



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649 Seattle WA 98124-4649
Street Address: 700 5th Ave Suite 1700

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

LPB 171/15

Name and Address of Property: Loyal Heights Elementary School – 2501 NW 80th Street

Legal Description: Block 11, Loyal Heights Division # 6 & Vacated Alley, Recorded in Volume 19 of Plats page 82, Records of King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on March 18, 2015 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Loyal Heights Elementary School at 2501 NW 80th Street 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.*
- F. *Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.*

DESCRIPTION

Location and Neighborhood Character

The Loyal Heights Elementary School is located in the Loyal Heights neighborhood, north of Ballard. It includes the areas between NW 65th Street and NW 85th Street, west of 15th Avenue, extending to Puget Sound. The western part of the neighborhood is also called Sunset Hill. The neighborhood is zoned primarily SF5000, except commercial zoning along 15th Avenue NW and Seaview Avenue NW. Selected locations along 24th Avenue NW also have neighborhood commercial and LR1 zoning. Golden Gardens Park is on the northwest corner of the neighborhood. Other parks include the Salmon Bay Park, Webster Park, Loyal Heights Playfield and Community Center. Ballard High School and Salmon Bay School are on the

southern border of the neighborhood, along NW 65th Street. The Webster School, which currently houses the Nordic Heritage Museum, is also an attraction in the neighborhood.

Site

The site consists of 2.7 acres graded almost level in northwest Seattle. NW 80 Street is the northern border, 25th Avenue NW is the eastern border, NW 77th Street is the southern border, and 26th Avenue NW is the western border. All streets have sidewalks and street trees. The building sits on the northern end of the site. Landscaping consists of mature shrubbery on the northern end of the site, in front of the building, a paved play area in the center of the site, and a garden on the southern end.

Building Structure & Plan

The Loyal Heights Elementary School building is a Georgian-style concrete structure faced with red-orange burlap brick, and white cast stone ornamentation. Typical windows are non-original wood or aluminum sash with cast stone sills, and flat arched brick lintels. The classroom portions of the building are two stories tall; the lunchroom/auditorium, originally labeled “Meeting Room,” on the front of the building, is one story; and the administrative and utility block is two stories, with utilities one floor level below the main floor of the classroom blocks. The floors and structural walls are made of cast-in-place concrete. The flat, parapeted roof of the classrooms consists of wooden trusses, while the meeting room roof is supported on steel “lattice” trusses resting on concrete corbels. The play-court roof is constructed of car decking on wooden beams. Non-structural partition walls are wood framed. Overall the building measures 192 feet east to west, 120 feet north to south on the western end and approximately 202 feet north to south on the eastern end. The building measures 33 feet 9 inches high at the tallest classroom portions, with approximately 12-foot 2-inch ceiling heights at each level and a 7-foot parapet. The Meeting Room is 21 feet 9 inches tall at the exterior.

The building was constructed in two phases, with the original 1931 building containing eight classrooms on two floors, one-story boys’ and girls’ play-courts to the south on either side of a one-story administrative section, and a one-story auditorium to the north. The girls’ play-court was demolished in 1946 to make way for an addition consisting of six classrooms and a gymnasium on the south-east. The detailing and materials of the 1946 addition closely match that of the original building. The original 1931 structure was symmetric about the 96-foot-wide, 41-foot 6-inch-deep, one-story Meeting Room on the front, northern façade. There is an ornamented entry on each end of the northern façade, at the classroom block which is recessed 21 feet to the south of the auditorium. Original drawings show a building symmetric about a north-south axis, with a defined “girls” side and “boys” side, with play-courts and restrooms for each gender on either end of a long central east-west corridor. The 1946 addition on the eastern “girls” side removed the play-court and extended that wing 113 feet to the south. Rooms to the south of the main east-west corridor on the main floor house administration, teachers’ resource room, and the nurse’s office. Below that, in a basement, is a boiler room and a fan room. The auditorium/Meeting Room to the north has a kitchen on the western end, and a stage on the eastern end. Stairwells are located in the two-story section directly to the east and west of the auditorium, and at the southern end of the 1946 addition.

Exterior Features

The northern façade of the building contains two main entries symmetric about the northern façade of the Meeting Room. The northern façade of the Meeting Room contains five double-hung, six-over-six aluminum-sash windows flanked by four light fixed sashes on either side, and fixed semi-circular arched transoms with an arched mullion dividing the four-light central sash from three two-light sashes above. The windows are located 3 feet 10 inches above cast stone sills located at the interior floor height and are spaced 3 and a half feet apart. Each window measures 8 feet 4 inches wide and 12 feet 10 inches tall. Two additional single hung three-over-six windows, measuring 4 feet 8 inches wide and 6 feet 5 inches tall, are located on either side of the façade, 7 feet 9 inches away from the nearest arched window on either end. Rectangular cast stone plaques are located approximately 2 feet above these flanking windows. Cast stone quoins delineate each corner of the Meeting Room's northern façade, and a simple cast stone coping tops the four-foot tall parapet.

The walls of the classroom block containing the main entries step back 21 feet from the northern façade of the Meeting Room. Cast stone quoins delineate a four-inch reveal that offsets a 33-foot-wide section of wall containing the entries on either side of the Meeting Room. A blank brick fifteen-and-a-half-foot-long section of wall is at either end of the northern façade. The entries consist of a pair wood panel doors with six-light glazed upper portions and non-original five-light transoms above. The cast stone surrounds consist of pilasters and simple entablature with arched pediments. The pediment tympanums contain cast stone bas-relief of shields, books and torches. The cast stone trim rises above the pediment to surround an upper six-over-six double hung window with scrolls on either side. Two additional windows are located inward toward the Meeting Room, a small three-light window below a non-original six-over-six 4-foot-wide 9-and-a-half-foot tall window whose flat arch brick lintel aligns with the top coping of the Meeting Room parapet. A cornice with modillions is located approximately three feet below the top of the parapet on the entry walls between the quoins. The cornice wraps the northern projecting wing without the modillions, but does not continue on the recessed portion of the northern façade above the Meeting Room. This upper portion of the northern façade contains five simple non-original three-over-three wood sash windows aligned with the arched windows of the Meeting Room below and in front of it.

The 21-foot-long eastern façade of the Meeting Room is blank brick framed by cast-stone quoins and topped by a simple cast stone coping. The western façade of the Meeting Room contains a pair of wood panel doors with six-light glazed upper portions with a five-light transom above at the northern end, and a small six-light fixed window at the southern end.

The 1932 portion of eastern façade contains two groups of four windows at each floor level, sixteen in all. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash with the typical cast stone sill and flat arch brick lintel. Each window is 9 feet 4 inches tall and approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide, and located 1 foot away from the other windows in the group, and 2 feet 4 inches from the finish floor in the interior. Each group is located 6 feet from either corner with 7 feet 10 inches between the groups. The façade is topped by a cast stone cornice located approximately three feet below the top of the parapet. The 1946 portion of the eastern façade extends 102 feet to the south, with a matching cast stone cornice. Typical six-over-six wood sash double-hung windows match those in the 1932 portion of the façade at the upper floor. Windows at the main floor are taller, approximately 11 and a half feet tall. These windows are located less than one foot above the interior finish floor. The main floor of the 1946 addition

originally housed two kindergarten classrooms. The northernmost group of 1946 windows consists of a three-part bay window, one ten-over-fifteen double-hung sash, flanked by two four-over-six double sash with typical six-over-six sash windows on either side, and five typical windows at the upper floor above. The next group, approximately 5 feet to the south, consists of four windows, two at each floor. Five feet south again is another group of ten windows, five at each floor level. The southern section of the eastern façade is a blank brick, which steps down to continue 10 feet beyond the corner of the upper floor. Visible at the southern end of the eastern façade is the eastern side of a 10-foot-deep semi-circular window bay.

The southern façade has three portions, the 1946 addition on the east, the administration and utilities in the center, and the 1936 play-court and classroom block on the west. The 1946 portion of the façade contains an approximately 21-foot-tall, 24-foot 10-inch-wide bay projecting 10 feet from the face of the rest of the façade, capped by a simple cast stone coping. This bay contains a semi-circular 20-foot wide window bay that project another 10 feet to the south. The semi-circular bay is made up of five six-over-nine double hung aluminum sash windows measuring 11 and a half feet tall and 5 feet 2 inches wide, with cast stone sills less than one foot above the finish floor at the interior wrapping the bay. The lintel on the bay windows is a cast stone cornice, wrapping the entire bay. The rest of the 1946 southern façade contains a single three-over-six single hung window at the upper floor, a southern entry door accessed by stairs with a solid brick rail, with slots at the landing and a cast stone cap. The southern entry door is wood panel with a glass light, two sidelights, a transom and a simple flat wooden awning held up by steel rods anchored to the brick above. A smaller access door is located to the west of the base of the stair, and a three-over-three single hung window is located east of the access door. The cast stone cornice wraps the southern façade three feet below the top of the parapet.

The lower level of the western façade of the 1946 addition contains the 21-foot-tall western wall of the gymnasium, which projects out 5 feet 3 inches from the rest of the western façade. The gymnasium contains four large windows consisting of two six-over-nine double-hung wood sash units with a central wooden mullion measuring 10 feet 8 inches wide, and 12 feet 4 inches tall. On either side of the projecting western wall of the gymnasium is a wood panel double door with six glazed lights. The upper floor of western façade of the 1946 addition contains twelve six-over-six typical windows, and one window with three sashes of six-lights at the southern end of the upper floor. The western façade of the eastern wing of the 1936 building contains four typical windows at the upper level, and one at the main floor above the roof of the janitorial storage area. The cornice wraps approximately 3 feet on the south end of the western façade, approximately 3 feet below the simple cast stone coping at the top of parapet.

The central portion of the southern façade has a 10-foot-tall base, with non-original metal double doors to access the utility and janitorial areas, and three three-over-six single-hung windows screened with painted metal grating. This section of the façade is capped by an approximately 18-inch-tall metal cap flashing. The southern wall of the administrative areas is stepped back approximately 10 feet, and contains six typical six-over-six windows and four smaller three-over-six windows, one on the eastern side and three on the western side. The southern wall of the upper floor east-west corridor is stepped back approximately 24 more feet, and contains a single typical six-over-six window in the center. A brick 6 and a half foot by 6

and a half foot smokestack is located in the middle of the western end of the upper portion of this central section of the southern façade.

The eastern façade of the western wing of the 1936 classroom block contains four typical windows at the upper level, and one at the main floor above the roof of the janitor storage area. The eastern façade of the 1936 play-court is an approximately 18-foot-tall brick wall extending 31 feet to the south. There is a wood panel double door with six glazed lights at the northern end of the eastern play-court wall.

The western portion of the southern façade of the building contains the play-courts at the lower level, 31 feet to the south of the southern end of the classroom block. The southern façade of the play-courts consists of five screened openings measuring 10 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 4 inches tall, separated by 2-foot-wide brick columns, topped by a 5-foot 8-inch-tall parapet. The upper portion of the western end of the southern façade contains a single centrally-located three-over-six wood sash window. The cast stone cornice wraps approximately 5 feet on the western end of this section of the façade.

The western façade contains two groups of four windows at each floor level, sixteen in all. The windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash with the typical cast stone sill and flat arch brick lintel. Each window is 9 feet 4 inches tall and approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide, and located 1 foot away from the other windows in the group, and 2 feet 4 inches from the finish floor in the interior. Each group is located 6 feet from either corner with 7 feet 10 inches between the groups. A cast stone cornice located approximately 3 feet below the top of the parapet tops the façade.

Interior Finishes

Interiors consist of painted concrete and plaster walls, linoleum floors, wooden doors, and wooden door and window casings, wood casework in the classrooms, and locations of the main floor hallway, metal lockers and non-original acoustical tile or original “cello-tex” ceilings. At locations where hallways intersect are large painted non-structural concrete brackets at the cross-beams. The Meeting Room features wooden doors of flush plank carved with a simple dashed swag and star pattern. Some original tile still exists in the restrooms.

Documented Building Alterations

Besides the 1946 addition, the school has had few alterations. Neither the sprinkler system installed in 1969, nor a seismic upgrade in 1979—focusing on the parapets, chimneystack, brick, and steel lintels—affected the integrity of the building to a significant degree. The majority of the windows in the building were replaced in 2006 and 2010, including the replacement aluminum windows on the northern and southern façades. Selected areas of the brick were re-pointed as regular maintenance, and the brick on the play-court was replaced in 1983. Other maintenance and repairs have been undertaken. The most significant alterations in recent years are the enclosure of the southern end of the upper floor hallway on the west wing in order to create a classroom, and the addition of an elevator in 2004. At some point two of the classrooms on the upper floor were combined to form a library.

Documented Building Permits and School District Repairs

Date	Designer	Description	Permit #
1945	Naramore & Brady	Build addition to school	365109
1969		Install sprinkler system	BN36934
1979		Seismic upgrade	
1983	Harvey Dodd, Engineer	Repointing brick, replace western wall of play-court	
1987	SPS Facilities	Add classroom at upper floor south hallway of western wing	
1990	Dawson Hoshide Williams	Replace hallway floor finishes, add wire glass at glazed doors, where code requires	
1991	Waldron Pomeroy Smith Foote & Akira	Repointing, paint and repair windows and doors, clean masonry	
2004	Waldron Akira	Add elevator, repair flooring, paint walls, install structural improvements	
2006	Waldron Akira	Window repair and replacement, re-roofing	
2009	TCFA	New acoustical ceiling tile, light fixtures, flooring repair	
2010		Window replacement	

Documented Site alterations

1948		Retaining wall	386997
1948		Portable classroom (Lowell to Loyal Heights)	388110
1949		Portable Classroom (Crown Hill To Loyal Heights)	394760
1952		Build new portable classroom	409057
1952		Move portable classroom	414057
1953		Build new portable classroom	421748
1959		Relocate portable classrooms	478489
1960		Relocate portable classrooms	BN3878
1960		Relocate portable classrooms	BN3870
1967		Construct new portable classroom	BNx373

1970		Relocate 2 portable classrooms	BN39097
2002	Barker	Playfield improvement	
2014		Add 2 portable classrooms	

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Site Context: Loyal Heights Neighborhood

The town of Ballard was incorporated in 1890. By that time, a small suburb was developing on the northern end of the neighborhood, north of what is now 65th street. Ballard was a well-developed suburban community with a prominent Scandinavian population. Its major industries included fishing, fish canneries, sawmills, and boat building. Ira Wilcox filed the first homestead claim in the area in 1852. Judge Thomas Burke and Daniel H. Gilman bought land in 1880 in anticipation of the construction of the Great Northern Railway. The completion of the railway lines brought an influx of inhabitants to Seattle and to Ballard, whose population by 1907 numbered 17,000.

Along with John Leary and the West Coast Improvement Company, Burke and Gilman built the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad in the district of Gilman Park. William Ballard bought a sawmill with Charles Stimson on Salmon Bay. Ballard also managed Gilman Park, and lent his name to the town of Ballard when it incorporated in 1890. Ballard City Hall was built in 1899. The timber mill produced enough wooden shingles for Ballard to proclaim itself the “Shingle Capital of the World.” Scandinavian immigrants constituted about one third of Ballard’s population; the Scandinavians had a major cultural influence on Ballard, which earned the nickname “Snoose Junction” after their preference for snuff and chewing tobacco.

Edward B. Cox of the E. B. Cox Investment Company of Ballard, advertised land in “Loyal Heights” in the March 23, 1906, Ballard Tribune. Harry W. Treat (1865-1922), the owner of the land, named it for his newly born second daughter “Loyal Greaf Treat.” Treat also funded the trolley line “Loyal Heights Railway,” which he later sold to the city at cost. This streetcar ensured that Loyal Heights would develop as a desirable, accessible suburb.

Shortly after Treat filed the plats for Loyal Heights with King County, Ballard residents approved annexation to the city of Seattle in 1906 to keep up with growing demand for infrastructure, and because of a polluted water supply. The city of Ballard ceased to exist on May 29, 1907. On that day Ballard City Hall was draped in black crepe, and the flag on the city flagpole hung at half-mast.

The Treat family arrived in Seattle in 1905. They were upper class socialites who had a horse farm in Loyal Heights as well as a 30-room home on top of Queen Anne Hill. Harry W. Treat was an investor from New York who saw potential in Seattle, and made over a million dollars in his first decade in the city. Treat platted all of the Loyal Heights neighborhood, and developed it along with Loyal Beach, which the city later bought for a park, and christened “Golden Gardens.” The development of the streetcar line to Loyal Heights was a key to its success as a northern suburb. Although some local histories indicate that Treat donated land for the Loyal Heights School, School District records indicate that the land was purchased in 1919. Treat died in an automobile crash in 1922.

In 1938, the Seattle Board of Public Works decided to dismantle the Seattle streetcar system. By 1941 the last trolley car had been dismantled. As Seattle switched to rubber-tired vehicles, 15th Avenue NW became an automobile thoroughfare, a strip development with businesses targeted to automobile transportation. 15th Avenue NW and 32nd Avenue NW became the main roads to Loyal Heights.

Although most of the land was platted by 1926, by the early 1930s there were still undeveloped five-acre parcels in Loyal Heights, especially above 75th Street. The last parcel was not subdivided until 1940. Since then Loyal Heights has maintained its character of a quiet suburban neighborhood, with a community center developed in 1951, and cars being relied on for transportation after the dismantling of the streetcar line.

Loyal Heights School

The school district purchased the Loyal Heights School site for \$7,400 from Henry Whitney Treat in 1919. The first school at Loyal Heights was a collection of wood-framed portable buildings located on the southern end of the current school site, which operated as an annex for 1st through 3rd grades to the Webster school to the south. There were four teachers and a principal running the school on the site at that time. Although there were no roads to the school, there was a school nurse on site, one of the first school nurses in the district. Children cleared brush to create a ball field and walked on trails to school. In 1924, a larger wood-framed temporary building was constructed on the site. It had eight rooms and housed 1st through 6th grades. By 1929, enrollment had grown to 149 students. In 1932, a 10-room brick Georgian building was constructed on the northern end of the site. Enrollment continued to grow, reaching 350 by 1934, and 450 by 1944, with over 100 pupils in kindergarten. This explains why the 1947 addition emphasizes large kindergarten classrooms. In 1956, overcrowding led the district to locate at least seven portable buildings on the Loyal Heights Playground. The next year some of the students were transferred to new schools in Crown Hill and North Beach, but overcrowding persisted as the population grew. In 1958 overcrowding at Monroe Junior High led to 7th and 8th grade students moving into portable classrooms at Loyal Heights for one year until Marcus Whitman Junior High opened the next year. In 1959 enrollment dropped by 250 students to 500. Enrollment continued to decline in the early 1970s, with 250 enrolled pupils in 1974. In 1976, the community was concerned that low enrollment would lead the district to close the school, and when the district announce its plan to close five schools, the community successfully sued to keep them open.

Historic Architectural Context: Colonial Revival, Georgian

The subject building was designed in a Georgian Colonial Revival style.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, architects in the United States looked toward establishing a national style, with some such as H. H. Richardson advocating Romanesque-based forms, while others championed Colonial Revival styles, and a few felt that all eclecticism and historical styles should be abandoned in the search for a unique new direction. The architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White was a major proponent of the creative reinterpretation of Colonial Revival in the latter part of the nineteenth century, while later architects tended toward more literal manifestations, if not outright replicas.

The Colonial Revival style was enthusiastically embraced by a number of architects after the national centennial in 1876. Colonial revivals are based on Georgian and Federal styles, as well as more vernacular styles like Cape Cod, Garrison Salt Box, and Dutch built forms.

The most common of the Colonial Revival styles for residential buildings was the Cape Cod style. Such residences borrowed entry details from the Georgian prototypes, but otherwise were vernacular buildings. Even when the plans were updated and “modernized” from their seventeenth and eighteenth century models, most Colonial Revival residences have rigid plans with small spaces allocated for specific functions. Colonial Revival styles were particularly popular in suburban residential development, beginning in the 1920s and lasting through the early 1950s, playing on the style’s associations with small town America.

Many larger buildings, such as town halls, colleges, and churches, built from the latter part of the nineteenth century and through World War II, often used American Colonial Georgian prototypes as they aspired toward an American idealism. These buildings themselves were based on the work of English architects Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs, both of whose work was known in the American Colonies through books such as *Palladio Londinensis, or the London Art of Building*, written by William Salmon in 1734. The Wren Building on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, begun in 1695, is one of the earliest major American Georgian buildings reflecting this influence. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, completed in 1753, is a later example of this style.

Georgian/Colonial Revival buildings often have eighteenth century details applied to building types and sizes unknown in the American colonial period, such as railroad stations, public schools, libraries, hospitals, private clubs, and retirement homes. Presbyterian, Christian Science, and Latter-Day Saints churches also show marked preference for this style, invoking traditionalist images of small town America. Georgian/Colonial Revival features classical elements and embellishments, often with Mannerist over-scaling of building elements, including projecting entrances with round classical columns, entrances flanked by columns or pilasters and capped with a decorative crown or a triangular crown pediment, Palladian windows and fan lights, Federal porch roofs, classical corner pilasters, and double-hung windows, often with six-over-six lights. Georgian Revival buildings are strictly rectangular with minor projections and symmetrical façades and self-contained rectangular plans. Exterior walls are often white painted clapboard or brick masonry.

Local larger-scale examples of this form appear in the Seaview Building at The Kenney retirement community in West Seattle that was modeled after Philadelphia’s Independence Hall (1908, Graham & Meyers), the Columbia Branch Library (1914, Somervell & Thomas), The Sunset Club (1914-15, Joseph S. Cote), the Women’s University Club (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, with Édouard Frère), and Bliss Hall on the Lakeside Campus (1930, Bebb & Gould). Predictably, when the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution built their new headquarters in Seattle’s Capitol Hill Neighborhood in 1925 (Daniel R. Huntington), they built a near replica of George Washington’s Mt. Vernon, one of the United States’ best-known Colonial Georgian buildings.

Large-scale residential adaptations of Colonial and Georgian revival forms are also present in several fraternity and sorority buildings located north of the University of Washington.

Seattle’s older residential neighborhoods still have hundreds of examples of Colonial Revival homes, most constructed from stock plans by speculative contractors. Designs by notable local

architects in this general style include the Joel McFee residence (ca. 1934, Arthur L. Loveless) and the Winston W. Chambers residence (1937, Edwin Ivey and Elizabeth Ayer).

Building Owner: Seattle School District Number 1

Please see Appendix 3: Seattle School District Number 1 History, General Historical and Building Context for the history from 1854 to the present day of the owner of Loyal Heights Elementary School.

1920s and 1930s Seattle Schools and Floyd A. Naramore

After World War I, and as Seattle entered the 1920s, the increased costs of providing educational programs to a growing population strained the school district. Public school enrollment grew from 51,381 in 1920 to slightly over 66,000 within ten years, requiring new construction in newly developed areas like Montlake and Laurelhurst, additions to older schools, and construction of intermediate schools and high schools. Despite a postwar recession in the early 1920s, the district entered a phase of a well-funded building program due to school construction bond issues passed in 1919, 1923, 1925, and 1927.

Floyd A. Naramore replaced Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919, overseeing the completion of several projects already underway. An M.I.T. graduate who had already designed several schools in Portland, Naramore would significantly influence the district’s school design until his departure for private practice in 1932. Most of Naramore’s schools were designed in a twentieth century version of the Georgian style.

With Frank B. Cooper still serving as superintendent, the district continued its vocational and technical programs, building a large reinforced concrete annex (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, later Edison Technical School, now part of Seattle Community College’s Central Campus) across the street to the north from Broadway High School in 1921. The same year, the district also completed a new administration and facilities building (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered).

Cooper left the District in 1922, replaced by Thomas Cole, a former principal of Broadway High School. Cole served until 1931, and was succeeded by Worth McClure.

The district completed 13 new elementary school buildings during this period, and altered several others with additions. By 1935, all elementary schools also included kindergarten, and lunchroom service was being added to all schools.

New elementary schools completed during this period included:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Bailey Gatzert School	1921	615 12 th Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1989
Highland Park School	1921	1012 SW Trenton St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1998

Martha Washington School	1921	6612 57 th Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Originally Girl's Parental School, demolished 1989
Columbia School	1922	3528 S Ferdinand St.	Floyd A. Naramore	
John Hay School	1922	411 Boston St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
Dunlap School	1924	8621 46 th Avenue S	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
Montlake School	1924	2409 22 nd Ave. E	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
William Cullen Bryant School	1926	3311 NE 60 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
E.C. Hughes School	1926	7740 34 th Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Magnolia School	1927	2418 28 th Ave. W	Floyd A. Naramore	Closed
Laurelhurst School	1928	4530 46 th Ave. NE	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Daniel Bagley School	1930	7821 Stone Ave. N	Floyd A. Naramore	
Loyal Heights	1932	2511 NW 80 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	

In the early 1920s, the district considered building intermediate or “junior high school” buildings serving students in grades 7-9, to put itself in line with national educational philosophy and relieve pressure on existing elementary and high schools. The school board officially adopted the term Junior High School in 1932. Naramore designed four intermediate or “junior high” schools for the District, including the following:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School	1925	1610 N 41 st St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
John Marshall Jr. High School	1927	520 NE Ravenna Blvd.	Floyd A. Naramore	
Madison Jr. High School	1929	3429 45 th Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark

Monroe Jr. High School 1931 1810 NW 65th St. Floyd A. Naramore

These school building were all built with a “hollow square” plan with a centrally located gymnasium and lunchroom. Each included specialized science, mechanical drawing, cooking, sewing, and art rooms.

Three new high schools were completed between 1923 and 1929, all built with a hollow square plan, and imposing primary façades.

High schools designed by Floyd Naramore include the following:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Roosevelt High School	1922	1410 NE 66 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
James A. Garfield High School	1923	400 23 rd Ave.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Cleveland High School	1927	5511 15 th Ave S.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark

District high schools during this period adopted specialized programs for science, art, physical education, industrial arts and home economics.

The Great Depression of the 1930s was a time of rising unemployment with general school enrollment declining to 57,551 in 1933. Enrollment in adult education classes dramatically increased, however. Seattle schools faced declining revenues, excess personnel and older urban facilities. Sixteen schools were closed, and their students were consolidated into nearby buildings. By the end of the 1930s, there were concerns about the lack of maintenance and the conditions of older schools, prompting the district to request a tax levy for a new building program.

Building Architect: Floyd A. Naramore, Naramore & Brady

The architect of record for Loyal Heights Elementary School original construction was Floyd A. Naramore, working as the district architect. Naramore was also the architect for the 1946 addition to the school, in partnership with Clifton Brady.

Floyd Archibald Naramore was born in Warren, Illinois, on July 21, 1879. He studied engineering at the University of Wisconsin while working as a draftsman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and architect George Fuller. Naramore later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating with a degree in architecture in 1907. He worked briefly in Chicago for architect John McEwen & Co., before relocating to Portland, Oregon where he became a cost estimator for the Northwest Bridgeworks. In 1913 Naramore

was appointed Architect and Superintendent of Properties for the Portland School District, designing Couch Elementary School (1914-15).

The Seattle School District hired Naramore to replace Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919. Naramore designed approximately two dozen school buildings for the district between 1919 and 1931, including Classical Revival style Roosevelt High School (1921-22, 1928 addition, altered), the Jacobean style James Garfield High School (1922-23, altered), and Grover Cleveland High School (1926-27), four junior high schools, and 15 elementary schools, nearly all being symmetrical eclectic masonry compositions. Naramore usually arranged his school sites to present an imposing façade, using terraces and stairs to accentuate a prominent projecting entry in the tradition of the Beaux Arts.

Naramore joined Alvin (Albert) F. Menke (1883-1978) in a partnership that lasted from 1924 to 1929. The firm designed schools in Ellensburg and Aberdeen and consulted on other school projects in western Washington. School funding declined dramatically during the Depression of the 1930s, and lack of school commissions led to both the dissolution of the firm and Naramore's resignation as the Seattle School District's architect.

Naramore's extensive experience in institutional design and construction led to his commission and successful collaboration with Granger & Thomas in the design of the new Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, Daniel Bagley Hall (1935-36), on the University of Washington Campus. Funded by federal and state economic stimulus grants, the building was constructed in a solid Art Deco/WPA Moderne reinterpretation of Collegiate Gothic.

Naramore was also the architect for Bellingham High School in 1938. The school was built in the Moderne style as a Public Works Administration (PWA) project.

Naramore formed another short-term partnership with Clifton Brady (1884-1963), resulting in the design of T.T. Minor Elementary School (1940-41). Although the 1940 gymnasium addition to the Colman School could also be described as "streamlined," T.T. Minor is regarded as the Seattle School District's first Modern style school.

The large-scale construction projects commissioned by the federal government during World War II led Naramore to other collaborations including Naramore, Granger & Thomas; Naramore, Granger & Johanson; and Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson, the latter firm evolving into the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ. Works that illustrate modern work by NBBJ include the King County Blood Bank (1951), Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953), and Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957).

NBBJ was the architect for Chief Sealth High School (1957), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963). Both schools were designed in an International Modern style.

Naramore was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1935. He was active as a senior partner until his death in Seattle at the age of 91 on October 29, 1970.

Building Contractor: W.G. Clark, General Contractor

The first mention of W.G. Clark as a contractor comes in 1926, when he was the general contractor for the Mission Inn on Boylston Street. The W.G. Clark Offices were located on 7th Avenue until around 1937, when they moved to 408 Aurora Avenue, where they are located

today. W.G. Clark was a member of the Pacific Northwest branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, and worked on a 1939 task force of that organization, along with Howard Wright and George Teufel in cooperation with the AIA Seattle Chapter represented by Floyd Naramore. He was also the secretary of the Seattle Construction Council, and a supporter of the modernization of Seattle schools, and building trades apprenticeships.

Some of the buildings that W.G. Clark served as general contractor for between 1926 and 1954 include two \$25,000 brick apartment buildings in West Seattle in 1927. In 1950, the W.G. Clark Company won the bid to build the eight-story MacDougal & Southwick Department Store, designed by George Stoddard and located at Second Avenue and Pike Street (demolished). W.G. Clark Company also built the King County Medical Service Corp. Building on Seventh Avenue in 1953.

W.G. Clark Construction Co. incorporated in Washington state on June 10, 1954, and continues to be an active for-profit corporation, building offices and multi-family housing of every kind, including residence halls and hotels, community buildings, mixed-use structures, and historic renovations.

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: The site; the exteriors of the 1932 building and 1946 addition; and the interior corridors, stairways, classrooms, and auditorium/lunchroom.

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