

November 2007
Historic Resources Addendum for:
LEWIS HALL

HISTORY

Lewis Hall, one of the oldest remaining buildings on the University of Washington campus, was constructed in 1899 to serve as a dormitory for male students. It was built at the same time as Clark Hall, the original women's dormitory, shortly after the campus moved from its original downtown Seattle location to its present site in 1895. Founded in 1861, the university originally occupied a ten-acre tract roughly bounded by Third and Fifth Avenues and Union and Seneca Streets. Surrounded by a white picket fence, the campus located on top of Denny's Knoll eventually included the Territorial University Building constructed in 1861, a two-story frame house for the University President, where the female students also boarded, and a separate dormitory for men. Despite the responsibilities and difficulties inherent in providing living quarters for students, the dormitory facilities were seen as integral to the territorial university in order to attract men and women from all parts of Washington State.

Although the outlying site on Denny's Knoll seemed somewhat removed from the center of town in Pioneer Square when first chosen, it later proved to be inadequate for future expansion, especially after Washington's elevation to statehood in 1889. In the intervening years, the city's population had grown from some 250 inhabitants to over 40,000, and urban development had surrounded the once remote site, exposing students to the excitement and temptations of city life. In early 1891, the present location was selected due to its relative proximity to the downtown, its generous amount of available and undeveloped acreage, and its great potential for fabulous views. Although heavily wooded, the site featured an almost 360-degree sweep of vistas, encompassing the Olympics, Lake Union, Portage Bay, Lake Washington, the Cascades, and Mt. Rainier. In addition, both the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway and the Seattle-Snohomish road passed through the site and provided adequate transportation access.

However, it was not until March of 1893 that the Washington State Legislature formally approved the purchase of the entire 583-acre site and the appropriation of \$150,000 for building construction. By this time, a new streetcar line, the Third Street & Suburban Railway, served the area, improving access from downtown Seattle. Construction did not begin on the main university building designed by Seattle architect Charles W. Saunders until over a year later and did not finish until the fall of 1895. On September 4, 1895, the University of Washington moved into the new Administration Building, which housed all of the university's functions and featured a 736-seat auditorium. With remaining funds and materials, several additional buildings were completed on the new campus, including a wood frame gymnasium and drill hall building, a wood frame water tower, a small power house on Lake Washington, and an observatory constructed with stone and other materials left over from the main building. University architect Charles Saunders also provided the designs for the gymnasium and observatory.

Unfortunately, the construction of a residence for the president and the planning of any system of dormitories for students were deferred for lack of funds but not for lack of necessity. Since there was not much of a residential district near the new campus, students and professors still lived in the city and commuted the five miles each way by a streetcar line that often proved unreliable. Because of this distance from more settled areas, many parents were reluctant to allow their children to attend the university unless the institution provided accommodations near the campus and under its control. In 1898, the university's Board of Regents determined that two dormitories, one for women and one for men, could be constructed at a cost of \$28,000 each. Built of pressed brick, each building would house 56 students and would include a dining facility. If the university accepted an offer of donated bricks, the cost would be reduced to a total of \$50,000 for both buildings with an additional \$5,000 required for furnishings and equipment. These dormitories would be an essential part of a university settlement and would help to engender the college spirit then lacking on the new campus.

On February 2, 1899, the president of the university, Frank Pierrepont Graves, strongly advocated for the construction of two dormitory buildings on the campus in a letter to the Editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer newspaper. In his letter, President Graves noted that most students were required to live in town due to the lack of nearby housing. According to his statistics, the students' costs for room, board and carfare on the streetcar

line, estimated to average \$25.00 per month, would be reduced by two thirds to \$8.00 per month if dormitory housing were available on campus. The students would also not spend so much of their time commuting the two to three hours per day on the streetcar line. In addition to fostering university spirit, the dormitories would benefit less affluent students and those living outside of Seattle, thus enabling the university to increase enrollment. Within three weeks, the Washington State Legislature passed a bill on February 21, 1899 providing the \$50,000 appropriation for the two dormitories.

On May 2, 1899, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer published a drawing by Seattle architect Edwin W. Houghton showing how the new dormitories would look when completed. The accompanying article described the plans and materials for the two buildings, including brick and sandstone exteriors and slate roofs. The article indicated that the drawing had been taken from Houghton's designs, which had been accepted by the Board of Regents. However, two slightly different buildings were constructed in the summer and fall of 1899 from drawings by the firm of Josenhans & Allan, Supervising Architects. Minimally embellished, these simple brick structures featured sandstone trim and shingle roofs flashed with copper. It appears that Edwin Houghton provided the initial designs, which were later altered by Timotheus Josenhans and Norris B. Allan, possibly due to financial considerations. In any case, Josenhans & Allan are the architects of record for the two buildings.

Born in Germany in 1853, Timotheus Josenhans came to the United States as a child where he was raised in Ann Arbor, Michigan and educated as a civil engineer. After a brief employment as an architectural draftsman with William Le Baron Jenney, he worked as a railroad construction engineer in New Mexico and California before his arrival in Oregon in 1880. In 1888, Josenhans arrived in Seattle where he worked as a draftsman for Hermann Steinmann for three years and designed powerhouses for Seattle's electric and cable railways. After two years of independent practice, he formed a partnership with James Stephen from 1893 to 1895. During their two-year partnership, Stephen and Josenhans designed several buildings at the Agricultural College, now known as Washington State University. Following two years on his own, Josenhans joined Norris Best Allan in a fifteen-year partnership, which lasted until 1912. Born in St. John, New Brunswick in 1866, Allan had arrived in Washington State in January of 1889. It was during this partnership that Josenhans & Allan designed the University of Washington's first two dormitories, Lewis and Clark Halls, and later the 1901 power house (no longer extant), and the 1902 Science Hall, now known as Parrington Hall.

In terms of the sites selected for the new dormitories, it appears that the locations were chosen to overlook Lake Washington and Lake Union and to command views of these natural features. Plans for the dormitories evolved about the same time Professor Almon H. Fuller of the College of Engineering was asked to make a campus plan that incorporated the existing structures and provided for future growth. Fuller's 1898 "Oval Plan" encompassed the upper third of the campus and arranged the buildings facing inward around a large oval with a northeast-southwest orientation. At this time, it is not known whether the selection of the dormitory sites predated this early campus plan or were constructed in accordance with it, but both appear on it.

In any case, the two buildings were completed and occupied by January of 1900 and formally opened on Monday, February 12, 1900. The evening's activities included a short musical program in the ladies' parlors and tours of both buildings followed by a dance at the ladies' dormitory attended by 400 students and friends. Officially, the buildings were known as the boys' or men's dormitory and the girls' or women's dormitory. Informally, students called the men's dormitory "Lyon Hall" after School of Mines Professor Dorsey Lyon and called the women's dormitory "Pierrepont Hall" after the middle name of President Graves. Eventually, the men's dormitory was named for Meriwether Lewis and the women's dormitory for William Clark, leaders of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The limitations of the 1898 Oval Plan became apparent within five years of its development. In August of 1903, the university hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape firm of Brookline, Massachusetts to create a comprehensive plan for the full site. The 1904 Olmsted Plan retained the Oval Plan by incorporating it into a new "Arts Quadrangle" with dormitories positioned around the semicircular northeastern end. The plan added three more dormitories in the empty spaces between the two existing dormitories. However, before the 1904 Olmsted Plan could be implemented, the firm was hired to develop plans for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE) to be held on the lower two thirds of the mostly undeveloped campus. Although most of the exposition buildings were to be only temporary structures, the Olmsted Brothers' design created a

permanent infrastructure planned around the open-ended axis of Rainier Vista and included the construction of some permanent facilities for future use.

In 1911, the Olmsted Brothers were hired to prepare a new plan that would incorporate the existing campus with the area developed for the fair grounds and guide future growth. Dissatisfaction over the 1914 Olmsted Plan, which retained the large Arts Quadrangle of the 1904 plan, led the Regents to hire Seattle architect Carl F. Gould of the firm of Bebb & Gould to create a new plan. Gould's 1915 "Revised General Plan of the University of Washington" or "Regents Plan" directed all development on the university campus and dictated the use of the Collegiate Gothic architectural style in the construction of all future buildings.

Although Lewis and Clark Halls were prominent features of the early campus, it appears that both buildings were not included as permanent features of the new plan. Later lists of campus buildings also classified them as temporary structures, presumably intended to remain in use until new development occurred. The simple straightforward designs of the two dormitories also contrasted greatly with the favored Collegiate Gothic style with its emphasis on elaborately detailed exteriors. Despite their lack of favor, Lewis and Clark Halls continued to serve a vital role on the UW campus and retained their visual prominence on the relatively undeveloped campus until the post-war building boom began in the late 1940s.

In the summer of 1917, Lewis Hall was converted to a women's dormitory building, leaving no university-owned dormitories available for men. Apparently, Clark Hall did not have adequate facilities to accommodate the heavy demand for rooms the previous year while Lewis Hall experienced a steady decrease in male residents in the same period. Most likely, the First World War played a significant role in this situation, especially after the United States declared war on Germany in April of 1917. A year later in the fall of 1918, both buildings were taken over by the military along with much of the campus. This required that five fraternity houses be converted for use as women's dormitories. Lewis Hall became a temporary military hospital for the Student Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) and a facility for the Naval Training Station while Clark Hall became the headquarters for all branches of military administration, including the S.A.T.C., the naval training unit and the marine corps unit. These preparations and others proved to be largely unnecessary with the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918. Both buildings reverted to their former use as women's dormitories.

The two buildings remained dormitories until a new women's dormitory, now known as Hansee Hall, was completed in the summer of 1936. Construction of this building as well as a new health center and power house, were funded by Depression-era state and federal relief programs. When news of the funds for the new dormitory became available in the fall of 1934, students advocated for the remodeling of Lewis and Clark Halls into two separate student union buildings, one for men and the other for women. Eventually, Clark Hall served as the student union building from the fall of 1937 to the fall of 1949 when the new HUB opened. However, it was not until April of 1938 that the university announced a Works Progress Administration project to convert Lewis Hall into the new home of the School of Journalism. In the summer of 1939, the School of Journalism moved into the newly remodeled Lewis Hall, which also housed all the campus publications, including the *Daily*, *Columns*, and *Tyee*.

The School of Journalism remained in Lewis Hall until the summer of 1955 when it moved to the newly completed Communications Building, now known as Communications Hall. At the same time, some language departments, including Scandinavian Languages and Literature, moved from Denny Hall to Lewis Hall in anticipation of the proposed reconstruction of Denny Hall. Subsequently, Lewis Hall housed a variety of occupants, as its space became available. In the early 1970s, it served as offices for the Division of Adult Education, Correspondence Studies, and the Bureau of Community Development and Extension. More recently, it has housed offices for administration and doctoral students, primarily associated with the School of Business Administration.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AND LANDSCAPE

Built in 1899 along with the nearby Clark Hall, Lewis Hall, the smaller of the two, is a simple but stately brick and sandstone building designed with restrained Classical Revival influences and constructed with minimal ornamental embellishment. Located in the northeast sector of the campus and facing southwest towards the Liberal Arts Quad, the T-shaped building features a large, main block with a rectangular plan and a high, hipped

roof. The wide cross gable centered on the principal south elevation continues as a large hip roofed ell extending from the rear north elevation. Canted corners connect the brick walls of the main block and rear ell. Full-height stair bays project from the center of the east and west elevations of the main block and terminate in gabled dormers. The north elevation of the rear ell has a similar but shallower window bay with a hip roof. All three bays have basement level entrances. Set within a low foundation of rough-faced sandstone blocks, the basement occupies the ground floor level below two upper stories and an attic.

A pair of three-sided canted window bays rises the full height of the south elevation's symmetrical façade and extends slightly above the roofline to flank the prominent center gable. A dentilled cornice and a plain frieze band of sandstone demarcate the roofline across the center gable and window bays and encircle the remainder of the building. Corbelled brickwork embellishes the upper margins of the window bays below the flat roofline. Stone copings cover the low parapet walls of the center gable as well as the gables on the minor elevations. A projecting entry porch below the center gable is situated between the basement and first floor levels. Four slender sandstone columns of the Doric order support the porch's flat roof sandstone entablature. Elaborate wrought iron railings enclose the sides of the porch constructed on a high stone foundation and accessed by a flight of concrete stairs.

Above the entry porch, the second story has a set of three window openings aligned below three openings located within the center gable at the attic level. The upper openings consist of a taller center window between a pair of smaller windows. Trimmed with stone casings, each opening has its own projecting stone lintel but shares a continuous sill below all three. The remainder of the flat-headed window openings lining each story of the main block and rear ell are set individually and in pairs and are aligned vertically. Only the openings on the first floor level have individual sandstone lintels and sills. The stone cornice frieze serves as a continuous lintel for the second floor level while the projecting upper portion of the stone foundation serves as a continuous sill for the basement level. The stair bays on the east and west elevations have pairs of windows at each landing level below a single window in the gable end. It appears that most of the openings retain the original double hung wooden sash windows.

The exterior appearance of the structure has remained largely the same since its construction over one hundred years ago. The principal alteration resulted mainly from the reroofing of the building in the mid-1950s and the removal of the turrets atop the façade's window bays. Previously, the interior of the building had been remodeled in the spring of 1939 in order to convert the building from a dormitory to the new home of the School of Journalism. The entire inner structure of Lewis Hall was removed and new framework was installed in addition to new plastering, wiring and painting. Despite this extensive rebuilding of the interior, the exterior modifications were minimal. When it came time to replace the roof's original wood shingles with the present asphalt shingles in about 1955, the decision was made to remove the turrets and construct flat roofs covered with a membrane roofing system. The ornamental copper cresting along the roof ridges was also removed.

Another alteration to the exterior may have occurred at this time as well. The original plans for the building show small gable roofs over the canted corners connecting the walls of the main block and rear ell, projecting from the valleys at the roof junctures. A decorative design embellishes the brickwork within the gable ends. At this time, it is not known whether these gable roofs were completed as originally planned. Although few historic photographs show the rear of the building, these gable roofs do not appear to be present in the views available. However, it is possible that they were removed during the same reroofing project. In any case, the exterior still retains much of its original historic character. Because of the extensive interior renovations over the years, none of the historic character of its early interior remains extant.

For much of its history, Lewis Hall has seen little landscaping around its perimeter. For more than a decade after its construction, the building sat within a broad expanse of rough terrain covered with native grasses and ferns and crossed by random paths and planked walkways. In preparation for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, an effort was made to enhance the appearance of the landscape in the vicinity of Lewis Hall through the planting of some trees and bushes. At times, there have been substantial growths of ivy on the façade's exterior, sometimes covering it completely, although it has since been removed. Minor foundation plantings have included low hedges and shrubs.

The "Washington Elm" is one prominent feature of the yard in front of Lewis Hall that is no longer present. In April of 1900, alumnus Arthur J. Collins sent a scion of the Washington Elm of Cambridge, Massachusetts while a graduate student at Harvard University. According to legend, George Washington took command of the Continental Army under this tree on July 3, 1775. This has since been proved to be a popular myth. Professor Edmond S. Meany planted the American Elm tree in front of Lewis Hall in 1902. When the original Cambridge tree died in 1923, the tree on the UW campus provided a replacement. Unfortunately, lightning struck the UW tree in 1963, requiring its removal in 1966. Fortunately, several cuttings had been made of the tree at the time it provided the replacement for the original tree. One of these had been planted elsewhere on the campus near Bagley Hall. It was this tree that was moved to its present location southeast of Clark Hall in 1967 and was rededicated as the Washington Elm.

Presently, there is an attractive but somewhat haphazard planting of trees, bushes and shrubs in the beds along the front of the building, including a Japanese Hemlock, a Japanese Maple, and a Holly. In contrast, asphalt pavement surrounds the sides and rear of the building. A lawn crisscrossed by paths and planted with a single mature deciduous tree occupies the yard in front of the building. Driveways border each side of the lawn and provide access to the N6 parking area at the rear of the building. A dense stand of trees shelters this parking area.

Although now removed from the center of campus after over one hundred years of development, Lewis Hall occupies a prominent location along Stevens Way, the campus' primary vehicular arterial, directly across from the northeastern end of the Liberal Arts Quad. However, the only major pedestrian path in the vicinity is Chelan Walkway to the north. Under the 1915 Regents Plan for the campus and its subsequent revisions, campus planners sited university-sponsored student housing in this northeast sector, possibly due to the presence of Lewis and Clark Halls, the only dormitories at that time. It was not until the mid-1930s that this plan began to be realized with the completion of Hansee Hall in 1936, but it has since been fully developed with the construction of three large dormitory complexes, McCarty, Haggett, and McMahan Halls in the early to mid-1960s.

Historically, this area has also been the location of campus athletic facilities. A generous open space to the northwest of Lewis Hall is the only remnant of Denny Field, the university's principal playing field until the completion of Husky Stadium in 1920. Denny Field and an adjacent Gymnasium/Armory building (demolished in the 1920s) date to the earliest years of campus development in the 1890s and appear on the 1898 Oval Plan for the upper campus. Located along Stevens Way to the northwest of Lewis Hall, Hutchinson Hall (1927), originally known as the Women's Physical Education Building, serves as a reminder of this as does the nearby tennis, basketball and volleyball courts. Although the Regents Plan did not consider Lewis Hall as a permanent building, the development proposed for its site failed to occur, and the structure remains as another reminder of the early days of the UW campus.

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES

Lewis Hall is a late Victorian vernacular building with restrained Classical Revival influences in its minimal ornamental embellishment. Its honest, utilitarian design reflects the lean budget for university housing in the early years of the UW campus. Due to the lack of exterior ornamentation, the form, massing, scale, and materials become the building's character defining features. This includes the T-shaped plan created by the main block and rear ell; the human scale of the relatively small building; the pleasing proportions of the symmetrical façade with its high hip roof, prominent center gable, window bays and projecting entry porch; and the solid brick and sandstone exterior. Prior to their removal, the wood shingle roof cladding, the twin roof turrets and the ornamental metal cresting along the ridges also served as character defining features. On a secondary level, the regular rhythm of the façade bays and the fenestration patterns are important features as well. Combined, all of these elements serve to provide a contrast between Lewis Hall and its larger neighbors, especially the high-rise dormitory buildings.

In terms of its landscape and setting, Lewis Hall has remained somewhat isolated as development occurred in conformance to the 1915 Regents Plan and its later revisions. In the vicinity of Lewis Hall, this plan focused on development of the Liberal Arts Quad to the southwest and on university-sponsored student housing to the

northeast. As a result, the building's site has remained largely independent of this plan. Over the years, this relative isolation has become a character-defining feature of Lewis Hall.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designed by a locally prominent architecture firm, Lewis Hall has significant historical associations and visual prominence on the University of Washington campus. Although not a particularly distinctive structure architecturally, the solid brick and stone building nonetheless displays the qualities of good design in its honesty, simplicity, pleasing proportions, and human scale. Presumably, the lean budget for the building limited the ability of the architectural firm of Josenhans & Allan to produce a more elaborately detailed plan. The firm eventually designed half of the early buildings on the present UW Campus, including the two dormitory buildings completed in 1899, a 1901 power house (no longer extant), and the 1902 Science Hall, now known as Parrington Hall. These buildings, along with those designed by architect Charles W. Saunders, formed the nucleus of the campus for the first decade of its existence and influenced the development of all campus planning efforts.

As one of the first dormitory buildings constructed on the present UW campus, Lewis Hall has significant historical associations. Along with Clark Hall, it served as the only university-sponsored student housing for more than thirty-five years and thus played a primary role in the lives of students and the development of student activities on campus. Functionally, its period of greatest significance lasted from 1899 to 1936, the years it served as a dormitory. After it no longer housed its original function, Lewis Hall survived because of administrative neglect and because it provided space for a variety of uses. As the campus developed around it according to plans that did not include it, Lewis Hall remained visually prominent, its late Victorian exterior contrasting with the Collegiate Gothic buildings of the Liberal Arts Quad and the modern high-rise dormitory buildings of the northeast campus. Today, Lewis Hall retains a certain dignified and respected campus role, serving as a reminder of the early days of the campus.

SCOPE OF WORK

The intent of this project is to conduct a pre-design study and the design phase for the complete renovation of Lewis Hall, restoring and modernizing one of the oldest buildings on the University of Washington campus. In general terms, the renovation will address hazardous materials abatement, interior demolition, seismic and other structural reinforcement, repair and restoration of the exterior, accessibility improvements, new mechanical, electrical, and communication systems, and new interior construction, equipment, and furnishings. The project also includes a proposal to construct a rear addition containing approximately 10,000 gross square feet. Although the pre-design study includes an evaluation of the extent of the renovation needs, a detailed scope of work has been proposed for consideration.

The building core will be strengthened, and seismic, structural, and life and safety code condition deficiencies will be corrected. Specific structural improvements will include the addition of shear walls and related foundations, reinforcement of the floors and roof, anchorage of copings and masonry veneer to the structure near doorways, anchorage of sill plates to the stone foundation, and strengthening the occupied attic floor. It is anticipated that impacts from seismic reinforcement will require the replacement of many interior partitions and finishes. On the exterior, the brick masonry and sandstone walls deteriorated from age and water infiltration will be repaired and restored. Exterior veneer materials will be cleaned, repaired, repointed and sealed. All flashing, roofing, windows and doors will be replaced, and the two original roof turrets removed in the mid-1950s will be replaced. Exterior ramping and other access improvements will be provided to bring the building into current ADA compliance.

On the interior, the layout will be improved to make more efficient use of the existing space, and doors, and hardware, finishes, and equipment will be replaced. New accessible restrooms will be constructed to bring the building into current ADA compliance, and elevator(s) will be constructed to provide ADA access to upper floors. Where it is feasible and appropriate, significant interior architectural features in the building hallways and common areas will be retained to protect and preserve the historic qualities of the building. All mechanical, electrical, and communications infrastructure will be replaced. Major building systems, controls, meters, and utility lead-ins will be replaced. Primary power service and main electrical equipment will be upgraded, and

emergency power service will be provided. Asbestos containing materials and other hazardous materials issues will be abated, including the abatement of asbestos in the crawl space and soil under and around building. Following construction, the landscaping will be restored.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed scope of work for the complete renovation of Lewis Hall will involve a number of historic preservation issues. The *University of Washington Master Plan Seattle Campus (January 2003)* addresses these issues in general and details a process for their consideration through the preparation of an Historic Resources Addendum. In the absence of specific preservation guidelines, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* provide general guidance in dealing with the preservation issues associated with this project. The *Secretary's Standards* outline four treatment approaches for historic buildings: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. For the renovation of Lewis Hall, the most appropriate treatment is rehabilitation, which is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. The *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* give primary importance to the retention, preservation, and protection of historic fabric and the preservation of historic character and character defining features. Due to the extensive rebuilding of the interior in its conversion from a dormitory, Lewis Hall's character defining features are largely limited to the exterior, which has seen minimal modifications since its completion in 1899. In general, the preservation, repair or restoration of Lewis Hall's remaining historic fabric and character-defining features should be paramount in making decisions regarding these issues.

The *Secretary's Standards* recognize the importance of structural improvements and seismic reinforcement in the preservation of historic buildings but recommends complying with health and safety codes in a manner that preserves character-defining spaces, features, and finishes. For Lewis Hall, these considerations are primarily restricted to the exterior of the building. The proposed structural improvements and seismic reinforcement should be designed so as to minimize the impact on the exterior's historic building fabric both in appearance and in the alteration or destruction of historic building materials. This includes designing interior alterations that limit the effects to the building's exterior appearance or direct them to the minor elevations.

The *Secretary's Standards* provided detailed guidance in the treatment of historic masonry, a character-defining feature of primary importance for Lewis Hall. Repair and restoration of deteriorated masonry features should use recognized preservation methods of patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the masonry. Replacement in kind should be limited to features that are too deteriorated to repair. A compatible substitute material may be considered if using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible. Masonry should only be cleaned when it is necessary to halt deterioration or remove heavy soiling and only after carrying out surface cleaning tests after it has been determined that such cleaning is appropriate. These tests will assist in the selection of the gentlest method possible, such as using low pressure water and detergents with natural bristle brushes. Sandblasting the brick or sandstone stone surfaces using dry or wet grit or other abrasives should not be employed as these methods of cleaning permanently erode the surface of the material and accelerate deterioration. The cleaning of masonry surfaces that are not heavily soiled should not be conducted merely to create a new or uniform appearance as they needlessly introduce chemicals and moisture into historic materials.

The preferred method of removing deteriorated mortar is by carefully hand-raking the joints to avoid damaging the masonry. Mortar joints should be repointed using mortar that is softer or more permeable than the masonry units and no harder or more impermeable than the historic mortar to prevent damage to the masonry units. The old mortar should be duplicated in strength, composition, color, and texture, and the joints should be duplicated in width and in joint profile. The application of a sealant or water-repellant coating to the masonry should be avoided unless it is necessary to arrest water penetration problems that continue after other masonry repairs have failed. Such coatings are frequently unnecessary, expensive, and may change the appearance of historic masonry as well as accelerate its deterioration.

For the replacement of the flashing and roofing, the *Secretary's Standards* recommend the retention of the roof's shape, decorative features and roofing materials, including the size, color, and patterning. For Lewis Hall, the preservation issues include choosing an appropriate roofing material, the installation of safety and fall

restraint mechanisms, and the potential repair, replacement or reconstruction of missing historic features. The original roof material for Lewis Hall was wood shingles detailed with ornamental copper cresting along the ridges. This roof was removed and replaced by the present asphalt shingles in the mid-1950s. According to the *Secretary's Standards*, this alteration has acquired historic significance in its own right and should be retained and preserved. However, this is not possible due to the advanced deterioration of the roofing material and its asbestos contamination.

In choosing an appropriate roofing material, the options include an asphalt shingle roof, a wood shingle roof, or an imitation wood shingle roof. A metal roof would not be appropriate for this building. According to the *Secretary's Standards*, new features should match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. However, there are some difficulties in adhering to this guideline. Asphalt shingles do not have the same aesthetic appeal and historic character as wood shingles. Wood shingles like the originals not only are unavailable but also would be unacceptable as a roofing material on the UW campus since they are not fire rated. Imitation wood shingles may not match the visual qualities of the original because they have a more homogenous look, lacking the variegation in pattern, texture and color of real wood. Color permanence, climate compatibility, longevity and history of use are additional considerations with imitation wood shingles. Two more options would be a real slate roof or an imitation slate roof although the rationale is less compelling under the *Secretary's Standards*. An early design for Lewis Hall called for a slate roof on the building. Apparently, the design of the roof framing may reflect this possibility. However, this building never had a slate roof so there is no historical precedence for one now. According to the *Secretary's Standards*, changes that create a false sense of historical development should not be undertaken. The best option would be one that most closely replicates the visual character of the original roof. This includes the replacement of the ornamental copper cresting along the ridges and the missing twin turrets, both of which would enhance the historic character of the building. Original plans for the building as well as historic photographs sufficiently document these missing features and substantiate their replacement. The installation of safety and fall restraint mechanisms is necessary to provide a safe means for maintenance and roofing employees to access the roof. If at all possible, these should be installed on minor elevations so as to minimize the impact on historic character and anchored so as to minimize damage to historic fabric. A new system may also be incorporated into the ornamental metal cresting along the ridges.

In the treatment of historic windows, the *Secretary's Standards* recommend that they be retained and preserved due to their importance in defining the overall historic character of the building. The fenestration patterns are secondary but nonetheless important character-defining features of Lewis Hall's exterior appearance. Although the project proposes the replacement of all windows, an in-depth survey should be conducted to determine the existing conditions and the possibility for repairs or upgrades, such as interior or exterior storm windows, as an alternative to replacement. If replacement is determined to be necessary due to deterioration or energy efficiency requirements, the new windows should match in kind the existing double hung wooden sash windows and use the original openings. A compatible substitute material may be considered if use of the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible.

The *Secretary's Standards* recommend that historic entrances and porches be retained and preserved, including their functional and decorative features, such as doors, fanlights, sidelights, pilaster, entablatures, columns, balustrades, and stairs. The project proposed for Lewis Hall calls for the replacement of all exterior doors and the installation of ramping and other access improvements to bring the building into current ADA compliance. As with the historic windows, the current doors should be retained in their original openings unless they are too deteriorated or cannot meet the functional needs of ADA compliant access to the building. Although they do not appear to be the building's original doors, they have acquired historic significance in their own right and should be retained and preserved if possible. If replacement is determined to be necessary, the options for new doors include matching the original doors as detailed on the original plans and in historic photographs or matching the existing doors. The current configurations and openings should be retained unless it is necessary to enlarge or alter them to bring them into ADA compliance. The installation of ramping and other access improvements for ADA compliance should be designed in a manner that preserves the building's character-defining features, particularly the projecting entry porch on the principal south elevation. Access modifications should provide a reasonable balance between independent, safe access and preservation of historic features. If alteration of the principal entry porch is determined to be necessary for ADA compliant access, it would be preferable to design a solution that retains the existing porch, columns and elaborate wrought iron railings. This

may involve replacement of the existing flight of concrete stairs with one that contains the appropriate ramps. Because of the symmetry of the façade elevation, alteration of the center stairs would be preferable to construction of a ramp that extends from one side or the other of the center entrance.

As noted above, the extensive rebuilding of the interior largely limits the character defining features to the exterior of Lewis Hall, allowing a certain amount of freedom in making alterations to the interior layout. In designing alterations and infrastructure upgrades and replacements, primary consideration should be given to the effect that this work may have on the exterior of the building and its historic fabric. The existing fenestration patterns should be retained, and alterations should not cause original openings to be blocked or otherwise obstructed. To the extent possible, any remaining significant interior architectural features in the building hallways, stairs and common areas should be retained as well as the doors, hardware, finishes, and equipment to the extent possible. The installation of new mechanical systems should cause the least alteration possible to the building's floor plan, the exterior elevations, and the least damage to the historic building material. Adequate structural support should be provided for new mechanical equipment, and vertical runs of ducts, pipes, and cables should be installed in closets, service rooms, and wall cavities. Exterior alterations completed in conjunction with the installation of these new mechanical systems should be confined to minor elevations of the building and roof if at all possible to lessen their visual impact. New elevators should also be installed at the rear of the building or in the proposed rear addition so as to minimize the destruction of historic building fabric and the impact on the exterior appearance.

The *University of Washington Master Plan Seattle Campus (January 2003)* dictates that additions to existing historically designated buildings shall be similar in materials and scale to the existing historic buildings or environments and complement them architecturally and aesthetically. The *Secretary's Standards* give detailed guidance on the construction of new additions so there is the least possible loss of historic materials and so that character-defining features are not obscured, damaged, or destroyed. It is of primary importance that new construction be clearly differentiated from the existing historic building and be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment. New additions should also be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired. As shown in the elevation studies, the proposed ell addition off the rear north elevation of Lewis Hall seems to achieve the goal of preserving the building's historic character-defining features in compliance with the *Secretary's Standards* at the same time providing additional space for the project's programmatic and functional needs. The addition's form, scale and massing complement that of the existing building and do not overwhelm or compete with it visually. Construction of the addition on what is currently a paved parking area actually enhances the existing setting of the historic building. The use of glass to serve as a connection to the new addition provides a clear but sympathetic transition from the historic structure. However, the lightness and transparency of the glassed in portions should be balanced by the use of brick or stone cladding on the addition. The visual weight provided by a masonry cladding will be the most compatible to the solid brick and sandstone exterior of Lewis Hall.

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"Naming The Buildings," The Pacific Wave, January 25, 1901, p. 8-10.

"Women Occupy Both Dormitories This Year," University of Washington Daily, October 16, 1917, p. 4.

"Hospital To Be Made Of Lewis Hall," University of Washington Daily, October 3, 1918, p. 1.

"New Dorms To Be Social Centers," University of Washington Daily, October 3, 1918, p. 4.

"Old Dorms Asked For Student Center," University of Washington Daily, November 28, 1934, p. 1.

"New Daily Shack Included in WPA Campus Projects," University of Washington Daily, April 7, 1938, p. 1.

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Steinbrueck, Victor, "Seattle Vignette: Lewis Hall," The Argus, October 14, 1960, p. 1.

"Old Buildings Have Colorful History," University of Washington Daily, February 16, 1966, p. 9.

"U.W.'s Lewis Hall, Clinging to an Ivy League Look," *Seattle Times*, Pictorial Section, October 29, 1972, p. 2.

Warren, James, "Looking Back: University of Washington built up in early 1900s," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, April 8, 1988, p. E6.

WEBSITES

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/index.htm

30 October 2003
Historic Resource Addendum for:
LEWIS HALL

HISTORY

Lewis Hall was constructed in 1899. The architects were Joseph and Allan. The building was one of two projects including Clark Hall, for which \$50,000 was appropriated by the state legislature to construct dormitories. Each Hall cost \$25,000 originally. Both buildings are named for the explorers. Both buildings were sited in the Oval Plan, also known as the Fuller Plan of 1898.

The Hall was originally a dorm for fifty men; it bore the name Pierrepoint Hall in 1903 for no known reason; in 1909 it served as a temporary AYPE exhibition building; it became Lewis Hall again in 1917 and after World War I, served as a women's dorm. It was rebuilt in 1936 to house the School of Communications; today it shelters a cluster of offices for administration and doctoral students, primarily associated with the School of Business Administration. (Source: "the campus guide, University of Washington, An Architectural Tour" by Norman Johnston.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

Lewis Hall, like Clark Hall, is of brick construction with minimal embellishment. The exterior retains most of its original character except that, like Clark Hall, the turrets flanking the main entrance have been removed. The bays remain, but the pyramid roofs have been removed. Remodeling of the interior has removed any architectural character that might have originally existed.

LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACE

Sited not as part of a plan, but to take advantage of views of the Cascades and Lake Washington, it later became, along with two other remaining buildings, Denny Hall and Clark Hall a part of the Oval Plan of 1898, the building is set back off of Stevens Way. Service and parking are located to the north east behind the building, tennis courts are to the northwest and the space in front of the building, well set back from Stevens Way is reserved for lawn, pedestrian paths and planting at the perimeter of the building. (Additional to be provided by Bill Talley)

SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED RENOVATION

It has two roof types; asphalt shingled, steeply pitched main roof section and two flat sections at the "bay window" flanking the front entry. The front entry canopy also has a flat roof. All flat areas have membrane type roofing systems. All flashing, parapet coping and roof accessories are copper. Drainage is by copper gutters and copper downspouts with conductor heads.

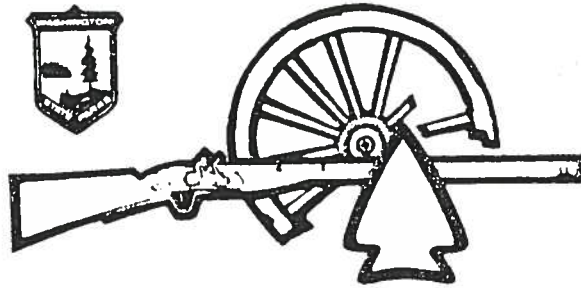
The roof and flashing will be replaced and gutters and downspouts replaced as needed. It is unlikely that the pyramid roofs over the bays will be replaced, but replacement will be considered.

POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

If feasible, the pyramid roofs over the bays removed in the 1950's will be replaced.

Apparently the original roof materials were wood shingles. It is not anticipated to replace the asphalt shingles with wood. It is likely that the replacement will be asphalt shingles (to be determined.)

LEWIS HALL



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT

SUMMARY MINUTES

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
JULY 30, 1971
10:00 A.M.

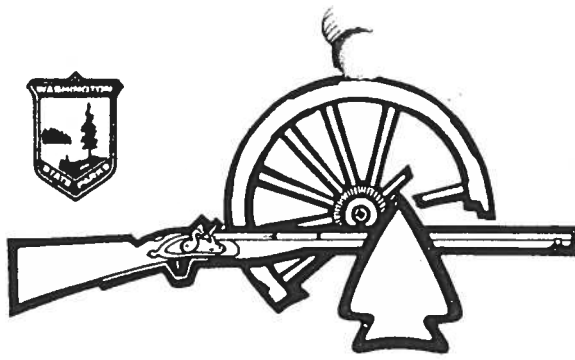
Roll Call

The following members were present:

Mr. Albert Culverwell
Dr. Robert Greengo
Mr. Richard McCurdy
Mr. Ralph Rudeen, Acting for Charles H. Odegaard
Mr. William Schneider
Dr. David Stratton
Mr. William Trogdon
Mrs. Irene Williams

The following members were not present:

Mr. Robert Ashley
Mr. Kenneth Hopkins
Mr. Bruce LeRoy
Mr. Charles Odegaard



HISTORIC PRESERVATION REPORT

Nominations Reviewed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and
Recommended for Consideration by the Office of Archeology and Historic
Preservation for Placement on the National Register of Historic Places

* Sent to Washington, D.C. for Consideration

** On the National Register

Benton County

Columbia Park Island

Chelan County

Rock Island Dam
Lincoln Rock
Pioneer Village
Stevens Pass
Blewett Arrastra

Franklin County

Ainsworth

Garfield County

Garfield County Courthouse
Houser and Sons Flour Mill
Lewis and Clark Trail and Travois Road

Jefferson County

** Old German Consulate
** Manresa Hall
** Point Wilson Lighthouse

King County (continued)

- ** Pioneer Square District
- ** Pike Place Market District
- Green River Gorge District
- Fort Lawton
- Wellington Disaster Site
- * Alki Beach Park
- Denny Park
- * Boeing Airplane Company, Building #105
- Columns - University of Washington
- Observatory - University of Washington
- Denny Hall - University of Washington
- Parrington Hall - University of Washington
- Architecture Hall - University of Washington
- X Lewis Hall - University of Washington
- Clark Hall - University of Washington
- Alexander Hall - Seattle Pacific College
- Gorst Field - Ideal Cement Company
- Maple Donation Claim - Boeing Field
- Round the World Flight - Sand Point Naval Air Station
- Battle of Seattle Site (plaque)
- U.S.S. Nebraska Launching, and Skinner and Eddy Shipyard
- * Yesler Wharf and "Decatur Anchorage Site"
- Hospital Ship "Idaho"
- Colman Dock
- Ferry Service to West Seattle
- Carson Boren Home Site
- Miike Maru Arrival Site
- Great White Fleet Disembarkation Site
- Washington Territorial University Site
- Fraternal Order of Eagles Site
- First Post Office Site
- First Public School Site
- Start of Seattle Fire, 1889
- First Catholic Hospital Site
- Arthur Denny Home Site
- Sailing of Willapa and Arrival of Ton of Gold Site
- First Service Station Site
- Peter Kirk Building
- ** Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site
- Bothell First Schoolhouse

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

Department of Facilities Planning and Construction

July 20, 1973

RECEIVED

JUL 25 1973

ARCHAEOLOGY AND
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NOTED
JUL 25 1973
Admin. Services

Mr. Douglas Whisman
Historic Preservation Department
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
P.O. Box 1128
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Whisman:

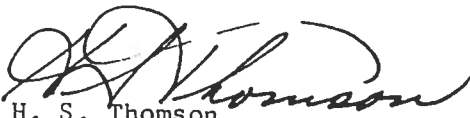
On February 26, 1971 certain structures on the University of Washington campus were nominated for inclusion on the national register of historic places. Following a review of these nominations by the University's Architectural Commission and the Board of Regents the nomination of the following structures met with the approval of the University:

1. University of Washington Columns
2. The Observatory
3. Denny Hall
4. Architecture Hall
- X 5. Lewis Hall

The two structures which were deleted were Parrington Hall and Clark Hall.

This letter is in response to a call from Mrs. George Corley who inquired as to what action the University had taken upon the original request. I regret that you have never been informed of the official action taken by the University, and I hope that this letter will rectify that situation. If you have any further question please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,


H. S. Thomson
Director

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

Office of the Vice President for Business and Finance

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1971
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

March 8, 1971

Mr. Ralph H. Rudeen, Chief
Interpretive Services
Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission
P.O. Box 1128
Olympia, Washington 98501


Dear Mr. Rudeen:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of this morning wherein I asked for an extension of time to respond to your letter of February 26 in which you designated the following properties for placement on the National Register of Historic Places:

University of Washington Columns
Observatory
Denny Hall
Parrington Hall
Architecture Hall
Lewis Hall
Clark Hall

Before commenting on the designating of these properties for the National Register, I would like to review the nominations with the University's Architectural Commission and with other members of the University's administration. With your concurrence, I will delay responding until the nominations have been reviewed with the above groups.

Sincerely,


Ernest M. Conrad
Vice President for Business
and Finance

EMC:ms

cc: Dr. Odegaard
Dr. Cartwright
Mr. Harding
Mr. Thomson

King 45

February 26, 1971

Honorable Wesley C. Uhlman
Mayor of the City of Seattle
Seattle City Hall
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mayor Uhlman:

We are pleased to inform you that the properties listed on the attached sheet have been considered for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. These nominations have been favorably reviewed by the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

These applications are to be forwarded to the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C. on March 10, 1971, to be considered for placement on the Register. In the meantime, if you have any comments or questions we will be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph H. Rudeen, Chief
Interpretive Services

RHR:kj

Attachment

C
O
P
Y

NOMINATIONS TO BE SENT IN FOR PLACEMENT ON
NATIONAL REGISTER

Snagboat - W.T. Preston

Alki Point Light

Ronald Hall

Sam Hill Home

Rainier Club

Union Station

Bell Apartments

Colman Building

University of Washington Columns

Denny Hall

Architecture Hall

Clark Hall

Ideal Cement Company

Fraternal Order of Eagles Site

Arthur Denny Home Site

Alki Beach Park

Denny Park

Park Dept. Division of Play-
grounds

U.S.S. Nebraska Launching

Relief

Ward Home

Eliza Ferry Leary Home

Ellsworth Storey Cottages

German Club

King Street Station

Richard Ballinger Home

Jefferson Park Ladies Club

Observatory

Parrington Hall

Lewis Hall

Alexander Hall

Carson Boren Home Site

First Public School Site

First Service Station Site

Fire Station #23

Iron Pergola

Battle of Seattle Site (Plaque)

Volunteer Park Water Tower

C

O

P

Y

25N 4E 16

Cong. District #1
Hon. Thomas M. Pelly

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

K1 150

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington	
COUNTY:	King	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON:
Lewis Hall

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
University of Washington

CITY OR TOWN:
Seattle 98105

STATE: Washington CODE: 53 COUNTY: King CODE: 033

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Board of Regents, University of Washington

STREET AND NUMBER:
University of Washington

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle 98105 STATE: Washington CODE: 53

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
King County Auditor's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle, 98104 STATE: Washington CODE: 53

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Municipal Art Commission list of Historic Buildings

DATE OF SURVEY: 1968-1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Seattle Municipal Building, Municipal Art Commission

STREET AND NUMBER:
Municipal Building

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle 98104 STATE: Washington CODE: 53

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Washington

COUNTY: King

ENTRY NUMBER

FOR NPS USE ONLY

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lewis Hall is a buff brick building of two stories and basement and attic, of the late Victorian architecture of the 1890's. It has solid masonry walls 14" thick. It has been remodeled several times from dormitory rooms into class and office space.

The exterior of the building remains unaltered. The interior, space-wise has been changed, but the basic character remains.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian! 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1896 to present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | dorm architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lewis Hall, designed in 1896 by architect Josenhans and Allan, was a dormitory for 50 men. More rooms were added later in the basement. The rooms were arranged for 3 to 4 students in groups or suites of two bedrooms and a study room.

Lewis Hall was paid for by a general appropriation (\$25,000) one of two matching buildings. It has a twin building, Clark Hall.

The building was called Lyon Hall in 1903, but became a display hall called Lewis for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909 which utilized the University campus.

In 1918 Lewis became a women's dorm. In 1936 it was rebuilt for the School of Journalism, remodeled again in 1939, and last remodeled in 1959 for Audio Visual and Continuing Education.

Lewis was one of the first buildings built on the "new" campus of the University of Washington after the campus moved to that site in 1893. It was placed to give the rooms a view of Lake Washington, through fairly dense trees. The building is late Victorian in style but has qualities of honest , simplicity, pleasing proportions and scale. It is of sentimental attachment to students and particularly to the older alumni of the University of Washington.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Jones, John Paul, The History of the Development of the Present Campus Plan for the University of Washington. Seattle, University of Washington, 1940.

University of Washington, Plant Facilities and Architects Office, Information file. Continuing notes on campus buildings.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	47° 39' 33"	122° 18' 15"	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	North	West	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Margaret A. Corley, King County Liaison

ORGANIZATION: Seattle Historical Society DATE: June, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:
2161 East Hamlin Street

CITY OR TOWN: Seattle STATE: Washington CODE: 53

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director-Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

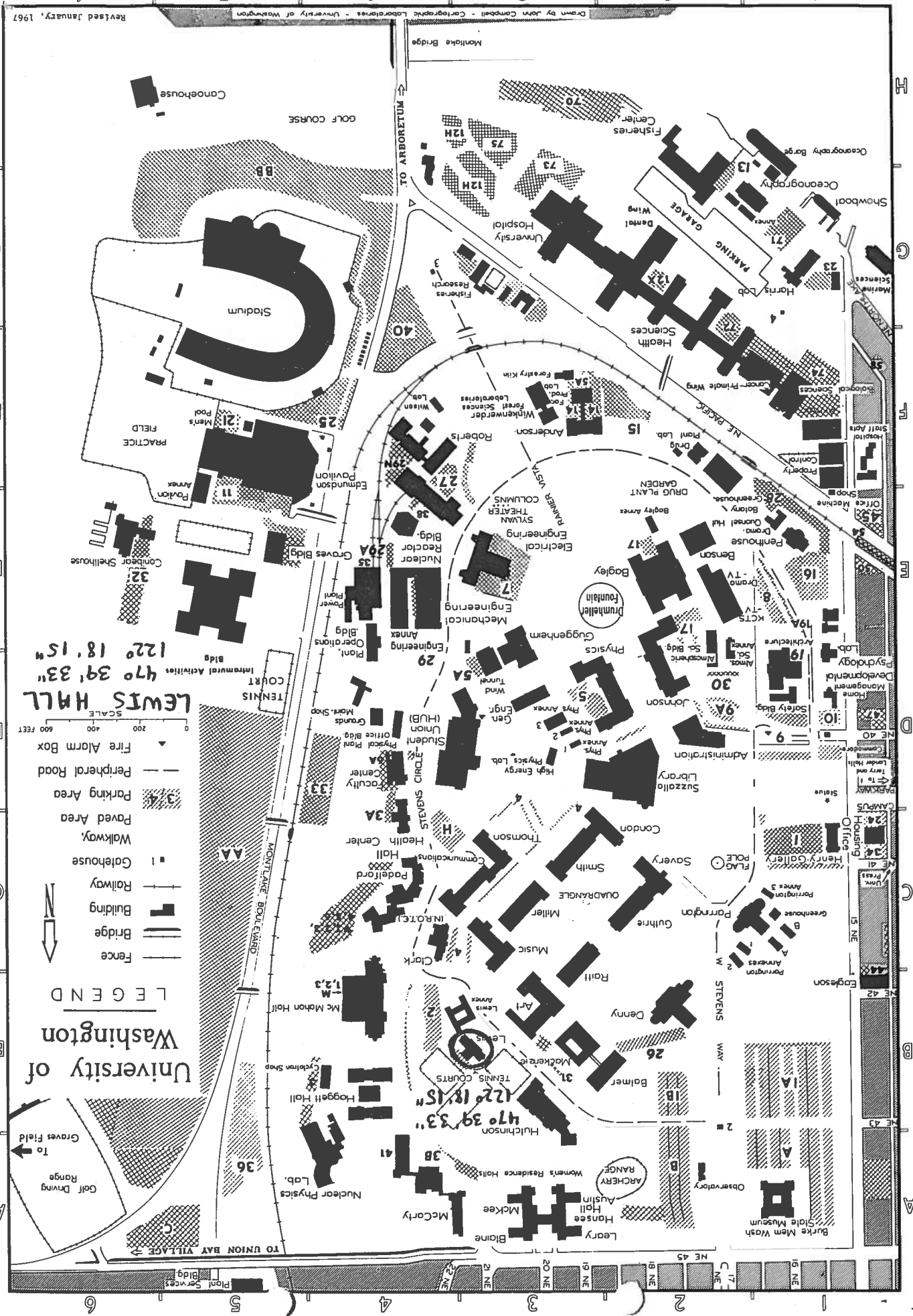
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		COMMON:		Lewis Hall		STATE		Washington									
AND/OR HISTORIC:		STREET AND NUM SER:		UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON		COUNTY		King									
2. LOCATION		CITY OR TOWN:		Seattle 98105		FOR NPS USE ONLY		ENTRY NUMBER		DATE							
SOURCE:		STATE:		Washington		CODE		53		COUNTY:		King		CODE		033	
3. MAP REFERENCE		SCALE:		1-1/8" equals 600'		DATE:		1967		UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON MAP							
4. REQUIREMENTS		TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS		1. Property boundaries where required.		2. North arrow.		3. Latitude and longitude reference.									

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



LEWIS HALL
 47° 39' 33"
 122° 18' 15"

SCALE
 0 200 400 600 FEET

- LEGEND**
- Fence
 - Bridge
 - Building
 - Railway
 - Gatehouse
 - Walkway
 - ▨ Paved Area
 - ▨ Parking Area
 - Peripheral Road
 - ▲ Fire Alarm Box

University of Washington

Graves Field
 To Golf Range
 Graves Field

TO UNION BAY VILLAGE
 TO ARBORETUM
 TO MOUNT LAKE BOULDER AVENUE

Plant Services Bldg

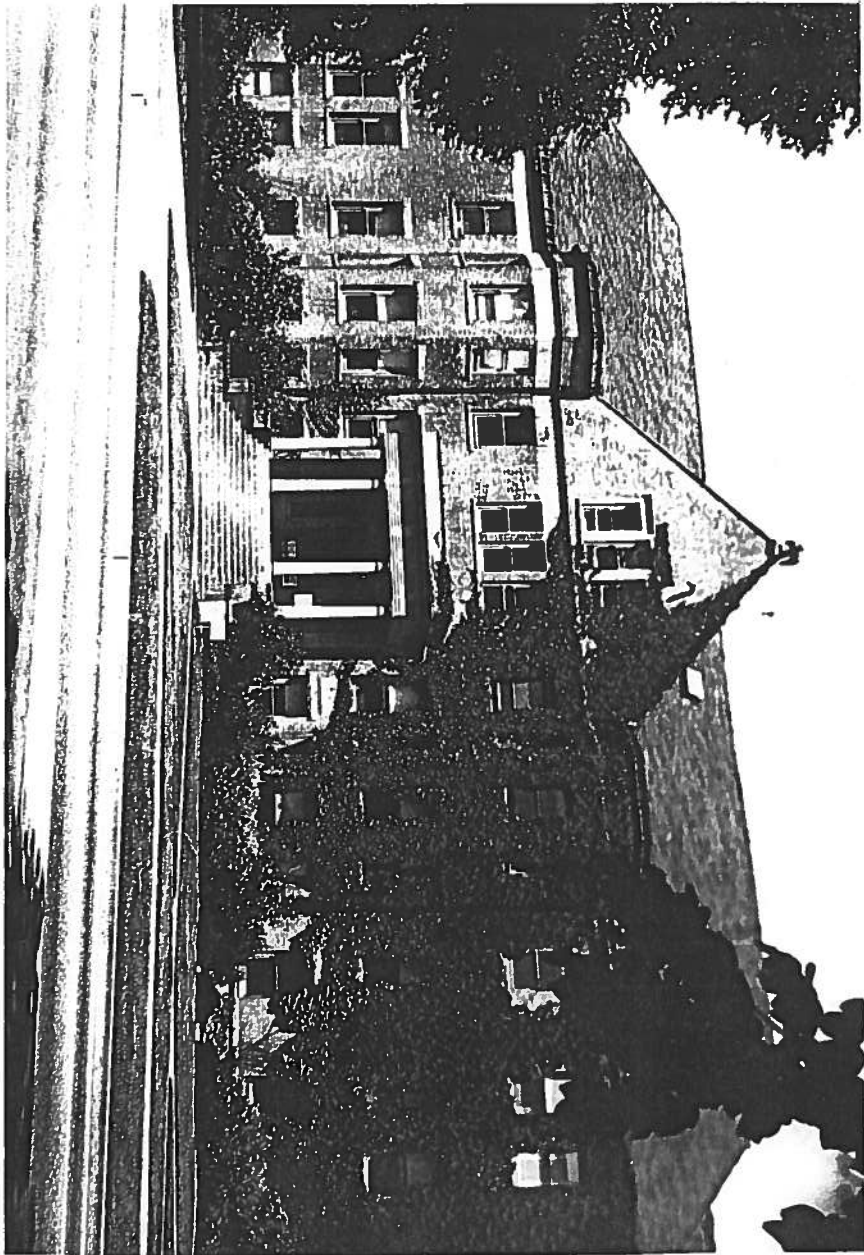
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE		Washington	
COUNTY		King	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		ENTRY NUMBER	
DATE		DATE	
1. NAME			
COMMON:		Lewis Hall	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
University of Washington			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Seattle		98105	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
Washington		King	
CODE		CODE	
53		033	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		Lenggenhager	
DATE OF PHOTO:		1950's	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Lenggenhager, 1631 Belmont, Seattle	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
#1 -- view east of west (front) facade. Large tree removed			

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE		Washington	
COUNTY		King	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
1. NAME			
COMMON: Lewis Hall			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
University of Washington			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Seattle 98105			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Washington		53	King
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1950's			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Office of Info. Serv., University of Wash., Seattle			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
#2 -- view east of west (front) facade. Large tree to right of entrance			

S E F I N S T R U C T I O N S

