle and Rainier Vista and the main axis of the Science Quadrangle.

In 1934, the Regents requested a reexamination and update of Bebb and Gould's 1915 plan. The resulting 1935 Plan essentially reaffirmed the earlier one, while recommending some changes, such as the location of a student union building east of the library, the siting of a health sciences complex south of Northeast Pacific Street, and location of student housing along the northeasterly campus ridge.

Following World War II, major changes included an influx of students attending on the GI Bill and establishment of the medical school in 1946. The University's basic plan was again updated, resulting in the 1948 Plan. In addition to supporting the 1935 Plan, the new plan recommended increasing density and acquiring new land in the Northlake area south of campus along Portage Bay.

Buildings on the campus constructed after World War II were designed in a variety of Modern styles that emphasized new materials and expressive structural qualities. Prominent among these is the Faculty Center (1958–1960), located east across Stevens Way from the present HUB. In the 1950s, a University Architectural Commission was established and a University architect appointed. Collegiate Gothic was replaced by Modern architecture as the preferred style for new campus buildings. The present campus is characterized architecturally by the assorted styles of its buildings. This stylistic variation provides visual interest and gives a sense of the campus' development over time.

Although a post-WWII building, the HUB exhibits many elements of the Collegiate Gothic Revival style of architecture advocated by Carl Gould and the University in the pre-war years.

The Architects

The following brief biographies are compiled with information primarily from Ochsner and DocomomoWeWa Architect & Designer Biographies (for Bert A. Tucker).

Bebb & Jones, Original Architects

Charles Herbert Bebb (1856–1942) was born in Surrey, England, educated at private schools, and attended the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. He went on to study civil engineering and was an engineer for the construction of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway in South Africa from 1877 to 1882. Via London, Bebb proceeded to the U.S. and worked as a construction engineer with the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company. He was subsequently hired by the Chicago firm of Adler & Sullivan and came to Seattle in 1890 to oversee construction of the Seattle Opera House for them. When the project faltered, Bebb returned to Chicago, but in 1893 he moved back to Seattle as architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company.

By 1898 Bebb had opened his own office as an architect. In 1901 Bebb formed a partnership with Louis Mendel. The firm of Bebb & Mendel continued for the next 13 years, designing numerous houses and apartment buildings, commercial buildings, civic buildings, and hotels. The partnership was dissolved in 1914, and Bebb went on to partner with Carl F. Gould.

Bebb & Gould designed more than 200 projects between 1914 and 1924, including schools, churches, hospitals, houses, and commercial structures. Gould founded the Department of Architecture at the UW in 1914 and was head of the department from 1915 to 1926. Bebb & Gould prepared a campus plan for the University of Washington in 1915 and designed a number of buildings on the campus. The partnership continued until Gould died in 1939.

After Gould's death, Bebb associated with John Paul Jones (1892–?) to form Bebb & Jones. Jones was born in Maumee, Ohio and attended Dennison University from 1911 to 1913 after working for a Toledo architect. He went on to get a B.Arch. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916 and came to Seattle ca. 1918 after a year in Detroit. Jones had been employed at Bebb & Gould since 1919, becoming junior partner in 1926. Bebb died in 1942 but the firm name remained the same for the time being. The first wing of the HUB was thus designed by the firm of Bebb & Jones after Bebb's death, with John Paul Jones and Leonard W. Bindon's names on the 1948 drawings.

Jones & Bindon, 1952 Wing

John Paul Jones partnered with Leonard William Bindon (1899–1980) from 1948 to 1956. Bindon was born in London and received a B.Arch. at the University of Washington in 1924 and an M.Arch. at Columbia University in 1927. He worked for Robert C. Reamer in Seattle in 1925–1926 before going to New York City for graduate school. Bindon worked in New York for several years before returning to Seattle, where he worked for Paul Thiry in 1933–1934. After working in private practice in Bellingham from 1934 to 1940 and then serving in the Army until 1945, Bindon began working for Bebb & Jones in 1946. Two years later he and Jones formed a partnership, which lasted 12 years.

Tucker & Shields, 1959 Additions

Bert Atherton Tucker (1910–1983) was born in Washington, D.C. and raised in Seattle. He graduated from the University of Washington with a B.A. in English in 1931 and a B.Arch. in 1940. While in school, Tucker worked as a draftsman. Upon graduation, he moved to Bremerton and began working for Barry & Kenneth Branch, the largest architectural firm on the Kitsap peninsula.

In 1946, Tucker established a practice with fellow University of Washington graduates Robert M. Shields (b. 1917) and Roland Terry. As Tucker, Shields & Terry, they focused primarily on residential designs. Canlis' Charcoal Broiler (with Wimberly & Cook Architects, Honolulu), sited above Seattle's Lake Union, was a notable project.

After Terry left the partnership to establish his own firm in 1951, Tucker & Shields continued their collaboration until 1962, still focusing primarily on residential designs.

Bindon & Wright, 1963 Cafeteria and Auditorium Additions

Leonard W. Bindon partnered with John LeBaron Wright (b. 1916) from 1956 to 1973. Wright was born in Bismarck, North Dakota and received a B.S. in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1941. He worked in South American for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1914 to 1943, and served in the Marines from 1943 to 1946. After a year in Chicago, Wright arrived in Seattle in 1947 and began working for Jones & Bindon. He became partner after the retirement of John Paul Jones in 1956.

Bindon & Wright designed the Norton Building (with Skidmore Owings & Merrill, San Francisco), the 1959 Downtown Seattle Public Library (with Decker, Christiansen & Kitchin), Fire Station No. 32, and a number of local public schools. After Bindon retired in 1968, the firm reorganized as Wright, Gildow, Hartman & Teegarden (WGHT). Wright retired in 1986. Bindon died in 1980.

Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors, 1976 Addition

Joyce Copeland Vaughan & Nordfors was established by Clayton R. Joyce, Lee Copeland, Keith Vaughan, and David Nordfors ca. 1973. The firm also designed Condon Hall (with Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, Philadelphia) at the University of Washington.

Lee Copeland received his B.Arch. cum laude with the AIA First Medal from the University of Washington in 1960. He went on to the University of Pennsylvania, where he received an M. Arch. and M.C.P. in 1963. He returned to Washington, where he began his career in architecture and urban design. In 1964 he began teaching at the University of Washington and was named dean of the College

of Architecture and Urban Planning in 1972. After associations with GBQC, Fred Bassetti and Company, and Young and Carleton, Copeland became a founding principal in Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan and Nordfors. He was appointed Dean of the Graduate School of Fine Arts and Paley Professor of Architecture and Planning in 1979 at the University of Pennsylvania, where he stayed until 1991. Copeland returned to Seattle, where he is currently a consulting principal at Mithun.

4. THE BUILDING & SITE

Building History

A ca. 1950 pamphlet, "The Hub...Activities Center of a Great University," was printed after the construction of the first phase of the HUB and describes why it was a necessary building:

More than thirty years ago students, alumni and faculty realized the need for a student center on this campus. Washington was destined to become one of the country's great schools, to have a phenomenal increase in enrollment...As the enrollment grew the informal, intimate, spontaneous, social and communal campus life disintegrated. Seattle was no small college town; thousands of students lived many miles from their class room. They had no contact with other students or with the faculty beyond the lecture hall...it became increasingly evident that there must be a common meeting place...where students could learn to know themselves and other people by having fun together, by working side by side on a common project...two world wars, hundreds of committee meetings and almost eight college generations later the students have their "campus living room." Officially it is "The Associated Students Memorial Union Building." But...it was quickly nick-named "THE HUB."

The following building history is adapted from Paul Zuchowski's report, "Associated Students Memorial Union aka Husky Union Building, University of Washington."

Student union buildings were not a part of early university campuses in the United States. The first union building was built in 1896 at the University of Pennsylvania. The University of Pittsburgh followed with a union constructed in 1898, then Harvard Union in 1901. However, it was not until the 1920s that student unions began to be constructed across the country.

A student union at the University of Washington reportedly became an idea as early as 1919. The Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW) was founded in 1901 and incorporated in 1906. In 1919, the ASUW appointed a committee for the planning of the All University Union and also recommended that Spring Opera profits should go toward funding of the project. In 1920, however, the ASUW moved first to build a football stadium, and a student union apparently went on hold.

In 1927, the ASUW outlined plans to issue bonds for the funding of two construction projects—a "Men's Gymnasium and Athletic Pavilion" and a "Union Building." The University Board of Regents adopted the proposal and also recommended that the union building site be adjacent to the Museum Building (an AYP building that was used after the fair as the Washington State Museum). While the bonds for the athletic pavilion were issued, those for the union building were not. The ASUW suffered a financial setback when the cost of the first project rose beyond expectations, and the organization issued more bonds to cover it. The University Regents covered the debt, but no bonds were issued at that time for a student union building. Meanwhile, Clark Hall, constructed as a women's dormitory in 1899, became a student center and home of the ASUW after new dormitory facilities were made available in 1936.

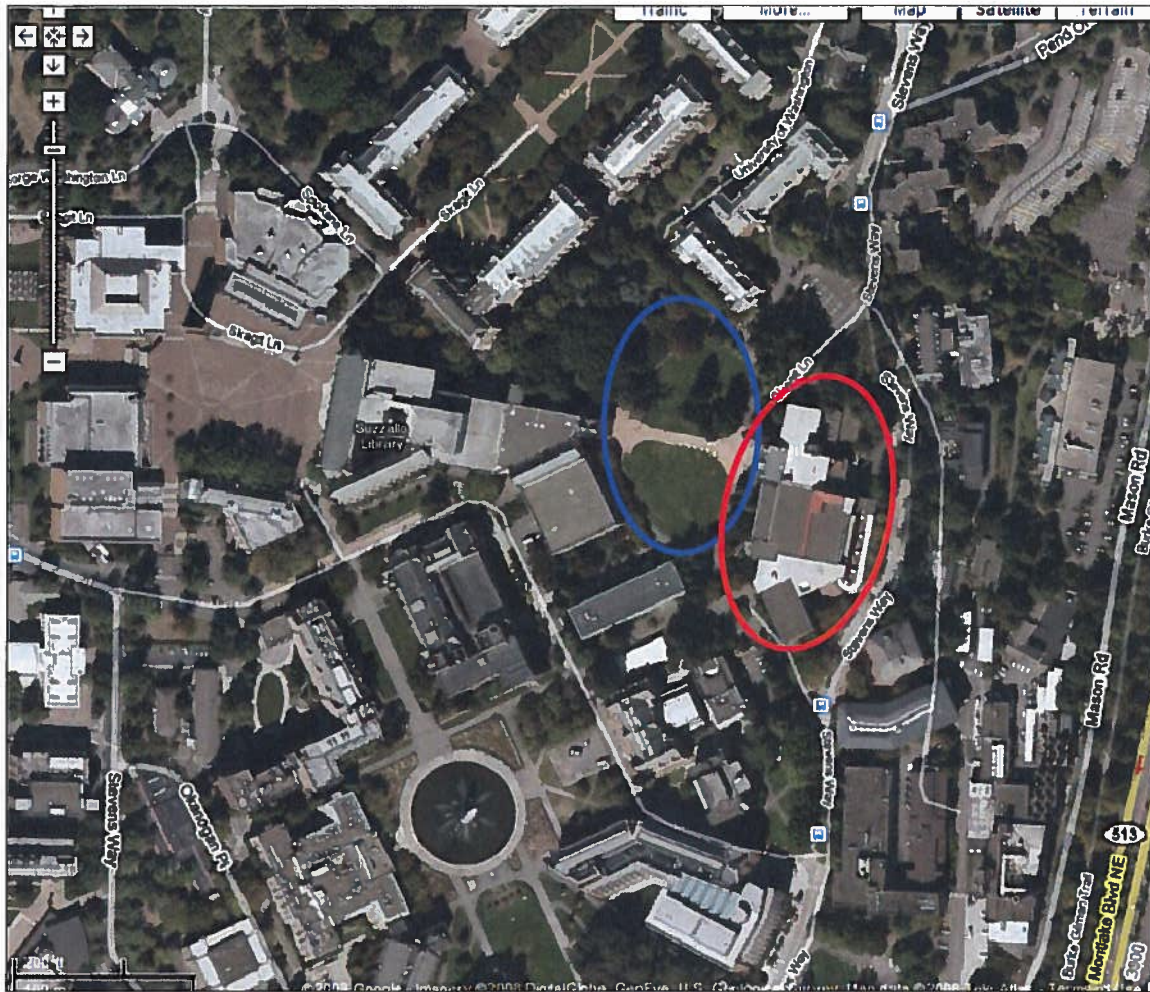
Finally in December 1942, the ASUW established a Student Union Building Trust Fund, launched with \$50,000 the organization had already available. Another agreement was made that allocated up to 25 percent of student fees for construction of a student union building. The University agreed to match the money that the ASUW raised.

In 1946, a staff position was created to assist with the realization of a student union building. Charles Owens was hired in January 1947, leaving his position as the deputy manager of the Wisconsin Union building. The next month, the first meeting of the ASUW Building Committee took place, and within two months, major elements of the planning were in place. At this point, the decision was made to construct the building in phases—one wing at a time. Another key element was the idea that the function of the structure was paramount—that the building should be designed to house a program, rather than the focus being on an elaborate structure.



In November 1947, the ASUW Building Committee anticipated construction on the first wing of the student union building to begin in March 1948. Groundbreaking ceremonies took place on April 27, 1948, and dedication ceremonies for the new student union building were held October 25, 1949. While the first wing was under construction, the second wing was already being designed. The sale of bonds to finance the second wing—which ultimately had not occurred for the first wing—allowed the second wing to get underway more swiftly.

The name for the student union building was discussed and selected in the spring of 1949. Associated Students Memorial Union Building was the name recommended by the ASUW to the Board of Regents, which concurred with the choice and made it the official name of the building. Around the same time, the staff of the *University of Washington Daily* reportedly came up with the name Hub, denoting a gathering place for students and their ideas. Sometime between the opening of the first wing of the building in 1949 and the dedication of the second wing in 1952, the building's administration began to use the name Hub. Later, HUB came to stand for Husky Union Building.



A current aerial shows the location of the HUB (circled in red) and HUB Yard (circled in blue) in relation to surrounding buildings. North is up. (Google Maps, October 2008.)

Architectural Description

Existing Site Features

The building is situated east of Suzzallo and Allen Libraries, across the HUB Yard. The site is thus defined by HUB Yard on the west, Stevens Way on the east, and concrete and brick walks and trees on the north and south. The large structure fills most of the site, with trees and some low shrubs around the perimeter of the building. A number of entries serve the building, with eight on the ground floor and three on the first floor.

The Building

The HUB today is approximately 259,000 square feet, comprised of four stories, a full basement, and a partial subbasement. The structure was built in phases between 1949 and the mid-1970s, resulting in an irregular footprint. The building is described below as it was constructed, phase by phase.

First Wing (1949), Bebb & Jones

The earliest portion of the building comprised approximately 72,500 square feet. It was essentially T-shaped in plan, with the primary west façade at one end of the top of the "T" and a loading dock at the other (east) end. This portion of the building was 64'-4" wide (north-south) and approximately 163' long (east-west). The leg of the "T" projected 80' from the north side of the building and was approximately 66'-4" wide.

The three-story building was concrete frame on a concrete foundation, with hollow clay tile walls finished with brick masonry cladding and cast stone elements. The roof was flat except for a front-gabled segment above the main entry on the primary west façade and a corresponding cross gable to the south. The gabled roof slopes were finished with slate. The brick cladding was varied in color, with a random mix of browns, pinks, and red. Cast stone detailing was used for door and window surrounds as well as defining a stringcourse at the first floor and another above the third floor level. The central portion of the south façade was left unclad, in anticipation of the construction of the second wing.

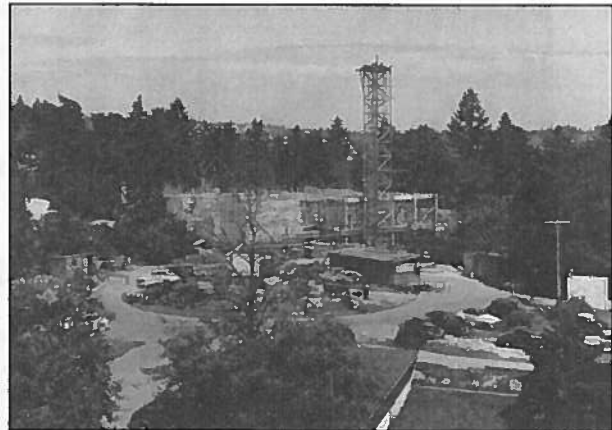
Fenestration was fairly regular. Multi-light steel casement windows were primarily grouped in pairs or threes. Entries at the west and north façades projected slightly and were reached by steps and featured Gothic-arched openings (one on the north and two on the west) with cast stone cladding. The entry bay on the west façade projected approximately 3', a projection that was carried up the full height of the building. Above the entry, a two-story window bay—finished with cast stone—projected at the second and third stories.

On the interior, the 1949 wing housed numerous functions:

Partial basement: general storage, linen storage, men's and women's employee lounges and locker rooms, mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, and the vacuum cleaner room (for the central vacuum system)

Ground floor: trophy hall, restrooms, cafeteria, and kitchen and service areas

First floor: main entrance foyer, concourse/lobby, lounge, dining room and kitchen, coat room, and cashier's office

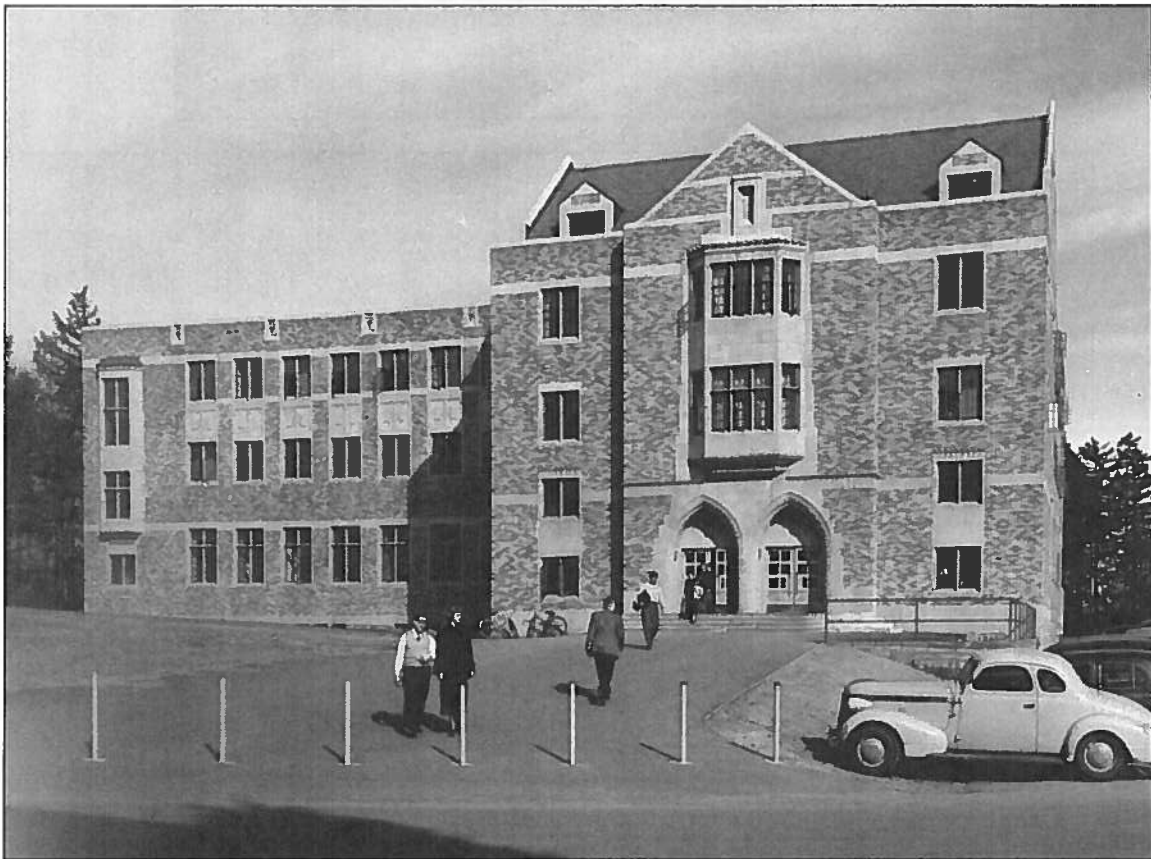


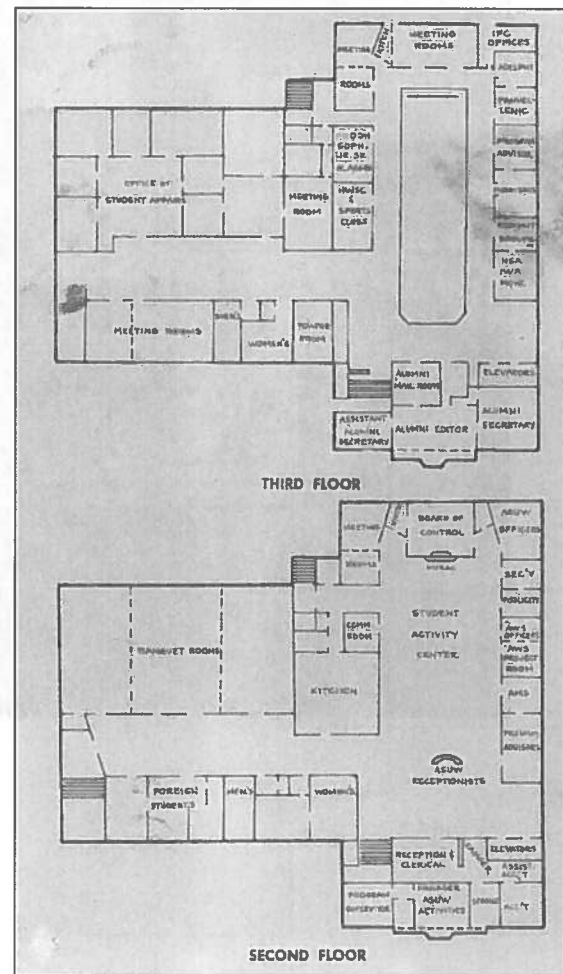
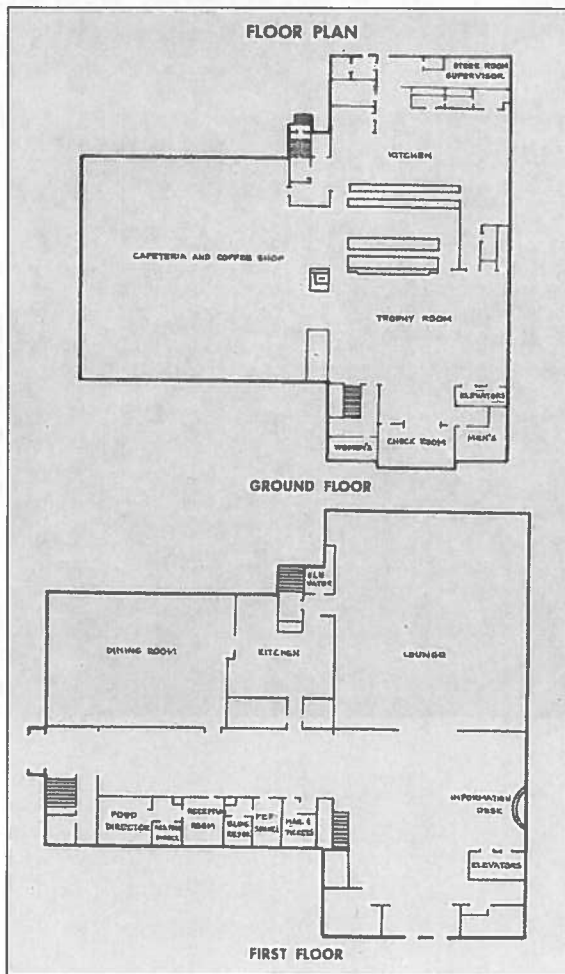
Second floor: Student activities center (open to third floor above), ASUW general office and other offices around the perimeter of the student activities lobby, private dining rooms and offices in the north leg of the "T"

Third floor: Various offices and meeting rooms

The student activities space on the second floor was designed to be used as a gathering and mingling space, a place for interaction and exchange of ideas. The double-height space was ringed with offices. A fireplace and mural, by artist Ernest Norling, decorated the east wall of the room, which was also used as an area for banquets and receptions.

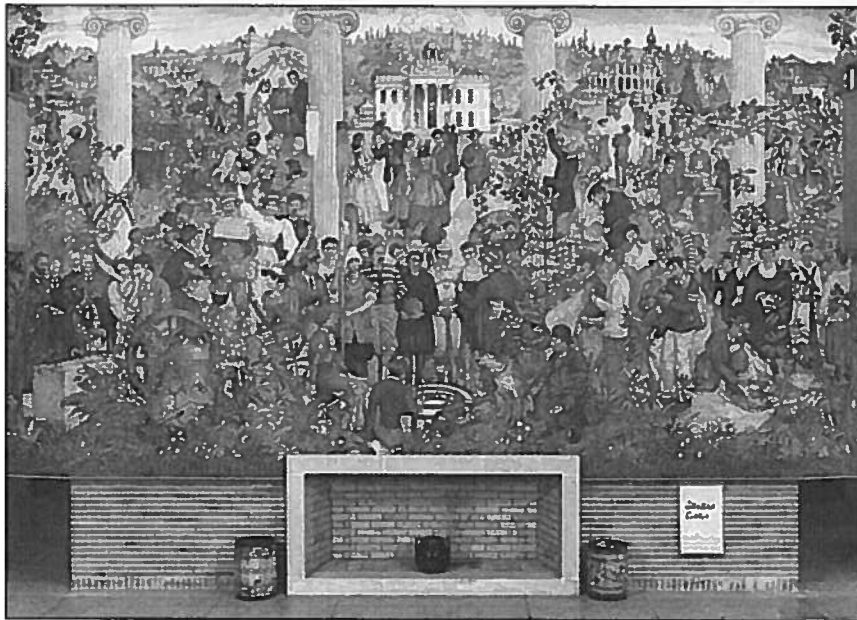
Original finishes for the first wing included terrazzo flooring, travertine walls in the main lobby, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood trim. Resilient flooring was used in meeting rooms. Both finishes and furnishings were largely in shades of green—selected by Michael Hare, who designed the interiors. In contrast to the Collegiate Gothic style of the exterior, the interior of the building was Modern in character, featuring clean lines and simple forms.







Views in the main lounge and the Student Activities Center.



Clockwise from top left:
Norling mural and
fireplace in the Student
Activities Center, trophy
room, cafeteria, students
on the deck off the first
floor lounge, and a view
of what is now room
200ABC.



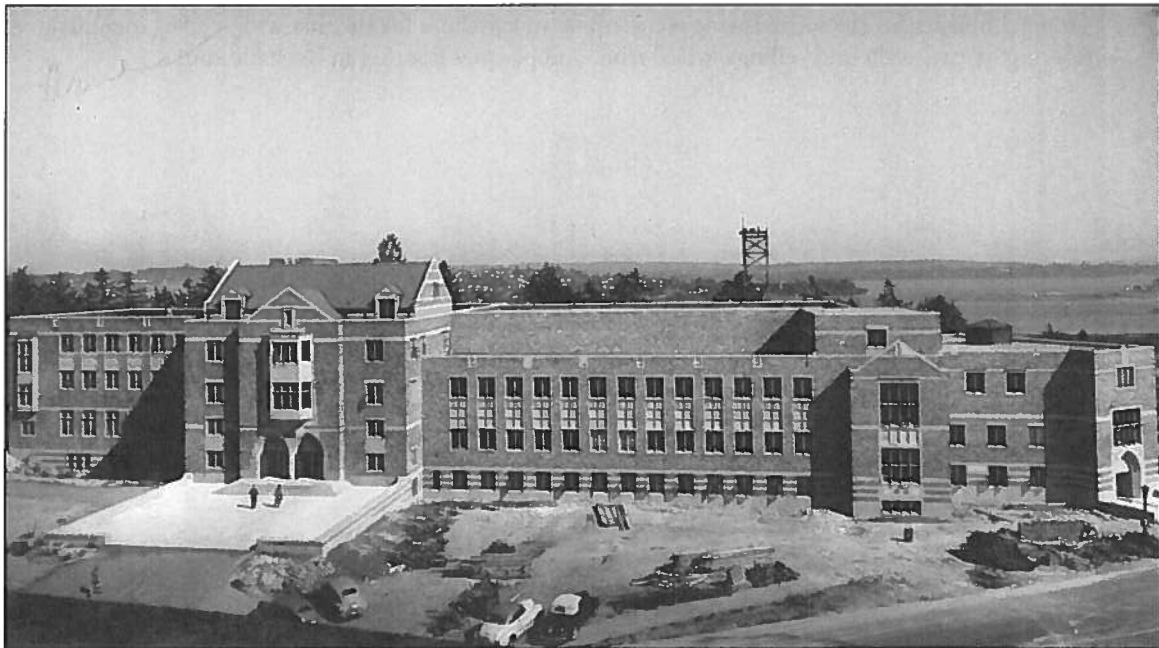
Second Wing (1952),
Jones & Bindon

Construction for the second wing began in February 1950, just a few months after completion of the first wing. It was dedicated in May 1952. This portion of the building was added at the south end of the first wing, and provided an additional 86,154 square feet. The irregular footprint consisted of a rectangular portion



immediately south of the first wing, with a short "hyphen" that was designed to link with another rectangular portion (to house an auditorium) set at an angle to the first.

The west façade was set back approximately 16' from that of the first wing, and extended south approximately 131' before necking down for a short, approximately 35' "hyphen" and then turning at an angle. Only the northernmost approximately 25' of this angled piece was constructed as part of the 1952 wing. The auditorium, which extended another approximately 80', was not completed at this time due to lack of funds.



The second wing was also concrete frame on a concrete foundation, with hollow clay tile walls finished with brick masonry cladding and cast stone elements. The flat-roofed building was primarily two stories

in height, with a two-story ballroom rising to a third floor set back approximately 33' from the west façade. A basement and partial subbasement were also included. The brick cladding was varied in color, with a random mix of browns, pinks, and red nearly identical to the first wing. Cast stone detailing was used for door and window surrounds as well as defining a stringcourse between the second and third floor levels and above the third floor level the southern portion of the wing. Cast stone banding was also used at the ground floor level, and cast stone spandrel panels were used on the west façade between first- and second-story windows.

Fenestration was fairly regular, again consisting primarily of steel casement windows. On the west façade windows were paired, except where they were arranged in larger groups at the main stairs and above the entry at the south end of the west façade. On the east façade, groups of nine windows (three rows of three in each group) lit the ballroom space. Two new building entrances were located in the 1952 wing—one at the south end of the west façade, which served a lobby/foyer area, and another on the east façade, accessing the "Husky Den" dining area.

On the interior, the 1952 wing included the following spaces:

Partial subbasement: Storage

Basement: Bowling lanes and pin shop, billiard room, table tennis area, storage, small lobby, and men's and women's restrooms

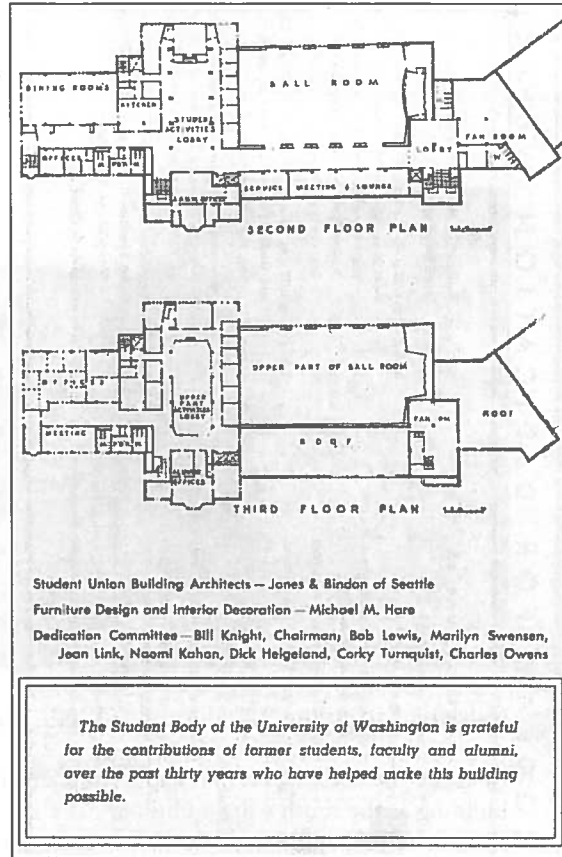
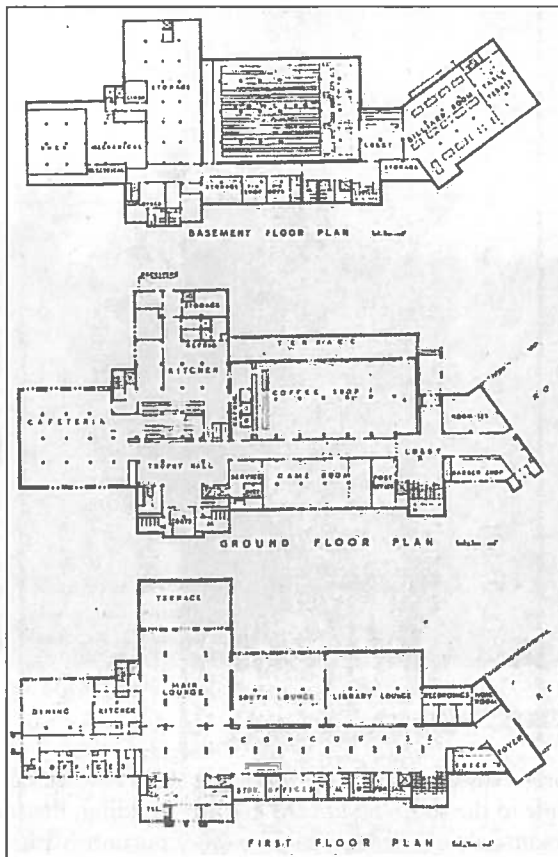
Ground floor: Coffee shop ("Husky Den") with outdoor terrace along the east, game room, post office, lobby, and barber shop

First floor: South lounge, library lounge, concourse, listening rooms, storage and offices, janitor's room, men's and women's restrooms, and entry foyer

Second floor: Ballroom, service area, meeting room and lounge, lobby, and men's and women's restrooms

Third floor: Upper portion of the ballroom and a fan room (for the future auditorium at the south end)

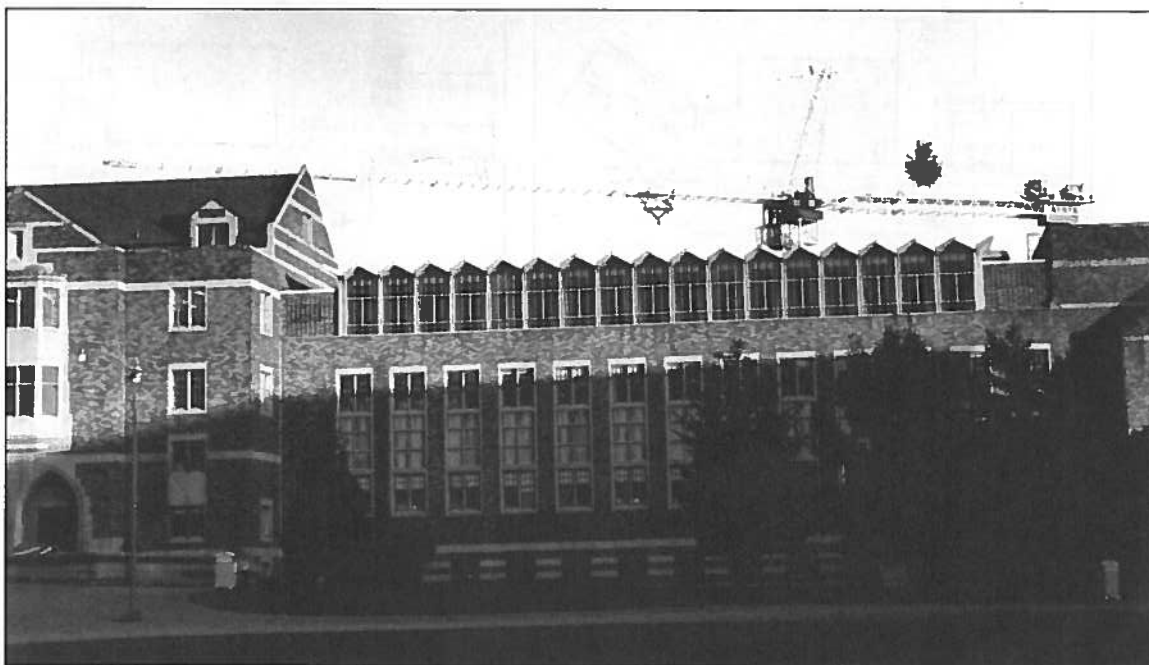
Original finishes for the second wing were similar to the those for the first wing. They included terrazzo flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, wood trim, and parquet flooring in the ballroom.



Husky Den Expansion & Third-Floor Enclosure (1959), Tucker & Shields

In 1959, a portion of the 1952 wing along the west side, immediately west of the upper portion of the ballroom, was enclosed to create additional meeting rooms. The Husky Den was also expanded to the east, adding approximately 5,500 square feet. As part of the Husky Den expansion, corresponding basement space was excavated to provide room for additional bowling lanes in the future. (The lanes were not actually installed until 1966.)

Both of these new elements were roofed with a folded plate roof, forming tight peaks. Plate glass was used as the wall material. On the north and south ends of the west face of the meeting room enclosure, a brick grille provided the connection between existing and new construction.



Cafeteria Expansion & Auditorium (1963). Bindon & Wright

In 1963, the auditorium that had been planned originally as part of the 1952 wing was added to the building as the south wing addition. Set at an angle to the south end of the existing building, the south wing measured approximately 105' wide by approximately 62' deep. This two-story portion (with basement and subbasement) was also concrete construction with brick veneer cladding. Fenestration is limited, due to the interior use. Cast stone stringcourses continue around the wing.

The subbasement was used for storage, and the basement already existed and included the billiard and table tennis areas. The ground floor incorporated a bookstore addition, meeting rooms, men's and women's restrooms, a men's dressing room, and a women's dressing room and powder room. The first floor housed the auditorium and a cloakroom at the north end; the auditorium was a two-story space.

The cafeteria addition at the northeast corner of the building doubled the seating capacity, added a dish conveyor belt, and provided some new kitchen and food storage space. The single-story addition was located at the ground floor level and finished with brick and cast stone banding. Large tripartite plate glass window assemblies lined the east façade to bring natural light into the expanded space.

Alterations & Additions (1970s). Joyce, Copeland, Vaughan & Nordfors

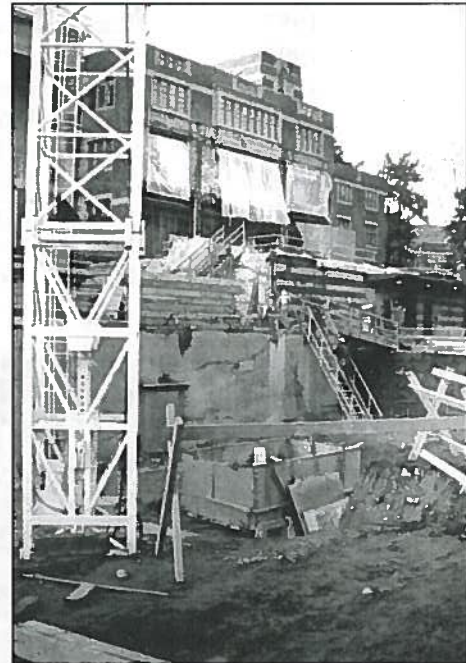
In the mid-1970s, two phases of work were undertaken at the HUB. The first was fire and life safety improvements, and the second was another expansion.

The fire and life safety improvements began in 1973 and primarily involved the enclosure and addition of stairwells. The north entrance was widened (from one arch to two), as was the corresponding corridor on the interior. A new entrance/exit was provided at the stair near the south end of the west façade of the 1952 wing. Fire doors were added at a number of locations and high-traffic areas of the building were sprinklered. In the areas where sprinklers were installed, original lath and plaster ceilings were removed

and replaced with acoustical tile. Glass walls that had run along the ground floor hall were replaced with walls of drywall, wood, and wire glass.

A large addition began in 1975, bringing the HUB to its present size of approximately 259,000 gross square feet. Completed in two phases, this project created a north addition that significantly expanded the Husky Den as well as adding the east ballroom (adjacent to the existing ballroom, thereafter called the west ballroom). The Husky Den expansion included removal of the folded plate roof that was part of the 1959 work. A new ground floor entrance was added on the west side of the building, at the north end of the 1952 wing.

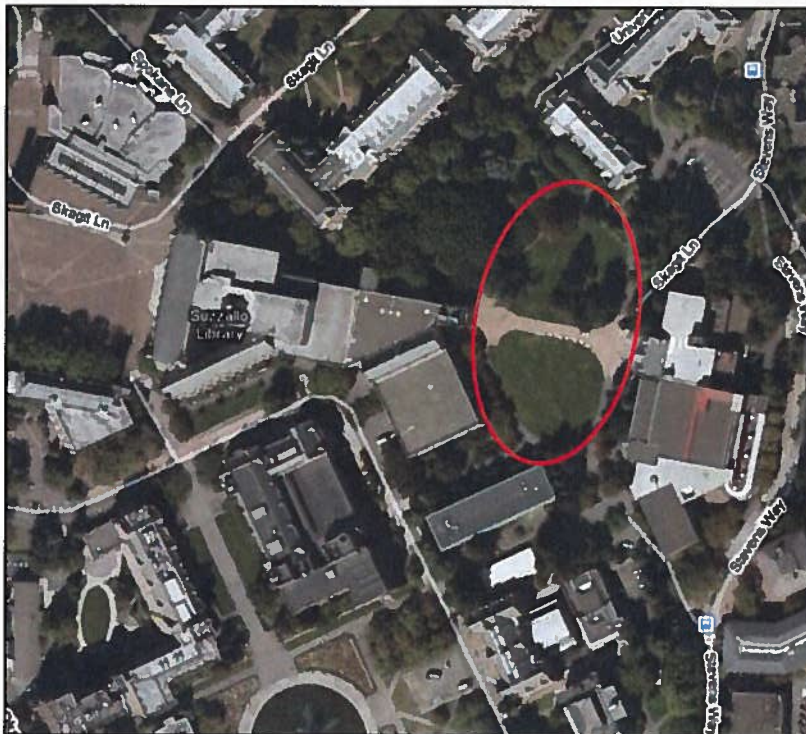
Cladding on the 1975–1977 additions is a brownish brick veneer, with simple cast stone lintels over wall openings. A soldier course provides differentiation at window sills. Large plate glass windows were used. The Husky Den expansion included a curved "sunroom" at the southeast corner, with a corresponding curved terrace and a wide flight of stairs providing exterior access to the entrance.



Later Changes

Further alterations have been made to the HUB since the last major expansion in the 1970s. The following changes have been made to the building according to facilities records and Zuchowski's report:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>
1981	Games area renovation
1981	Ticket office & cashier's office alterations
1982	University Bookstore branch relocation and expansion
1985–1987	Fire safety code improvements, including demolition of original lath and plaster ceilings in some spaces and replacement with acoustical tile, west ballroom stage area remodel, insertion of new exit
1986	People's National Bank additions and alterations
1987	People's National Bank new cash machine
1987	Roof repair and replacement
1991	Auditorium fire safety
1991	Alterations to newsstand
1997	Elevator #36 upgrade
1998	Husky Den Phase 2 remodel
1999	Rebuild elevators #57 & #45
2001	Husky Den renovation
2001	Building cooling tower modification
ca. 2005	Installation of perforated wood panels in ballroom (to improve acoustics)



HUB Yard

The HUB Yard, located west (in front) of the HUB, was identified in the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan as a significant and unique landscape feature on the campus. The landscape in its current form dates to ca. 1990, when the HUB Yard was renovated as a project associated with the Allen Library addition to Suzzallo Library. Landscape architect Hanna/Olin designed the space. It is essentially bounded by the HUB on the east, Siegel Hall on the south, Allen Library on the southwest, Grieg Garden on the northwest, and Thomson Hall on the north.

The roughly oval space consists of two grassy lobes divided by a wide brick walk that runs east and west. The HUB's primary west entrance is at the east end of the path and the Allen Library tower and arcade are at the west end. The northern lobe forms a gently sloped knoll and contains some mature trees. The southern lobe is flatter and provides an open lawn area. The perimeter of the HUB Yard consists of an asphalt-paved path. The Grieg Garden, which is more densely planted and enclosed, is located northwest of the HUB Yard

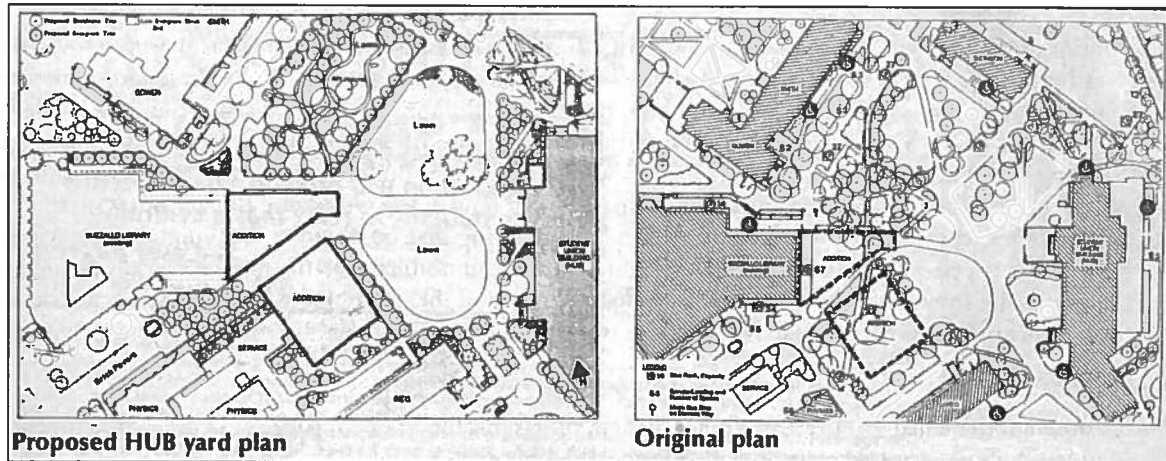
Prior to the Hanna/Olin redesign, the area that became known as the HUB Yard had evolved over time rather than having been specifically designed. During the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, three major buildings—the Washington Building, the Oregon Building, and the Forestry Building—faced Nome Circle in this area. After the AYP, the open paved area of Nome Circle remained until the first wing of the HUB was constructed in 1949. While the Oregon Building and later the Forestry Building were removed, the Washington Building remained and housed the University Library until Suzallo Library was completed in 1926. The Washington Building then became the Washington State Museum. In 1932, to celebrate the bicentennial of George Washington's birth, Seattle foreign consuls planted trees to form the International Grove. This was located north of the Washington State Museum and became an informally landscaped area. Many of the trees from the International Grove were removed with the expansion of the Allen Library.

Although there had not been an explicit design, provisions for an open space to the west of a student union building were elements included in the 1934 revisions to the 1915 Campus Plan ("HUB Yard Background Paper 2," p. 3). The 1948 Plan reinforced the need for an open area west of the HUB, the first wing of which was just being built. "Interest in establishing and preserving the open nature of the HUB Yard has waxed and waned over the years. In the 1930s and '40s, there was a desire among campus officials to create such an open space for students. In the early 1960s, however, pressures created by increasing enrollment and a decrease in available building sites led planners to consider the HUB Yard as a potential building site." ("HUB Yard Background Paper 2," p. 6.)



Aerial looking northeast over HUB Yard, 1955. This photograph shows lawn, criss-crossing paths, scattered trees—many of them volunteers, and vehicle parking in the HUB Yard area. The Washington State Museum is visible at the lower right, the HUB in the mid-ground center, and Thomson Hall at the far left. (UW Libraries Special Collections, neg. no. UW 19721z.)

In the 1980s, planning for a Suzzallo Library addition raised the need for a redesigned HUB Yard. At some point after 1962, when the Washington State Museum function moved to a new building on campus, the former AYP building was taken over by the High Energy Physics Lab. It was not demolished until ca. 1987, for the Allen Library addition / HUB Yard renovation project. The plans below show the HUB Yard as it was in 1988 (labeled "original plan") and the proposed Hanna/Olin plan.



(From *The Daily*, November 17, 1988.)

One aspect of the new HUB Yard plan was the removal of approximately 65 trees—some from within the new Allen Library footprint but many not. This and other elements of the plan elicited criticism from a number of UW and community members. Ultimately, a small number of trees originally slated for removal were retained. Other considerations in the HUB redesign were accessibility, definition of the space, and provision of a relatively flat lawn area for events and student use. An article in *The Daily* at the time includes discusses some of the goals of the redesign:

"It wasn't a planned, designed space," Olin [said]. The landscape architect's goal was to create "clarity...a clear and useful social space in the best tradition of the University of Washington." The proposed plan would create symmetrical paths leading around the yard and through the center of it to converge at one corner of the Allen Library. The architects wanted to create an open space in front of the HUB, balanced by a "shady, mysterious, ambiguous" area to the north and west...near Thomson Hall, where new vegetation is scheduled to be planted. (Meredith, *The Daily*, November 30, 1988.)

The contemporary photos on the following pages are by BOLA and date from October and November 2008.



These three context views show the HUB in relation to the HUB Yard west of it.

Top: Looking east across the HUB Yard toward the west façade of the HUB.

Middle: Looking northeast across the northern portion of the HUB Yard.

Bottom: Looking northwest across the HUB Yard from the southwest building entrance. Allen Library is visible across the Yard.





Above: Looking east across HUB Yard, showing most of the west façade of the HUB.



Left: Looking northwest at the original main entry bay on the west façade, 1949 wing.



Looking southwest at the north end of the 1949 wing. The entry originally had a single arched opening but was widened in the mid-1970s fire and life safety improvements.



Detail view of window groupings on the north façade, 1949 wing.



Looking southeast at the northern portion of the 1952 wing (two stories). The third story was enclosed in 1959 and capped with the folded plate roof.



Detail view of the glazed wall and folded plate roof.



Left: View of the entry near the south end of the west façade, 1952 wing. This entrance was not original to the 1952 wing but was added ca. 1973 as a fire and life safety improvement.

Below: Looking northeast at the entrance at the south end of the 1952 wing, where the building orientation turned diagonally.





View looking northwest toward the southern end of the 1963 auditorium addition.



Looking north across Stevens Way toward the HUB, showing the southern end of the auditorium addition and the Husky Den area.



Looking north toward the Husky Den at the southeast portion of the HUB, a 1975–1977 expansion.



A closer view of the Husky Den at the southeast portion of the HUB.



Above: View looking west at the loading dock on the east side of the building, north of the Husky Den area.



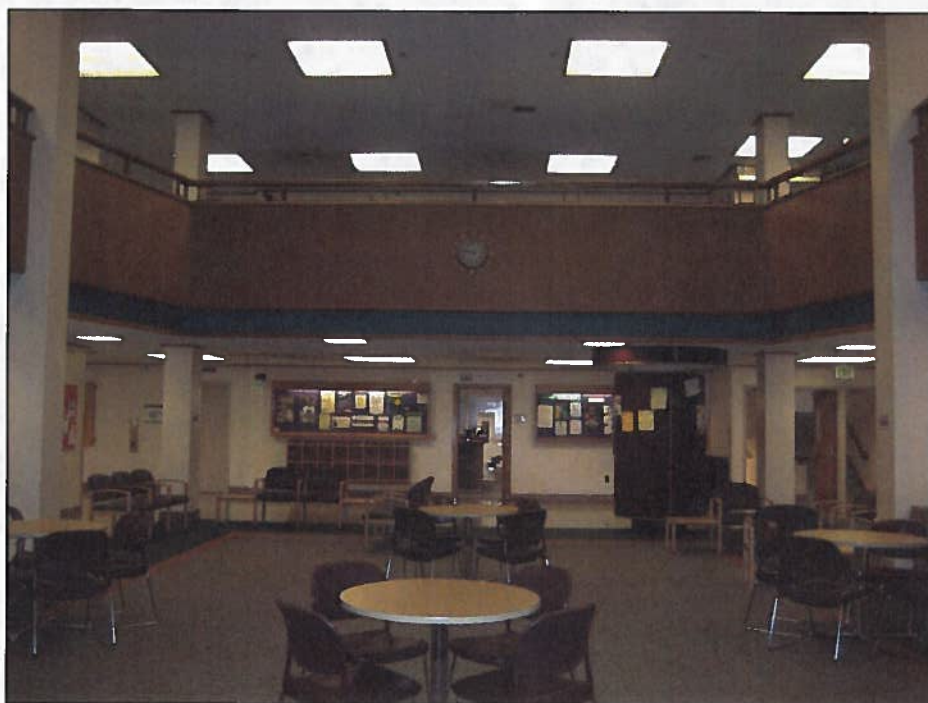
Left: Looking southwest toward the northern end of the east façade.



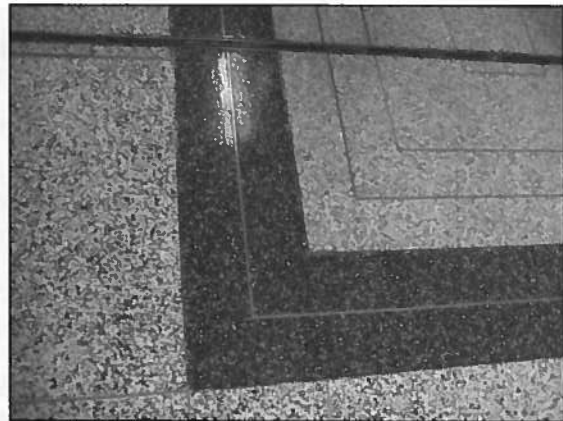
Top: A view from the original main entry (west façade) into the lobby and information center area.
Bottom: Views in the 1949 wing second-floor corridor (left) and third floor corridor (right).



The Norling mural over the fireplace in the second-floor Student Activities lobby, 1949 wing.



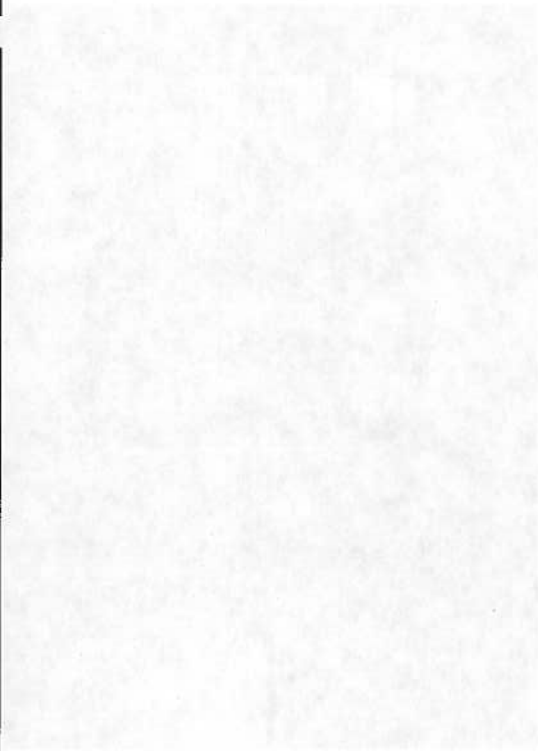
Second-floor Student Activities lobby, 1949 wing, view looking away from fireplace and mural wall in the double-height space.

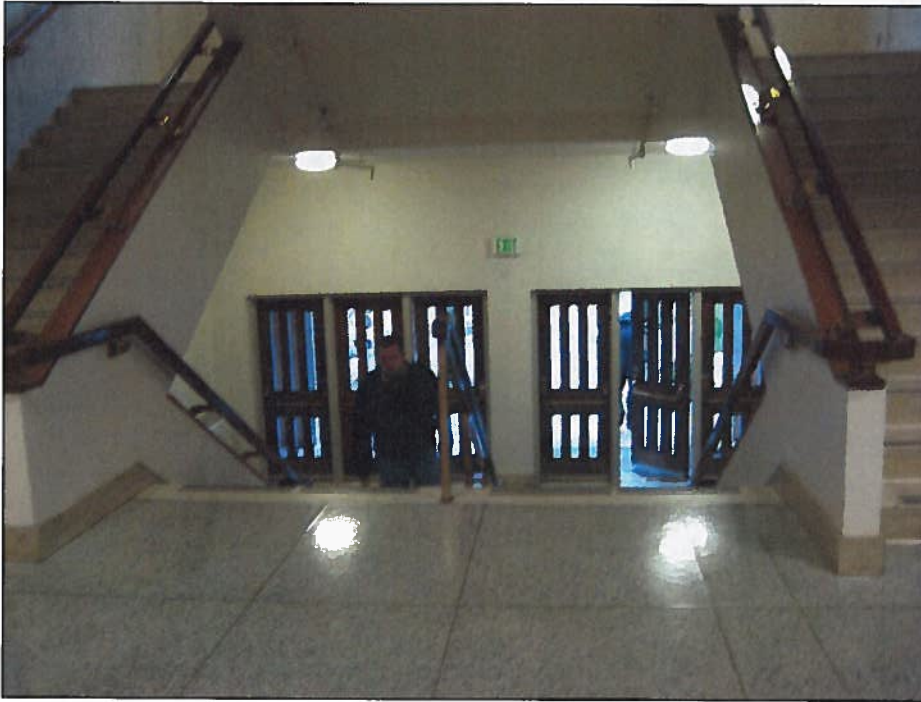


Top left: Looking south down the main concourse on the first floor.

Above: Detail of the terrazzo floor at main concourse.

Below left: View looking south down a second-floor corridor in the 1952 wing.





Two views in the stairwell near the south end of the west side of the building, 1952 wing. The entrance (above) was added for improved circulation and fire and life safety in the 1970s. The landing and stairs (left) are original to the 1952 wing.



Two views in the ballroom—the earlier west ballroom is in the foreground, with original ceiling and chandeliers visible. The east ballroom (in the background) was added in the 1970s.



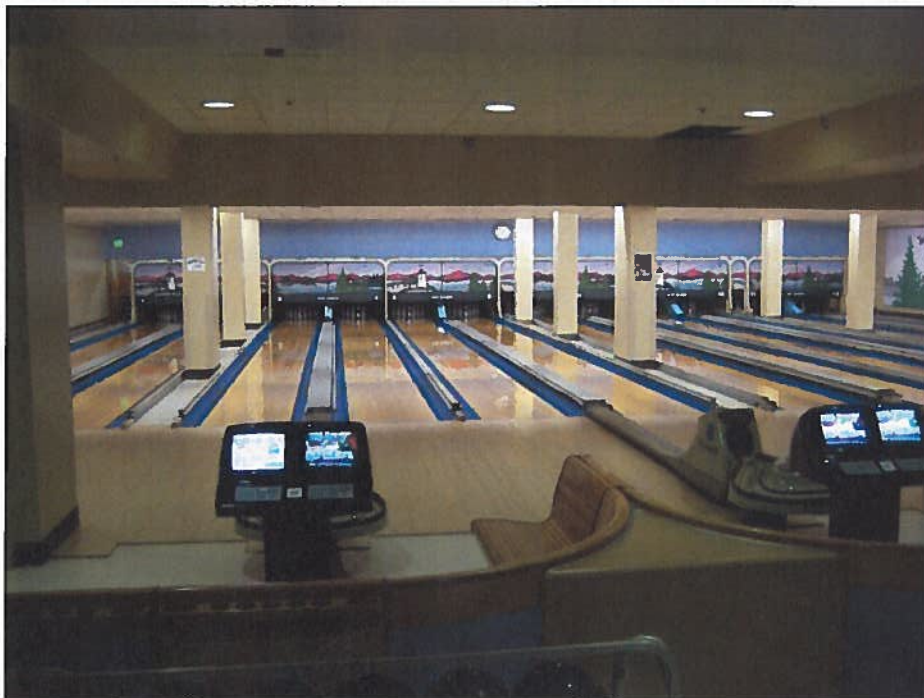
Above: Auditorium foyer.



Left: View in the Husky Den.



Food court in the basement.



Bowling area in the basement.

5. IMPACTS & MITIGATION

The Proposed Project

The proposed project will upgrade the infrastructure and expand the square footage of the existing HUB. As stated in the December 2008 Pre-Design Report, the project goals are to provide a welcoming space, open the building, connect to campus, and build community (p. 9). The significance of the HUB Yard is also acknowledged in the Pre-Design Report, which notes that the project will "strengthen the visual and programmatic connection of the HUB Yard and HUB by opening the building up and activating the HUB Yard" (p. 14).

The following design discussion is based on the 100% DD set (November 9, 2009) and discussion with Jon Lebo (January 26, 2010) identifying changes to the submitted design. The proposed project includes a series of atria along the north-south axis of the HUB, to allow more natural light into the public areas of the building and to improve vertical circulation. The primary west façade, dating from 1949 and 1952, faces onto the HUB Yard and will be retained. Visible exterior changes on the west will include new aluminum windows in original masonry openings (with lowered sills at the first story), a new glass and steel pavilion to replace the folded plate at the third-story, and re-grading to provide an at-grade entry at the northern entry on the west façade. At this entry, the blind transom in the two arches will be removed, and non-original entry doors will be removed and replaced with a glass entry assembly.

At the exterior of the building on most of the north side, all of the east and south, and south of the southern entry on the west façade, the existing façades will be removed and new façades constructed utilizing a new architectural vocabulary. To improve seismic performance, the auditorium portion at the southwest end of the HUB will be demolished to the first floor and replaced with new construction in the same footprint. An addition will be constructed at the northeast portion of the building. The north entry and southern entry on the west façade are emphasized by full-height glazing, vertical glass fins, and a glass canopy. New façades will consist of large amounts of glazing and grey Norman brick veneer laid in a stacked bond.

On the interior, the proposed plan is reorganized with lounges, meeting rooms, and student offices placed around the new atria. The two ballrooms are reconfigured in a north-south orientation rather than the existing east-west. None of the original ballroom architectural fabric will remain.

The 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan clearly identifies the adjacent HUB Yard as a significant and unique landscape on the Seattle Campus. The significant plantings on the north lobe and the open space as a whole are to be protected and retained. Some regrading of the south lobe will occur in order to accommodate an at-grade entry and plaza on the west façade. The north and south edges of the entry plaza are aligned with the projecting entry mass, and the plaza reaches out toward the grassy area of the HUB Yard. (The glass pavilions shown in the DD set have been removed from the proposed scope.) The central pathway, perpendicular to the HUB's west façade, may be lightly widened in order to align it with the original main entry.

Recommended Mitigation

The HUB is not identified as significant in the 2003 Seattle Campus Master Plan. As a whole, the building is not an architecturally significant structure on the Seattle Campus. However, it has social significance for its continuous function as a student center and as a gathering place.

The building developed in phases and has had numerous alterations and upgrades over time, to improve fire and life safety as well as to meet the changing needs of a growing student body. Several major phases of construction are legible and present a layered architectural vocabulary. The distinctive elements of the layered vocabulary consist of Collegiate Gothic (1949 and 1952 wings), Modern (1959 third-floor addition with folded plate roof), and Contemporary (ca. 1977 Husky Den addition). The Modern and Contemporary fabric will be removed in the proposed project, and new masonry and glass construction will characterize the building, with the exception of most of the west façade. This change in itself seems acceptable, in that the new project serves the purpose of once again modifying and expanding the building to meet the changing needs of the student body and a student union building.

The proposed project essentially retains the 1949 and 1952 Collegiate Gothic west façade, with major changes to the balance of the exterior. One concern about the treatment of the west façade is the proposed new fenestration. While we do not have enough information about the specific windows selected, our overall evaluation is that the proportion of the horizontal divisions for operable sections detracts from the height of the wall openings and conflicts with the strong vertical emphasis they provide. The mullions and muntins of the proposed aluminum windows appear much heavier than those of the original steel sash, making the ratio of glass to solid considerably lower. Introduced horizontal meeting rails should be as thin as possible, to avoid the impression that the windows appear clunky or visually jump out from the building face. Additionally, new glass should be as far back from the face of the building as the original is, to afford an appropriate shadow line around each sash unit.

The proposed project provides a strengthened north-south axis, which is complementary to original design ideas of the HUB. The proposed plan configurations appear appropriate for the building, as does the addition of natural light and gathering spaces.

The Norling mural, located on the second floor of the student activities space, was painted specifically for the student union building and depicts people and events between 1861 and 1925 that were important to the University's history. This work should be removed as advised by an art conservator and safely stored prior to construction. The plans indicate reinstallation in the HUB, at the second-floor level on the east side of the atrium that aligns with the original primary west entry. This location is approximately the same as the mural's present location, and would be appropriately visible. The mural should be installed at the same height to retain the original intended perspective for the viewer, although the fireplace will no longer be below it. If a notch in the canvas exists where the fireplace surround is attached, consider placing an identifying plaque or sign at that location in the new installation.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY & SOURCES

AIA website.

"Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka HUB: Photographs Book I." (Compiled by Paul Zuchowski.)

"Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka HUB: Photographs Book II." (Compiled by Paul Zuchowski.)

Booth, T. William and William H. Wilson. *Carl F. Gould: A Life in Architecture and the Arts*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995.

Campbell, Jack. "Student Union Ceremonies to Introduce New Era." *University of Washington Daily*, October 25, 1949.

Don Miles Associates. Memo to Edward Duthweiler, University Architect and Rolfe Kellor, Campus Planning Officer, re: HUB Yard Landscape Plans and Alternatives. November 1, 1988.

Escobosa, Hector. *Seattle Story*. Seattle: Frank McCaffrey Publishers, 1948.

Gates, Charles M. *The First Century at the University of Washington, 1861–1961*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1961.

HistoryLink, the Online Encyclopedia to Washington State History. www.historylink.org.

"The Hub...Activities Center of A Great University: the Associated Students Memorial Union Building, University of Washington, Seattle" (pamphlet, ca. 1950).

"HUB Yard Background Paper 2: Historical Development." Unpublished draft, 7/1/1987, on file in Campus Landscape Architect files.

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

Kruckeberg, Art and Norman Johnston. "Two Views on Landscaping Plans for the HUB Yard." *The Daily of the University of Washington*. November 29, 1988: p. 4.

Ladner, Richard E. "Does the HUB Yard Proposal Meet the Needs of the Campus Community?" *The Daily of the University of Washington*. November 17, 1988: p. 4.

Meredith, Diana L. "HUB Yard Landscaping Debated." *The Daily of the University of Washington*. November 30, 1988: p. 1.

Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI):
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Collection, collection no. 2006.3.
Digital Photography Collection. www.seattlehistory.org/col_res.cfm.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1998.

Perkins + Will:
100% Design Development, Husky Union Building – University of Washington. November 9, 2009 (drawings).
"University of Washington: Husky Union Building Pre-Design Report," Vol. 1 and 2. December 2008 (draft).

Talley, Bill, retired UW Campus Landscape Architect; and Kristine Kenney, UW Campus Landscape Architect, conversation with Rhoda Lawrence and Sonja Sokol Fürész, BOLA Architecture + Planning, January 16, 2009.

"Tucker, Bert A." DocomomoWeWa Architect & Designer Biographies. http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=74.

University of Washington:
"University of Washington Master Plan – Seattle Campus." January 2003.
Facilities Records List, Husky Union Building.

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

University of Washington Campus Maps.

"Access Guide for Persons with Disabilities, University of Washington," 21st edition, 2007–2008.

University Week. "HUB Yard Design Draws Praise, Barbs." December 1, 1988: p. 1+.

Zuchowski, Paul, Associate Director, Student Activities and Union Facilities, University of Washington, Seattle. Conversations and email correspondence with Sonja Sokol Fürész and Rhoda Lawrence of BOLA, November 2008.

Zuchowski, Paul. "Associated Students Memorial Union Building aka Husky Union Building, University of Washington." Draft report, last updated 8/22/2008.

