The City of Seattle
Landmarks Preservation Board
Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649
Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 484/22

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Name and Address of Property**: University of Washington Anderson Hall**
3715 W Stevens Way NE (parcel address: 4000 15th Avenue NE)

Legal Description: Those portions of Government Lots 2, 3 and 4, lying west of Montlake Blvd NE, north of NE Pacific Street and north of NE Pacific Place; the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, lying east of 15th Avenue NE and south of NE 45th Street and north of NE Pacific Street; all in Section 16, T25N, R4E, W.M.

At the public meeting held on December 21, 2022 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the University of Washington's Anderson Hall as a Seattle Landmark based upon satisfaction of the following standard for designation of SMC 25.12.350:

C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state or nation.

D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or a method of construction.

E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.

DESCRIPTION

Campus Setting and Site

Located in the south portion of central campus, the building fronts W Stevens Way NE. The three-story building has an H-shaped plan. The main entrance is on the north facade. The site slopes downward from northeast to southwest—dropping approximately 10 feet in elevation. The front north facade is set back just over 50 feet from the south edge of the sidewalk along W Stevens Way NE.

The Rainier Vista pedestrian corridor is east of the building with dense tree growth providing a visual separation. North, across W Stevens Way NE, the building overlooks the east portion of the Medicinal

Herb Garden along W Stevens Way NE with dense tree and shrub growth extending north between Garfield Lane NE and Rainier Vista. Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory (1963) is southeast of the building. Bloedel Hall (1971) is south of the building, and the courtyard built in 1971 in conjunction with connects the three buildings—Bloedel, Winkenwerder, and Anderson. Garfield Place NE extends along the west side of Anderson Hall, enabling automobile access to small parking areas on the northwest and southeast corners of Bloedel Hall.

Stylistically the building is an example of Collegiate Gothic style and relates to the broader pattern of 1920s campus development and the use of this style as established by the 1915 Regents Plan.

The Building and Changes Through Time

The building has an H-shaped plan with massing consisting of a three-story, side-gable main portion with a flat ridge and short cross-gable ends. Due to the site slope, two stories are visible above grade on the north facade with three visible on the downhill south facade.

The building's orientation to W Stevens Way NE, the north entrance placement, and prominent design establish the north facade as the front.

Interior layout generally consists of a double-loaded east–west corridor within the main portion that connects to spaces at the cross-gable portions. Stairways at either end of the corridor provide vertical circulation. Perimeter spaces consist of offices and classrooms throughout ground level (partially below grade) and first floors. The layout changes slightly at the second floor in the cross-gable portions, with the two-story lecture hall and reading room occupying these volumes, and each having exposed roof framing. Meanwhile, the main portion of the second and third floors continues the same double-loaded corridor and perimeter office and classroom pattern. The fourth floor is a mechanical space.

<u>Landscape</u>

Grounds related to the building wrap around all four sides, providing a setting for the building. Abutting the south side of the building is the courtyard that was built as part of Bloedel Hall. The sidewalk along W Stevens Way NE was added between 1963 and 1967.

The north grounds frame the approach to the building's main entrance. A low series of shrubs and perennials extend along the brick sidewalk in a herringbone pattern leading from the sidewalk (added between 1964 and 1967) along W Stevens Way NE to the north entrance. An asphalt walkway, added in 1963 as part of the Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory construction, passes diagonally through the site off the building's northeast corner. Tall foundation plantings of small trees, ferns, and shrubs extend along the north facade with open lawn between the foundation plantings and the south edge of the sidewalk along W Stevens Way NE. A substantial redwood tree is located off the northeast corner of the building. Added ornamental light standards for pedestrian lighting occur at the outer northeast and northwest corners of the site along the walkways. A cobra head light standard provides street lighting along W Stevens Way NE.

The east grounds are shared space between the building's east ground level entrance (1968) and the front entrance to the Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory. Existing plantings within curvilinear beds include strawberry trees (*Arbutus unedo*), viburnum (*Viburnum cinnamomifolium*), springwood white heather (*Erica carnea "Springwood* White") as ground cover, and dwarf Japanese yew (*Taxus*

cuspidata densa), all planted as part of the 1971 south courtyard. An asphalt walkway built in 1963 as part of the circulation system associated with Winkenwerder extends from its west entrance past Anderson Hall's east facade to connect, via a short flight of concrete stairs, with the main walkway between the north entrance of Winkenwerder and the sidewalk along W Stevens Way NE. Anderson Hall's east entrance connects to this walkway via a short asphalt pathway. A small shed roof utility structure is located at the base of Anderson Hall just south of the east entrance.

The south grounds consist of foundation plantings within curvilinear beds. Existing plantings include strawberry trees, dwarf Japanese yew, springwood white heather as ground cover, and Japanese yew all planted as part of the 1971 south courtyard. Built in conjunction with Bloedel Hall in 1971, the courtyard and Bloedel Hall replaced the former Forest Products Laboratory (1921), the arcade (1925) connecting the laboratory with the south facade of Anderson Hall (1925), and the former lawn, low shrubs, and parking behind Anderson Hall.

The west provides a buffer between the west facade and Garfield Place NE and consists of foundation plantings and site trees. Existing plantings include strawberry trees, Kousa dogwood (*Cornus kousa chinensis*), Springwood white heather as ground cover, viburnum, and dwarf Japanese yew, all planted as part of the 1971 south courtyard. Existing hawthorn, chestnut, and several existing deciduous trees were retained as part of the 1971 landscape design.

Foundation & Structure

The building features reinforced concrete footings and perimeter foundation walls. These carry the building's structure of reinforced concrete columns, beams, and joists supporting the reinforced concrete floors and roof deck. Column cross sections are generally 16 by 16 inches and extend from the foundation to the underside of the roof deck. The columns occur at 10 foot, 11 inch centers along the cross-gable building portions, with 15 foot, 8 inch and 16 foot, 10 inch centers within the main side gable portion. The Collegiate Gothic style highlights the verticality of these structural elements through ornamentation and the expansive fenestration pattern. The fourth floor consists of a lightweight concrete slab added in 1968 over the existing beams.

At just over 69 feet tall (to the roof ridgeline) rough floor-to-ceiling heights within the building's central portion range from 13 to 15 feet excluding interior finishes. Floor plates consist of a central concrete beam carried on columns with concrete joists spanning north–south between the outer walls the central beam. Framing varies slightly in the cross-gable portions due to the large open volumes, which do not have a third floor. The balcony in the reading room is wood frame and not part of the structural system. At the first and second floor levels these cross-gable portions include a centrally placed concrete slab flanked by concrete beams.

Reinforced concrete walls enclose the east and west stairwells with the rest of the interior partition walls, consisting predominately of hollow clay tile. Battered brick-clad reinforced concrete wing walls project off the northeast and northwest corners of the building and function as low retaining walls for the slope at these locations.

Exterior Walls

The building's exterior walls consist of cast stone, face (veneer) brick, and common brick attached to the building's reinforced concrete structure. The common brick is used as backing to the cast stone and face brick.

Cast stone is slightly reddish in color and was specified to be made using the wet cast process (versus the dry tamp method, which does not allow for casting with a smooth finish) and to use hard marble or quartz aggregate. The finish was specified as a machine Crandall finish, which provides an even stippling texture using a grid of pointed chisels. Bebb & Gould prepared full- size details for the cast stone building elements, including the wall plinth, string courses, window trim, arches, pylons, copings, and the north entrance surround. Mortar using white cement (rather than the gray of standard Portland cement) was specified to provide a lighter mortar color. The niches on the south facade west gable ends originally contained copper louvers supporting the building's mechanical system. Flat cast stone panels fill the other niches.

Face brick comprises the field material that clads the exterior wall surfaces, which conveys a solidity and mass that compliments the perceived lightness in the cast stone. Bebb & Gould specified Washington Brick & Lime Company's "University Mixture" or equal to be used for this. The colors of individual bricks used on the facades include dark brown and several lighter shades ranging from cream to light brown—the architects selected the percentages of each color. The brick has a raked face. Mortar using white cement (rather than the Portland cement's standard gray) was specified for a lighter mortar color. Mortar joints are deeply recessed.

Roof

The building features a main side gable roof with cross gables at either end and a small cross gable at the south facade above the former south entrance. All roofs are steeply pitched (12 inch rise and 8 1/2 inch run) with a flat section along the ridge of the main roof. Slate clads the slopes with copper cresting extend along the ridge line. Composition roofing clads the flat roof section. Copper curbs and flashing extend along the gutters set behind the low parapet walls and connect to internal drainpipes. All copper was specified to be treated with a solution of salt and vinegar following installation to develop a patina, the level of which was subject to architect approval.

Slate color was specified to be variegated green "Vermont" in 20 inch lengths with a minimum quarter inch thickness, laid with 8 1/2 inches exposed to the weather, and nailed to a "nailcrete" topping slab. The specifications required the contractor distribute the various colors of slate over the entire roof.

Windows

Steel sash and frame windows with lead division bars provide daylighting and ventilation for the building. The frames are anchored to the concrete structure. Narrow light wells occur along the front north facade with metal grates at grade. Windows consist of fixed and casement sash with bronze latch hardware and mild steel hinges and swivel stays. Glazing rebates were specified to be three-eighths of an inch, with glass held in place using molded, solid rolled steel stops screwed to the sash with flat head bronze screws. All interior and exterior steel surfaces are painted. Shade brackets project on the interior. Painted wood stools (interior sills) and aprons occur at window openings that do not have cast stone on the interior.

Windows set within the curvilinear cast stone tracery at the north gable ends consist of glass panes set with glazier's cement in receiving rebates cast into the stone. All windows utilize half-inch lead division bars to hold the multiple small glass panes within each window sash. Art glass is utilized in the gable end windows on the north facade and at the transom above the main north entrance.

The exterior side of window openings are trimmed with cast stone that projects beyond the plane of the face brick field. Headers and sills consist of molded cast stone with cast stone mullions separating windows within each bay, with the most prominent headers at the basement level south facade gable end window bays. The cast stone blocks along the jambs are staggered in size to visually weave them into the face brick field of the walls. The second-floor line as the transition between lower and upper window bays is highlighted at the central building portion on the north facade, with a central cast stone medallion set in a field of face brick. North facade gable ends feature solid cast stone panel at the floor line transition containing a series of cast stone medallions. On the east and west facades raised shields accent the floor-level transition between window bays.

Windows are grouped in pairs of stacked bays. Each pair has a lower bay with a flat header and an upper bay with an elliptical arched header. Configurations consist of:

- Four-window bay, ground floor. These occur on the north facade at the basement with light wells on the exterior. The two remaining bays each contain 12-lite casement sash windows. Openings in the other two bays were bricked in as part of the 1968 renovation. Each light well has a metal grate at grade. Metal louvers occur in the upper portions of the outer windows.
- Four-window bay, flat header. These occur on the north and south facade at the first story. Each bay contains four tall window openings. Each window opening has a fixed upper sash and a lower casement sash window. Lead division bars at each sash create 15 lites.
- Four-window bay, elliptical arched header. These are on the north and south facade at the second story. Each bay contains four tall window openings; each has a fixed upper sash and a lower casement sash. Lead division bars at each lower sash create 15-lite windows. The number of lites in the upper sash vary based on the arched header but the maximum is 18.
- Five-window bay, flat header. These occur on the north and south facade gable ends at the first story, and on the south facade east gable end at the first story. Each bay contains five tall window openings. Each window opening has a fixed upper sash and a lower casement sash. Lead division bars at each sash create 15 lites.
- Five-window bay pointed arch header. These occur on the north facade second story gable ends. Each bay contains five tall window openings. Each window opening has a lower casement sash, a fixed trefoil arched upper sash, and then cast stone tracery containing multiple lites above. Lead division bars create 15 lites at the lower sash and 18 lites at the upper sash. Each upper sash features one of three decorative art glass motifs in the upper third of each sash. Lites in the tracery replicate the curved shapes of the tracery with lead division bars between each glass pane.
- Five-window bay, elliptical arched header. This is on the west end of the south facade at the basement level of the gable end. The bay contains five tall window openings. Each window opening has a fixed upper sash and a lower casement sash. Lead division bars at each lower sash create 15 lites. Lites in the upper sash vary based on the arched header.
- Three-window bay. These are on the east and west facades at the basement, at the first and second stories. Each bay contains three tall window openings, each of which has a fixed upper

sash and a lower casement sash. Lead division bars at each sash hold the individual glass panes. Basement level sash lite divisions are 18:12, with 15:15 at the first and second stories.
- Pair of 15-lite casement sash windows. This is at the third story level on the south facade at the central wall gable.

Windows installed as part of the 1968 renovation utilized steel frames and lead cames with casement operation to match the existing windows. These new windows are on the south facade at the former log laboratory entrance on the ground floor, and the former ground- and first- story arcade connections.

Entrances

Several entrances provide access to and egress from the building interior. In addition to the existing entrance, the building originally had south entrances (ground and first story levels) that connected to an arcade and a ground floor entrance at the east end of the building that provided access to the former log laboratory. These were removed as part of the 1968 renovation and replaced with windows.

North Entrance

This is the main entrance for the building and is centrally located on the north facade. The enclosed entrance porch projects outward from the facade and is clad on the exterior with cast stone. The brick walkway leads to a short flight of brick stairs flanked by cast stone cheek walls that connect with the porch. The original specifications called for Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Company's No. 1 paving brick for the steps. A cast stone pointed arch opening leads to the enclosed vestibule. A pair of oak veneer doors, flanked by side lites with a transom above, leads to the building interior. A cast stone surround wraps the inner doorway. The building name, "Alfred H. Anderson Hall," is cast in raised lettering as part of the stone blocks above the entrance.

The enclosure features artificial Caen stone finish with niches on either side and a plaster ribbed vaulted ceiling; the ribbing springs from corbels on the walls at the outer corners. The finish is troweled and incorporates fine limestone aggregate in a cementitious base in order to imitate the fine grained, light cream-yellow color of limestone sourced near the French city of Caen. Brick laid in a basketweave pattern with a soldier course border serves as the walking surface within the vestibule, with a cast stone base at the walls.

Light fixtures consist of wall sconces flanking the entry, each a hexagonal lantern supported on a projecting arm with amber hammered glass lenses and a cylindrical brass and curved amber glass lens pendant fixture hung from the center of the vaulted ceiling within the vestibule.

The doors each contain 12 leaded lites, brass kick plates, bronze push bars, and bronze handles with decorative escutcheons. Flanking side lites each have seven leaded lites with a tall wood bottom panel matching the height of the bottom rail on the doors. The multiple-leaded lite arched header transom features a central decorative motif comprised of clear hammered glass. Smaller angled transoms occur to either side as continuations of the side lites. Stained fir frames separate the doors from the side lites with stained fir mullions between the transoms. The stained wood transom bar features decorative moldings with a series of carved floral blocks spaced along the length of the main concave molding.

East Entrance

This doorway, added as part of the 1968 renovation, provides access to the ground floor and consists of a pair of two-lite doors flanked by single-lite sidelights. A fixed three-lite transom spans the doorway. This doorway was originally two window openings matching those on either side. The cast stone surround from the window remains. Added exterior lighting is mounted to the cast stone header. Concrete steps flanked by concrete retaining walls with metal railings and hand railings descend to the doorway from the exterior asphalt walkway.

Southeast Entrance

This doorway, added as part of the 1968 renovation, provides access to the ground floor. It converted the middle two window openings within the bay to a flush panel personnel doorway with a solid transom above and a flanking single-pane side lite. The portion of the wall (cast stone plinth and sill) were cut out to accommodate the doorway. An exposed aggregate landing is located on the exterior with a short flight of exposed aggregate stairs descending to the courtyard south of the building.

Southwest Entrance

This doorway, added as part of the 1968 renovation, provides access to the ground floor. Installation converted the middle two window openings within the bay to a flush panel personnel doorway with a solid transom above and a flanking single-pane side lite. The portion of the wall (cast stone plinth and sill) were cut out to accommodate the doorway. An exposed aggregate landing is located on the exterior with a short flight of exposed aggregate stairs with metal pipe railings descending to the courtyard south of the building.

Interior

The interior layout on each floor consists of a central east–west double-loaded corridor. Passageways from the building entrances connect to this corridor at the ground and first floors. On the first floor the hall is the central space at the intersection of the corridor and the north–south passageways.

Basement

This is a small space in the southwest corner of the building providing utility tunnel access. This space is accessed only from the exterior concrete stairway.

Ground Floor

This floor is below grade on the north and day lighted on the south, east, and west. The ground floor features classroom and support spaces on either side and at either end of the central corridor. The main east and west stairways at either end of the corridor connect to the upper floors. Short passageways to the south from the ends of the corridor were added later and connect to the added southeast and southwest entrances. A short flight of stairs at the east end of the corridor descend to an added passageway linking to the added east entrance. Doors were added either end of the corridor to provide separation from the east and west stairwells.

Originally this floor provided mostly laboratory space with the dendrology lab at the west end and the log laboratory and equipment room at the east end, with smaller instrument, class, storage, and locker rooms grouped along the central portion of the floor.

Finishes consist of original painted plaster walls with low painted baseboards along with added painted gypsum board walls. Doorways feature painted wood casings. Acoustical drop ceiling panels were added throughout this level. Floors consist of linoleum. All doors are added flush panel doors. Bathrooms feature added tile floors and wainscots with a low concrete block partition within the bathroom separating the stalls from the entrance walkway. All lighting fixtures are added ceiling-mounted, fluorescent tube type fixtures.

First Floor

This is the main floor for the building. Circulation consists of the corridor, hall and the passageway connecting to the north entrance (refer to North Stairway for details). Offices are arranged around the perimeter of the floor with large lobbies doubling as open office space at the east and west ends of the corridor. Added doorways enclose the corridor where it connects with the east and west stairways. Added globe shade pendant fixtures hang down from the center of the hall and north passageway ceilings.

Originally the floor provided mostly classroom space with offices and a library on the east end of the floor along with a public lobby at the east end of the corridor. The north–south passageway originally extended to the building's south facade and a pair of French doors that opened onto the rooftop walkway of the arcade, built in 1925 and extending south to the former Log Laboratory Building (1921).

Office finishes around the perimeter of the floor feature vinyl composition floor tiles and carpeting, painted gypsum board walls with rubber and painted wood bases, acoustical tile drop ceilings, and ceiling mounted fluorescent tube lighting fixtures. The drop ceilings cut across the upper portions of the window openings. Columns exposed within these spaces are enclosed with painted gypsum board. Added flush panel doors set within doorways without casings provide access between spaces. Restrooms feature metal stall partitions with added tile floors and wainscots.

-Corridor

The corridor features a terrazzo floor with a tile border, plaster and artificial Caen stone wall finishes, and plaster pointed arches at openings along with an added acoustical tile drop ceiling. All plaster finishes have a smooth sand finish. Painted plaster walls originally had a dark color dado. The terrazzo flooring consists of an overall tan and black color scheme with the field terrazzo having black, white, and tan marble chips. The tile border and cross divisions at doorways consists of two lines of one-inch-square mat glaze finish tiles in alternating black and cream colors. The outer border and field between the smaller tiles in the cross divisions consists of a gray Tennessee marble, originally with a honed finish. A six-by-six-inch black tile base extends along the length of the corridor with short segments of Verde Antique marble base where the corridor connects to the hall. Doorways along the corridor feature Verde Antique marble plinths, having a high polished finish. Door casings consist of molded painted fir casings. Added flush panel doors provide access to adjacent spaces.

-Hall

The hall features the same terrazzo flooring as the corridor; however, also features the Verde Antique marble base along all the walls. The architect's signature block is located on the northwest wall of this space. The outer wall, including quoins, diagonal ribbed vaults, pointed arches spanning the four openings, arched moldings at the top of the outer four walls, and shields on the wall at the base of the ribbed vaults are all finished with artificial Caen stone. Painted plaster is the web finish between the diagonal ribbing on the ceiling. Moldings were gauged in place, ornamental work was cast and then applied to the wall, and the base layer of artificial Caen stone was specified to be built out to a depth of a quarter-inch to three-eighths of an inch thick. All false jointing at the arches was cut out and the joints filled in and finished in tooling and color as directed by the architects

Second Floor

Circulation consists of the corridor connecting to the main stairways at either end. An added stairway in the southwest corner provides secondary egress from the lecture hall. Offices and small classrooms are located on the north and south sides of the corridor. A reading room occupies the east portion of the floor with a large lecture hall in the west portion.

Originally the floor did not have a central corridor and instead provided open exhibition space within the central and north portion of the floor with a technology laboratory in the space south of the corridor. The east and west portions of the floor (within the cross-gable building portions) connected directly to stair halls at the east and west stairways.

The corridor features linoleum flooring with painted gypsum board (north wall), painted plaster (south wall), and an acoustical tile drop ceiling. An added wood base extends along the walls. Doorways do not have casings and flush panel doors provide access to the adjacent spaces. Ceiling-mounted fluorescent tube lighting extends throughout the corridor. Doorways at either end, opening to the east and west stair halls, and doors at either end of the south wall, retain their painted wood casings.

Office and small classroom materials used around the perimeter of the floor include vinyl composition floor tiles and carpeting, painted gypsum board walls with rubber and painted wood bases, acoustical tile drop ceilings, and ceiling mounted fluorescent tube lighting fixtures. Added flush panel doors set within doorways without casings provide access between spaces. Restrooms feature metal stall partitions with tile floors and wainscots.

-Reading Room

The reading room at the east end of the floor (also known as the Club Room) consists of a single large open volume with a fireplace and balcony at the south end. Added carpeting extends throughout the room. Pendant (added in 1991) and fluorescent light (added in 1986) fixtures are mounted to the underside of the beams. Wall finishes are painted plaster. Pilasters project out over three and a half feet into the room between the window bays. The upper portion of each pilaster encloses the lower diagonal portion of a steel roof truss spanning the room. Each pilaster features painted plaster walls, painted wood baseboards, and painted wood corbels projecting out below the ends of the boxed bottom truss chord. Decorative painted boxed beams carried on painted wood corbels span each window bay between the pilasters. The steel trusses spanning the room are encased with stained wood. The original specifications called for vertical grain on all horizontal locations with slash grain on all vertical portions

to mimic solid wood. The outer edges are chamfered and surfaces are rough sawn. The upper truss members are enclosed with wood. The false bracing attached to the vertical truss elements were allowed in the original specifications to be either boxed or solid members.

The ceiling between the trusses is finished with false beams enclosing steel framing with chamfered edges (north–south between trusses) and false joists with chamfered edges running east–west (which per the original specifications could be either boxed or solid members). At the ceiling, the board-formed concrete of the roof deck is exposed on the ceiling slopes and specified to be finished with Barlith sizing primer followed by a tinted glaze. Two by eight inch tongue-and-groove V-joint boards running north–south form a flat ceiling, leaving just over 10 feet of attic space between this ceiling and the roofline ridge. Carved shields and cresting with pinecone and floral motifs and a decorative paint scheme extend along the top of the east and west walls between the trusses.

The fireplace at the south end of the roof is flanked by built-in painted wood panel casework that extends from the floor to the underside of the balcony. Added wall sconces illuminate. The fireplace features a cast stone mantel with a projecting copper heat shield; the hearth consists of hexagonal tiles with a rectangular border (attributed to 1991 renovation work). The balcony features an outer east–west beam supporting the north edge of the balcony floor. The beam is supported by seven-eighths of an inch steel rods suspended from the bottom chord of the steel truss with decorative escutcheons where the rods exit the boxed beam framing at the truss chord. Slender, engaged colonettes with wood bolsters support the ends of the beam. North–south joists connected to the beam and the building wall support the balcony floor. The two-by-six-inch tongue-and-groove sub floor is laid with the V-grooves visible at the underside of the balcony. All surfaces are painted. Wood quarter-turn C stairway ascends to the balcony. The stairway has boxed newels, oak stair treads and a fir railing with decorative tulip and cross pattern cut outs along it.

-Lecture Hall

The lecture hall at the west end of the second floor consists of a main open volume with a platform at the south end and an artificial hammer beam roof. Pendant fixtures (installed in 1997) provide lighting within the space. Wall finishes consist of painted plaster. There are two small rooms in the southeast and southwest corners of the space. These originally contained stairs providing access to the central raised platform. Tiered seating rises at the north end of the space. A small storage room is in the northeast corner of the room.

The roof framing is composed of steel trusses. Added boxed millwork creates the illusion of hammer beams (short horizontal beams with one end attached to the base of a raft and the other supported by an arched brace) supporting arched braces that connect to the king post (vertical post) below the ridgeline. A timber hammer beam roof is an element of English Gothic architecture in which the hammer beams and curved timber elements create a timber roof truss with a span greater than the length of the individual chord members. Pendant posts extend down at the base of each hammer beam.

The ceiling between the trusses is finished with false beams enclosing steel framing (north–south between trusses) and solid false joists running east–west (which per the original specifications could be either boxed or solid members). At the ceiling the board formed concrete of the roof deck is exposed on the ceiling slopes and specified to be finished with Barlith sizing primer followed by a tinted glaze. Acoustical strips are set between every other false joist. Concave wood moldings, with a series of carved floral blocks spaced along them, extend along the top of the east and west walls between the trusses.

Walls consist of painted plaster and added wood slabs (installed in 1957) suspended from the east, west, and north walls, with metal louvers in the upper wall portions functioning as part of the building's mechanical system. The raised platform and angled wall in the south end (installed in 1976) replaces the original platform and features painted gypsum board finishes. Carpeting was added throughout the lecture hall. A flush panel egress door with a single upper lite was added on the southeast side.

-Second-floor Mezzanine

The second-floor mezzanine consists of two balconies, each located on the south side of the large second floor rooms at the east and west ends of the building. The east mezzanine consists of a balcony accessed by a stairway from the reading room. Refer to the second-floor reading room description for details. The west mezzanine consists of an enclosed mechanical space above the raised platform in the lecture hall. Refer to the second-floor lecture hall description for details.

Third Floor

This floor occupies only the central portion of the building. A single window is on the south side of the floor. Here, the east and west ends of the building consist of the upper volumes of the second-story lecture hall and reading room spaces and their associated mezzanines. The central portion consists of a single large classroom on the north side flanked by smaller offices in the northeast and northwest corners. The south side of this floor consists of two large classroom volumes with smaller offices in the southeast and southwest corners. Lobbies off the north side of the east and west stairways provide access to these spaces. A doorway at the west end of the floor connects to the stairway ascending to the fourth floor.

Originally this floor consisted of a single large open volume drafting room with offices, a blueprint room, dark room, and storage located along the south side of the floor, and a work room and storage room in the northwest and northeast corners of the floor. Relites in the ceiling, lit from the original skylights, provided day lighting throughout the drafting room and above both the east and west stairways. Relites in the partitions at the offices shared lighting from the skylights.

Office and classroom finishes include vinyl composition floor tiles, painted gypsum board walls with rubber bases, painted gypsum board ceilings, and ceiling-mounted fluorescent tube lighting fixtures. Added flush panel doors set within doorways without casings provide access between spaces.

Fourth Floor

This floor consists of a single main volume and a second smaller enclosed room all located within the attic of the main gable. A metal ladder along the top side of the concrete roof deck over the lecture hall ascends to a metal landing and access to the fourth floor. This floor did not exist in the original building; it was created as part of the 1968 renovation for mechanical space.

Vertical Circulation

Vertical circulation within the building consists of four stairwells. The building does not have an elevator. Stairwells are located at the north side, east and west ends, and southwest corner of the building's central portion.

North Stairway

This direct flight provides access from the north entrance to the first-floor corridor and consists of a reinforced concrete carriage. The north passageway features the same terrazzo floor as the corridor and the same artificial Caen stone finish as the hall (see First Floor Hall for details). A flight of stairs transitions from the north entrance up to the hall. The stair risers and tread are terrazzo. A bronze name dedication plaque (installed ca. 1959), portrait of Alfred Anderson, and a bronze plaque (installed ca. 1961) commemorating the gift of the hall to the University of Washington by Agnes Anderson in memory of her husband Alfred, all hang on the west recessed wall. A ribbed vaulted arch ceiling spans the passageway with raised arches above the recessed panels on the two side walls. The Caen stone finish is jointed on the recessed panels to mimic ashlar stone with a convex base molding and plinth at the base of the walls. These same finishes originally extended north of the hall to the former doorway at the building's south facade.

East and West Stairways

These are the main vertical circulation elements within the building and extend from the ground to fourth floors. Each consists of a double-L stair (two straight flights side by side with two connecting half space landings, each providing a 90-degree change of direction) with a reinforced concrete carriage. The tread and landings from the ground to fourth floors consist of terrazzo matching the first-floor corridor with the same tile border detail and marble base extending to the landings that connect to the corridor (see First Floor Corridor for details). Risers, curbs at landings, and wall stringers are all cement. Landings at the fourth floor are concrete.

Hand railings consist of cast iron newels and newel drops, curbs, stringers, and balusters with wrought iron decorative work attached to the outer side of the railings. Stained oak hand grips extend along the top of the railings. A round wood hand railing with returns mounted on brackets that attach to a continuous painted wood mounting plate extends along each flight on the wall side. The walls of the stairwells consist of painted plaster.

Southwest Stairway

This metal stairway, added as part of the 1968 renovation, provides secondary egress from the second-floor lecture hall to the building exterior. Openings were cut in the concrete floors to install the metal frame, half-turn stairway and a former window opening converted to the doorway at grade. The stairwell features painted gypsum board walls and fluorescent lighting. Flush panel doors with single, narrow upper lites provide access to the first and second floors.

Basement Stairway

This exterior direct flight of concrete stairs provides access to the basement. A concrete retaining wall with a metal railing extends along the south side of the stairway. The direction of this stairway was reversed as part of the 1968 renovation in order to accommodate the egress doorway and associated exterior landing from the added southwest stairway.

Alterations

Dates provided for alterations are based on drawing dates and not completed work. Original design drawings for the building dated to 1924. Depending on the scope and complexity of the projects, some extended for a couple of years, while others were completed the same year as the drawings were prepared.

Both interior and exterior changes are addressed in the following list.

Below are key changes for the building that did not have significant impacts to building integrity:

- 1968: this building renovation in association with construction of Bloedel Hall (1971) removed and added multiple exterior entrances, removed the south arcade and the Forest Products Laboratory, substantially altered perimeter spaces on each floor providing the basis for the existing layout, removed most of the north passageway, and added drop ceilings in the corridors and the southwest stairway.
- 1976: this work resulted in the loss of the proscenium, stage, and projection booth in the lecture hall, resulting in the existing configurations.

The chronological listing of alterations follows below. Changes for which the specific date are not known are identified by ranges based on available background information. There were multiple single office partition and lighting adjustments during the 1970s and 1980s that are not included in the list since they occurred in spaces that had already been substantially altered by the 1968 renovation.

1924–1925
Work included the design and construction of an arcade by Bebb & Gould as part of the original design and construction of Anderson Hall. The arcade extended south to connect with the Forest Products Laboratory. As part of this work a new entrance was installed on the laboratory. The arcade connected to Anderson Hall at the first and second stories with walkways on both levels. Paired wood doors with transoms at the first and second floors here provided connection between the arcade and the building. The arcade featured a concrete slab roof with four-by-four-inch red quarry tile flooring set in one foot square patterns with brick divisions. A series of concrete columns supported the roof, which had low parapet walls.

1957
Work included installation of the wood slabs hanging in the lecture hall.

1958
Work included the design and ca. 1959 installation of the dedication plaque for Anderson Hall in the north stairway. Plaques were done for 13 other buildings at this time.

1961
Work included the design and installation of a second dedication plaque at Anderson Hall in the north stairway. Additional plaques were done for 10 other buildings.

1964
Work included installing an exhaust fan in the first-floor laboratory (room 101) that exited through the roof, and updates to lighting in room 213.

1965
Work included relocating and installing desks within the first-floor lobby area at the east end of the corridor, along with subdividing the space north of the lobby. Lighting in two small rooms (208 and 226A) was upgraded to fluorescent fixtures.

1966
Work included adding partitions within room 226 on the first floor, new fluorescent fixtures to offices at the north end of the first floor, and altering the women's bathroom on the third floor (room 307) including a new ceramic tile floor, wainscot, and new metal stall partitions and fluorescent lighting.

1967
Work included upgrades to the north entrance walkway removing the section of brick connecting to the sidewalk and relaying it to provide a wider connection and walking surface.

1968
Work included renovation of the building and site changes related to construction of Bloedel Hall (Forestry Physical Sciences Laboratory) to the south. As-builts for the project were completed in 1971. Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates were the project architects.

Work at the basement level included installing a new utility tunnel accessed from the existing mechanical room and connecting with Bloedel Hall. The tunnel exits the building below the southeast entrance landing.

Work on the ground floor installed the east entrance and the connecting corridor, along with the southeast and southwest entrances and their associated passageways connecting to the corridor. The former south entrance that connected to the arcade was removed and replaced with a window. The east portion of the floor was subdivided into two large classrooms on the south side and smaller seminar rooms and offices on the north side. Central spaces were subdivided to create offices. The men's restroom received all new fixtures and partitions. Windows in two of the north facade window bays were bricked in. Suspended ceilings were added throughout, including in the corridor.

Work on the first floor removed all partitions at the east and west ends of the floor and installed new partitions for offices and the open work area that is the basis for the existing layout. Rooms on the north side of the floor were subdivided. The arcade off the south facade was removed and the wood doors replaced with a window. Within the corridor that originally connected to the south doorway, the southernmost bay of ribbed vaulting was removed and a suspended ceiling installed. The remaining south portion of this corridor segment was used as a reception space. A new furred wall was built out along the west wall of this corridor section and the east wall removed. Suspended ceilings were added to corridors and glass lites in all doors off the corridor were replaced with wire glass. Added suspended ceilings at the corridor were returned up to the beams spanning the opening from the corridor to the stairwell. Suspended ceilings were added throughout the perimeter offices, cutting across the window openings.

Work on the second floor subdivided the north and south sides of the floor and established the existing north wall of the new corridor segment between the east and west stairways. The men's restroom received all new fixtures and partitions and windows were reglazed with obscuring glass. Glass lites in doors on the south side of the corridor were replaced with wire glass. Added suspended ceilings at the

stair halls were returned up to the beams spanning the opening from the hall to the stairwell. Suspended ceilings were added throughout, including in the corridor.

Work on the third floor subdivided the central volume and removed all of the sky lights. Suspended ceilings were added throughout the space.

Work on the fourth floor infilled the original relite locations and installed a new concrete slab to support the use of the floor for mechanical functions.

1972
Work included adding numbers to the outside doors and improving storm drainage at the east entrance exterior landing.

1976
Work included adding partitions for a computer room and removing the proscenium and stage at the south end of the lecture hall and installing the existing sloped wall surface configuration and header trim. The suspended wood panels in the lecture hall were relocated to the space between the exit doors as part of this project. The projector booth wall at the north end of the lecture hall was removed and the trim along the top of the wall and the north half of the arched brace were restored. The existing wood risers at the north end of the room were added as part of this project.

1979
Work included upgrades to the building heating, ventilation and air conditioning system.

1986
Installation of the existing fluorescent light fixtures, mounted to the underside of the beams, in the reading room.

1988
Work included installing the existing doors, side lights and transoms on the first floor off the south side of the hall at the former south corridor connection. The project added new partitions on the ground, second, third, and fourth floors. A fire-retardant finish was added to the hanging wood wall panels in the lecture hall. This work was undertaken as part of fire safety egress improvements. The railing at the east and west stairways at the first-floor level was raised by installing a new metal section between the wood handrailing and the original railing. Additional metal pipe railings and railing extensions were added to the southeast stairway.

1991
Work included alterations to the reading room, including replacing the previously installed carpeting; repainting; extending power to the two wall sconces at the fireplace wall; replacing the wood pendant light fixtures installed in 1968 with the existing light fixtures; removing all existing roller shades and drapery and installing new drapery; and repairing the hearth.

1997
Work included installation of the existing pendant light fixtures within the lecture hall. The lights reused the existing metal hangers.

2014
Work included installation of fall protection on the building's roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Context

Both the new and original university campuses are located within the dxʷ'dəwʔábš ʔálʔaltəd—ancestral land of the Duwamish Tribe, the *Dxʷdəwʔabš*—Seattle's First People. The Duwamish and other Native Coast Salish peoples of the Puget Sound region have lived in the area, including what is now the university campus, since time immemorial. They lived off the abundant natural resources of the area (e.g. salmon, shellfish, berries, cedar, animals) and traveled along the waterways and land. The site along Union Bay was a "well-used transportation corridor for native peoples, and several villages were located nearby." One of the closest villages to the present-day university campus was located near University Village. This village was called *sluʔwiɬ*, which loosely translates to "Little Canoe Channel," in the Lushootseed language. According to his book Native Seattle, Little Canoe Channel "was an important town with at least five longhouses and a large fishing weir on Ravenna Creek. The remains of that weir were exposed when Lake Washington was lowered in 1916; any evidence of the town has long been obscured by development and today's University Village shopping mall." In addition the village, the area where the university presently stands had a small prairie, where Native people cultivated and gathered roots, and a small creek called "Croaking" or *waq̓íq̓ab* and the "Lowered Promontory" or *skʷiċaqs* at the top of Lake Union providing a travel path between the Sound and the backcountry.

The arrival of white Euro-Americans in the greater Puget Sound region in the early 1800s led to the colonization and settlement of the land upon which the university stands, profoundly changing the ways of life for the Duwamish and other Native peoples. By the time the Denny Party—consisting of members of the white Denny, Low, Boren, and Bell families including women and children—arrived in Seattle in 1852, smallpox and other diseases had killed many Native Americans in the area, significantly reducing their population. At least one epidemic had already swept through the area by the time George Vancouver, aboard the British vessel *Discovery*, sailed into the Salish Sea, which he named Puget Sound, in June of 1792. At least 30 percent of the Native population on the Northwest coast of North America were killed by the first smallpox epidemic**.** Waves of disease continued to sicken and weaken the area's Native people well into the 19th century; five separate epidemics had occurred by 1850. Between the 1770s and 1850, an estimated 28,000 Native Americans in Western Washington were killed by smallpox, measles, influenza, and other diseases, leaving only approximately 9,000 survivors.

However, negative impacts to the lifeways of local tribes only continued as more white Euro-Americans arrived and sought to settle and claim the lands of the Coast Salish. In addition to the Little Canoe Channel village, there were several thriving villages, marked by longhouses, within the present-day boundaries of Seattle, including: "Tucked Away Inside" or šəlšúl on Salmon Bay, "Little Prairie" or "babáqʷab near Belltown, "Herring's House" or túʔulʔaltxʷ on what is now the western shores of the west Duwamish Waterway, and "Place of the Fish Spear" or dxwqwíƛ̓əd near what is now the north end of Boeing Field.

Washington Territory was established in 1853. The U.S. Government, led by Washington Territorial Governor Isaac I. Stevens, held a series of treaty conferences with Native Americans living within the

newly established territory in the 1850s. These conferences were to persuade them to give up their lands to the U.S. Government and move onto designated reservations. Five treaties were signed in western Washington: Medicine Creek, Neah Bay, Olympia, Point Elliott, and Point No Point. The Treaty of Point Elliott (1855) was signed by representatives of the Duwamish, Suquamish, and Snohomish people and created the Tulalip, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Lummi reservations. The Duwamish did not receive their own reservation.

Early Development of the University

The University of Washington began as Washington Territorial University in 1861 incorporated by the Washington Territorial Legislature. It was the first university in the territory, opening its doors to 30 students on November 4, 1861. The original campus was located on a 10-acre parcel of land donated by Arthur and Mary Denny, Charles and Mary Terry, and Edward Lander on the outskirts of Seattle—present-day downtown. The university did not maintain consistent student enrollment over the next decade, opening and closing depending on student numbers. Clara A. McCarty was the first graduate in June 1876. By the early 1880s, private donations and appropriations from the state legislature helped the university become more financially stable, and enrollment began to steadily increase. In 1889 the university became the University of Washington, the same year Washington gained statehood.

As the university flourished, the institution began to outgrow its original campus. In 1891, the state legislature found a new site along Union Bay, initially purchasing 160 acres and then another 580 acres in 1894. The new site dramatically increased the size of the campus—but it also removed the school from city life at the time as Seattle had grown since the university's establishment. The university hired architect William E. Boone in 1891 to create a comprehensive plan for the new campus; but the "Boone Plan" was deemed too extravagant and was not implemented.

The university moved on to hire Architect Charles W. Saunders (1857–1935), a white man, to design the first building for the new campus: The Administration Building, now called Denny Hall, was completed in 1895 and it opened as classes began on September 4, 1895. The Observatory, constructed from leftover stone from the Administration Building, was also completed in 1895 and designed by Saunders.

After the completion of the Administration Building and the Observatory, the university still sought the creation of a campus plan to guide future development. Engineering professor A. H. Fuller developed a plan called the Oval Plan, in 1898, so named because it recommended that future buildings be grouped in an oval around an open space. The plan included only the northern portion of the campus, made sense of the locations of the extant four buildings by incorporating them into the plan, and established the basic circulation relationship between the street grid west of 15th Avenue NE and the campus.

In the first decade of the 20th century, two more plans affected the layout of the campus: the Olmsted Plan (1904) and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE, 1909). The Regents hired the Olmsted Brothers, the renowned landscape architecture firm, to design a new campus plan to incorporate land south of the Oval Plan campus. This plan emphasized alignments between buildings rather than views outward. Although it was comprehensive, the plan was never implemented because, soon after its completion, plans for the 1909 world's fair, coined the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, were also getting underway. The Olmsted Brothers designed the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition fairgrounds on the lower, undeveloped portion of the campus (southern two-thirds), the same area from their other plan. The current road infrastructure, such as the central axis of Rainier Vista and the scenic vistas on the lower campus, largely date from this period. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition layout differed

from the Olmsted's general layout for the campus, in that it emphasized outward vistas rather than the inward focus of campus buildings. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYPE) world's fair was held in Seattle between June 1 and October 16, 1909. The fair was an opportunity for Seattleites to share their young city with the world, showcasing their prosperity, patriotism, and the unique natural resources of the area.

The construction of Anderson Hall ties in with the Regents Plan of 1915 in its use of Collegiate Gothic and its siting near the plan's proposed Science Quadrangle. Local architect and founder of the university's newly formed architecture department, Carl F. Gould, designed this new plan, which became the guiding document for the university for the next two decades. The Regents Plan followed a simplified version of the Beaux Arts design of the Olmsteds' plan. Collegiate Gothic was established as the predominant architectural style for new construction on campus, which persisted into the 1950s. The plan established groupings of buildings on campus: the liberal arts programs were on the Upper Campus, administrative and library facilities were on a quadrangle at the center of campus, and science programs went along Rainier Vista and southern campus. Anderson Hall and its related building, the Forest Products Laboratory, were positioned in the southern portion campus, adjacent to Rainier Vista.

The university continued to create and implement campus plans to manage development on the university campus. The following plans were created for the university after the 1915 Regents Plan and were implemented to various extents; the list is largely summarized from the 2017 "Historic Resources Survey and Inventory of the University of Washington Seattle Campus."

- 1920 Revised Campus Plan. Laid out an estimated 100 acres that had previously been submerged but were exposed following the completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal. This plan did not substantially affect the main campus.
- 1934 Regents Plan. Adopted during the Great Depression, this plan called for new dormitories near the north and northeast parts of the campus. It retained many elements of the 1915 Regents Plan within the core campus.
- 1948–49 Plan by Bindon & Jones. Reflecting the university's growing enrollment, this plan recommended the acquisition of additional acreage southwest of the original campus (in the Northlake area) and the creation of additional student housing (dormitories and married student housing). It also substantially reconfigured the northwest portion of the campus.
- 1962 General Development Plan and 1965 General Planning and Development Plan. These were designed by Paul Thiry (1962) and Walker & McGough (1965) and recommended the introduction of larger developments on the campus including the plaza garage, Red Square and surrounding buildings, additions to Suzzallo Library, and a range of new buildings (science, medical, professional, recreational, and residential). These plans also substantially reconfigured the northwest portion of the campus to build out a series of buildings in this area.

As of 2022, there are five designated landmarks on the University of Washington campus:

- UW Faculty Club, 4020 E Stevens Way NE
- UW Canoe House/ASUW Shell House/US Naval Training Hangar, 3655 Walla Walla Rd NE
- UW Engineering Annex/AYPE Foundry, 3900 E Stevens Way NE
- UW Parrington Hall, 4105 Memorial Way NE
- UW Eagleson Hall, 1417 NE 42nd Street

Construction and Use of the Building

In 1923, Agnes Healy Anderson—widow of the late lumberman Alfred H. Anderson (1856–1914)—donated $250,000 to the University of Washington for the construction of a new forestry building to memorialize her deceased husband. Alfred Anderson, a white man, was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1856 and moved to Washington in 1889. He started working as a logger in Mason County, working with S. G. Simpson. Anderson then formed the Peninsular Railroad Company and the Mason County Logging Company, expanding his influence and wealth in the region's timber industry. He also served as a state legislator beginning in 1891, advocating for a larger University of Washington campus and its establishment at its current location. Anderson relocated his family from Shelton to Seattle in 1892 and broadened his businesses interests—he became a prominent stockholder in the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company, First National Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce. When Anderson passed away in New York City in 1914, after returning from a trip to Europe, his estate was valued at just over $2 million. Agnes Anderson became the sole owner of their joint estate, the bulk of which consisted of timber company holdings, including the Simpson Logging Company, Phoenix Logging Company, and Mason County Logging Company.

In 1907, the University of Washington established the School of Forestry. The program was highlighted in 1909 during the AYPE in the log Forestry Building, sponsored by the State of Washington and designed by Saunders & Lawton. After the fair ended, the Forestry Building housed a forest and botanical museum for the forestry program, along with the Washington State Museum (now known as the Burke Museum, which has since been moved and redesigned). The program grew and the College of Forestry was formed in 1910, with Hugo Winkenwerder named as dean in 1912, a position he retained until 1945. The program continued to flourish during the 1910s and 1920s. Meanwhile, the logs in the AYPE Forestry Building began to rot, endangering the museum collections housed within the structure; Winkenwerder appealed to the university for a new building.

In November 1923, Agnes Healy Anderson presented her gift to the university for construction of a new forestry building. In her letter to the Board of Regents, Mrs. Anderson explained the motivation behind her gift, citing her husband's career in the lumber industry and love for the university:

> *Mr. Anderson was very active and enthusiastic in advocating the passage of the bill fixing the present location and providing for the erection of buildings commensurate with the dignity of our largest and most important educational institutions. In view of Mr. Anderson's business activities and his interest and faith in the future of our university, it seems a fitting tribute, and it gives me pleasure to advance his ideas by doing what I may to assist in the upbuilding of the lumber industry of Washington through the medium of his favorite state institution.*

The Board of Regents quickly accepted Mrs. Anderson's offer and instructed architects Bebb & Gould to design the new building; construction began on May 15, 1924. It was sited between the Liberal Arts and Science quadrangles and designed to have a large reading room with 60-foot-high ceilings, an auditorium, and exhibition and club room. The construction contract for the building was $235,000. An arcaded passageway connected the new building to the Bebb & Gould-designed Forest Products Laboratory (1921) to the south (replaced by the 1963 Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory and 1971 Bloedel Hall). The building was completed in the fall of 1925 with a dedication ceremony held on October 27, 1925.

The grounds around Anderson Hall were developed later, between 1930–1932. The university's landscape architect, Butler Sturtevant, who held the position from 1931 to 1939, —directed landscape efforts. He brought nearly 900 Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers to campus to establish plantings around Anderson Hall and the 2.5-acre Medicinal Herb Garden, reconstruct Rainier Vista, renovate Drumheller Fountain, and plant cedars along Stevens Way.

In the midst of Anderson Hall construction, Charles Lathrop Pack purchased a 160-acre demonstration forest for the university in 1924. Now known as the Charles Lathrop Pack Experimental Forest, or Pack Forest, it continues to demonstrate, educate, and research best forestry management practices. The College of Forestry continued to grow and expand its research programs following the completion of Anderson Hall. Heirs of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Lee donated the Lee Memorial Forest for use as a field laboratory in 1933, the same year the program accepted its first doctoral candidates.

Enrollment in the College of Forestry, following patterns at the university as a whole, increased during this time, growing from 176 students in the previous decade to 480 students. Gordon Marckworth took over as dean of the College of Forestry in 1945 and held the position until 1964. During his tenure, the Hugo Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Laboratory building was completed south of Anderson Hall, replacing the former Forest Products Laboratory building. James Bethel became the next dean of the college, serving from 1964 until 1981.

Under Bethel's leadership, the name was changed to the College of Forest Resources in 1967 and the program formed the Washington Pulp and Paper Foundation and the Center for Quantitative Science in Fisheries, Forestry & Wildlife in 1968, along with the Center for Urban Horticulture in 1980. The National Park Service established the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, their first university-based research unit, within the college in 1970. Bloedel Hall, south of Anderson Hall, opened in 1971. Enrollment continued to climb, reaching 883 students in 1975.

In 1981, David Thorud took the helm, serving as dean until 2000. Research funding for the college boomed during this time, growing from $2.3 million in 1982 to more than $8.9 million in 1993, and $16 million in 2000. The program continued to expand, establishing the Olympic Resources Center in 1995 and the Precision Forestry Cooperative in 1999.

In 2009, the college was renamed the School of Forest Resources and was founded within the newly formed College of the Environment. In 2012, the School of Forest Resources was renamed once again as the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences (SEFS). Despite the program's growth and numerous name changes and restructuring, Anderson Hall remains the administrative home of the university's forestry school—the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences within the College of the Environment.

School of Forestry

Courses in general forestry were first taught at the University of Washington in 1897. The program expanded over the next decade and in 1907, the School of Forestry was established. With a biennial budget of $650, the new school had 10 students. However, the program quickly grew with several extracurricular organizations established in 1908, including the alpha chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, a national honorary forestry fraternity, as well as the Forest Club, to promote interest in forestry. A master's degree in forestry was also established in 1908. The school was among the earliest schools of forestry in the United States. The earliest programs established in the country (and later the first accredited by the

Society of American Foresters or SAF in 1935) were: the State University of New York at Syracuse; the University of California, Berkeley; Yale University; University of Minnesota; Oregon State University; Iowa State University; and the University of Washington. Academic forestry programs emerged for several reasons, but most notably as a result of concerns regarding depletion of the country's forests and the rise of the conservation movement.

The School of Forestry, highlighted during the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, became the College of Forestry in 1910. Hugo Winkenwerder (1878-1947), a white forestry professor originally from Wisconsin, was appointed dean of the College of Forestry in 1912. He served in that position until his retirement in 1945. In the midst of his work as dean, Winkenwerder briefly served as acting President of the University between 1933 and 1934.

As a new academic program, both at the University of Washington and other universities in the nation, there were a variety of approaches to early forestry education. The Society of American Foresters, established in 1900, became a critical organization in establishing educational standards. Conferences in 1910 and 1920 set forth curricular standards with silviculture, protection, and utilization as the foundation for a general forestry education. Silviculture is the art and science of growing and cultivating trees. According to Carol C. Green, Forest Resources Librarian at the UW, "By 1930, there were twenty-four schools with forestry programs, primarily in the newly-developed state land grant institutions, but the debate over the meaning of forestry continued." This period coincided with the university's College of Forestry accepting the donation of the 160-acre Lee Memorial Forest in Snohomish County near Maltby and beginning a doctoral program in 1933. In 1935, the university's College of Forestry was rated a Class-A forestry school by Chapman's Professional Forestry School Report. The Washington Park Arboretum, a partnership between the university and City of Seattle, was established the same year. By 1936, enrollment had grown to 480 students. Gordon Marckworth served as dean of the College from 1945 until 1964, followed by James Bethel (an alumnus of the college) between 1964 and 1981.

The college continued to grow over the next several decades, becoming the College of Forest Resources in 1967. Additional programs were added including the Washington Pulp and Paper Foundation (1968), Center for Quantitative Science in Fisheries, Forestry & Wildlife (1968), the National Park Service's Cooperative Park Studies Unit (1970), and the Center for Urban Horticulture (1980). David Thorud then became dean in 1981, serving until 2000. Student enrollment had reached nearly 900 by 1975. Research funding soared for the College during the 1980s and 1990s and into the 2000s. In 2009, the College of Forest Resources became the School of Forest Resources, a founding unit of the new College of the Environment.

Today, the School of Environmental and Forest Sciences (SEFS) is "dedicated to generating and disseminating knowledge for the stewardship of natural and managed environments and the sustainable use of their products and services through teaching, research and outreach." The school provides a hands-on education with many field sites through the Northwest.

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Anderson Hall was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, the style recommended in Bebb & Gould's 1915 Regents Plan. The style dominated University of Washington construction projects for over 40 years, until the trend for mid-20th century modern styles in the 1960s took over. Collegiate Gothic is the institutional/educational counterpart to the Tudor Revival architectural style used on residences. Gothic Revival, a precursor to Collegiate Gothic, gained popularity in the United States in the mid-1800s and

was used for religious and institutional buildings. The style then became popular on university campuses, earning its "Collegiate Gothic" name, and was utilized on buildings at east coast campuses like Boston College, Yale, Duke, and Princeton. After Charles D. Maginnis' design of Boston College's Gasson Hall (1908) was published in 1909, the style spread quickly across the U.S., helping to launch Collegiate Gothic's popularity for the next half century.
Common features of Collegiate Gothic buildings include:

- Masonry construction
- Stepped or crenelated parapet(s)
- Gothic arched entrances
- Towers and bay windows
- Cast stone tracery
- Decorative panels and finials
- Steeply pitched, varied rooflines

Anderson Hall features all of these elements. The building's steeply pitched and parapeted gables, elaborate tracery—particularly around prominent arched windows—buttress elements, and decorative panels are all characteristics of the style.

Bebb & Gould established Collegiate Gothic as the architectural style for new construction on the University of Washington campus and it is reflected in a number of campus buildings, including those surrounding the Science and Liberal Arts quadrangles:

- Home Economics Hall (Raitt Hall), 1916, Bebb & Gould
- Commerce Hall, 1917, and Philosophy Hall, 1920 (combined now as Savery Hall), Bebb & Gould
- Education Hall (Miller Hall), 1922, Bebb & Gould
- Hutchinson Hall, 1927, Bebb & Gould
- Suzzallo Library, Bebb & Gould
- Smith Hall, 1939, Bebb & Gould
- Gowen Hall, 1932, A. H. Albertson
- Mary Gates Hall, 1928, John Graham
- Guggehnheim Hall, 1929, John Graham
- Johnson Hall, 1930, John Graham

Architects

<u>Bebb & Gould</u>

The architecture firm Bebb & Gould designed Miller Hall. Carl F. Gould (1873–1939) and Charles H. Bebb (1856–1942), both white men, established their firm in 1914. Bebb's involvement with the firm was limited following 1924 and the partnership dissolved upon Gould's death in 1939. The firm was selected to prepare a campus plan for the University of Washington, called the Regents Plan of 1915. It established the general aesthetic and Collegiate Gothic architectural style that would permeate the campus for the next 40 years. Bebb & Gould were responsible for the designs of 28 buildings on the University of Washington campus alone (plus 18 addition or supervision projects). The buildings designed by the partners on the University of Washington campus that remain include:

- Philosophy Hall (west portion of Savery Hall), 1916
- Home Economics Hall (Raitt Hall), 1917
- Commerce Hall (east portion of Savery Hall), 1920
- Harris Hydraulics Lab, 1920
- Roberts Hall, 1921
- Education Hall (Miller Hall), 1922
- Anderson Hall, 1925
- Central Library, 1924
- Roberts Hall Addition, 1924
- Central Library (Suzzallo Library), 1926
- Henry Art Gallery, 1926
- Women's Gymnasium (Hutchinson Hall), 1927
- Suzzallo Library addition, 1934
- Chemistry Building (Bagley Hall), 1935, with John Graham
- Smith Hall, 1936
- Penthouse Theatre, 1938, with John Conway

In addition to their work on the University of Washington campus, Bebb & Gould designed a number of other notable buildings in Seattle. These include:

- Puget Sound News Company Building, 1916
- U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Hiram M. Chittenden Locks, Administration Building and Locksman's Building, 1916
- Seattle Times Company, Headquarters Building (Times Square Building), 1914, Seattle Landmark
- Masonic Building, Green Lake, 1924
- Art Institute of Seattle/Seattle Art Museum (now Seattle Asian Art Museum), Volunteer Park, 1931–1933, Seattle Landmark
- U.S. Marine Hospital (Pacific Medical Center), 1930-1932 with John Graham Company, Seattle Landmark
- Eagleson Hall, 1924, Seattle Landmark (now owned and used by the University of Washington)

Carl F. Gould

Carl F. Gould was born in New York on November 24, 1873. He attended Harvard University before spending five years in Paris (1898–1903) at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. After returning stateside, Gould interned with the preeminent architecture firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Gould moved to Seattle in 1908, after a brief stint in San Francisco followed by a year-long illness. Gould's formal architecture training made him a stand out amongst the varying backgrounds of other Seattle architects.

Before partnering with Bebb in 1914, Gould served as president of Seattle's Fine Arts Society and worked with the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the American Institute of Architects. Once partnered with Bebb, Gould designed numerous buildings throughout Seattle and Washington state. While working with Bebb, Gould also taught at the University of Washington and founded the university's architecture department in 1914, chairing it from 1915 to 1926. Gould died on January 4, 1939.

Charles H. Bebb

Charles H. Bebb was born in West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey, England on April 10, 1856. He attended school at King's College in London and studied civil engineering at the University of Lausanne and the School of Mines in London. He worked in South Africa as a civil engineer from 1877 to 1882. He then immigrated to the United States, finding work as a construction engineer for the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company. He moved on to Chicago architecture firm Adler & Sullivan in 1888 and the firm sent him to Seattle to oversee construction of the Seattle Opera House in 1890. Bebb went back to Chicago once the project got off the ground; however, he soon returned to Seattle and established his own architectural practice in 1893.

In 1899, Bebb joined forces with architect Louis Mendel and the two formalized their partnership, Bebb & Mendel, in 1901. The Bebb & Mendel firm designed many prominent buildings in Seattle, including the Seattle Athletic Club (1904, demolished), the Frye Hotel (1906–1911), and the First Church of Christ, Scientist (1909). Their partnership ended in 1914 and Bebb then joined with Carl F. Gould. Bebb died in 1942.

Butler Sturtevant

Butler Stevens Sturtevant, a white man, was born to parents James Brown and Ada Belle Sturtevant on September 1, 1899, in Delevan, Wisconsin. In 1918 he enrolled at the University of California Southern Branch (now UCLA), to study in the school's horticulture program. While there, he worked for local landscape architects, including Florence Yoch, Charles Adams, A. E. Hansen, and Cook, Hall & Cornell. He graduated in 1921 and briefly worked with Theodore Payne, a California native plants specialist. He continued his education in 1922, enrolling in the Harvard University Graduate School of Landscape. He completed his courses, but not his thesis, and did not earn his degree. He moved back to California in 1924 and worked again with Cook, Hall & Cornell. After several short-term positions at various offices around the country, Sturtevant moved to Seattle in 1928. He set up his own office and began to work with Bebb & Gould on the Normandy Park Subdivision Master Plan (1928–1929). Sturtevant had early success, designing the Rose Garden at Butchart Gardens in Victoria, British Columbia (1928–1933), and a courtyard at the Seattle Children's Orthopedic Hospital. He then became the landscape architect for the University of Washington from 1931 to 1939. Following his work there, he became the campus landscape architect for Principia College in Elsah, Illinois, from 1931 to 1969.

In addition to his campus and larger scale designs, Sturtevant did residential design work in the Seattle area, which continued while he was the campus landscape architect for Principia. These designs included gardens for Frederick Remington Green, William O. McKay, Ambrose Patterson, and Paul Piggott. Sturtevant also worked with Thomas Church's San Francisco landscape architecture practice between 1931 and 1940, designing a series of gardens for the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition on Treasure Island.

Sturtevant served during World War II in the U.S. Army Air Corps, working as the chief of grounds in the airport unit at Fort Worth, Texas. During the war he also designed wartime housing projects in Seattle, like Yesler Terrace and Holly Park, and Bremerton, including Westpark, Eastpark, and Bremerton Gardens. He continued to work after the war, establishing his own office in San Francisco, focusing on airport design and larger land planning. He continued to work well into the 1960s and died in 1971.

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved include*:* a portion of the site as illustrated in the staff's drawing presented 12/21/22; the exterior of the building; and a portion of the building interior, including: the First Floor main entryway and hall with vaulted ceilings (as illustrated in the staff's drawing presented 12/21/22), the east and west stairs from the Ground Floor up through the Third Floor (excluding the adjacent hallways), the Reading Room at the Second and Third Floors, and the Auditorium at the Second and Third Floors.

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