



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

Libraries, Education, and Neighborhoods Committee

Agenda - Revised

Revised

Thursday, September 12, 2024

9:30 AM

Council Chamber, City Hall
600 4th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Maritza Rivera, Chair
Tanya Woo, Vice-Chair
Joy Hollingsworth, Member
Cathy Moore, Member
Tammy J. Morales, Member

Chair Info: 206-684-8804; Maritza.Rivera@seattle.gov

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SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
Libraries, Education, and Neighborhoods
Committee
Agenda - Revised
September 12, 2024 - 9:30 AM
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Meeting Location:

Council Chamber, City Hall , 600 4th Avenue , Seattle, WA 98104

Committee Website:

<https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/libraries-education-and-neighborhoods>

This meeting also constitutes a meeting of the City Council, provided that the meeting shall be conducted as a committee meeting under the Council Rules and Procedures, and Council action shall be limited to committee business.

Members of the public may register for remote or in-person Public Comment to address the Council. Details on how to provide Public Comment are listed below:

Remote Public Comment - Register online to speak during the Public Comment period at the meeting at

<https://www.seattle.gov/council/committees/public-comment>

Online registration to speak will begin one hour before the meeting start time, and registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

In-Person Public Comment - Register to speak on the Public Comment sign-up sheet located inside Council Chambers at least 15 minutes prior to the meeting start time. Registration will end at the conclusion of the Public Comment period during the meeting. Speakers must be registered in order to be recognized by the Chair.

Pursuant to Council Rule VI.C.10, members of the public providing public comment in Chambers will be broadcast via Seattle Channel.

Please submit written comments at Council@seattle.gov or at least two business hours prior to the meeting at Seattle City Hall, Attn: Council Public Comment, 600 4th Ave., Floor 2, Seattle, WA 98104. Business hours are considered 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The deadline is 4:30 p.m. the business day before a meeting with a start time of 9:30 a.m.

Please Note: Times listed are estimated

A. Call To Order

B. Approval of the Agenda

C. Public Comment

D. Items of Business

1. The Seattle Public Library 2024 Mid-Year Update

*Supporting
Documents:* [Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion

Presenter: Chief Librarian Tom Fay, The Seattle Public Library

2. Landmark Designation - Historic Preservation

*Supporting
Documents:* [Presentation](#)

Briefing and Discussion

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of
Neighborhoods

3. [CB 120479](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the East Pine Substation, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of East Pine Substation](#)
[Landmarks Preservation Board Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

4. [CB 120480](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of GTSP Pump House](#)
[Landmarks Preservation Board Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

5. [CB 120562](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon former Fire Station 26, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of Fire Station 26](#)
[Landmarks Preservation Board Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

6. [CB 120849](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Bloch House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of Bloch House](#)
[Bloch House Designation Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

7. [CB 120850](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Continental Hotel, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of Continental Hotel](#)
[Continental Hotel Designation Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

8. [CB 120851](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Beacon Hill Garden House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of Beacon Hill Garden House](#)
[Beacon Hill Garden House Designation Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

9. [CB 120852](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Cettolin House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of Cettolin House](#)
[Landmarks Preservation Board Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

10. [CB 120853](#) **AN ORDINANCE** relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon University of Washington Anderson Hall, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Attachments: [Att A - UW Anderson Hall Site Plan](#)

Supporting
Documents:

[Summary and Fiscal Note](#)
[Summary Ex A - Vicinity Map of UW Anderson Hall](#)
[Landmarks Preservation Board Report](#)
[Photos](#)

Discussion and Possible Vote

Presenters: Erin Doherty and Sarah Sodt, Department of Neighborhoods

11. [Appt 02997](#) Reappointment of Taber Jossi Caton as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

Presenter for items 11-15: Erin Doherty, Department of Neighborhoods

12. [Appt 02998](#) Reappointment of Ian Macleod as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

13. [Appt 02999](#) Reappointment of Lora-Ellen McKinney as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

14. [Appt 03000](#) Reappointment of Lawrence Norman as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

15. [Appt 03001](#) Reappointment of Harriet M. Wasserman as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

16. [Appt 03017](#) **Appointment of Rachelle C. Olden as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2026.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

Presenter for items 16-18: Lydia Faitalia, Department of Neighborhoods

17. [Appt 03019](#) **Appointment of Hunter Camfield as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2026.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

18. [Appt 03018](#) **Reappointment of Cade Wiger as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2025.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

19. [Appt 03020](#) **Appointment of Max Tagsip as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

Presenter for items 19-33: Lydia Faitalia, Department of Neighborhoods

20. [Appt 03021](#) **Appointment of Catherine Enriquez as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

21. [Appt 03022](#) Appointment of Harrison Sumner as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote
22. [Appt 03023](#) Appointment of Penelope Harrington as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote
23. [Appt 03024](#) Appointment of Aicha Sinha-Khan as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote
24. [Appt 03025](#) Appointment of Sabi Yoon as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote
25. [Appt 03026](#) Appointment of Sienna Roggeveen as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote
26. [Appt 03027](#) Appointment of Bill Chen as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)
Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

27. [Appt 03028](#) Appointment of Caleb Goldberg as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

28. [Appt 03029](#) Appointment of Mohini Kaplan as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

29. [Appt 03030](#) Appointment of Daniel Tu Le as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

30. [Appt 03031](#) Appointment of Anya Peterson as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

31. [Appt 03032](#) Appointment of Lila Fu as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

32. [Appt 03033](#) Appointment of Juliana Ariza as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

33. [Appt 03034](#) **Appointment of Saniata Salva as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.**

Attachments: [Appointment Packet](#)

Briefing, Discussion, and Possible Vote

E. Adjournment



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2561, **Version:** 1

The Seattle Public Library 2024 Mid-Year Update

The Seattle Public Library

2024 Mid-Year Update

September 2024



Introduction & Agenda

1. Cybersecurity: Ransomware Recovery
2. Library Strategic Plan
3. New Fall Library Hours
4. Questions



Cybersecurity: Ransomware Recovery



Cybersecurity: Ransomware Recovery

Memorial Day cybersecurity event occurred on Saturday, May 25, known as a “ransomware attack.”

Ransomware:

“Malicious software—or malware—that prevents you from accessing computer files, systems, or networks and demands you pay a ransom for their return.” (FBI.gov)



First Action Steps

Containment

- Shut down Library systems; severed connections with City systems

Assessment

- Organized Library Critical Response Team
- Engaged cybersecurity consultants

Communication

- Alerted Seattle Police, FBI and City partners
- Deployed phone tree to alert staff
- Identified secure communication platforms



Early Understandings



Longer-term event with significant impacts

No way to process returned materials = backlog

Some core services could continue

- Open hours
- Community programs
- Physical checkouts

New interim solutions needed



Operating Offline

JUNE 7, 2024 // FRIDAY // ISSUE #1

SPL OFFLINE

TWICE-WEEKLY PRINT UPDATES WHILE WE REMAIN OFFLINE

Leadership Update



CHIEF LIBRARIAN TOM FAY &
LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY OFFICER
CHARLES WESLEY

Dear staff,

Thank you for continuing to work as a team in the midst of our challenging technology outage.

In the following pages, we share an update about what the recovery will look like, the already impressive accomplishments of our Library team, and our heartfelt thanks to each of you as you continue to support patrons and one another during this time.

Thank you,
Tom and Charles



The Columbia Branch quickly created an offline infoNET alternative last week.

Communicating on and offline

With internet and computer access limited, leadership will continue sharing information on our new SharePoint site and via email, but the Communications Office is also introducing twice-weekly print runs of information for all locations.

In this first edition of SPL Offline, you will find several important updates, as outlined below.

We will also be posting twice-weekly service updates for patrons at www.spl.org/Update, as well as on social media channels.

If you have questions or comments about SPL Offline, contact CommunicationsOffice@spl.org.

Intranet/SharePoint site: https://splorg.sharepoint.com/sites/Incident_Management

IMPORTANT UPDATES IN THIS PACKET

- Updates from library leadership
- Communicating with patrons: Available & unavailable services
- New weapons law in effect Friday, June 7





Systems & Service Recovery



Hardening Library systems

- Cloud migration
- Multifactor authentication
- Systemwide password reset
- Re-imaging of all SPL computers

Bringing services securely back online

- Many integrated systems
- Proper sequencing critical



Processing Materials





Public Services Impacted and Restored

| Library service | Availability |
|--|---|
| ACCOUNT SERVICES | |
| New Library cards (in person) | Available now |
| New Library cards (online) | Available now |
| Patron account access | Available now |
| LIBRARY SPACES | |
| Library Open Hours | Available now |
| Meeting Rooms and Study Spaces | Available now |
| INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES | |
| Ask Us! | Available now Staff at all locations are available to assist you with your questions during open hours. We also continue answering questions through our Ask Us chat , phone line (206-386-4636) and email . |
| PROGRAMS AND EVENTS | |
| | Available now Learn more about our author readings and community events at www.spl.org/Calendar . |

Patron account services

- Library card applications
- Holds

Book access

- E-books/e-audiobooks
- Online catalog/catalog computers
- Peak Picks
- Interlibrary loan
- 24/7 pickup lockers

In-building services

- Wi-Fi
- Printing/scanning/faxing
- Meeting room reservations
- Public computers
- Microfilm/microfiche

Digital information and learning services

- SPL.org website
- Online tutoring
- Digital newspapers/magazines
- Research databases
- Streaming services
- Ask Us chat
- Digital special collections
- Museum Pass



Data Impacts and Investigation

- Conducting digital forensics investigation
- Working with a forensics specialist consultant
- Will take several more weeks to complete



After Action Report

- To ensure transparency about the event actions taken
- Will include recovery costs
- Available later this year



Library Strategic Plan



New Fall Hours

Questions



Legislation Text

File #: Inf 2562, **Version:** 1

Landmark Designation - Historic Preservation

Landmark Designation

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Bloch House
Cettolin House
Beacon Hill Garden House
Continental Hotel
UW Anderson Hall
Former Fire Station 26
Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House
East Pine Substation



Designation Standards

In order to be designated, the building, object, or site must be at least 25 years old and must meet at least one of the six standards for designation outlined in the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Ordinance ([SMC 25.12.350](#)):

- a) It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, a historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation; or
- b) It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation; or
- 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; or

Designation Standards, cont.

- d) It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or a method of construction; or
- e) It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder; or
- 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.

In addition to meeting at least one of the above standards, the object, site, or improvement must also possess integrity or the ability to convey its significance.

Bloch House

1439 E Prospect Street

Designation: December 6, 2023

Standard: C, D and E

Controlled features:

- site
- exterior of the house
- portions of the interior

Date Built: 1908

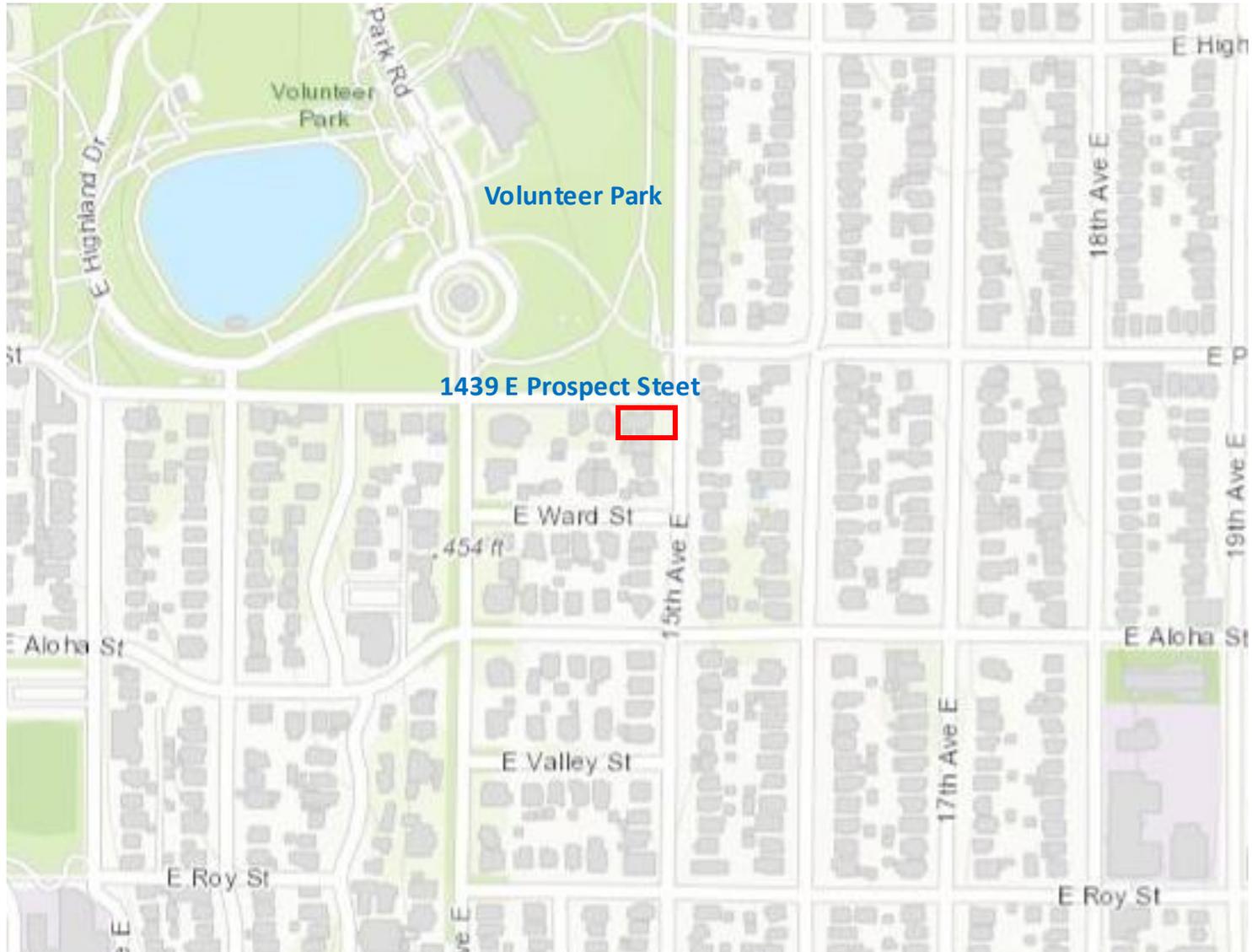
Architects: Clayton D. Wilson and Arthur Loveless



Contemporary photo, 2022



Historic photo, undated



Cettolin House

4022 32nd Avenue SW

Designation: April 19, 2023

Standard: C, D and E

Controlled features:

- site
- exterior of the house
- interior terrazzo floors

Date Built: 1926-1939

Designer & Builder: Fausto Cettolin

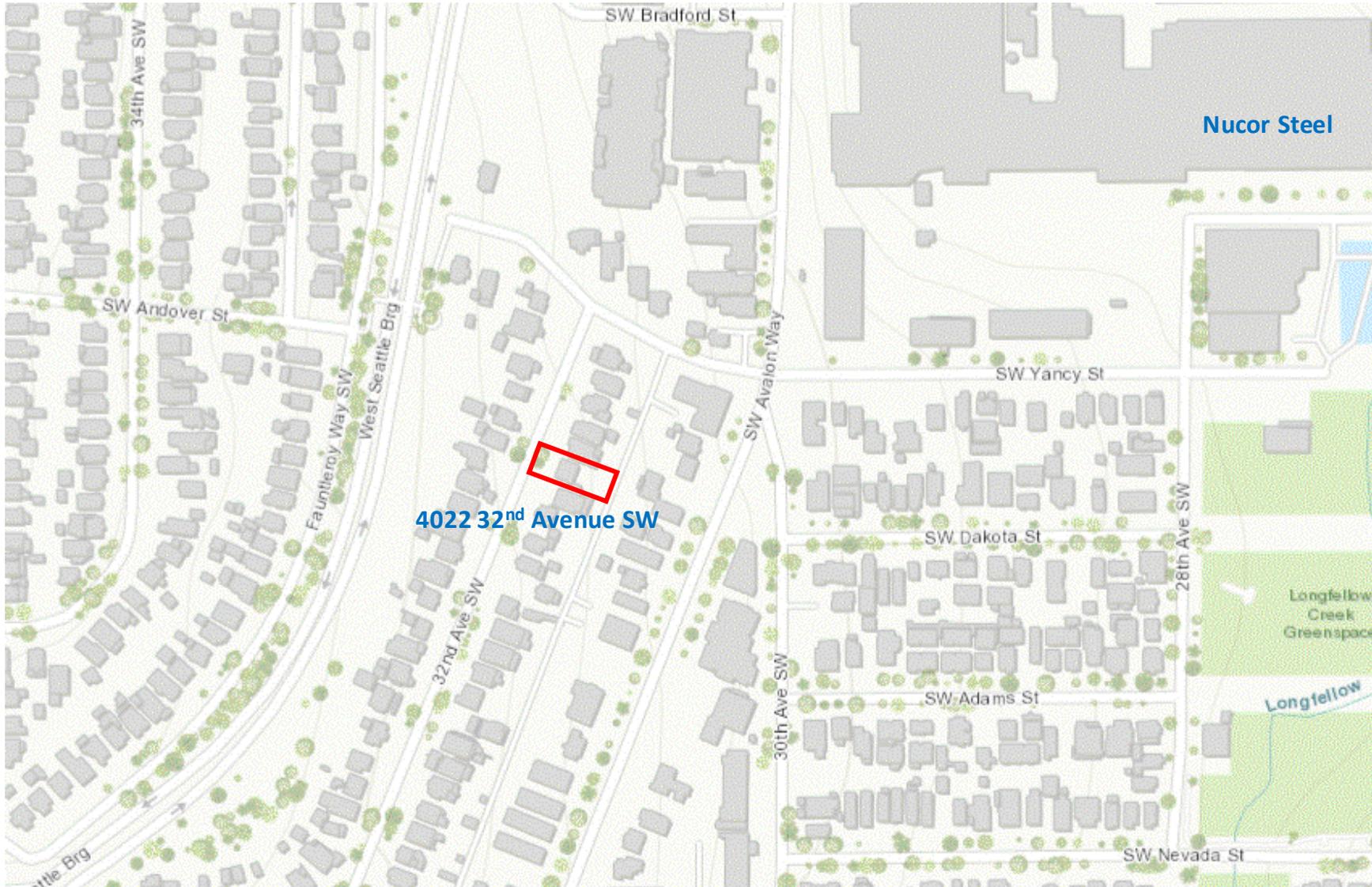


Contemporary photo, 2021



Historic photos, 1944 and circa 1950s





Beacon Hill Garden House

2336 15th Avenue S

Designation: April 3, 2019

Standard: C, D and F

Controlled features:

- site
- exterior of building (except 2006 add.)
- main interior staircase

Date Built: 1886

Builder: J.D. Duncan

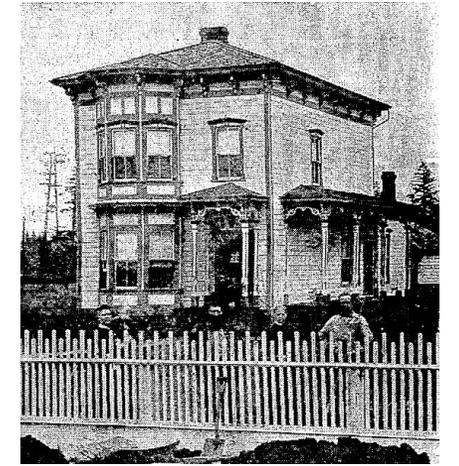


Contemporary photo, 2018

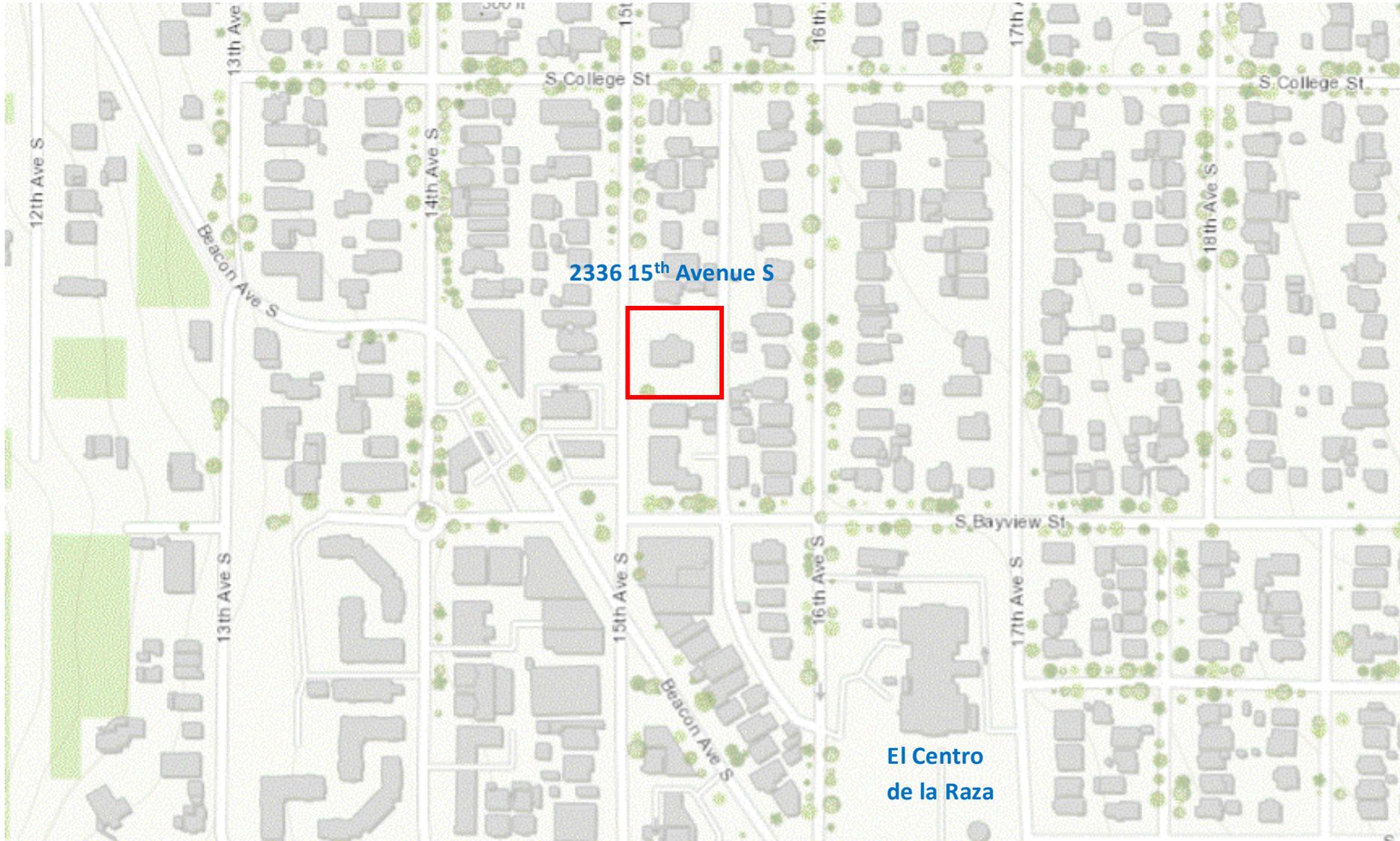
Credit: Google Street View



Historic photo, 1929



Historic photo, pre-1906



Continental Hotel

315 Seneca Street

Designation: March 15, 2023

Standard: C and D

Controlled features:

- **The exterior of the building**

Date Built: 1926

Architects: Bertram Dudley Stuart, Jr. and Arthur Wheatley



Contemporary photo, 2020



Historic photo, 1926



UW Anderson Hall

3715 W Stevens Way NE

Designation: December 21, 2022

Standard: C, D and E

Controlled features:

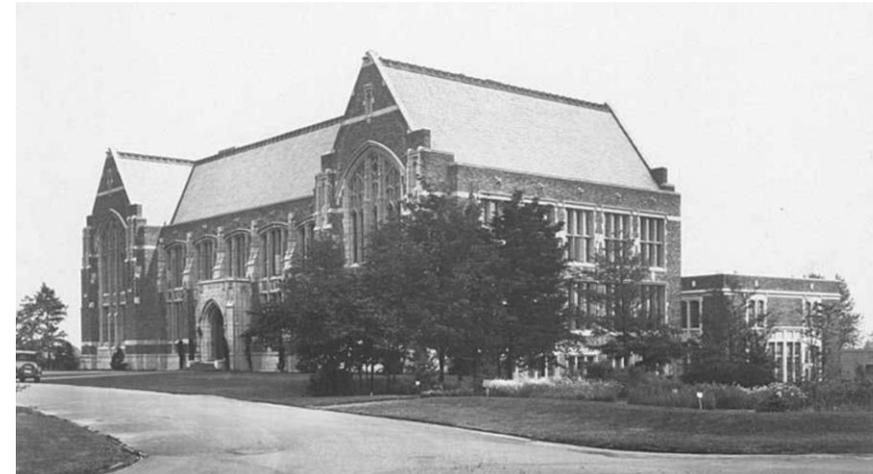
- a portion of the site
- exterior of the building
- portions of the interior

Date Built: 1925

Builder: Bebb & Gould



Contemporary photo, 2022



Historic photo, 1928



former Fire Station 26

8201 10th Avenue S

Designation: April 6, 2022

Standards: C and D

Controlled features:

- the site (lots 1, 2, 3 and 4)
- the exterior of the 1920 building

Date Built: 1920

Architects: Daniel R. Huntington



Contemporary photo, 2021



Historic photo, 1921



Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House

7551 8th Avenue S

Designation: December 18, 2019

Standard: A, C and F

Controlled features:

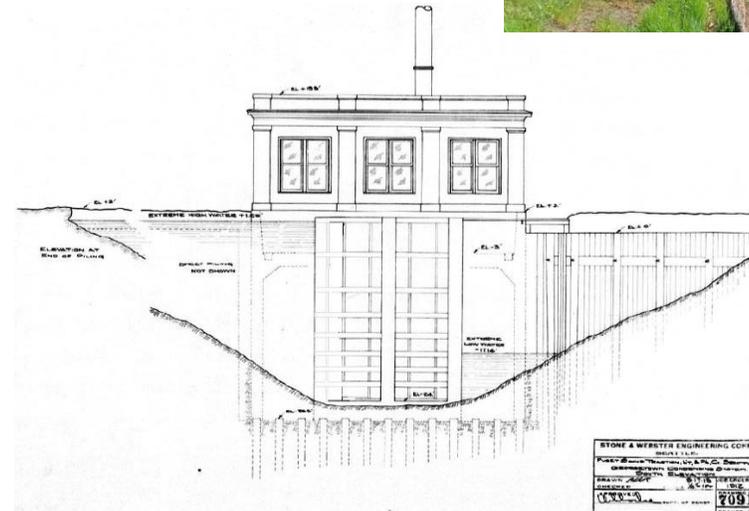
- the site
- the waterside bulkhead
- the exterior & interior of pump house, including equipment
- the exterior of the valve house, and the equipment inside

Date Built: 1916

Architect: Stone & Webster Engineering



Contemporary photo, 2019



Historic drawing, 1915



East Pine Substation

1501 23rd Avenue

Designation: May 2, 2018

Standard: D, E and F

Controlled features:

- the site and built features, excluding the switchyard

Date Built: 1967

Architect: Fred Bassetti

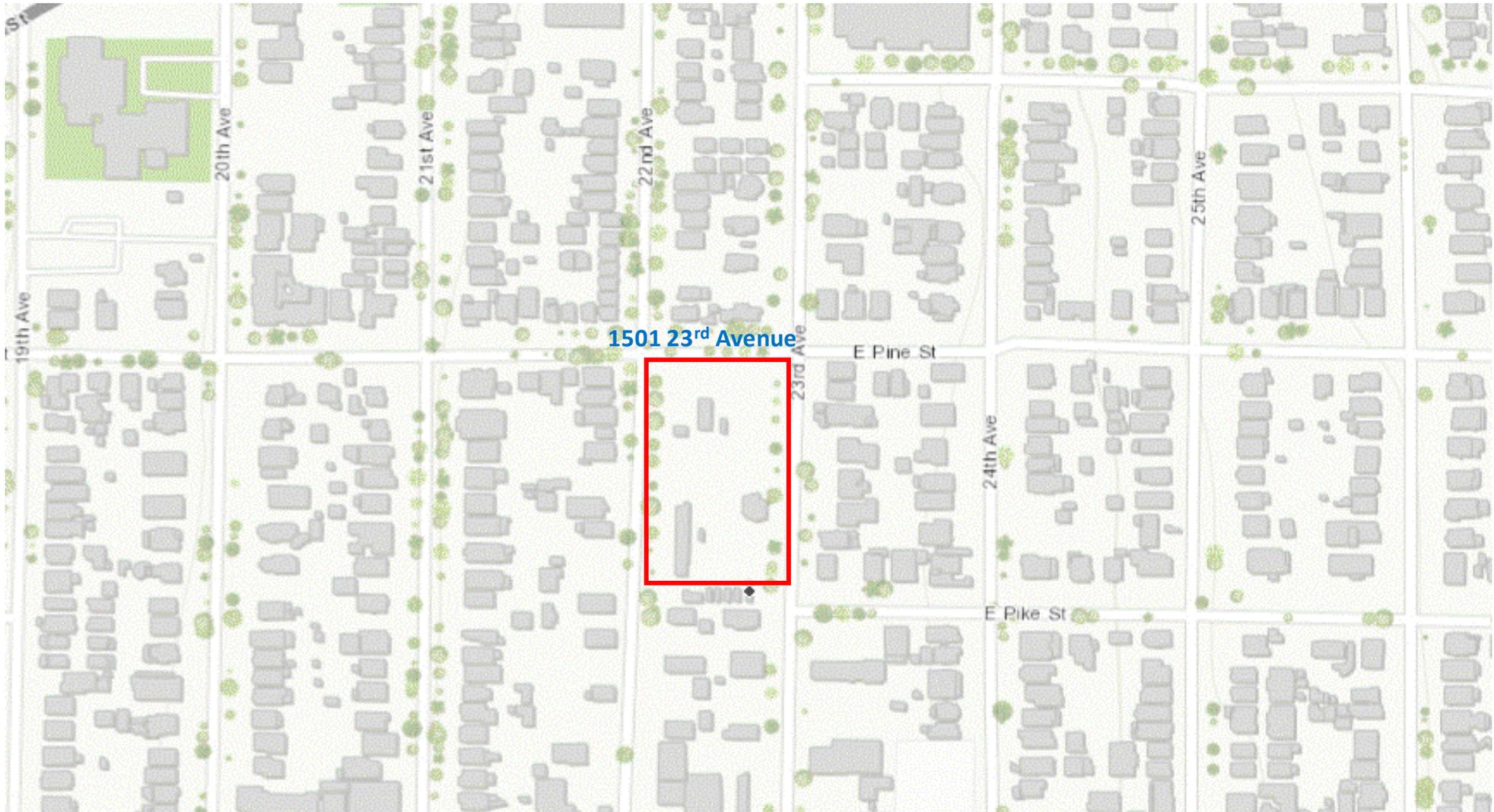
Landscape Architect: Richard Haag



Contemporary photos, 2018



Historic photo, circa 1969





Legislation Text

File #: CB 120479, Version: 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the East Pine Substation, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on March 21, 2018, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 1501 23rd Avenue and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “East Pine Substation”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on May 2, 2018, the Board voted to approve the designation of the East Pine Substation under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2020, the Board and the East Pine Substation’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the

Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 1501 23rd Avenue and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “East Pine Substation”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The East Pine Substation is located on the property legally described as:

Lots 1-6 and the north 30 feet of Lot 7, Block 8, of the Renton Hill Addition, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 8 of Plats, Page 68, in King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation:

1. The switchyard enclosure composed of walls, fences, and gates.
2. The exteriors of the integral tower and control building.
3. The portion of the site outside the switchyard enclosure.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the East Pine Substation is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).
2. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder (SMC 25.12.350.E).
3. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.F).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation that were designated by the Board for preservation.

b. Removal of trees less than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground.

c. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following landscape elements: shrubs, perennials, and annuals.

d. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches and trash/recycling receptacles.

e. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12.

The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the facility.

b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior signage.

c. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior security lighting and equipment.

d. Installation of improvements for accessibility compliance.

e. Replacement of non-original doors and windows within original openings.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of equipment, wiring, or other appurtenances that attach to the landmark and are necessary for the generation of or distribution of electricity.

g. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to provide electrical service and to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the buildings or utility operations as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall immediately notify the City Historic Preservation Officer and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the East Pine Substation that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 RCW upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The East Pine Substation is added alphabetically to Section IX, Miscellaneous, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the East Pine Substation's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by
me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

| Department: | Dept. Contact/Phone: | CBO Contact/Phone: |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Miguel Jimenez/206-684-5805 |

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the East Pine Substation, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the East Pine Substation as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the East Pine Substation to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The East Pine Substation was built in 1967. The property is located in the Central District neighborhood. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site and built features (excluding the switchyard), but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ___ Yes X No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ___ Yes X No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?
No.

Are there financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?
No.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- a. Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?**
Yes. The property is owned by Seattle City Light. They support the legislation and have signed the Controls and Incentive Agreement
- b. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?**
No.
- c. Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?**
No.
- d. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?**
Yes, see attached map.
- e. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? What is the Language Access plan for any communications to the public?**
When this substation was first built, it was part of a new approach to civic design, better integrating service facilities into residential neighborhoods. A number of residents from the nearby community gave support for the landmark nomination in 2018 because of their personal connections to the site, and the thoughtful planning and design. A language access plan is not anticipated.
- f. Climate Change Implications**
- 1. Emissions: Is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way?**
This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills
- 2. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**
Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today’s new construction. They can also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- g. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program's desired goal(s)?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

Summary Attachments:

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of East Pine Substation

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of East Pine Substation
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

LPB 255/18

Name and Address of Property: **East Pine Substation**
1501 23rd Avenue

Legal Description: Renton Hill Addition, Block 8, Lots 1-6 and the north 30 feet of Lot 7, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 8 of Plats, page 68, in King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on May 2, 2018 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the East Pine Substation at 1501 23rd Avenue as a Seattle Landmark based upon satisfaction of the following standard for designation of SMC 25.12.350:

- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction.*
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.*
- 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

The Setting and Urban Context

The EPS is situated on a rectangular, half-block site at 1501 23rd Avenue in Seattle, Washington (King County Parcel No. 722850-0465, also identified with the address of 1501-1537 23rd Avenue). The block is bordered by 23rd Avenue – a major arterial – on the east, E Pine Street to the north, 22nd Avenue to the west, and E Union Street to the south. While 23rd Avenue and E Union Street have seen intermittent commercial development, the surrounding blocks to the west, north, and east largely contain single family residences, most of which

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The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

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appear to date from the early 20th century when the neighborhood was first developed, along with some infill of low-scale, newer multi-family and single family residences. The development pattern is evident in the neighborhood's residential structures and is visible in historic maps and aerial photographs.

Forty years ago, an urban inventory of the Central Area neighborhood, sponsored by Historic Seattle, identified the EPS as "Significant to the city – warrant(s) further evaluation for designation as historic landmark" along with other buildings in the vicinity (Nyberg and Steinbrueck). For comparative purposes, the City of Seattle (since 1975) has designated the following properties in the Central Area as Seattle Landmarks:

- 23rd Avenue Houses Group, 812-828 23rd Avenue (1892-93)
- Victorian House, 1414 S Washington Street (1900)
- Immaculate Conception Church, 820 18th Avenue (1904)
- Yesler House, 103, 107 and 109 23rd Avenue (1905)
- Firehouse #23, CAMP, 722 18th Avenue (1909)
- Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center (Bikur Cholim Synagogue) 104 17th Avenue (1912)
- First African Methodist Episcopal Church, 1522 14th Avenue at E Pine Street (1912)
- James Washington Jr. Residence and Studio, 1816 26th Avenue (1918)
- Yesler/Douglass Truth Library, 23rd Avenue and Yesler Way (1914)

Recent decades have seen the designation of two buildings on the Providence Hospital campus at 528 17th Avenue (1910), as well as Fire Station No. 6 at 101 23rd Avenue (1932) and the Mt. Zion Baptist Church at 1634 19th Avenue (1918-1975).

A block south of the EPS, at the intersection of 23rd Avenue and E Union Street, recent activity has resulted in several developments, among them a six-story commercial/residential building at 2203 E Union Street (the southwest corner of 23rd Avenue and E Union Street). Across the street to the north (and on the same long block on which the EPS is located), Lake Union Partners, in association with Forterra and Africatown, is completing construction of a mixed-use project on the 2.5-acre site of a former service station (2220 E Union Street) (CHS Capitol Hill Blog).

Within several blocks of the EPS, there are also several institutional buildings, which serve to anchor the neighborhood. Among them there are three churches – the Lutheran Church of the Good at 2112 E Union Street (ca. 1900 and 1980), Ebenezer African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at 1716 23rd Avenue (ca. 1900), and Mt. Calvary Christian Church at 1412 23rd Avenue (1933). Additionally, the Seattle World School/Thomas Taylor (T. T.) Minor Elementary School is situated seven blocks west at 1698 E Union Street, and Garfield High School, several blocks to the south, at 500 23rd Avenue.

Surrounding the EPS to the west, north, and east (across 23rd Avenue), are several small one- and two-story homes. Two dating from ca. 1900 at 1603 23rd Avenue and 1600 22nd Avenue (remodeled in 2007) are illustrated herein. Construction on the south end of the block illustrates current development in the immediate area. Directly adjacent to the EPS's south

property line there is a single-family residence at 1438 22nd Avenue, and a duplex at 1419 23rd Avenue that appears to have commercial occupants.

The EPS property is zoned SF 5000 on the northern half and a combination of SF 5000, NC2P-55(M), NC2-65 and NC2P-65 on the southern half. Some of the blocks to the south are within the 23rd & Union-Jackson Residential Urban Village, which extends several blocks along E Union Street. The block on which the substation is located is surrounded on three sides by streets, along with wide paved sidewalks and parking strips landscaped with grass and trees.

The Site, Landscaping and Sidewalk Features

The Site - The EPS is on a large level area consisting of 62,010 square feet or 1.42 acres. Largely rectangular, it is made up of six lots and one partial lot, and has a depth (east-west) of 158' on the north property line and 153' along the south and a length (north-south) of approximately 395' on the east and west sides. The control building, the main structure on the site, and adjoining perimeter brick walls face east toward the major arterial of 23rd Avenue. The perimeter walls on the north and west face residential streets – E Pine Street and 22nd Avenue, respectively. The south property line abuts privately-owned properties.

Original Landscaping – The January 4, 1966 drawings by Bassetti & Company and landscape architect, Richard “Rich” Haag of Richard Haag Associates, called for perimeter plantings, brick pavers and broom finish concrete nestled around the exterior of the new substation’s perimeter walls. Street trees, cited as caucasian maples planted typically at 8’-foot centers, were provided in grassy parking strips along the paved sidewalks in the right-of-way surrounding the three sides of the site, along with some smaller trees on the northwest corner and along the southern portion of the west setback. A later drawing dated June 24, 1966, titled “Landscape Plan – Shrubbery,” noted Japanese cherry, English oak, katsura trees, and azalea. It appears that these trees remain.

Current Landscaping – Presently, the perimeter of the site consists of low ground covers, overgrown shrubbery, grass areas, and mature street trees on the outside of the perimeter walls, while the switchyard is treated with gravel. A landscape scheme, designed by Osborn Pacific Group, Seattle, in 2003, called for additional groundcover – ajuca and epimedium, sweet woodruff and turf – as well as shrubs, such as viburnum, rhododendron, laurel, holly, beauty berry and barberry and perennial yarrow, montbretia, day lilies, lysimachia, and coltsfoot. Some new small-scale trees were added – stewartia, Japanese snowbell, and fruit trees – in addition to transplanted paperback maple and Chinese dogwood. Existing street trees and some of the original cherry and katsura trees set in the deep plant beds along the southern portion of the west wall remain.

Sidewalks/Paving – The original site plan shows the sidewalk in straight and expanded width sections within the street right-of-way, ranging from 16.5’ on the east, to 20’ on the north and 24’ on the west. Most of this remains. Within the EPS property itself, the site plan indicated deep, wedge-shaped paved areas leading to viewing setbacks near the middle of the north end, and to the south of the Control Building that also could accommodate vehicle parking. Four driveway aprons are on the west side and still extant. Historically, a concrete planter and

brick-paved terrace were provided on the south side of the original control building footprint. On the original plan a large extent of paving and planting beds were set also around the irregular-shaped, 16'-tall children's viewing tower and play area (described further in the report). The landscaping, viewing tower, and play amenities were described in many SCL Annual Reports, local newspaper articles and national publications, such as *Progressive Architecture* and *Art in America*.

Exterior Lighting - An electrical drawing from the original drawings shows that the lighting consisted of a series of utilitarian fixtures set into the grade within concrete tiles, some of which were angled to illuminate the perimeter walls. Similar utilitarian fixtures were mounted on the roof or atop the tall wall sections, while other night lighting was provided by recessed step lights set into the masonry walls. Most of these lights suffered repeated damage. All of the perimeter lighting was replaced in ca. 2003 by large, square-shaped fixtures, set recessed into the grade, which feature heavy glass covers and energy efficient lamps.

Original Play Area – This was located outside the perimeter substation walls on the west side and consisted of a hardscape of cobbles, broom-finished concrete, and brick pavers around a small, irregular hexagonal-shaped sand box surrounded by low, 1'-6" wide concrete seat walls. Nearby there were benches made of chamfered wood boards on low concrete slab supports. (Wood planters, shown in the drawing were noted "NIC" or not-in-contract.) It also included planting beds in the same hexagonal shape but smaller in size. Subgrade hose bibs were provided originally, later augmented by an irrigation system. The play area was removed in 2003 when the switchyard was expanded to encompass the site.

The EPS Perimeter – Configuration, Parts and The Whole

Looking at the substation from an aerial perspective, the rectangular regularity of the lots on which this substation is built, and where its neighbors reside, belies the complex rectangular, hexagonal, and trapezoidal like configurations that create the substation and its perimeter walls. Each shape composes an important element to the substation – the control building, the children's viewing tower, and the perimeter walls. The use of brick masonry also adds to the richness of the design. Each is described below, followed by a description of the EPS as a whole.

Brick and Concrete - In using brick as the primary material, Bassetti expressed both the romanticism and modernism of masonry, working in traditions established in load-bearing masonry and unadorned veneer in the post-war era projects by architects such as Le Corbusier, James Stirling, James Gowan, Louis Kahn, Mies van der Rohe, and especially Alvar Aalto. The designs by these architects made the brick masonry "an even more explicit medium for the play of sensuality, imperfection, and historic reference" (Ochshorn, p. 170-173). Architect Fred Bassetti was also so inspired. The original brick was custom designed for the EPS. Newer brick, installed in the 2003 expansion, appears largely similar, which was deliberate. It was selected to match the original, including the custom cap sections to the original, but is simpler with flush surfaces. It also had reinforcing within the masonry and cast-in-place footings and foundations, in contrast to the original unreinforced masonry and exposed precast bases. The

original concrete design for the original brick walls were cast-in-place, crisply formed and fitted to the brick walls.

Perimeter Brick Walls (high yard, corrugated, and modern) - The EPS's perimeter brick walls are arguably the most visible and expressive feature of the substation. They include three very distinct configurations all primarily made of brick. The high yard walls consist of a series of four 18'-11"-tall, pylon-like forms whose vertical edges bend back at an approximate 90-degree angle to form a shallow brick "fin" which gives the appearance of supporting the pylon in an upright manner. The tops of these "fins" taper down about a dozen courses giving it an elegant pointed sculptural appearance. The inner two pylons are the same width while the outer two appear similar yet are wider due to bends/turns which create a roughly trapezoidal shape/footprint. These outer and wider pylons were constructed in specific locations to protect and obscure views of tall equipment within the switchyard. The center pylons are separated by tall framed metal grilles fitted with precast concrete lintels. There are three of these high yard wall groupings at the EPS, one on the east side (south of the control building); a second at the north elevation (corner of E Pine Street and 23rd Avenue); and a third, on the west side, centrally placed at the site and in between two driveways. They are all similar except for the west side; its two center pylons appear to be half the size of the others. All extend outward from the lower corrugated wall run/alignment.

The lower corrugated walls, approximately 9'-6" tall, are made up of straight and custom-made curved brick, each 2'-0" wide by 3'-4" long, laid to create a vertically oriented undulating pattern, capped by a special soldier course of custom masonry coping, 8" tall. (These walls are cited as *serpentine* in some descriptions, but this report uses the term *corrugated* as cited by architect.) As Bassetti explained, the construction of these complicated corrugated masonry walls were aided by the precast base sections, which set up the pattern for the masons. Bassetti was interested in simplifying the construction process, and the original drawings cited the vertical dimensions of the brick courses as well as in dimensioned feet and inches.

The straight or traditional brick wall sections date from 2003 during a switchyard expansion project. They make up portions of the north and west elevations.

Viewing Grille Panels - Interspersed along the perimeter masonry wall are openings of varied widths and heights (e.g., tall and narrow; rectangular or square) that contain metal grilles, allowing views into the substation switchyard. These were designed with fixed heads created by precast concrete lintels with brick coping in wider openings within the lower corrugated walls. The grille panels set in the tall and relatively narrow openings between the high yard wall sections were topped by sloped caps. Grilles were made with bronze tubes and bars, with fine-scaled vertical and horizontal bars.

Children's Viewing Tower - Located on the northwest corner of the site, this 16'-tall viewing tower was made up with a series of angled walls, planters, at five levels with connecting steps and landings set atop a sloped plant bed. The drawing shows a display pedestal with a bronze plaque at the top level of the viewing tower. This tower was surrounded by foundation planting and ground-covers. Due to vandalism, unsupervised activity, and unauthorized access into the switchyard, the viewing tower was closed in late 1976, and sometime after (date

unknown), the open landings were filled in. An SCL renovation and expansion of the switchyard undertaken in 2003, designed by architect Donn Hogan of HDR, resulted in the demolition of portions of the original perimeter walls and construction of new, similar masonry walls on the north and west sides of the expanded switchyard. The expansion required elimination of the play area, and removal of the observation tower base and infilling the former landings.

Vehicle Gates - Vehicle access into the switchyard is provided through pairs of metal gates, located in four recesses on the west elevation (22nd Avenue). These secure the site and allow for movement of taller equipment to and from the yard. The original gates were made of bronze tube bars, with vertical bars, set in frames and supported by precast concrete gate posts. In ca. 1980, the bronze gate sections were replaced with bronze-colored anodized aluminum gates fitted with expanded metal wire panels, due to corrosion of the originals and need for security. As part of the later expansion of the switchyard and reconstruction of walls, the posts supporting the sides of two gates on the west side were revised. Despite these changes, the appearance of the current gates is like the original ones.

Signature Brick Signage - These signs are individually sculpted letters and numbers on a wide horizontal stripe background all in slight relief on the face of the brick. The individual letters spell out “EAST PINE SUBSTATION” in capital letters with the spaces in between and one at each end filled-in with the horizontal striped bricks. The year “1966” is also treated similarly but without the end horizontal bricks. The “EAST PINE SUBSTATION” line is located on all three of the high yard walls, while the “1966” line is only on the northeast corner high yard wall (on the east elevation, facing the 23rd Avenue/sidewalk). The high yard wall directly south of the control building has an additional inscription in very small capitalized font (three rows down and spread across four bricks), the name of the architect “FRED BASSETTI & COMPANY ARCHITECTS.” It has been noted that this brick appears similar to the work of Northwest artist Richard S. Beyer’s work in sculpted brick. Bassetti was a known admirer of his work, having written the forward to the book *The Art People Love -Stories of Richard S. Beyer’s Life and His Sculpture*. According to a local newspaper article, Bassetti may have tapped Beyer to work with the brick to create the figurative bas relief “signature lettering” (*Seattle Times*, December 24, 1967). However, further research is needed to confirm this connection.

Understanding the EPS Perimeter

The following is a description of the EPS, starting from the southeast corner, heading north along 23rd Avenue. The first visible presence of the EPS is the corrugated wall along the east facade, which extends northward for approximately 46’ where it meets the northernmost high yard wall group, which makes up approximately a 40’ run. The corrugated wall picks up from there and continues south into the viewing area setback (and driveway), partially enclosing the approximate 35’-deep and 90’+ wide setback ending at the south elevation of the control building. (Note: This setback is not completely visible since the control building occupies approximately two-thirds of the space, and whose west and north elevations [facing the switchyard] make up the “wall” in this area.) This short-corrugated wall run is interrupted by a rectangular viewing grille centrally located/aligned with the driveway. It has a concrete and brick coping.

The corrugated wall picks up on the north side of the control building (along the east property line) and continues for a long run to the corner of 23nd Avenue and E Pine Street where it ends at the second high yard wall grouping. A single rectangular grille panel is centrally located within this run and it also has a concrete and brick coping.

At the north end, the corrugated wall picks up again from the high yard wall's west side and continues west along a second-deep setback, approximately 55'+/- wide and 23' deep. A square grille panel is set between the recessed corrugated wall and the modern wall which is to the west of it. It also has a concrete and brick coping. The modern wall picks up on the west side of the grille, heading west, then bending north and then west again to the children's viewing tower.

From the tower, heading south along the west facade, is the first of the four vehicle entries/driveways with a paired metal gate. The gate's northern end post is attached to the tower and the southern end post is attached to the 2003 modern wall. From there, it bends west, before turning south, parallel to 22nd Avenue along the property line, for a short run before bending east and terminating at the next vehicle driveway/gatepost. This run has no grilles. Directly connected to the south of this vehicle entry's gate is the third high yard wall grouping, centrally placed on the west wall elevation. To the south of this high yard wall, is a very short corrugated wall run connecting it with the third vehicle driveway/gate's northern end post. The corrugated wall picks up from this gate's southern end post and heads west along part of the driveway edge, and then bends south, parallel to 22nd Avenue within the property line to the fourth and final vehicle driveway/gates on the west facade. Portions of this wall have been rebuilt. The corrugated wall then continues south for a very short and straight run and then bends approximately 90 degrees to the east, parallel and set back 5' from the southern property line, extending the width of the property to link with the southeast corner.

The Control Building

Situated on the east side of the site, the control building was the only building constructed on the site of the EPS in 1966-1967. (Note: A metal utility structure was added in 1994 within the southwest corner of the switchyard.) The original 946 square foot building, which is shown in the King County Assessor's property record card, was an irregular hexagonal (six-sided) shape with longitudinal sides set parallel to the street. With outermost dimensions of approximately 37' by 31', it featured a flat roof, with a slightly canted exterior cap section of cast concrete, originally finished with a polymer roof coating. The interior was utilitarian, and featured the utilitarian use of elemental materials, such as concrete and masonry, with exposed walls and waffle-slab roof structure. The building's estimated height is approximately 13', with floor-to-floor heights set at 10' at the main floor and 8' in the basement.

Features of the original control building expressed its Brutalist design style, notably the simple abstract massing with angled walls, and distinctive "hat-shaped" roof, along with the pattern of brick masonry walls, and the south facade, which containing framed panels and glazed transom windows in its slightly angled walls.

The building's original features are largely still visible with exception of the south facade. The current south facade (and a small portion of the east facade) was designed in 1998 by architect Robert C. Wagoner of Boyle Wagoner Architects, later Koppe Wagoner Architects. This addition extended the original southern footprint and form/mass of the building further south. The design took cues from the original building shape and materials with distinguishing details. A perforated metal screen at the roof rises to meet the original roof level and obscures mechanical equipment, and the cast-in-place concrete mass has smooth-finished surfaces containing small-diameter circular form imprints. On the south facade the new mass is split in the center with a slightly inset recess for the entry metal flush door below a small, flat, square-shaped metal roof. Two small rectangular clerestory windows are located on either side of the entry, placed horizontally high on the wall plane. The shallow width east facade is similar to the south, but without any windows. The short transition between the addition and original walls is noted by grey metal panels on the east façade, and on the south between the corrugated wall and the building. The addition appears somewhat bunker-like, due largely to the solid concrete walls with minimal fenestration.

When the addition was completed, the original six tall windows set into the south wall (allowing views into the original control building) were removed. The windows had been problematic from the beginning by allowing too much heat into the building, making it an uncomfortable workspace; and persistent broken windows necessitated immediate repairs to maintain a secure building. The change also shifted the main entry from the east to the south facade, and it included a raised concrete landing.

These secondary north and west facades, which face into the switchyard, are more utilitarian. A newer fixed window is set into the brick masonry north facade, while the west facade contains a recessed opening with paired doors, along with another double set of paired doors to a small transformer room to the north of the west entry. The door assemblies consist of painted, hollow metal louver and flush types set with steel frames along with solid core flush wood doors in steel frame on the interior.

The interior of the present control building contains an office, kitchen area, control room, bathroom, the aforementioned transformer room (accessible from the exterior only), storage room, janitor space, and the old entry vestibule. A stair to the basement is on the north side. The basement contains two large rooms roughly on either side of the stairs. The northern space, having been recently added, is set up generally as an office. The southern space contains electrical equipment. Some of the original finishes remain in the original section: exposed brick walls below the concrete waffle-slab at the ceiling, and concrete and quarry tile flooring. The newer south side interior of the first floor and the basement features gypsum wallboard finishes.

The EPS Switchyard

The June 23, 1967 open house brochure cited the EPS as “the first urban substation in the state of Washington to be supplied completely by high voltage underground transmission. It is connected with a 230,000-volt underground transmission line to a terminus on Beacon Hill, and with an 115,000-volt underground line to the Broad Street Substation.” Despite this

operation, the EPS shares many of the same components with other substations, along with functional variations in the arrangement and specific equipment types, and its unique perimeter wall. (All present-day substation facilities are secured by perimeter fences or walls, many much higher than at the subject property.)

Within the EPS, cables and wires are supported by metal or steel support structures, consisting typically of tubular steel, lattice types made up by trusses in rectangular or tall, pyramidal-shaped support structures as well as custom-designed precast concrete supports, which are set both individually and in assemblies. Designed by architect Fred Bassetti, these concrete supports contrast with the riveted and welded steel supports seen in some earlier electrical switchyards, and with larger, steel plate supports that have been added for seismic reinforcement to other supports.

Within the present switchyard, there is an array of electrical distribution equipment and support structures for transmission lines. Among these is the covered switchgear structure that extends along the west side of the site. The switchgear includes the sub-grade service and cable access tunnel for equipment.

Originally, there was a slight slope near the center of the site to accommodate the approximate 16” grade change. Presently, grades are set at two relatively flat levels which are partially separated near the center of the site by a low concrete block retaining wall. The balance of the switchyard is covered with gravel, except for concrete pads, which serve as a base for heavy transformers and other equipment.

Documented Changes through Time

Access to the children’s viewing tower at the northwest corner of the substation was closed in late 1976 following security problems and other unmonitored activities. Subsequent changes resulted in the relocation and reconstruction of portions of the north and west perimeter walls, removal of the original play area to accommodate more equipment within an enlarged switchyard, a southern expansion of the control building in 1998-2001, and a recent expansion of its basement space (email correspondence between Rebecca Ossa, SCL and Susan Boyle, BOLA, August-September 2017).

SCL records also note the following conditions:

- November 1967 – May 1969: “Cooling problem identified inside the control room. High temperatures, D-25781 and D-25648 referenced. Intake fan and exhaust louver installed.” (SCL Project File – EPS Cooling Room Ventilation, multiple dates between 1967-1969). Bronze shade cloth discussed as an alternative.
- April 1968 – June 1968: “Discussion re: cleaning and waterproofing EPS wall after efflorescence was observed” (SCL project file, multiple dates). Ultimately SCL issued Spec #2084 in late 1968 for repairs.
- October 1968: “Heat and vandalism problems at the station. One of the large windows had already been broken and boarded up. Discussion re: removing glass and replacing with matching brick or contrasting stone panel. Noted that the suggested Kool Shade if

- installed would be mutilated due to the on-going vandalism” (SCL project file, multiple dates).
- June – July 1970: Ongoing problem with the east exterior metal door to the control building. “The metal door warps and difficult to close and latch it. Adjusted door strike and resolved by summer 1970” (SCL Project Files, multiple dates).
 - July 1974: “Children observed entering the EPS, climbing over the walls and/or the diagonal brace in the entry gate. SCL personnel suggested modifying the gate (referring to a drawing but not included), and further study to address the brick wall issue. Later memo noted that an operator had asked the kids to demonstrate how they got in. Further suggestion was made to modify the top frames of the gate so they could not be used as a hand hold. Urgent due to upcoming work for the 26 KV bus and 240 KV cable” (SCL project file, multiple dates).
 - October 1975 – January 1976: Bassetti undertakes special studies with options, and submits an estimate for preparation of schematic drawings for modifications to the substation.
 - November 1976: SCL terminates its contract with Bassetti, noting appreciation for his efforts in December 1975 to provide design solutions for multiple problems. The contract was ended due to budget curtailments. Principal Civil Engineer G. W. Bishop noted, “Thank you for your assistance in helping us to preserve the beauty of an extremely attractive substation.”
 - December 1976: A memo regarding security at the facility notes that “expanded anodized aluminum [are] to be installed on the bars in all of the viewing bays at EPS. Also expanded metal to be installed on all vehicle and pedestrian gates. Closed off viewing tower with a brick wall using the same brick as used in the existing wall.”
 - April 1978: SCL memo, from J. Wheelock to G. W. Bishop of April 20, 1978, calls for improvements in two areas, at walls and driveway: “Brick and concrete walls have been settling causing the gates to sag, difficult to open and close. Part of the wall is cracked and broken. Gates shimmed to work properly. Brass covering on the gates is splitting from the build-up of corrosion on the inner steel of the gate frame. Driveway bordering 23rd Ave needs improving. Workman can no longer park, open the vehicle gates from outside and must enter thru a man-gate at the SW corner of the station or a door in the control building.” A suggested solution was made to remove the steps to allow for more parking.
 - September 1978: “Design solution was an aluminum gate to replace the bronze steel existing gates; and anodize the aluminum gates to match bronze. Existing gates showed excessive corrosion” (SCL Work Assignment Sheet, Dated September 19, 1978).
 - January 1980: [New] Gates installed.
 - Summer/Fall 1989: Floor hatches (with matching red tile) installed inside substation building (SCL Project File-East Pine Floor Hatch, multiple dates in 1989).

In addition to these incremental changes, King County Assessor records note the presence of concrete and asphalt paving, fences and gate, and the addition of a new metal maintenance shop structure within the switchyard as of July 25, 1995. These improvements were assessed at a value of \$155,900.

A Master Use Permit application, issued in early 2011, called for a 450-square foot building addition. It included the alteration of the Control Room with a seismic upgrade of the existing building with (new) basement, per plan, for a cost of \$30,000 in alterations and \$70,000 in new construction. The basement extension (to the north of the original basement), is identifiable by the slightly raised, rectangular shaped concrete slab, which is visible in the switchyard.

In 2015, a transformer was replaced based on an SCL review and evaluation of transformers within the system that had the highest risk of failure, and/or those presenting substation capacity limits. Factors examined included: dissolved gas concentration, aging insulation, oil leakage, maintenance costs, service stress, and fault-interruption history (“2011-2016 Adopted Capital Improvement Program,” p. 98).

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Overview of Seattle City Light

[Note: the history of Seattle City Light and the development of municipal, publicly-owned utilities is a rich subject, which is described in detail in many publications as well as in another report, the “National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Skagit River and Newhalem Creek Hydroelectric Projects, Whatcom County, Washington.” This subject was addressed also in a historic survey sponsored by the City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods. The survey, by Cathy Wickwire, is summarized in the “Survey Report: Comprehensive Inventory of City-Owned Historic Resources, Seattle, Washington,” May 20, 2001.” Much of the following overview has been derived from these reports.]

Seattle’s 1869 charter authorized the municipal government to provide street lighting, and its first coal gas-powered streetlights were lit on December 31, 1873. The first electric light bulb arrived eight years later in 1881, but only as an artifact. Their use had to wait another five years until representatives from the Edison Electric Light Company demonstrated illumination by light bulb in the city (Wilma & Crowley, p. 8). Conditions quickly changed, however, as electricity came into common use in the late 19th century. In 1886, the Seattle Electric Light Company acquired a permit for street lighting, and several years later Seattle became the fourth city in the world to establish an electric “street railway” system. Newly developed alternating current also enabled the transmission of power over long distances. This technology and numerous inventions and patents led to the manufacture of electric cars, appliances, telegraphs, and “wireless telegraphy” around the turn of the century. Such inventions – particularly domestic appliances, the telegraph and telephone, and electric motors – were quickly embraced by the marketplace.

By the early 1890, there were four electric light companies, two light and power transmission machinery firms, and an electric railway machinery and supply company listed in the local *Polk Directory*. These included Edison General Electric. Two of the local firms merged to form the Union Electric Company in Seattle, which soon dominated the local market, while many small operators established local steam plants, some located in downtown building basements. Many mergers and reorganizations followed, and by 1900 Stone & Webster, in

conjunction with prominent Seattle resident Jacob Furth, consolidated operations of virtually all the existing lighting, traction, and related subsidiary businesses in Seattle (nearly 20 locally-based utility companies) as the Seattle Electric Company. In 1902, this company acquired a 50-year franchise to operate a private electric utility system within the City of Seattle. The Seattle Electric Company, predecessor of Puget Sound Power & Light, also obtained a franchise from the city for the street railway system, gaining the firm exclusive rights to operate the system. Despite opposition and concerns about private utility monopolies and Seattle Electric Company, the consolidated system was improved and extended under the new management.

However, populist political sentiment and support for a municipal utility system was growing. In 1902, Seattle residents approved a \$590,000 bond issue to develop a hydroelectric facility on the Cedar River, inaugurating public power. In 1905, under the direction of James Delmage (J. D.) Ross (1872–1939) and City Engineer R.H. Thomson, Seattle built its first Cedar River plant, some 30 miles southeast of the city, and began to generate power from the first municipally-owned hydroelectric project in the country. The downtown distribution station was located near Yesler Way and 7th Avenue.

On April 1, 1910, a City Charter amendment created a separate Light and Power Department, which was led by J. D. Ross beginning in 1911. The benefits of hydro power (electricity from the energy of falling water) over steam power production were apparent to customers who received low rates from the new department. By the end of that year, the City's two-year-old project of installing ornamental street lighting was completed, with the illumination of downtown and neighborhood streets throughout Seattle (Crowley, "Seattle Voters"). The Lighting Department offered Seattle residents, businesses, and industries low electric rates, and its competition with Seattle Electric Company resulted in its low rates as well. However, until 1914, the City had only one plant and transmission line. As a result, it continued to struggle with service interruptions.

The Lighting Department constructed a Hydro House on the southeast edge of Lake Union in 1912 and the adjacent Lake Union Steam Plant incrementally in 1914, 1918, and 1921 as auxiliary facilities. It also completed a masonry dam on the Cedar River in 1914, and continued to search for another hydropower site. When the privately-owned Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power attempted to block the City of Seattle from developing such a site, the federal government revoked the private utility's access to the Skagit River in late 1917, allowing instead development of its hydro power by Seattle by 1924. The North Substation, at 8th Avenue NE and NE 75th Street, which opened in September 1924, was built to receive power from the Gorge Plant on the Skagit River. The South Receiving Substation was subsequently added to the system in 1937.

In the early years, the City of Seattle Lighting Department and Seattle Electric Company had a controlled connection between their systems, and at times they would share power distribution. This cooperation ended in 1912 when Stone & Webster merged its Seattle Electric Company with the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company (Snoqualmie Falls), Pacific Coast Power Company, Puget Sound Power Company, and Whatcom County Railway and Light Company. The new corporation – Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power – soon established regional electrical service throughout western Washington. Within the city limits, the relationship between the

public and private power entities became one of bitter rivalry while consumers continued to benefit from low rates.

Both utilities promoted consumption of electrical power through displays and direct sales of appliances, as well as print and radio advertisements, and billboards. “By 1930, more Seattle residents cooked on electric ranges than did residents in any other large city in the nation. They consumed twice the electricity for half the average cost. Across the United States, seven homes in 10 had electricity, but in Seattle, virtually every home was connected” (Wilma & Crowley, p. 52). Meanwhile, the battle over the public versus private provision and control of electric power in Seattle continued. In 1934, the Stone & Webster “cartel” was broken up by the federal government, and Puget Sound Power & Light was reorganized under a local board of directors. By this late date, Seattle’s hydroelectric sites outside the city were assured. However, delays in resolving the conflict between public and private utilities extended throughout the Great Depression and World War II, to be finalized in the post-war period (Hirt, p. 103-23, and p. 316-7).

In the two decades following 1920, the increased number of residential accounts held by the Light Department reached nearly 40 percent, while the population increased less than 17 percent. In September 1936, the construction Skagit River Diablo Power Plant was finished with the completion of the Power House. This project resulted in an increased power output at the Gorge Powerhouse with the addition of 33,000 kW to its capacity. By this time the City’s power generation had increased from 59 million kilowatts in 1917, to over 384 kW. This was followed by the construction of the Ross Power Plant, built in part with WPA funds. The Ross Dam was the third and largest dam on the river, and its completion in 1949 realized the original design vision of SCL’s Skagit River Hydroelectric Project (Skagit River NRHP, p. 46-48).

By 1940, Seattle was said to be “...the best lighted city, not only in America, but in the world. It is the world’s most modernized city electrically, and the largest user of electric ranges of any city in this or any other country” (Schmidt, p. 35). To take advantage of the low-cost power, Seattle also converted its electric streetcar system to electric trolley buses in the 1940s. The Lighting Department even supplied 3,568 electric ranges and water heaters to the Seattle Housing Authority’s Yesler Housing Project in ca. 1940 (Berner, 1999, p.46).

In 1943, the Seattle City Council resolved to buy Puget Sound Power & Light (PSP&L) properties when the company’s urban franchise expired in 1952. Seattle voters narrowly approved a proposition in November 1950, supporting municipal acquisition of private power assets within city limits and thereby unifying service under the Department of Lighting. In March 1951, the City agreed on a price for all Puget Sound Power & Light’s Seattle properties, including its distribution system, but excluding the hydro plants. Under this agreement, Seattle acquired three transmission substations and ten distribution substations. Because of deferred maintenance, much of the old system was gradually dismantled and some replaced.

The early 1950s was a period of rapid growth for the City of Seattle and its electrical utility. After the end of the war, the Lighting Department had plans prepared for additional transmission lines, substations and equipment in anticipation of rising demands by new customers. These included the new Broad Street Substation, which would be connected by

new 115,000-volt transmission lines to another new substation in Bothell, as well as to the older North Substation. The Bothell Substation was built to receive electricity from the existing Skagit River dams as well as the Ross Dam, which was then under construction. The Bothell Substation would transmit electricity at a lower voltage to the receiving stations in the city.

The Yesler Substation was retired on February 7, 1951, though the building on Yesler, between 6th and 7th Avenues, continued to serve as headquarters of the operating division. The Broad Street and Bothell Substations were completed and put into service also in 1951. That same year City Light completed a project at its Gorge Plant, with an additional 48,000-kilowatt generator, and from 1952 to 1954 installed three 90,000-kilowatt generators at Ross Dam. In 1953 SCL was one of many utilities to initiate the “Live Better Electrically Program” to increase residential use of electricity (Winther, p. 1).

The Duwamish Receiving Substation went into service October 28, 1955 to supply power to Seattle’s south end, and north of the city a substation was constructed in Shoreline. Between 1951 and 1955, equipment was also added at existing facilities and seven new rectifier substations were constructed. By 1956, the Department also had established customer offices in Ballard, University District, Lake City, West Seattle, Burien, and White Center, and a new downtown headquarters on 3rd Avenue (Wilma & Crowley, p. 79). It also consolidated maintenance and built a new service center at 1300 N 97th Street (1956-58) after assuming ownership of all electrical facilities within the city limits from PSP&L (Wickwire, p. 24-25). Eventually seven receiving substations were built between the late 1960s and the early 1970s: Viewland-Hoffman, University, East Pine, Union, Massachusetts, Delridge and Creston-Nelson. (Wickwire, p. 24-25).

The period between 1950 and 1967 not also saw additional growth but also planning for the future by SCL. The utility had noted in 1957 that “1950 was the last year in which ... generating capability was equal to peak consumer demands. The years which saw the largest and most efficient generating units added to City Light’s Skagit plants also saw City Light’s purchases of energy from outside the system reach unprecedented levels” (“1957 SCL Annual Report,” p. 4). SCL was forecasting both future growth and customer needs and it estimated that by 1967 the average customer load would increase by two-thirds, which would surpass the capability of all its existing generation facilities. To meet Seattle’s needs, the utility sought to balance the economic impacts of purchasing power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and building additional generation facilities.

City Light used the intervening 10-year period to plan and put into operation another generation facility, the Boundary Dam and powerhouse on the Pend Oreille River in northeast Washington. This project, along with growing demand from the City, also led to upgrades and new construction throughout the system, including transmission lines, additional substations, and other infrastructure (Ibid, p. 4). The Boundary Project involved long-range planning for the required engineering, licensing and permitting and construction. Completed with four generators in 1967, it was the fifth and largest of the SCL’s generation plants. (Two additional generators were added in 1986.)

As part of its other planning City Light anticipated the “creation of new substation capacity to permit expansion of distribution facilities to serve industrial loads; the extension of distribution systems, both underground and above ground; the installation of lines to eliminate service duplications and to accommodate [the 1962] freeway routing; and promotion of ... more economic utilization of electric energy by customers...” (*ibid*, p. 7).

The 1957 Annual Report noted the enlargement of the Broad Street Substation to serve the new underground distribution network in the “uptown” area of the central business district. More than a decade would pass between the construction of the Duwamish Substation in 1955 and the EPS in 1968, and with it a change in architectural styles and a shift to a more integrated approach to locating and building substations in residential neighborhoods. The utility did not have to find a new location, however, as it chose the former PSP&L’s East Pine Substation site in Seattle’s Central Area, which it had acquired in 1951. This property had a sizable unused portion of land on which it could expand or initiate the design of a new substation.

The utility continued to promote consumption, selling electrical appliances through showrooms, and offering free appliance repairs. As environmental concerns increased, however, City Light adjusted its policies. Beginning in August 1973 it promoted conservation rather than consumption. In August 1978, it was renamed Seattle City Light (SCL). “A major drought hit the area in 1977, which was followed by additional droughts in the 1980s. Along with unprecedented demand from customers and increased environmental concern from residents, City Light redoubled its conservation efforts, launching a series of conservation programs that offered free home energy checks, financial incentives for weatherization, and installation of energy saving measures” (“2011 Power Systems Handbook,” p. 1).

As of 2011, SCL is currently the nation’s tenth largest publicly-owned power system, and is responsible for all electrical and streetlight services and residential and commercial / industrial conservation within the city (Seattle City Light, “Public Power: A Tradition”). It provides low-cost power to nearly 700,000 people in a 130 square mile area made up of Seattle and the neighboring municipalities of Burien, Lake Forest Park, Normandy Park, Renton, SeaTac, Shoreline, Tukwila, and parts of unincorporated King County (Seattle City Light, “2011-2016 Adopted Capital Improvement Program,” n.p.).

Seattle’s Generation and Substation Facilities

As of 2017, development by SCL has resulted in construction of its current six generation plants and fourteen major substations:

| <u>Generation Plants</u> | <u>Built</u> | <u>Notes</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1. Cedar Falls Power House | 1904 | 2 generators, online 1921 |
| 2. Gorge Power House | 1924 | 4 generators, online 1924 (2), 1929, & 1951 |
| 3. Diablo Power House | 1936 | 2 generators, online 1936 & 1937 |
| 4. Ross Power House | 1952-1956 | 4 generators, online 1952, 1953, 1954 & 1956 |
| 5. Boundary Power House | 1967 | 6 generators, online 1967, 1968 (3), 1986 (2) |
| 6. South Folk Tolt Power House | 1995 | 1 generator, 1995 |

Major Substations

SCL records also cite the following buildings designed by consulting architects and engineers and in-house architects or engineers:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Built</u> | <u>Notes</u> |
|----------------------|--------------|--|
| 1. North | 1924 | Built by SCL, oldest substation in the system, designed in-house in a Spanish-Mission Revival style (DON, HPI, 2000) |
| 2. Canal | 1928 | Designed/built by Puget Sound Power and Light (aka Puget Power); purchased by SCL in 1951 |
| 3. South | 1937 | Art Moderne, designed in-house, concrete building; PWA funded |
| 4. Bothell | 1951 | Moderne, designed by architect Ivan Palmaw, concrete Control Building; outside the City limits |
| 5. Broad | 1951 | Moderne, designed by architect Ivan Palmaw, concrete Crane Building and Control Building; designated a Seattle Landmark 2017 |
| 6. Shoreline | 1954 | Moderne, designed in-house, concrete Control Building; outside City limits |
| 7. Duwamish | 1955 | Moderne, designed in-house, concrete Control Building; outside City limits |
| 8. East Pine | 1967 | Brutalist, brick and concrete building, Fred Bassetti design, landscaped site |
| 9. University | 1968 | Brutalist style, designed in-house, concrete Control Building |
| 10. Massachusetts | 1969 | Designed in-house, concrete building, landscaped (Figure 92) |
| 11. Delridge | 1971 | Designed in-house, concrete or metal building |
| 12. Union | 1973 | Designed in-house, concrete Control Building |
| 13. Viewland-Hoffman | 1977 | Designed by Hobbs/Fukui, Architects, concrete Control Building |
| 14. Creston-Nelson | 1981 | Designed by Benjamin F. McAdoo & Company, AIA, Architects, concrete Control Building |

Historic Development of the Central Area and its Minor and Mann Neighborhoods

The subject property is in the middle of Seattle's Central Area, which is known also as the Central District. The Central Area of Seattle is quite large, making up an estimated four square miles. Geographically it extends south of Madison Street to the I-90 corridor and east from 12th and Rainier Avenues S to the ridge along 31st Avenue to encompass the Mann, Minor, Atlantic, Madrona, Harrison, and Denny Blaine neighborhoods, and western part of Madrona and Leschi (Seattle City Clerk's Geographic Index Atlas). The EPS is situated on the eastern edge of the Minor neighborhood, which extends south from E Madison Street to E Yesler Way, and from 15th and 23rd Avenues; to the east of it is the Mann neighborhood (City of Seattle Municipal Archives, Neighborhood Index Maps) (**Figures 70A-70B**). EPS is also located on the eastern edge of the Renton Hill addition, platted in 1892, and bounded by Madison Street, E Olive Street, 23rd Avenue, and Marion Street.

Unlike neighborhoods such as Ballard, Fremont, or Georgetown, which emerged originally as separate towns, the Central Area never existed as an independent municipality, and was not developed systematically through real estate planning and public improvements. Rather, its neighborhoods were shaped largely by its residents and changing urban and social conditions (Nyberg and Steinbrueck, 1975, n. p.).

Early development in the area centered on logging, with logs slid down Yesler Way (Skid Road) to sawmills near Elliott Bay. In 1870, a large area was platted to make up approximately 40 blocks between Cherry and Union Streets and 10th to 20th Avenues. By 1884, a hack wagon line ran daily on Jackson Street to Lake Washington, and by 1889 the city's first cable car line set out along Yesler Way to the lake, returning on Jackson Street. Development during the late 19th and early 20th centuries were linked to transportation routes, including 23rd Avenue, which served as the route for a five cent jitney as early as 1918 (MOHAI photo [2002.3.1452](#)). The area rapidly grew into a working and middle class residential neighborhood, with religious institutions, hospitals, schools, fire stations, and a public library.

Early residents were diverse. They included Scandinavians whose presence is represented by the St. Johannes Dansk Evangelisk Lutherske Kirke on 24th and E Spruce (1920, later the Eritrean Community Center and Church in 2001), and the Danish Brotherhood Hall (1908, Washington Hall) at 14th Avenue and E Fir Street. Japanese immigrants began arriving in Seattle in the late 1880s, and settled initially in the Chinatown/International District. As their numbers grew dramatically between 1890 and 1920, the community spread gradually eastward to the Central Area where they operated grocery stores, barbershops, gas stations, dry cleaners, and other shops along Yesler Way. The blocks between 14th and 18th Avenues S, and Yesler Way and Jackson Street, still retain a strong Japanese presence with the Buddhist Church, Seattle Koyasan Church, Konko, Wisteria Park Japanese Congregational Church, Keiro Nursing Home, and the Kawabe Memorial House (Veith).

Census data from as early as the 1890s indicates the Central Area was home to many other early immigrants, including Ashkenazi Jews, and German and later Polish-speaking residents, many of whom were parish members of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, built on 18th Avenue, near E Marion Street, in 1904. By 1914, the Sephardic Jewish community had established three synagogues in the area: Bikjur Holim Congregation, Ezra Bessaroth Congregation, and Ahavath Achun Congregation, founded by Balkan immigrants, and by the 1920s their community numbered 3,000 residents (Harris). The Judkins neighborhood in the Central Area emerged as home to many Italian immigrants, and by 1940, the Central Area held a concentrated Russian immigrant population. Early African American settlement in the area is attributed to William Grose (1835–1898), a pioneer businessman, landowner, and leader in the community. In 1890, Grose acquired a large tract of land on “Madison Hill” between 21st and 23rd Avenues near Madison Street (four blocks north of the substation property), where he opened and operated a hotel and restaurant. Between 1900 and 1910, the city's African American population grew from 406 to 2,296, and in the 1920s, two important churches relocated, with the African Methodist Church moving to 14th and Pine, and the Mt. Zion Baptist Church purchasing property at 19th Avenue and Madison Street (Schmidt, p. 137-140).

Segregation in Seattle's housing market began by 1910, and by the 1930s, the residential makeup of the area grew more distinct as restrictions and covenants in other parts of Seattle prevented leases and home purchases by African Americans, Jews, and Asian Americans (Taylor, pp. 82-85). As a result, the Central Area became demographically diverse while the balance of the city remained largely homogeneous (Taylor, citing the 1940 *Sixteenth Census of the U.S.*, p. 108). By this date, the African American residential neighborhood was well established, along with its businesses concentrated along 23rd Avenue between Yesler Way and E Roy Street (Mumford, p. 90-116). World War II saw the incarceration of all Japanese and Japanese Americans living in Pacific Coast States and their relocation to internment camps in California and Idaho. Their forced removal from Seattle coincided with an increased demand for military-industrial workers, and the rise in African Americans migrating from the East and Southeast, many of whom settled in the Central Area.

The Depression impacted residents throughout the city, but particularly those in the Central Area where housing conditions continued to deteriorate. Fewer than four percent of all new dwelling units constructed between 1930 and 1940 were built in the Central Area. With the delayed maintenance resulting in housing blight, as it was then called, neighborhood conditions deteriorated (Schmidt, p. 222-224 and Chart 86, p. 224). In the post-war era disinvestment continued, in the form of redlining, and poverty in the Central Area increased. However, planning efforts in the 1950s and 1960s saw impacts to the neighborhood, including proposed urban renewal plans ("Yesler-Atlantic Neighborhood Improvement Project," July 1967). As the city's housing programs changed and federal funds were eliminated, development slowed, leaving empty lots interspersed with older single family and low-scale multi-family dwellings throughout (*Seattle Times*, March 18, 1993).

In 1968, improvements to local social and economic conditions were initiated by the Model Cities Program and community groups. While these efforts largely did not focus on the physical environment, they helped bring about some renewed development, accompanied by the passage of the first fair housing ordinance by the Seattle City Council. By this date, the African American population of the Central Area had peaked at 79% of all residents in the area (Thomas, n.p.).

By the 1990s, a renaissance in the Central Area was well established, generated by a combination of general economic prosperity, community efforts to increase investment in housing and businesses, and historic preservation. Acquired by the City of Seattle, the former Herzl Congregation was transformed into the Odessa Brown Neighborhood Health Center with funds from the Model Cities Program. The Seattle Landmarked Bikur Cholim Congregation, at 17th and Yesler, was rehabilitated as the Langston Hughes Performing Arts Center in 1971. The City of Seattle constructed a new Central Neighborhood Service Center at 23rd Avenue and S Jackson Street in 1996, and expanded and renovated the Seattle landmarked Yesler/Douglass Truth Library, at 2300 E Yesler Way. New construction resulted in Washington Junior High School, at 2101 S Jackson Street, along with a vocational retraining center; Bryant Manor, an assembly of 58 federally-funded townhouses at 1801 E Yesler Way; the 162-unit Kawabe House for low-income elderly residents at 18th Avenue and S Main Street, and the Sixteenth Avenue Townhomes built by the Central Area PDA in 1984. Community non-profit organizations, such as the Northwest African American Museum

housed in the old Colman School, the Central Area Development Association, and Historic Seattle, have continued to sustain the neighborhoods (**Figures 75-80**).

The decades between 1980 and 2000 also saw dramatic declines in African American residents, with the population in some parts of the neighborhood decreasing from more than 90 percent to less than 25 percent. Anti-discrimination legislation may have encouraged this movement by opening housing choices, resulting in changes in recent decades to urban and suburban communities. Bellevue, Renton, Kent and other areas in south King County have experienced increases in their residential diversity in the past two decades (Thomas). This shift in the neighborhood's demographics appears to be part of an overall metropolitan gentrification, and economic changes from an earlier trade and manufacturing-based economy to a service and technology economy. "This process has seen the transformation of what was once a predominately African American community into an area of high income dwellers made largely up by white, Asian American and African American professionals" (McGee, n.p.).

Property values in this neighborhood have increased dramatically in the past three decades as they have throughout the city. Between 1986 and 2000 when this shift occurred, median housing prices in the Central Area increased from \$62,000 to \$286,000 (*Seattle Times*, July 22, 2001), while current indexes for the city at large note an increase of nearly 13% in the last year to over \$650,000 (*Seattle Times*, May 30, 2017). The impact of this increase can be seen in the many houses in the area that have been rehabilitated and upgraded, as well as the apparent loss and replacement of some older and smaller dwellings by larger, newer ones. Site visits to the immediate blocks surrounding the EPS indicate that most of the new construction is occurring along E Union Street where zoning encourages larger, denser mixed-use development.

Renton Hill Addition

The Renton Hill addition mostly located within the Minor neighborhood encompasses approximately a three block by five block area, with E Olive Street on the north, 18th Avenue on the west, a half block into the east along 23rd Avenue, and E Union Street to south as boundaries. The land that became the Renton Hill addition was first purchased by James Campbell in 1865. He bought approximately 165.5 acres in the area and in the later years sold the land to various Seattle residents, among them Captain William Renton, the namesake of the coal mining town of Renton.

Born in 1818 in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Renton was the son of a ship's captain. As a young man he spent time in Philadelphia, and would later become a U.S. citizen in 1841. By 1850, he had moved his family to San Francisco where he became a lumber broker and a shipping merchant. In 1852, he moved to the Puget Sound area and ultimately established a sawmill in Port Orchard. By 1862, Renton moved to Blakely Harbor where he began the Port Blakely Mill Company. His success there allowed him to influence other Seattle businesses, such as the coal mining interests at the south end of Lake Washington. He also invested in the real estate market in Seattle and eventually purchased the land that would become the Renton Hill plat. Captain Renton died in 1891 at the age of 73 ([History Link/File/1053](#)).

The multiple lots that became the first substation on the site were purchased by the Puget Sound Power and Light Company (PSP&L) starting ca. 1925 and completed by 1931. In brief (and from the PSE website timeline), Puget Sound Energy (PSE), the current name for PSP&L, began in 1873 under the name of the Seattle Gas Light Company. The company introduced manufactured gas lighting to the Seattle area. By the year 1886, the Puget Sound region received electrical power from a central power plant run by Seattle Electric Light Company, a PSE predecessor. The region's first hydroelectric plant was built by the company at Snoqualmie Falls in 1898. During the next century the company went through two name changes and continued to supply the Seattle area with power made from various energies such as wind, solar, and natural gas. PSP&L's purchase of the seven Renton Hill lots allowed the company to building their two-story classically influenced East Pine Substation and switchyard

First Substation on the Block – PSP&L's East Pine Substation (1925-1965)

Situated at the north end of the block, PSP&L substation was built o the site in 1925. (Note: The King County Assessor's property record card from 1937 cited the address of this substation, parcel 722850-0465, as 2201-15 E Pine Street, and noted in the record as "P.S. Tower.") The earlier substation building was a two-story, 5,670 square foot, L-shaped building clad in brick with terra cotta or cast stone trim. It was designed in a formal manner - a Classical Revival style that was then common for electrical substation facilities, and featured a flat roof and large, arched window openings on the tall upper floor, projecting cornice and parapet ornamented with gable shapes on the outermost bays on the front (east) facade, surmounted by metal poles

The dimensions of the earlier substation building were 40' by 133', and the site, according to the Assessor's archival property record card, was 62,010 square feet, which is consistent with the current site. The accompanying photo in this record shows the northeast corner of the block with the substation building. Landscaping featured foundation plantings of shrubs and conifer trees along with turf. The 1937 photo does not show the switchyard, but there are several early 20th century houses in the background. It remained in operation during the sale of the substation to SCL in 1951 (due to PSP&L's 50-year lease ending with the City) and until it was demolished in 1965. During SCL's ownership, the substation received improvements to the switchyard, and a new roof on the two-story building.

Second Substation on the Block – Seattle City Light's East Pine Substation (1967-present)

SCL's 1967 East Pine Street Substation was the result of long term system planning started in the mid-1950s. Between 1957 and 1967, there was a shift in thinking about the value of design and a growing desire to better integrate facilities with their surrounding neighborhoods. Starting with their smaller substations, they began to take on a park like appearance with low landscaping and benches, making them more inviting areas, as shown at the Seward Park Substation. The following excerpts from multiple SCL annual reports from 1958-1967 note this shift:

Image of a landscape architect's model of a low profile unit substation designed by SCL engineers design featured "quiet operation, inviting appearance, [and] low maintenance cost" (1958, *Annual Report*, p. 18).

As the community filled up its vacant spaces with pleasing new homes, City Light's substations were less isolated than they used to be – and there had to be many more of them. First landscaping, then a whole new design approach was adopted by City Light to gain neighborhood acceptance for distribution substations. The new park-like substation installations are the result; they are inconspicuous and simple in appearance, quiet and safe to be around (1959 *Annual Report*, p. 32).

Growing concentration of population and customer electric loads in most of City Light's service area in the decade after 1950 made the expansion and strengthening of distribution systems mandatory ... Population growth also led to a scarcity of building sites that made it almost impossible to isolate distribution substations. To gain neighborhood acceptance for installations that had to be dispersed as service-area load patterns required, City Light relied on landscaping and eventually on new design concepts. Recent substations, quiet and inconspicuous, utilized small sites which City Light turned into inviting little public parks (1960 *Annual Report*, p. 5).

The continued construction of low-profile substations on sites landscaped to serve as accessible neighborhood parks. Underground feeders, quiet operation and decorative fences have made the newer substations attractive and inconspicuous. Landscaping and architectural treatment of two substations and the North Service Center earned for City Light in 1961 one of the five "industrial beautification" awards presented by the Men's Garden Club of Seattle (1961 *Annual Report*, p. 10).

Increasingly concentrated land-use in City Light's service area has made suitable substation sites difficult as well as costly to acquire in recent years (1962 *Annual Report*, p. 14).

On the basis of engineering studies, construction of a new East Pine Receiving Substation was proposed: a centrally-located facility supplied at 230,000 volts which would reinforce the 115,000-volt transmission system – through a tie-line to Broad Street Substation – for growing electric loads. Detailed planning of the proposed \$1.8 million station was in progress in 1963 toward getting the station energized by 1966 (1963 *Annual Report*, p. 12).

The other important new project is East Pine Receiving Substation, for which major equipment items were ordered in 1964. A unique feature of the installation will be the large pipe-type underground cables that supply the station at 230,000 volts from a transmission line crossing Beacon Hill, four miles south of the new substation, and interconnect it at 115,000 volts with

Broad Street Receiving Substation, which is supplied from the north. As the link between the portion of City Light's local system supplied from the north and the portion supplied from the south, East Pine Substation will be able to relieve both portions with an installed transformer capacity of 150,000 kilovolt-amperes in two banks. By getting the new station into operation in advance of the 1966-1967 peak load, City Light expects to be able to postpone installation of additional capacity at Bothell Transmission Substation and reconductoring of the 115,000 volt lines between Bothell and North End receiving substations ... The new East Pine Substation will be located on the site of a former distribution substation of the same name, now retired from service, at 22 Avenue East and East Pine Street. Estimated cost of the substation is \$1.9 million; of the underground transmission cables, \$2.8 million. An architect has been retained to prepare a site-development plan that will meet with the approval of the municipal planning and art commissions (1964 *Annual Report*, p. 8).

City Light engineers decided on pipe-type underground installations for the 230,000-volt circuits which were to supply the projected East Pine Receiving Substation from an aerial transmission line crossing Beach Hill, over four miles distant, and for the 115,000-volt circuits which were to connect East Pine with the existing Broad Street Receiving Substation, more than two miles away ... Site preparation, ordering of major equipment units, and structural engineering and architectural design work were essentially completed last year toward 1966 construction of the receiving substation City Light's underground transmission lines will serve. East Pine Receiving Substation, located on a former distribution substation site at 22nd Avenue East and East Pine Street, is to have an installed firm capacity of 110,000 kilowatts, initially, provided at a cost of approximately \$2 million. Visual, recreational and educational values were all considered in planning the architectural treatment and landscaping of the site (1965 *Annual Report*, p. 10).

Energization of City Light's new \$2.22 million East Pine Receiving Substation in December 1966 linked together for the first time the sub-transmission systems supplying the two halves of City Light's service area. This meant that, if necessary, at times of winter peak loads or in an emergency, either portion of the system could lend support to the other portion. The station's 110,000-kilowatt installed firm capacity also provides a needed source for local distribution in the central part of the city. As an example of what can be done to fit a large-capacity, high-voltage facility acceptably into a residential neighborhood, East Pine is an impressive achievement. Too large to be effectively screened from public view, the substation was so arranged as to display its functioning components to some degree in a harmonious, well-designed setting. The floodlighted brick wall which protects the site is of an unusually decorative pattern which has won the commendation of the Northwest Brick Association. These appearance features added about \$200,000 – roughly ten per cent – to the cost of the facility ...

Three heavily insulated conductors are simultaneously fed from reel trailer into buried oil-tight pipeline during construction of City Light's East Pine-Broad Street 115,000-volt transmission line, which runs through city streets. Materials, equipment and methods used in installation were all "special" ... (The) East Pine Receiving Substation exhibits array of functional shapes over low brick wall. Both facilities will receive further landscaping (1966 *Annual Report*, p. 13-14).

At City Light's new East Pine Receiving Substation, energized at the end of 1966, the few uncompleted equipment installations were taken care of early in 1967 and the entire station site was landscaped. Construction of the new University Receiving Substation, for which engineering design work and equipment ordering had begun in 1966, got under way in 1967 and was 97 percent complete by year-end. Additionally, a photo caption referenced the "EPS's prize winning design showcas(ing) a functional array of electrical apparatus inside its unusual brick protective wall and provid(ing) places for playing or relaxing all around the outside" (1967 *Annual Report*, p. 26).

East Pine Receiving Substation's prize-winning design showcases a functional array of electrical apparatus inside its unusual brick protective wall and provides places for playing or relaxing all around the outside (1968 *Annual Report*, p. 22).

Beautification Awards – Our East Pine Substation received an Honor Award "for the discernment exhibited by the client in pursuing the highest of architectural standards," from the Northwest Region, American Institute of Architects. This is the seventh award received for this station since its completion in 1967... A general award was presented to City Light by the Seattle Men's Garden Club for the 'useful display of plantings at the many substations' (1971 *Annual Report*, p. 20).

Preparation of the EPS site began in 1965 with the demolition of the old PSP&L substation by Iverson Construction & Co., which was completed by August 1965. Investigative ground studies were done at the site by Shannon and Wilson for Bassetti & Company's design. The site was excavated and graded for subsurface infrastructure and footings, followed by construction of support slabs and foundations, the new single-story Control Building and brick perimeter walls, the viewing tower and landscaping. Robert E. Baley Construction was the contractor and work was completed by late May 1967. The EPS opened officially in July 1967

The substation cost was higher than anticipated. According to the SCL Annual Reports, a budget of \$1,800,000 was noted in 1962, which was revised to \$2,200,000 in 1966. The final construction cost was noted as \$2,333,000 in 1966. Of this, SCL estimated the floodlighted brick wall and other enhancement features added roughly ten percent to the cost (1966 *Annual Report*, p. 13). SCL lauded the completed project in its annual reports and advertisements, and documented it with professional photographs, as did the architect.

The EPS eventually received seven awards for its design:

1. February 1967 – Received design award from the Northwest Brick Association. (Seattle Times, February 5, 1967, p. 87).
2. June 1967 – SCL and Fred Bassetti share honors from the Washington State Chapter National Society of Interior Designers Inc. (Seattle Times, June 7, 1967, p. 71).
3. July 1967– Seattle Beautiful, Inc’s Industrial Award issued to SCL for EPS (SCL Collection).
4. February 1968 – Received one of the Seattle Chapter of the American Institute of Architects “Top Honor” awards.
5. 1968 May – Received the National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects. There were 377 entries that year and only 20 awards were given out.
6. 1969 May – Awarded the American Public Power Association’s First Honor Award, the highest for the design.
7. 1969 October – Received one of the Northwest Regional American Institute of Architect’s Honor awards.

The Original Designers and Contractor

The original design team was made up by Fred Bassetti & Company/Architects, and Richard Haag, of Richard Haag Associates, landscape architect. Robert E. Bayley Construction, Inc. was the general contractor.

Architect Fred Bassetti

The substation’s building, perimeter walls, and equipment supports were designed by noted mid-century architect Fred Bassetti (1917 – 2013), of Fred Bassetti & Company, Seattle. Bassetti was born in Seattle, and educated at the University of Washington (UW), where he received a B. Arch degree in 1937, and at Harvard, where he was awarded a Masters in Architecture in 1946. He apprenticed with Paul Thiry, Alvar Aalto, and NBBJ after graduating.

In January 1947, Fred Bassetti and Seattle architect Jack Morse formed the firm of Bassetti and Morse. Morse, like Bassetti, was a graduate of Harvard. According to interviews with the two in a 1952 issue of *House and Home*, their practice “was devoted largely to residential design, from custom homes to development and public housing projects.” The partnership lasted for over 15 years, until April 1962. The firm’s early work was primarily residential with commissions for single-family residences, multi-family projects, public housing, and suburban developments. Notable too during this period was the primary role of both Morse and Bassetti in the planning and design of two unique residential suburbs, the Hilltop Community (1946) and Norwood Village (1951) in Bellevue.

During the early 1950s, the Bassetti and Morse’s award-winning projects included the G. J. Armbruster House on Lake Stevens (recipient of an Honor Award from the Seattle Chapter AIA); the Gamma Rho Apartments in Seattle’s Fremont neighborhood (recipient of a 1952 National AIA Honor Award); the Martin House and Lakeview Elementary School, both on

Mercer Island (1954, each a recipient of an National AIA Honor Award); and the Forrest Residence in Bellingham and Isaacs House in Bellevue's Hilltop Community (both recipients of the 1953 National AIA Merit Awards).

The partnership's work extended beyond the residential market in the ensuing decade to include schools for the Mercer Island, Highline, and Seattle School Districts; educational buildings for Western Washington University (WWU) in Bellingham, the UW in Seattle, Central Washington College in Ellensburg; and the entry gates to the Century 21 Exposition. It was during this period that Morse, with structural Engineer Jack Christiansen, designed buildings at Boeing Field, including the West Coast Airlines hangar (demolished). In April 1962, Jack Morse and Fred Bassetti ended their partnership, dividing the firm's work into two independent practices. Many design projects by Bassetti & Morse were recognized by AIA awards:

1963: Honor Award for Ridgeway Dormitories Western Washington College, Bellingham

1962: Honor Award for the Georgia-Pacific Idea House (recognized also by *House & Home*, and a *Life Magazine* Merit Award)

1961: Honor Awards for Central Washington State College Library, Ellensburg

1960: Honor Award for Western Washington College Student Union Building, Bellingham

1958: Honor Award for Island Park School

1957: Church Architecture Guild Honorable Mention, East Shore Unitarian Church, Bellevue

1956: Honor Award for Schlosser Residence

1955: Honor Award for the Benton County PUD Administration Building

1955: Honor Award for Theo. Caldwell Residence

1954: Honor Awards for the Gerald Martin Residence, and John O'Brien Residence

1954: American Association of School Administrators Award for the Lakeview School

1954: A National Honor Award for the Gerald Martin Residence

1953: National Merit Awards for the Marshall Forrest Residence and Walter F. Isaacs Residence

1952: Honor Award for Gamma Rho Apartments (Bassetti & Morse with Wendell Lovett, Assoc.)

1951: Honor Award for the G. J. Armbruster Residence

As his work grew larger in scale, Bassetti's career matured. His projects were increasingly cited in professional publications, and he and his partners and firms won numerous design awards over the years, with the EPS alone being recognized by seven. Fred Bassetti & Co. Associates received recognition for the following:

1978: Awards of Merit for the Seattle Aquarium
1977: Honor Awards for the Seattle Mental Health Institute
1976: Honor Awards for the Federal Office Building, Seattle (John Graham & Company and Fred Bassetti & Company)
1970: Honor Awards for KIRO Broadcast House, and the Architect's Office
1969: Honor Award for UW Engineering Library & Loew Hall
1967: Honor Award for the East Pine Substation
1966 Honor Award for Central Washington University (CWU) Dormitories, Ellensburg (also recognized by AIA National Honor Award)

Bassetti was very active in professional and civic organizations throughout his life. He served as the president of the Seattle Chapter of the AIA in 1967, and was a member of the Institute's Honors Committee in 1964 and its chairman in 1965. Locally, he was highly engaged in civic and historic preservation activities, having established Action: Better Cities, and worked to save Pike Place Market. He served as president of Allied Arts of Seattle and King County, and was also a member of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board and Design Commission.

Bassetti manifested his increased interest in urban design in the substation property when he addressed the perimeter walls, which had been overlooked as a design opportunity in some of the earlier substation designs. During the 1960s it appears he was influenced by Finnish architect Alvar Aalto, with whom he had worked with after graduate school, as he turned away from the International Style and Northwest Modernism to create large scale buildings with human-scaled proportions and detailing, typically in brick/masonry. Others who he cited as having been influential in his career included professors Lionel Pries, Alec McLaren, and Bissell Alderman at the UW; Walter Gropius at Harvard; Louis Kahn; local colleagues, such as Perry Johanson, Jack Morse, and Walter Isaacs, a UW art professor, who he worked with on the Hilltop Community; and his father-in-law, architect Joe Wilson (Woo, 2008).

Bassetti's interest in organic shapes in precast concrete emerged in the design of the electrical equipment support elements within the switchyard; and later gave rise to expression in his design for the KIRO Broadcasting building at 2807 3rd Avenue (1970).

The substation commission was awarded to Fred Bassetti's firm several years after the 1962 dissolution of his partnership with architect Jack Morse, as he began taking on larger projects. These included several dormitories at CWU (1962-1963) and WWU (beginning in 1963), and later the Engineering Library and Lowe Hall on the UW Campus (1969), and the 37-story Federal Office Building (1964-1971, with John Graham Architects), Seattle. Each of these buildings embodies an aspect of Brutalism, but each is detailed with chamfered corners and trimmed with stained wood.

In a 2008 interview, Bassetti noted the EPS was one of his favorite projects, and described its design process:

I think there's no project that I've ever done that was as carefully studied by myself and with directions, the draftsman who worked on it. It, all it is a sub

station where they bring in high powered, high voltage electricity from the generating plants ... [It] comes in underground because such high voltage probably comes in at 4,000, 400, whatever it is, 8,000 volts, and it comes up into various areas within ... this is Seattle City Light project. I worked with one of their engineers all the way through it, and it's very dangerous, high power you get within it, you touch it, of course, you're killed immediately with high power like that. So it's kept away from anybody and they wanted a 10 foot high wall that could not be gotten over easily. So I was, I designed several plans of it, several different ways to do that. And I finally, I wanted this 10-foot high wall ...

I designed a curved brick, and actually, it's an L-shaped brick. One end turns rather sharply, compared to the other. And if you, so it was built this way. If you turn over one brick on the other, it makes a deep corrugation all the way along. That's all I can think of to call it, a corrugated wall. Because it's corrugated, it's very strong ... Then we, we tapered the, a special block on top of it. It seems like it would be very expensive to do that, and normally it would, but I developed a, a special base for it. These were cast in concrete with a ridge coming up from the flat concrete on the bottom and sloping slightly up ... and this ridge was corrugated ... and they are laid down as a foundation. Then they, the block slopes slightly so the top of this raised portion sets down as the wall comes down eight inches or so, every ten feet to accommodate the slope ...

[This] meant that the, the brick layers wouldn't have to figure out exactly where these bricks come, they just lay them on top of this raised portion on the foundation. It's easy to make ... And it didn't take too many forms. Maybe it took a hundred of these six foot long forms all the way around the whole project ... At any rate, it made it very easy for the masons to raise this and it looks very complicated and expensive, so in actuality it isn't ... (and) where the, where the wires are with this high tension separated from the ground, there's a tower of concrete in between ... So the, the wires above the concrete in between, and all that shows the actual character of the, of the electricity as it's used ... (Woo, 2008).

Richard Haag of Richard Haag Landscape Architects

Richard "Rich" Haag (b. October 23, 1923) was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and raised by his nurseryman father. He received an undergraduate degree in landscape architecture in 1950 from the University of California, Berkley, and a masters in landscape architecture from Harvard University in 1952. After studying in Kyoto on a Fulbright grant (1954-1955) and working in San Francisco for Theodore Osmundson (1956) and Lawrence Halprin (1957), Haag opened his own office in 1957. The following year, however, he moved to Seattle to create a new landscape architecture program at the UW, as well as opening a Seattle office, Richard Haag Associates. He initially taught site planning in the UW architecture school; the UW Department of Landscape Architecture opened in 1964.

Haag's "work ranged from residential gardens to regional parks. Recognizable elopements typical of his work include geometric landforms creating sculptural space definition, proximity to water, and use of signature tree species, such as the katsura and the locust" (Dietz, p. 347). He was a prolific designer and is best known for Gas Works Park (1970-1988) in Seattle's Wallingford neighborhood, on the site of a former coal gas plant. Other local and regional projects by Haag include the Battelle Institute Research Center/Telaris, Seattle, with Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson (1965-1971, 1991-1992, altered); the UW's Engineering Library, and Henry M. Jackson Federal Building (1972) (**Figure 85**), both with Fred Bassetti & Company Architects (1966-1968); Evergreen Washelli Memorial Park, Seattle, with NBBJ and Bumgardner Associates (1968-1969); Marymoor Park, Redmond (1969-1975); Magnolia Branch Seattle Public Library (1972) and the bird Sanctuary (1979-1984, partially destroyed). In 1986 he completed designs for a series of well known gardens – including the Moss Garden, Garden of Planes (destroyed), Reflection Pool, and others at the Bloedel Reserve, Bainbridge Island. Gas Works Park, the Battelle Institute and Magnolia Public Library in Seattle have been recognized and designated Seattle Landmarks.

Haag served as the chair of the UW Department of Landscape Architecture for ten years (1964-1974) and taught until his retirement from academia in 2004. Richard Haag Associates closed in 2016, after 59 years in existence, and completed over 500 projects (Richard Haag Associates Inc).

General Contractor, Robert E. Bayley Construction, Inc.

The EPS was constructed by general contractor, Robert E. Bayley Construction, Inc. The company was awarded the contract for the perimeter walls and Control Building with a bid of \$436,407 (Seattle Times, February 17, 1966). Subcontractors for the project included Ballon & Sons, Plumbing & Heating; Frodesen & Hensen, Inc., Mason Contractor; Pioneer Masonry Restoration Co., Masonry; Seattle Bronze, Co., Metalwork; Crow Roofing & Sheet Metal, Inc., Roofing; Sunset Tile Company, Tile Work; Professional Painters & Decorators, Painters; Parker-Henry Co., Glass; and Bayley Electric Co., Electrical (SCL Open House brochure, 1967). The project's masons included a grandfather and grandson team, Charlie Jenkins and Bill Brokaw, both members of the Bricklayers Union Local 2 (*Seattle Times*, September 25, 1966).

The Substation's Modern Brutalist Style

The design of the station represents a clear departure from the earlier Moderne and Modern styles of other SCL facilities of the 1950s and earlier. Its brick and concrete walls and solid massing recall aspects of a variation on Modern styles known as Brutalism.

Early precedents for Brutalism came from European practitioners including Le Corbusier, with his Unité d'Habitation in Marseilles in southern France (1947-52) and Berlin (1957), along with projects by English architects Peter and Allison Smithson, such as Robin Hood Gardens in London (1972), and many other English examples in the 1960s and early 1970s. Using rough, unfinished, board-formed concrete in massive forms with unusual angular shapes and relatively

small, repetitive windows, these designers created a new architectural vocabulary for multi-family housing. In America, Brutalism was used to creative ends by Paul Rudolph on the Yale and Harvard campuses.

Brutalism was also expressed in brick. After World War II, the use of brick, in both load-bearing walls and exterior cladding, was revitalized by a new interest in raw materials of construction that could be expressed in an aggressively straightforward manner. Of several such projects by Le Corbusier in France and India, the most influential was his pair of houses, the Maisons Jaoul at Neuilly-sur-Seine (1955), consisting of brick load-bearing walls supporting concrete- covered — but brick-faced — Catalan vaults. This so-called Brutalist aesthetic, in which brick was juxtaposed against deliberately exposed steel or concrete structural members, reappeared in buildings such as the Langham House Development at Ham Common, London, by James Stirling and James Gowan (1958) and in several projects by Louis Kahn, including the Phillips Exeter Academy Library in Exeter, New Hampshire (1972), and the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad, India (1974). It is only with these projects by Kahn that the traditional load-bearing brick arch was finally permitted to enter the vocabulary of 20th-century architecture (Ochshorn, p. 170-173).

Locally, Brutalism is a style embodied in several regional buildings dating from the late 1960s and the 1970s, such as CWU's Psychology Building (1972); Christ Episcopal Church in Tacoma (1969); the Prosser Public Library (1969); and, Schmitz Hall (1970), and the Nuclear Reactor Building (1961, designed by Architect Artist Group – architects Wendell Lovett, Dan Streissguth, and Gene Zema, demolished), on the UW Seattle campus. Particularly relevant to the subject property are two buildings designed by architect Fred Bassetti on the UW campus – Lowe Hall and the Engineering Library, which date from 1968-1969 (**Figures 83-84**). Set adjoining a brick-clad plaza, with landscaping designed by Richard Haag, these two buildings represent the interests of the original designers in this style and in building a brick and concrete mass in a complex way to humane manner.

Functions within a Substation

A substation functions to transform power from high voltage to low voltage or the reverse, provide switching and control to manage the system (“grid”) power flow, and to switch, regulate, receive and distribute the output power feeders at the desired voltage(s).

A substation serves the start or end-point of a transmission line, and is part of an overall generation and transmission system. All substations include switching mechanisms or circuit breakers that allow line elements to be energized or switched off for maintenance, or automatically, as the result of a fault. Substations are typically arrayed around a switchyard, a steel superstructure and buss-construct framing a series of large metal box-like transformers at ground level... Beyond their primary electrical role ... substations often house additional functions that include a wide array of specialized buildings ...[ranging from] a small manufactured control house all the way to a large, multiple structure installations that service multiple lines in association with maintenance and administration uses (Kramer, p..49-50).

Thus, the switchyard layout is a specific and proscribed arrangement of switchgear components governed by their function and rules of spatial separation. An open space, with gravel yard, a switchyard contains lightning arrestors, buses; disconnect switches, potential transformers, coupling capacitors and conductors. Some redundancy is provided to assure consistent delivery of power.

From the supply transmission lines, the power is switched and transformed for distribution at the desired voltages. Disconnect switches or circuit breakers are provided to interrupt the current, along with transformers and other equipment to manage, control, and protect the power system. Once past the switchgear, the power is carried by outgoing feeders, or transmission lines, typically of a lower voltage. Indoor and outdoor substations may utilize gas-insulated switchgear at high voltages, or metal-enclosed switchgear at lower voltages, to minimize the space necessary for the substation and the associated electrical equipment.

Incoming supply at EPS is provided by underground transmission, but within the switchyard there are wires supported by steel support structures. These supports, once made of wood, may be tubular steel or lattice types (made up by trusses in rectangular or tall, pyramidal-shaped support structures), or of reinforced concrete, set singly or in assemblies. EPS features several precast concrete support structures designed by the original architect, Fred Bassetti. Over time, some of the supports have been replaced and/or upgraded with stronger, seismic-resistant steel plates. The EPS switchyard shares many of the same components with other substations, along with variations in the arrangement and specific equipment types.

All present-day substation facilities are secured by perimeter fences or walls and grades are finished with gravel to minimize maintenance. Concrete support foundation slabs are common within the yards. Basic control buildings have similar functions, and they are typically placed on grade, as they are with this property (U.S. Department of Energy, p. 10-14).

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: *the switchyard enclosure composed of walls, fences and gates; the exteriors of the integral tower and control building; and the portion of the site outside the switchyard enclosure.*

Issued: May 8, 2018

Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: John Bresnahan & Rebecca Ossa, Seattle City Light; owner
Susan Boyle, BOLA Architecture + Planning
Jordan Kiel, Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Tina Capestany, SDCI
Ken Mar, SDCI

Photos
V1



East Pine Substation, 1501 23rd Avenue, 2018



East Pine Substation, 1501 23rd Avenue, 1969



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120480, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on November 6, 2019, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 7551 8th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on December 18, 2019, the Board voted to approve the designation of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on May 5, 2021, the Board and the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 7551 8th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House is located on the property legally described as:

THAT PORTION OF TRACT 11, DUWAMISH INDUSTRIAL ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEROF RECORDED IN VOLUME 21 OF PLATS, PAGE (S) 65, IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 65°21’31” WEST 152.95 FEET TO THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE SOUTH 49°07’36” EAST 145 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE 45.78 FEET NORTH TO THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 0°16’14” WEST 124.03 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House:

1. The site.
2. The waterside bulkhead.
3. The exterior and interior of the Pump House including the equipment.
4. The exterior of the Valve House and the equipment inside.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation (SMC 25.12.350.A).
2. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).

3. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.F).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

- a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House that were designated by the Board for preservation.
- b. Pruning of trees and shrubs consistent with maintaining their health.
- c. Removal of trees less than 6 inches in diameter measured 4 ½ feet above ground.
- d. Removal of non-native plants of any size. This does not apply to trees.
- e. Removal and replanting of shrubs, perennials, and annuals in existing planting areas.
- f. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation, provided that the site is restored in kind.
- g. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches, trash/recycling receptacles, and bike racks.
- h. Installation and removal of the following temporary installations: special event tents,

tables, chairs, and games.

i. Installation and removal of temporary artwork and signage. Such installations shall be considered temporary if they:

1) Can be removed without changing the building or site and without requiring repair; and

2) Remain in place for no more than 60 days.

j. Installation, removal, or alteration of signage for accessibility compliance, and other signage as required by City code, provided that the sign installations will not obscure landscape features.

k. Installation, removal, or alteration of standard Seattle Parks & Recreation identification sign near the east edge of the site.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the

following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the building or site.

b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment.

c. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist.

d. Installation, removal, or alteration of signage other than signage excluded in Sections 2.A.2.i, 2.A.2.j, and 2.A.2.k of this ordinance.

e. Installation of site improvements for accessibility compliance.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground utilities, other than irrigation excluded in Section 2.A.2.f of this ordinance.

g. Minor site alterations at the shoreline to improve pedestrian access, provided that no major regrading is proposed, and the bulkhead remains unaltered.

h. Minor site alterations at the shoreline to demarcate the area of water access as separate from the open lawn, including the placement of logs and small boulders.

i. Installation of a fence on the north property line.

j. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the buildings or site as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall immediately notify the City Historic Preservation Officer and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 RCW upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House is added alphabetically to Section II, Buildings, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this ____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this ____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

| Department: | Dept. Contact/Phone: | CBO Contact/Phone: |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Miguel Jimenez/206-684-5805 |

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House was built in 1916. The property is located in the Georgetown neighborhood. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site, the building exteriors, and portions of the interior, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ___ Yes X No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ___ Yes X No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?
No.

Are there financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?
No.

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- a. Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?**
Yes. The property is owned by Seattle Parks & Recreation. They support the legislation and have signed the Controls and Incentive Agreement.
- b. Is a public hearing required for this legislation?**
No.
- c. Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?**
No.
- d. Does this legislation affect a piece of property?**
Yes, see attached map.
- e. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? What is the Language Access plan for any communications to the public?**
This landmark nomination was first initiated by residents of the Georgetown community, seeking to recognize the importance of this building and re-establish its relationship to the larger steam plant. The landmark designation recognizes the history of the steam plant and its technology, but also represents the indelible mark that the promotion of industry made on the natural landscape of the Duwamish Valley and its people. A language access plan is not anticipated.
- f. Climate Change Implications**
- 1. Emissions: Is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way?**
This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.
- 2. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**
Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today’s new construction. They can also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- g. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program's desired goal(s)?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

Summary Attachments:

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of GTSP Pump House
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 753/19

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Name and Address of Property: Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House
7551 8th Avenue South

Legal Description: THAT PORTION OF TRACT 11, DUWAMISH INDUSTRIAL ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEROF RECORDED IN VOLUME 21 OF PLATS, PAGE(S) 65, IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 65°21'31" WEST 152.95 FEET TO THE WESTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE SOUTH 49°07'36" EAST 145 FEET TO THE SOUTHERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE 45.78 FEET NORTH TO THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAID LOT; THENCE NORTH 0°16'14" WEST 124.03 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

At the public meeting held on December 18, 2019 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House property at 7551 8th Avenue South as a Seattle Landmark based upon satisfaction of the following standard for designation of SMC 25.12.350:

- A. *It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation.*
- 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.*
- 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.*

**Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods**

"Printed on Recycled Paper"

DESCRIPTION

Introduction/Background

The Georgetown Steam Plant (GTSP) Pump House, intake gates, bulkhead, and connections to a water intake pipeline are located at 7551 8th Avenue South along the northeast bank of the Duwamish Waterway, and were constructed in 1915-1916. A Valve House was constructed during the period 1926-1936. The Pump House and Valve House are entirely located on an 11,652 square foot property owned by Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPR). A bulkhead extends outward from the water intake gates. Most of it is located on SPR property but the outermost portions (20-40 feet) are located on Port of Seattle property within the Duwamish Waterway. The water intake pipeline extends east and northeast from the Pump House approximately 3,670 feet to the GTSP across city public right-of-way, private and publicly owned properties. Approximately 45 feet of this pipeline is located on the Pump House site at an estimated depth between two to six feet. All structures were constructed by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation (SWEC) for one of their subsidiaries, the Seattle Electric Company (SEC). Due to construction of the Duwamish Waterway, the oxbows of the Duwamish River were filled in, including one adjacent to the GTSP. Prior to filling in the river, the new GTSP owner, Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power (PSTL&P) reviewed several alternatives for obtaining a new water source for steam turbines and an outlet for discharging heated wastewater. A standalone Pump House and pipeline were determined to be the most cost effective to draw in water from the Duwamish Waterway and transport it to the GTSP. The Pump House contained two centrifugal water pumps and gate valves to the cast iron intake pipelines. The Valve House was constructed after the Pump House and also contained two gate valves for the intake water pipelines to the GTSP. A new flume system for discharging wastewater from the GTSP into Slip #4 was located to the northeast of the Pump House site. SPR purchased the Pump House site from Seattle City Light (SCL) in 2010 using funds from the 2000 Parks Levy. A condition of the sale noted that a determination be made whether the property met the City's definition of a Landmark under Seattle Municipal Code 25.12. This Landmark nomination report seeks to fulfill this condition.

Research / Methodology

The GTSP Pump House nomination report has relied on information collected from previous nomination reports completed for the steam plant, pump house and discharge flume. These include the 1978 National Historic Landmark nomination, the 1984 Historic American Engineering Record Survey report, and its 2010 addendum, the 1979 Seattle Landmarks Nomination Form, multiple Seattle City Light drawings, the Seattle Municipal Archives for photographs, legislative and comptroller records; Seattle Public Library databases (Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and the Seattle Times); Seattle Public Utilities Virtual Vault, King County Road Services Map Vault, King County Assessor and Recorder Offices databases; industry organizations (e.g. Hydraulic Institute) and various online sites (e.g., Google Maps, Google Books, historical societies, etc.).

Description – Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House and Valve House

Urban and River Context

The Pump House, intake gates, bulkhead, and water intake pipeline was constructed in 1915-1916, followed by the Valve House possibly between 1926-1936, on a parcel larger than currently exists. It is located northwest of Slip #4 along the Duwamish Waterway in the Georgetown neighborhood of Seattle, King County, Washington. The Pump House and smaller Valve House are located south of the intersection of 8th Avenue South and South Othello Street, directly next to the Duwamish Waterway. The surrounding neighborhood is currently composed of large vehicle storage areas and single-story concrete warehouses for industrial uses – Recology CleanScapes along 8th Avenue South to the northwest and truck storage/marine terminal usage to the northeast. The roadway is primarily weathered concrete panels with gravel shoulders; with 8th Avenue South dead ending at an undeveloped street end with tall trees, along the Duwamish Waterway.

Pump House

The Pump House is basically a one-level structure with a small interior concrete entry landing approximately 7 feet above the main floor and two centrifugal water pumps. Visible above ground is a one story, rectangular, reinforced concrete building. Impressions from wood board forms are visible on the concrete walls and some sections have a smooth troweled finish that has been painted over due to recent graffiti. It measures 37 feet long and 15 feet wide/deep by 22'-6" tall. The lower level of the structure extends directly beneath the upper level footprint approximately 26 feet deep, which corresponded to the extreme low water level at the time of construction. This lower level contains the intake gate, wells, valves and suction pipes. Visible on the south exterior (waterway side) is a portion of the structure that holds the intake gate. The entire structure was built on a concrete foundation and footings on top of 95 wood piles. A wood piling bulkhead extends into the river from each of the corners of the building at an approximate 45-degree angle. The shoreline is eroded, and part of the building's foundation is visible on the east and west sides. The building does not sit on a true north/south axis; it is offset 45 degrees. The main façade/southwest elevation faces the waterway and is three bays wide and one bay deep. These bays are divided by undecorated pilasters and a plain frieze. Each of the pilasters has a narrow, undecorated capital, and a slightly angled cornice wraps around the top of the building. A concrete parapet lines the edge of the flat roof and is decorated with short pilasters located directly above the pilasters on each façade. Each bay was lit with paired, one over-one double-hung wood sash glazed with wire safety glass. All window openings are currently covered by wood sheathing. Photos taken of the interior in 2010 and 2019 showed that some of the wood, paired double-hung windows were still in place. Southeast and northwest elevations are each a single bay wide with the same straightforward details as the southwest façade. The northeast elevation (entry, facing 8th Avenue South) is also a duplicate of the southwest elevation, but with an entry double door in the southern most bay. Electrical connection to the building from a nearby power pole was located on the southeast corner. The wood doors have panels with board placed at a 45-degree angle; similar to large double doors on the GTSP. A transom light over the doors has been covered by sheet metal. There is also a 37'-9" tall 24-inch diameter standpipe which functioned as a vent from the intake pipeline.

The interior is accessed via the double doors on the southeast corner. Inside the entrance is a small poured concrete landing, with pipe railing and stairs that lead down to the floor, which is located approximately 7 feet below the exterior grade. A walkway above the main floor level is located on the northeast side of the interior. Two 20" Allis-Chalmers centrifugal river pumps, associated gate valves and two 400 horsepower, 220-volt General Electric Company motors take up the remaining space in the building.

Architecturally, the building features simplified elements of the Classical Revival style (e.g., pilasters, capitals, plain frieze, smooth finish) taken from ancient Greek and Roman architecture. For example, the GTSP has very detailed features on the south and north building elevations, door overhangs and a belt course signifying the height of the ground floor which are not repeated on the Pump House.

Valve House

The Valve House is located approximately 20 feet to the northeast of the Pump House and faces 8th Avenue South. It measures approximately 10' x 20' and is a short, one-story structure with concrete foundation and stem wall with wood frame walls and gable roof, sheathed with corrugated steel. An electrical conduit runs overhead from the Pump House to the Valve House entering through the roof. The structure was built sometime after 1916, possibly between 1926 and before 1936, as a similar footprint structure is visible in a 1936 aerial photo. Records do not indicate why the Valve House was constructed after the Pump House. A 1952 City Light drawing for Pump House bulkhead repair also notes its location in the same place. Based on this information, the location of the structure coincides with the valves for the intake pipeline. A small corrugated metal door on the southeast elevation leads inside to a small wooden landing and several steps leading to a wooden floor approximately three feet below the exterior grade. Gate valves exist for both pipelines. However, the handwheel is missing on one; the entire valve screw and housing are missing from the other.

Bulkhead

Bulkheads are man-made retaining walls, also known as seawalls, that are built to protect the shoreline, control shoreline erosion and/or protect building foundations. The existing GTSP Pump House Bulkhead is composed of two buildouts (1916 and 1954), both of whose outer edges extend beyond the current property boundary, and into the Duwamish Waterway and Port of Seattle property. The inner most (closest to shore) is the original creosoted wood Bulkhead that was designed in 1915 and built in 1916. Facing the Pump House from the river (looking east), it extended diagonally away from either side of the Pump House into the Duwamish River, 101 feet on the left bank and 91 feet on the right bank. The creosoted wood bulkhead's sheet piling appeared to have been made with three vertical 4-inch by 12-inch wood posts spiked together and then slotted/keyed into place. It was held in place on the riverside by five wood round piles located 6 feet 9 inches from one another on the right bank; with the left treated similarly. It was also anchored on the shore side by 5 anchor piles driven into the ground and secured by five 1 inch by 20-foot long tie rods one each into the anchor pile. Also built in 1916, on either side of the Pump House was a "Wakefield" Cofferdam to assist in the

construction of the Pump House foundation which consisted of 40-foot-long round piles driven into the ground approximately 25 to 26 feet.

In 1954, City Light made repairs to the entire Bulkhead structure resulting in what currently exists. At the time, an existing dock and the coffer dam walls were removed, and a new wood bulkhead adjacent and braced/bolted into the original bulkhead was installed. There were eleven (11) new pilings installed on the left bank, and fourteen (14) piles on the right bank. The Bulkhead that currently exists has a rectangular egg crate appearance when viewed from above. A few deteriorated pilings stick out of the ground at odd angles behind (to the east) of the bulkheads. These may be part of the original “anchor piles” per the 1915 drawing.

SIGNIFICANCE

Connection to the Georgetown Steam Plant

The Georgetown Pump House, bulkhead, intake lines, and discharge flume was completed nine years after the GTSP began operations and provided a new source of fresh water to the GTSP after the Duwamish River was filled in to create the Duwamish Waterway. The Valve House was constructed at some point between 1926-1936, although the precise reason is not reflected in archival records. Select excerpts from historic context of the GTSP and physical description are included below along with information regarding the water intake lines and discharge flume to describe the functional relationship between the Pump House and GTSP.

Georgetown Steam Plant - History

The National Register of Historic Places nomination states, “The Georgetown Steam Plant is a 1906 reinforced concrete building housing the last operational examples of the world’s first large-scale steam turbine. The success of these vertical steam turbine generators marked the end of an era of reciprocating steam engine driven generators, the beginning of a steam turbine technology still in use today, and the survival of General Electric as a manufacturer of large-scale steam-driven prime movers. The structure, built using a “fast-track” construction process, was designed and supervised by Frank B. Gilbreth, later a nationally famous proponent of efficiency engineering. The history of the GTSP and its immediate site as a standby or “peaking” facility demonstrated the changing demands for, and development of, electrical power in Seattle, while its survival and its integrity of equipment, building, and site assure a national level of significance in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering.”

Georgetown Steam Plant – Architectural Style

“The Georgetown Steam Plant, constructed in 1906, is an example of Classical Revival architecture. This style, introduced in the United States in the 1890s, served as a model for numerous federal, municipal and industrial structures across the country. The Classical Revival style derives inspiration from Greek and Roman architecture both in plan and exterior design. Although boasting elements of applied surface ornamentation, the Classical Revival style emphasizes monumentality, scale and structural expression. The Georgetown Steam

Plant has a T-shaped plan and is constructed of reinforced concrete. Overall, the Classical Revival elements are simplified on the exterior, with linear as opposed to symmetrical design. The building is divided into two main wings, the Engine House and the Boiler House.”

Georgetown Steam Plant – Siting, Machinery, and Operation

The basic concept behind a steam turbine electrical generating plant is that a source of heat, in this case coal or oil, is used to heat water into steam. It also requires a reliable water source. The steam, under pressure, is directed against the blades of a turbine, causing it to turn. A generator is turned by the turbine, producing electricity. Hydroelectric generating plants operate under a similar concept where a pump house provides water through penstocks (pipelines) which is then forced by gravity through generator turbines to produce power. For example, the Lake Union Steam Plant (1914) had a 3,400-foot-long penstock which ran from the Volunteer Park Reservoir to a hydro generating house next to the steam plant. The White River Power Plant (1911) had penstocks constructed of 1-inch thick steel, 8 feet in diameter and 2,500 feet long.

Feed water for the GTSP came from the Duwamish River, adjacent and south of the plant. A 10-inch pipe ran underground in a concrete-lined 6 x 10 foot-trench. Two Blake steam-driven reciprocating pumps brought water to an 13,280-gallon steel tank in the Boiler Room. This large overhead tank furnished water to the boilers. This water supply or "feed water" had to be heated, using the exhaust steam of the turbo-generator's auxiliary equipment.

“The steam plant’s location along the east bank of the Duwamish River was ideal to take advantage of the river as a source of cooling water for the condensers and for convenience in discharging the still hot (115 degree) wastewater”. Water for the condensers was drawn from the Duwamish River, pulled through a 16-inch pipe by a centrifugal pump direct-connected to two high-speed engines. The larger pump provided 7,500 gallons of cooling water per minute, and the smaller pump proportionately less. After passing through the condenser, the water, heated to about 115 degrees, was discharged back into the river via a tunnel 8 x 12-1/2 feet in cross section. This concrete-lined tunnel was 300 feet long, extending some 200 feet downstream of the intake pipes.

Two major changes to the steam plant were made between 1917 to 1919. In 1917, major portions of the Duwamish River were filled in and the Duwamish Waterway was constructed. This necessitated studies to find new water sources and alterations for drawing water for boiler (steam) and condenser (cooling) water. In addition, new infrastructure was needed for discharging hot wastewater. A new pump house was designed and built on the bank of the Duwamish Waterway which is the structure described in this nomination. Records and narratives do not indicate if other sites for a pump house were considered. An interim wood-stave pipe was installed for intake condenser water and an open wood-lined trench constructed for discharge water from the plant to Slip #4 on the Waterway. Portions of the wood-stave pipe exist outside the Pump House site and was noted to be at least 8 feet below grade in a SEPA checklist for a project to the northeast. Portions of the flume and wood pipe were removed in 2011 east of East Marginal Way as part of hazardous materials remediation. Historic photos taken in 1933 and 1936 show the now filled-in riverbed.

In 1951, the steam plant was purchased by SCL and the machinery kept in its former condition. SCL already had a steam plant, the Lake Union facility, which meant that the need for power from the Georgetown facility was reduced. The steam plant's last production run was from November 1952, to January 1953, during a major water shortage. By the 1970s, the steam plant was only powered for tests. The Bonneville Power Authority (BPA) gave credit to SCL for having the plant as a standby facility and in order to receive it, SCL had to occasionally operate the plant. Turbine #1 was last run on November 28, 1972 and Turbines #2 and #3 on November 14, 1974. On June 20, 1977, the steam plant was taken off BPA rolls. It could not meet environmental standards and has not operated since.

Georgetown Steam Plant – Current Historic Status

The GTSP was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and upgraded to National Historic Landmark status. That designation included “Tracts A, B, C, and D of the Queen Addition to Georgetown, Washington (now Seattle), and the southern 100 feet of Tract II of the Duwamish Industrial Addition, together with all existing easements and rights-of-way that pertain to the ducting of water to and from Seattle City Light’s Georgetown generating facility”. Note that “all existing easements and rights-of-way that pertain to the ducting of water” include a vacated street (South Webster Street), and areas on private property. The exhaust flume that ran to the south and southwest of the GTSP was demolished in 2011. It should be noted that the southern 100 feet of Tract II of the Duwamish Industrial Addition does not include the entire pump station parcel as it currently exists. A portion of the valve house lies outside of this described boundary.

The National Register nomination in the statement of significance and the architectural description solely describe features of the GTSP, mostly focused on the steam turbine generators, architectural elements of the steam plant and the Boiler House. The Pump House is referred to in the nomination relative to operational changes, particularly establishing a new water source for the steam plant, but its architectural features are not described (see excerpt below). The nomination also does not reference the Valve House.

Two other major changes to the Georgetown plant were made in the 1917 to 1919 period. In 1917, the course of the Duwamish River was changed, and the Duwamish Waterway created by the Army Corps of Engineers necessitated a number of alterations in the means by which the plant drew its boiler and condenser water. A new pump house was built on the bank of the waterway, and the old connections replaced with a wood-stave pipe for intake condenser water and an open wood-lined trench for its exhaust.” (National Register of Historic Places, Continuation Sheet, page 14).

The GTSP was designated a Seattle Landmark in 1979, including the steam plant and a portion of the immediate property. While Landmarks staff proposed to include “*the pumping station, the discharge flume and easements necessary for (steam) plant operations*”; the controls and incentives did not include the pump house, valve house, discharge flume, or intake pipeline.

Pump House Inception

Many ambitious plans were proposed for providing better transportation access and additional land for industrial development in Seattle and surrounding areas of King County. As part of a large-scale effort to reconfigure the urban landscape that began with regrading hills and filling tidal lands, engineers and entrepreneurs also developed proposals to straighten the Duwamish River for easier maritime access. In 1911, a state law (repealed 1971) enabled communities to establish commercial waterway districts and issue bonds to pay for major projects, the Commercial Waterway District No. 1 of King County was organized. The district moved forward to change the course of the Duwamish River, and plans included moving the main channel a significant distance from the GTSP. Stone & Webster, the parent company of PSTL&P, previously the SEC, eventually determined that most cost-effective option for obtaining fresh water and discharging wastewater was to construct a pump house, water intake gates, pipeline and discharge system. Historical narratives do not indicate if other sites were considered for the Pump House.

Duwamish River – Importance and Realignment

The Duwamish (Dkhw'Duw'Absh) Tribe had lived and fished in the Puget Sound area and along the Duwamish River Valley for many centuries prior to the arrival of European-American peoples in the mid-nineteenth century. Peoples along the Cedar, Black, and Duwamish rivers were collectively referred to as the Duw-ABSH (Anglicized as Duwamish), which meant "people of the inside." In 1851 the Duwamish people and Chief Si'ahl or Si'at (a.k.a. Chief "Seattle) welcomed the arrival of the Alki landing party. As more non-native peoples arrived seeking land for homesteads, native peoples were ignored and pushed out from traditional settlement areas. According to tribal historian Thomas R. Speer, between 1855 and 1904, 94 traditional Duwamish longhouses were burned to the ground. Nearly all other remaining longhouses were destroyed by non-native arson by 1910. The Waterlines Project Map (*Burke Museum of Natural History & Culture, 2016*) illustrates estimated locations of villages and water related places. Duwamish people continued to work and fish along the Duwamish River, using man-made "Ballast Island" on the Seattle waterfront (at the foot of present day Washington Street) as a canoe haul-out and informal market, but by the early 1900s most remnants of traditional life along the river had disappeared. It was reported that the last year-round native residents on the Duwamish, an old man named Seetoowathl, and his wife died of starvation in their float-house on Kellogg Island (1.8 miles to the north of the Pump House) in the winter of 1920.

On or the near the Pump House site, a Lushootseed place name has been recorded which means "forked house post". The name reflects the shape of the former river bend. No archaeological information has been recorded that an actual house or village was located here.

From the earliest days of non-Native settlement, the city's landscape was drastically altered to create transportation routes and buildable land for commerce and industry. Hillsides were graded and tidelands were filled and leveled. Other projects excavated canals large enough for ocean-going vessels, filled in rivers and created waterways.

Legally, tidelands and rivers belonged to the federal government prior to Washington statehood in 1889. Many new government policies emerged from the early legislative sessions after statehood, but the laws regulating the use of state tidelands and waterways had the most immediate impact on the growth of Seattle. The Harbor Line Commission was originally set up to determine boundaries and oversee the initial development of waterfront areas throughout the state. In 1893 the Washington state legislature passed a bill that allowed private individuals or corporations to dig public waterways along state-owned right of ways. Corporations could then charge liens on lands created from the excavated soils to finance the initial waterway excavation. The historical record notes that this legislation was used primarily to construct two canals from the Duwamish River to Lake Washington and use the spoils to infill Elliott Bay tidelands.

In direct response to this new law, former governors John Ferry and Eugene Semple founded the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterways Company in 1894 and initiated a project to dig a canal from Puget Sound to Lake Washington on the southern end of the city (approximately 4 miles north of the Pump House). The company also included in their proposal a plan to dig two canals, the East and West Waterways, around a manmade land mass that later would become known as Harbor Island, and to dredge and straighten the Duwamish River so that it could accommodate ocean-going vessels. Much of the earth removed during the waterway excavations would be used to fill in the tidelands. Work on the South Canal, as the connection to Lake Washington came to be known, would also include sluicing huge sections of nearby hillsides onto the tidal areas, such as the area between the north end of Beacon Hill and the Little Saigon district.

During the first phase of the project, over 175 acres in the tidelands south of the city were filled, primarily with spoils from the dredging of the East Waterway. Despite this progress, the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company faced strong opposition from an influential group of city residents who supported a northern canal instead of a southern route. The group filed expensive legal suits and secured an injunction to stop work on the South Canal, eventually forcing the dredging company into bankruptcy. The canal company then lost its original investors and was forced to negotiate an extension of its contract with the state before additional financing could be found. After nearly two years of litigation when in-filling was halted, the South Canal project was revived in 1900 and reclamation efforts resumed. A local company, Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging, was hired to continue work on the East Waterway, and in just two months more than 85,000 cubic yards of fill was spread in the area to the east of the present-day Harbor Island. This waterway was completed by the fall of 1902 and dredging of the West Waterway began in the summer of 1903. The South Canal continued to be controversial and finally in 1905 this portion of the project was abandoned. The Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company continued with its state contract for filling the tidelands and during the next decade over 1,400 acres were reclaimed. By 1917 more than 90% of the fill was completed.

The financial difficulties of the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company prevented completion of its plans for the Duwamish River, but residents of the south end continued to lobby for the straightening of the river as a necessary reclamation project. Proponents argued that the river improvements were necessary for effective development of the East and West

Waterways and Seattle's waterfront. Their case was strengthened by a series of floods causing extensive damage to farms and homes throughout the Duwamish Valley in November 1906.

Residents had immediately set out to address the issue of flood control on the Duwamish River. Among the most vocal proponents of changing the flow of the river to prevent future flooding and to provide new land for potential industrial growth was the Duwamish Improvement Club, a local community group. In 1909 they commissioned a group of five noted engineers, including Major J.M. Clapp from the Army Corps of Engineers and Seattle City Engineer R. H. Thomson, to review alternatives. The committee's report outlined the best options for Duwamish River improvement and estimated the cost of straightening and deepening the river, including land purchases, at more than 1.5 million dollars.

In a 1909 special session, the Washington State Legislature passed an act that provided for the development of commercial waterways through the organization of local districts. Following the provisions of this law, a special election was held in February 1910 to organize Commercial Waterway District No. 1 of King County, was also widely known as the Duwamish Improvement Project. District commissioners moved forward with plans for the rechanneling of the river in conjunction with the Army Corps of Engineers. Early proposals included the installation of dams at either end of the large bends in the river known as oxbows so that water would be maintained in the old channel. Ultimately, this idea was not implemented, and instead improvements were recommended that would result in a waterway with a bottom width of 150 feet and a depth of approximately 16 feet at extreme low tide. This proposal also included the construction of bulkheads and the dredging of several turning basins. In 1911, plans were submitted to the Secretary of War for approval where the length of this portion of the Duwamish was shortened from approximately 13.5 miles to about 4.5 miles.

Plans for construction of the waterway were forwarded so that it could be in use soon after the 1913 opening of the Panama Canal, which was expected to have a huge impact on West Coast shipping and trade. Dredging on the Duwamish Waterway officially began in October 1913 and to finance the project, in addition to bonds, the commission sold dredge spoils to the city and other purchasers for sanitary fill and for further reclamation of the tidelands. The district later authorized the sale of lands in the former bends of the river and filling began in the oxbows by early 1916. Commissioners agreed to sell to PSTL&P a portion of the riverbed near its holdings in August 1918.

Seeking New Water Sources

Early proposals for the Duwamish Waterway caused concern among power company leadership because of its potential impact on the GTSP. Plans called for the river to be moved nearly 3,000 feet from its current location near the plant. In the fall of 1911, M.T. Edgar, the company manager, asked staff engineers to estimate the damages the company would suffer if the waterway was built as well as the cost of other potential systems for obtaining condensing water for the plant. Various alternatives that were considered included hooking into the city water system or building new pipelines; cost estimates ranged from \$170,000 to more than \$425,000 (\$4.4 to \$11 million in 2019 dollars). Engineers also presented the additional option

of constructing a new plant at another location, with replacement costs for the Georgetown plant estimated at approximately \$600,000 (\$15.5 million in 2019 dollars).

Samuel Shuffleton, a respected civil engineer who had become the western manager for S&W, also analyzed these alternatives. The plant's site on the Duwamish was of particular importance, in his opinion, because the river provided a constant source of water for feeding and cooling. The site also allowed easy access to steam and interurban railroads and to tidewater shipping for fuel and other needs. In addition, a back-up labor supply was available at the electric trolley shops to the east of the GTSP. From the company's perspective, the most desirable feature of the Georgetown site, its fresh water supply, would be lost if the waterway was created and the river's original course changed. According to Shuffleton:

The principal damages sustained by the Georgetown plant by reason of the waterway are, --first, the removal of fresh water supply for boiler feed purposes, due to the fact that the waterway will introduce sea water into the river for a long distance above the Georgetown plant, and second, the removal of an adequate condensing water supply, due to the fact that the present river bed will be practically drained at low tide, and there will be no continuous current of water passing the station.

At its 1912 operation levels, the plant required 5,000 cubic feet per hour of boiler feed water as well as 30 cubic feet per second (108,000 cubic feet per hour) of condensing water. Potential new sources of supply included wells, water purchased from the City of Seattle Cedar River system or Duwamish River water piped from an area beyond the reach of Puget Sound tide (salt) water. All these alternatives had significant costs attached, although the cheapest option appeared to be a pipeline from another point on the river.

Legal Battles

PSTL&P was initially a party to the condemnation suit for the land to be taken by the Duwamish Waterway project. The land was valued by a commission specifically set up to make the appraisals. In addition to what the company considered a low appraisal value for its property, it also believed that there were significant damages to the steam plant's operations by the waterway construction. A lawsuit was first brought before the Superior Court, where the company argued that it should be paid \$500,000 in compensation for the diversion of the Duwamish River. According to the suit, the company used over 20 million gallons of water per day from the river and claimed the rights to the water flow across its property. Construction of the canal would divert the river from its original banks and so PSTL&P asked for monetary damages. The judge ruled against the company on November 1, 1912. The suit was next appealed to the Washington State Supreme Court, which on December 13, 1913, supported the lower court's decision that the company did not have riparian rights and was not entitled to compensation for the change in the river's course. The company decided to continue its appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The rationale contained in the annual Directors Report of 1914 and other correspondence cited a high potential return for the relatively low cost of pursuing the claim:

The case of Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power v. Waterway District No. 1, pending in the Supreme Court of the US, will probably be submitted to the Supreme Court in January 1918. In that case the Supreme Court of the state held that the Waterway District could divert the waters of the Duwamish River so as to render the land of the company, abutting on the river, non-riparian land, and even from within the boundaries of the company's land, without making compensation therefor. It is exceedingly probable that the decision of the Supreme Court of the State will be affirmed by the US Supreme Court, but the case is being submitted to the latter court simply for the purpose of making every effort to obtain compensation for what undoubtedly has been a great damage to the company.

Temporary Water System Constructed

Despite PSTL&P objecting to plans for the Duwamish Waterway, the rechanneling of the river began in 1913. In preparation for the changes that would be needed at the steam plant, the company initiated some temporary measures to ensure that the boilers would have a continuous flow of water before a final plan was adopted. In the summer of 1914, a 6-inch water main was installed at the plant and then connected with the city's 12 inch main at Georgetown to provide adequate water supply. Engineers also investigated alternative means of obtaining condenser water that otherwise might require an estimated \$60,000 (\$1.6 million, 2019 dollars) in additional costs to the company.

Constructing New Pump House, Pipeline, and Flume

The option chosen by PSTL&P to resolve changes to the river was to build a new pump house on the Duwamish Waterway and transport fresh water to the GTSP in a 30-inch cast-iron water pipe. On December 29, 1914, PSTL&P purchased Tract 11 of the Duwamish Industrial Addition from Maggie Harriman, et al. Ground preparations for this work began in early 1915, before the final design of the pump house was completed, and once pipe was received, it was laid out along the length of the ditch. Workers used a one-horse team to haul the huge 3,500-pound pieces of pipe, manufactured by the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, a huge conglomerate based in the eastern and southern United States, and then to maneuver them into place with the help of a plank runway and a dolly.

In 1915, it was reported in the Puget Sound Electric Journal that: "(t)he new site for the head of the intake was 3,668 feet from the original location with a nearly 6-foot difference in elevation." Drawings show that the pipeline followed the meander line of the original riverbank and required eight angles in the line ranging from 8 to 69 degrees. A local company manufactured special castings for these angled pipe sections. The average cut made was approximately six feet in depth and work progressed quickly because of the ease of ditching in the bed sand. A description of the pipe-laying process in the company newsletter indicated that all the pipe joints were packed with oakum and then caulked, using nearly 75 pounds of lead for each joint.

While the pipeline was under construction, work on the new pump house also began. Significant foundation preparation was needed at the site where the difference between

extreme high tide at plus 1.26 feet and low water at minus 17.14 feet was more than 18 feet. Initial excavation was accomplished with a scraper and donkey engine and then workers installed a sheet-metal cofferdam that allowed them to drive piles and build the intake wall. Pressure against the “21 E” section of the cofferdam was so great that eventually a cribbing of log piles was added for support, while two pumps ran continuously to keep the site dry. Problems with stumps and logs in the old riverbed also impeded work, so additional lagging was inserted at the base and then packed with stones and straw. More than 95 piles, each 40 feet in length, were driven for the foundation and cut off about nine feet below extreme low tide. This method of creating a foundation was a method commonly used in shoreline locations for this time period (e.g. University Avenue Bridge). An electric trolley line extended west from the Georgetown electric trolley shops (adjacent and east of the GTSP) to 8th Avenue South, over a bridge and across the Duwamish River/Waterway to the South Park neighborhood. Archive drawings indicate that a building for the bridge tender existed and it is possible that it was located to the north of the Pump House on the west side of 8th Avenue. This trolley line was in operation from 1914-1937. This same line was used to bring piles, pipe and other materials to the site. C. W. Croasdill drafted the drawings for the Pump House, which was a 15 by 37-foot reinforced concrete building with concrete intakes. SWEC supervised construction.

Construction of the pump house was completed in the spring of 1916. A standpipe air cushion regulated the pressure of the two pumps, which were operated in tandem. Two Allis-Chalmers, Type S, 20-inch size centrifugal pumps powered by 400 horsepower motors are currently installed in the pump house and date from 1935. Previous nomination reports do not indicate what size or type of pumps were initially installed. A dwelling, sheds, and storage buildings were shown on mapping at the northern end of the parcel in 1929. It is possible that one of the buildings was for the 8th Avenue bridge tender. These buildings appeared to be unrelated to the Pump House and were removed. They also were not in the location where the Valve House was eventually built.

Centrifugal Pump History

In 1818, centrifugal pumps were known to be fabricated in the United States, but the inventor or inventors are unknown. In 1830 this type of pump was exhibited in New York and were called “Massachusetts Pumps” and at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London at the Crystal Palace several designs for centrifugal impellers were presented. From this date onward the development of the centrifugal pump proceeded rapidly and by the late 1890s and early 1900s many companies were manufacturing pumps in the United States. According to the 1910 Census there were 102 companies manufacturing pumps (excluding steam pumps) in the United States. The three leading states in pump manufacturing based on revenues, were Ohio, New York and Illinois. At that time Allis-Chalmers was based in Wisconsin. The earliest patents for improvements to single stage centrifugal pumps date from early 1900s, although it was not until the 1930s through the 1950s that patents were awarded to Allis-Chalmers.

In 1860, Edward P. Allis purchased the Reliance Works and began producing steam engines and mill equipment. In 1901, the Edward P. Allis Company merged with Fraser & Chalmers (mining and ore milling equipment), the Gates Iron Works (rock and cement milling

equipment), and the industrial business line of the Dickson Manufacturing Company (engines and compressors) to form the Allis-Chalmers Company. Company headquarters were relocated to West Allis, Wisconsin. Then in 1912 it was reorganized as the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. It is not clear when Allis-Chalmers began manufacturing single stage centrifugal pumps, although an advertisement in 1917 included photos of pumps ready for shipment from a factory. According to a company brochure from the 1930s, “Type S” pumps as installed in the Pump House are described as follows:

“Single Stage Type “S” is the most generally used pump. It is a single stage, double suction, horizontal shaft, bronze fitted pump built in sizes 2 inch to 30-inch discharge; capacities 30 to 42,000 g.p.m.; heads up to 200 ft., and in some of the smaller sizes for still higher heads.”

The National Register nomination included details that one pump was “Style A” and the other “Style B”. Historical research did not find references to either style. Allis-Chalmers operated diversified business lines which included agricultural and construction equipment, power generation and power transmission equipment, and industrial machinery. The company was most recognizable from the orange paint used on agricultural equipment. However, by the 1980s and 1990s a series of divestitures caused it to be dissolved with its headquarters in Milwaukee to close in 1999.

Owner/Builder – Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation

The Stone & Webster Company was founded by electrical engineers Charles A. Stone and Edwin S. Webster after they graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The firm initially designed electrical machinery for powerhouses and tested electrical equipment. By the early 1900s, Stone & Webster expanded to include the evaluation of distressed electric companies. Eventually the company moved into acquiring and reorganizing the financial and technical management of these companies, including designing capital improvements and managing construction. The firm became recognized for building and operating integrated power systems which lead to the design and operation of lighting and electric street railway systems. In 1906, a subsidiary was formed, the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation (SWEC) which managed all engineering, construction, and purchasing activities.

By 1910, almost 15% of the total electrical generating capacity in United States had been designed, engineered, and built by SWEC. In 1913, SWEC operated in more than 25 states, Canada and the West Indies. Branch offices were located New York, Chicago, Dallas and Seattle with each in charge by a district manager. Through the 1920s SWEC grew and remained active into the 1930s, although it was forced by federal anti-monopoly legislation to divest many of its subsidiaries in 1934.

In western Washington Stone & Webster operations included the Pacific Coast Power Company, PSTL&P, the Seattle Electric Company, the Puget Sound Electric Railway, and the Whatcom County Railway and Light Company. SWEC constructed several buildings in Seattle, including three office buildings (White Building, 1908-1909; Maritime Building, 1909-1910; Henry Building, 1910; and the Stuart Building, 1914-1915) for the Metropolitan

Building Company; office buildings for the Seattle Electric Company, The Yukon Investment Company (Lyon Building, 1910), and for Charles Frohman in association with the Klaw & Erlanger theatre company (Metropolitan Theatre, 1911). Many of these included reinforced concrete frames.

The Stone & Webster Journal was a company publication which detailed activities throughout the company and engineering firm. In 1913, an article detailed the organization of engineering departments such as would be found in the Seattle branch office. An engineering department was located in each branch office, and headed by an engineering manager, then chief engineers, and division heads over specific sections including electrical, mechanical, drafting, hydraulic, station betterment, and gas. A chief draftsman was the engineering department division head and managed a staff composed of an assistant chief draftsman, production supervisor and draftsmen. Drafting divisions were noted as having between 90 to 125 draftsmen. A drafting room was organized by squads which were composed of staff with similar experience and headed by squad chief who dealt directly with engineers who were responsible for design.

Drawings of the Pump House show that they were drawn by “CWC”. The 1984 National Landmark nomination indicated that these initials were for C.W. (Charles Watson) Croasdill. The drawings were approved by the Superintendent of Construction who was noted as W.L. (William Lorenzo) Locke.

Designers – William Lorenzo Locke and Charles Watson Croasdill, Jr.

William Lorenzo Locke was born on January 22, 1879 in Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, the son of Henry W. Locke and Jennie Merrill. In 1900, he graduated from Tufts University School of Engineering located in Medford, MA. A few years later on September 14, 1904, he married Sara Alvera Dyer with whom he had two sons, William and Henry. It is unknown exactly when Locke started working for S&W, but by 1908, Locke had been made S&W's Superintendent of Construction on the Houghton County Traction Company's railway extension in Michigan. Just as that project was completed, he was transferred in November 1909 to work on S&W's Galveston-Houston Interurban Project in Texas. By 1910, the U.S. Census indicated that he and his family resided in Helena, Montana likely working on S&W's Hauser Lake Dam, replacing an earlier failed dam. Late in 1910, the Tufts College graduate magazine noted that Locke was now connected with the Seattle, WA district office of S&W located in the White Building. By 1912, Locke was placed in charge of S&W's transmission line construction for the Big Creek Plant of the Pacific Light and Power Company in California. By late 1914, he was made superintendent of construction in the S&W Seattle office and by early January 1915, moved to Seattle to assume charge of the company in that territory. It is Locke who approved the GTSP Pump House, et al design. In 1961 Mrs. William L. Locke (Sarah) established The William L. Locke Scholarship at Tufts University. The scholarship was to provide financial assistance to junior or senior student in the Department of Civil Engineering.

Charles Watson Croasdill Jr. was born on October 3, 1886 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to Charles Watson Croasdill and Emeline Carter Snyder. In 1900 C. W. Croasdill Jr. was noted

living with his parents and siblings at 801 S. 49th Street, in Philadelphia, the oldest of 5 children. In 1910, he was listed as 22 years of age and a Civil Engineer in the railroad industry still living with his parents and siblings at 4124 Powelton Avenue in Philadelphia. Interestingly, in the 1910 Census for Seattle, King County, Washington, Croasdill is also listed as a “draughtsman” and “boarder” living at 1413 Queen Anne Avenue. No historical information was found about where he was educated. By 1912, he married Helen W. Maxwell and the following year was working for Stone & Webster. Croasdill drafted the drawings for the GTSP Pump House. It appears that he remained with S&W for only a few years, since his 1917-18 draft Registration Card listed him as living at 5719 18th Avenue NE in Seattle and working as a mechanical engineer for the Hofius Steel and Equipment Company also in Seattle. Between 1920 and 1940, Croasdill lived at 4751 19th Avenue East with his wife and 2 children. Tragically, he and his wife ended their lives on the same day in 1972.

Reinforced Concrete Use Early 1900s

The Pump House appears to be constructed of reinforced concrete although drawings do not specifically identify the construction materials or method used. While it is documented that the GTSP was designed and constructed by Frank B. Gilbreth (1868-1924), it is unlikely he was involved in the construction of the Pump House. Gilbreth was an advocate of a “fast track” construction process which was used for the GTSP and was an early example of reinforced concrete construction. Advertisements in trade journals show that Gilbreth had offices in New York City and San Francisco. The San Francisco office was opened in 1906 due to opportunities after a major earthquake. Gilbreth resigned from construction work in 1912, and he and his wife, Lillian, founded the consulting firm Gilbreth Inc. which focused on management consulting. They developed the term “Scientific Management” as they studied the working habits of factory workers and administrative workers in a wide range of industries.

While Gilbreth invented a portable gravity concrete mixer, patented in 1899, he was not the only person developing methods for constructing reinforced concrete structures. Ernest L. Ransome, an engineer and architect, pioneered reinforced concrete structural systems such as the twisting of reinforcing steel bars which improved bonding with the concrete. The Trussed Concrete Steel Company (a.k.a. Truscon) was founded and patented in 1903 by Julius Kahn. His brother, the architect Albert Kahn, employed the “Kahn system” in designs for factories throughout the United States. During the period, 1905-1910, more reinforced concrete buildings were built in the United States for their fireproof abilities, but articles from the period indicate that in order to reduce construction costs wood sash windows were installed in many structures. This may also be the case at the Pump House with its double-hung wood sash windows. It was not until the early 1910s that steel sash windows began to be manufactured in the United States.

Reinforced Concrete Use in Seattle

Many buildings in Seattle began to be constructed with reinforced concrete in the early 1900s. Early examples were comprised of reinforced concrete frames including structural steel. In the early 1900s, site-mixed concrete was used for cast-in-place reinforced concrete construction. An early example of full cast-in-place reinforced construction is the Volunteer Park Reservoir

Gate House (a.k.a. valve house) which was constructed in 1901 in conjunction with the adjacent reservoir. The Gate House included Beaux Arts or Eclectic Classical stylistic influences such as arched window openings which were embellished with simulated stone courses, dentillated overhanging cornices and a centered, and projecting entrance bay which featured an arched opening within a rusticated surround.

The Zindorf Apartments, constructed in 1909, were noted in the Seattle Times as the first cast-in-place reinforced apartment building constructed in the city. This four-story building included 71 apartments and the façade included an arched entrance and art tile surface treatment. The Frink Park bridge, also constructed in 1909, used cast-in-place concrete construction and included decorative balustrade walls, containing trefoil openings.

The Landmark nomination form for the Lake Union Generating Plants (1987) stated that the Lake Union Steam Plant (1914-1921) exemplifies a “considerable advancement in construction technology in Seattle.”. The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks were constructed during the same time period as the Pump House (1914-1917) and included twelve buildings constructed of reinforced concrete for operations, offices and workshops. These were designed in the Second Renaissance Revival Style and included entablatures, belt molds, curved mansard roof forms and base in a classical tradition. Specific examples include the Administration Building, constructed 1914-1915, where each exterior facade had three bays, a decorative concrete parapet, and the ground story included arcuated windows and central pedimented doorways made of concrete panels; and four Operating Houses (1914), which were single-story concrete structures measuring 14 by 21 feet and topped by rectilinear domed concrete roofs and design treatments on the lower exterior walls.

Pump House Site Alterations

As power demand increased during the World War I era, PSTL&P expanded its generating capabilities at the GTSP. Site plans indicate that two valves were located to the northeast of the Pump House, but it was not indicated if this included a surrounding structure. Sometime between 1926 and 1936, the concrete and corrugated metal siding Valve House was built to house gate valves. The reason for constructing this structure is not indicated in historical records found to date. In 1947, PSTL&P sold the northern portion of Tract 11 to the Seattle Concrete Pipe Company, leaving the southern portion with its current boundaries.

In 1952 SCL made repairs to the wood piling bulkhead at the Pump House site and removed a fuel oil dock that extended perpendicular from the Pump House and had been used to supply oil to the 8” pipeline to the GTSP. Approximately 20 feet of the north bulkhead and 38 feet of the south bulkhead are located on Port of Seattle property. The Port of Seattle has reported that due to creosote, a hazardous material, which was commonly used in the wood for the bulkheads, more than 90 bulkheads and similar structures have been removed along the Duwamish Waterway.

Brief History of Seattle City Light

Seattle's 1869 charter authorized the municipal government to provide street lighting, and its first coal gas-powered streetlights were lit on December 31, 1873. In 1886, the Seattle Electric Light Company acquired a permit for street lighting, and several years later Seattle became the fourth city in the world to establish an electric "street railway" system. Other light plants in operation on the Pacific Coast were in San Francisco, Portland and at some of the sawmills on Puget Sound, notably the Port Blakely and Port Madison mills. By the early 1890s, there were four electric light companies and two of them merged to form the Union Electric Company in Seattle, which soon dominated the local market. These "neighborhood electric companies," served a small circle of customers because direct current (DC) power could be transmitted only short distances. Electric plants at this time followed a pattern of plants in the eastern United States, they were located in towns and cities no more than 10 miles from the consumers, and they were usually steam powered. Other smaller operators established local steam plants, and over the years either merged or reorganized themselves to compete. Alternating current (AC) technology made it possible to serve larger areas away from a generating station.

By 1900 Stone & Webster, in conjunction with prominent Seattle resident Jacob Furth, consolidated operations of virtually all the existing lighting, traction, and related subsidiary businesses in Seattle (nearly 20 locally-based utility companies) as the Seattle Electric Company (SEC), who built the GTSP (1906-07) and was predecessor of Puget Sound Power & Light (PSP&L). By 1902, the SEC acquired a 50-year franchise to operate a private electric utility system within the City of Seattle; they also obtained a franchise from the city for the street railway system, gaining the firm exclusive rights to operate the system. Despite opposition and concerns about private utility monopolies and the SEC, the consolidated system was improved and extended under the new management.

Populist political sentiment and support for a municipal utility system continued to grow and in 1902, Seattle residents approved a \$590,000 bond issue to develop a hydroelectric facility on the Cedar River, inaugurating public power. In 1905, under the direction of James Delmage (J. D.) Ross (1872–1939) and City Engineer R.H. Thomson, Seattle built its first Cedar River plant, some 30 miles southeast of the city, and began to generate power from the first municipally-owned hydroelectric project in the country.

On April 1, 1910, a City Charter amendment created a separate Light and Power Department. The department's second superintendent, J.D. Ross, began a long period of leadership in 1911. The benefits of hydro power over steam power production were apparent to customers who received low rates from the new department. However, until 1914, the City had only one plant and transmission line. As a result, it continued to struggle with service interruptions. The Lighting Department constructed a Hydro House on the southeast edge of Lake Union in 1912 and the adjacent Lake Union Steam Plant incrementally in 1914, 1918, and 1921 as auxiliary facilities. It also completed a masonry dam on the Cedar River in 1914 and continued to search for another hydropower site. When the privately-owned PSTL&P attempted to block the City of Seattle from developing such a site, the federal government revoked the private utility's access to the Skagit River in late 1917, allowing instead development of its hydro power by Seattle.

In the early years, the City of Seattle Lighting Department and SEC had a controlled connection between their systems, and at times they would share power distribution. This cooperation ended in 1912 when S&W merged its SEC with the Seattle-Tacoma Power Company (Snoqualmie Falls), Pacific Coast Power Company, Puget Sound Power Company, and Whatcom County Railway and Light Company. The new corporation – Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power (PSTL&P) – soon established regional electrical service throughout western Washington. Within the city limits, the relationship between the public and private power entities became one of bitter rivalry while consumers continued to benefit from low rates.

Between 1920 and 1940, City Light experienced an enormous amount of growth as it sought to meet growing demand for electricity. In the 1920s, the increased number of residential accounts held by the Light Department reached nearly 40 percent, while the population increased less than 17 percent. In September 1936, the construction of City Light’s Skagit River’s Diablo Power Plant was finished and resulted in an increased power output at the Gorge Powerhouse with the addition of 33,000 kW to its capacity.

After the end of the Second World War, SCL acted on plans it had prepared the previous decade for additional transmission lines, substations and unit load center equipment in anticipation of increasing demands for electricity by new residential, commercial and industrial customers. Building upon the decisions made in 1943 when the Seattle City Council resolved to buy Puget Sound Power & Light (PSP&L) properties when the company’s urban franchise expired in 1952, Seattle voters narrowly approved a proposition in November 1950, supporting municipal acquisition of private power assets within city limits and thereby unifying service under the Department of Lighting.

In March 1951, the City agreed on a price for all PSP&L’s Seattle properties, including its distribution system, but excluding the hydro plants. Under this agreement, Seattle acquired three transmission substations, ten distribution substations, and the GTSP with its Pump House, Valve House, discharge flume and intake pipeline. Seattle had finally become the city’s sole supplier. Some of these facilities were integrated into the existing City Light system and upgraded, or eventually mothballed and later demolished/sold. The steam plant was retained but remained in limited use, with its last production run during the winter of 1952-53, during a major water shortage. The steam plant was integrated into the growing electrical power generation system but had effectively become a back up to the system.

Pump House Property Sale

In 2010, SCL sold the Georgetown Pump House and Valve House property to SPR for open space, park, and recreation purposes. The 2000 Parks Levy, as proposed by Ordinance #120024 and approved by Seattle voters on November 7, 2000, provided the funds for acquisition of the property for development of a new neighborhood parks and green spaces. Included in the transfer of this property was the condition that a determination be made if it met the City’s definition of a Landmark under Seattle Municipal Code 25.12.

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: *the site; the waterside bulkhead; the exterior and interior of the Pump House including the equipment; and the exterior of the Valve House and the equipment inside.*

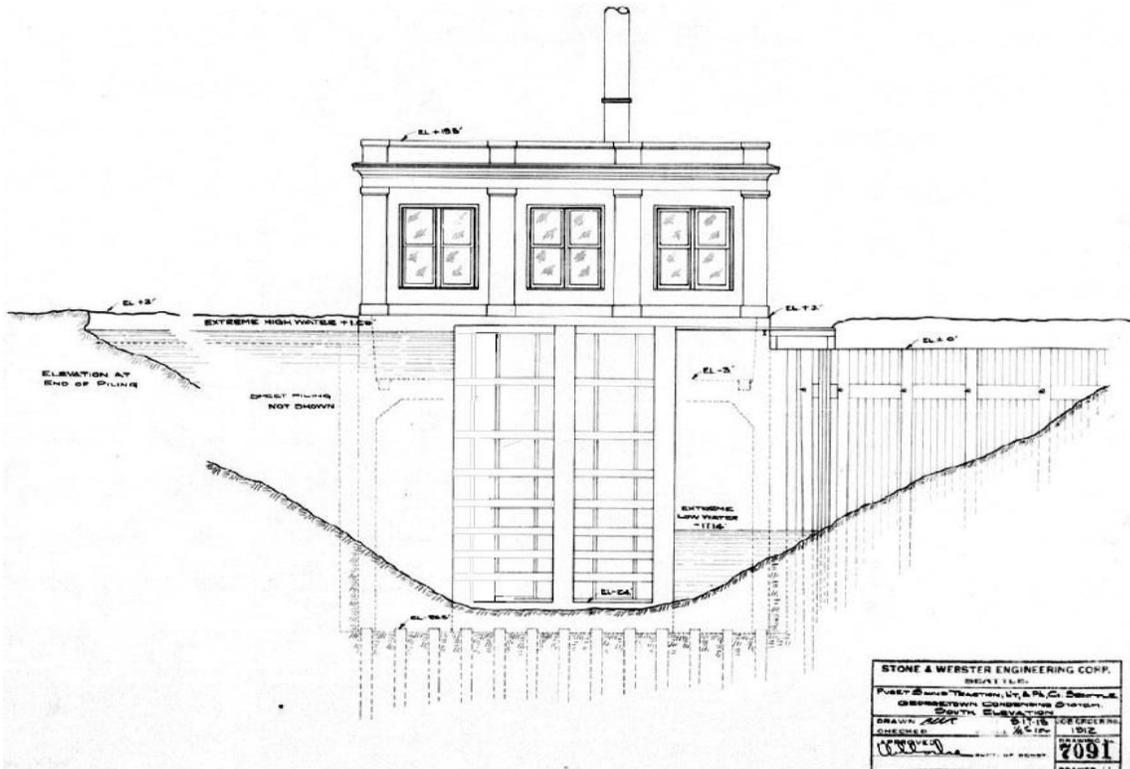
Issued: December 23, 2019

Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Kevin Bergsrud, Susanne Rockwell, and Kathleen Conner; Seattle Parks & Recreation
Jordan Kiel, Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Maria Cruz, SDCI
Ken Mar, SDCI



Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House, 7551 8th Avenue S, 2019



Georgetown Steam Plant Pump House, 7551 8th Avenue S, 1915 drawing



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120562, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon former Fire Station 26, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on March 2, 2022, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 8201 10th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “Fire Station 26”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on April 6, 2022, the Board voted to approve the designation of Fire Station 26 under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on August 17, 2022, the Board and Fire Station 26’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the

Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 8201 10th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “Fire Station 26”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. Fire Station 26 is located on the property legally described as:

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 3 of River Park Addition to King County, according to the Plat recorded in Volume 7 of Plats, Page 41, in King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of Fire Station 26:

1. The site.

2. The exterior of the 1920 building (including the portion that is now part of the contemporary addition’s interior).

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because Fire Station 26 is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).

2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of Fire Station 26 that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the

features or characteristics of Fire Station 26 that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of Fire Station 26 that were designated by the Board for preservation.

b. Removal of trees less than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground.

c. Removal of mature trees that are not included in any of the following categories:

1) Significant to the property's history or design, as outlined in the nomination application.

2) A designated Heritage Tree on the City of Seattle/Plant Amnesty list.

3) An Exceptional Tree per City of Seattle regulations.

d. Planting of new trees in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

e. Planting or removal of shrubs, perennials, or annuals, in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches, chairs, tables, swings, movable planters, trash/recycling receptacles, and bike racks.

g. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind.

h. Repaving and restriping of existing asphalt paved areas.

i. Installation, removal, or alteration of curbs, bollards, wheelstops, or electric vehicle charging receptacles in the existing parking area.

j. Installation, removal, or alteration of signage for accessibility compliance, and other signage as required by City code. Sign locations will not obscure architectural features, and will be attached in

a manner that is easily repairable. Fasteners must be located within joints when mounted on masonry.

k. Installation or removal of interior, temporary window shading devices that are operable and do not obscure the glazing when in the open position.

l. Demolition of non-historic building additions, provided associated alterations or changes to the Landmark are addressed per subsection 2.B.3.1 of this ordinance.

m. Minor alterations or changes to non-historic building additions, provided they do not increase the footprint or height of that portion of the building.

n. Installation and removal of the following temporary outdoor installations: special event tents, tables, chairs, and games.

o. Installation and removal of temporary artwork and signage. Such installations shall be considered temporary if they:

1) Can be removed without changing the building exterior or site and without requiring repair; and

2) Remain in place for no more than 60 days.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit

revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of Fire Station 26 that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the building or site.

b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment.

c. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, and not already excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.c of this ordinance.

d. Installation, removal, or alterations to fences, gates, and barriers.

e. Signage other than signage excluded in subsections 2.A.2.j and 2.A.2.o of this ordinance.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of improvements for safety, or accessibility compliance.

g. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.

h. Installation, removal, or alteration of painted murals and other art installations located on the site, building exterior, or designated portions of the building interior, other than those excluded in subsection 2.A.2.o of this ordinance.

i. Installation of photovoltaic panels on a building rooftop.

j. Changes to paint colors for any previously painted features or characteristics of the

landmark that were designated by the Board for preservation.

k. Replacement of non-historic doors and windows within original openings, when the staff determines that the design intent is consistent with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

l. Alterations or changes to designated features of the landmark when associated with demolition of adjacent non-historic building additions.

m. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the building or site as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall notify the City Historic Preservation Officer within 24 hours, and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of Fire Station 26 that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 RCW upon

application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. Fire Station 26 is added alphabetically to Section V, Firehouses, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to Fire Station 26's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its approval by the Mayor, but if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten days after presentation, it shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Section 1.04.020.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE*

| Department: | Dept. Contact/Phone: | CBO Contact/Phone: |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Miguel Jimenez/206-684-5805 |

** Note that the Summary and Fiscal Note describes the version of the bill or resolution as introduced; final legislation including amendments may not be fully described.*

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon former Fire Station 26, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of Fire Station 26 as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds Fire Station 26 to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

Fire Station 26 was built in 1920. The property is located in the South Park neighborhood. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site (lots 1, 2, 3 and 4), and the exterior of the 1920 building, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? ___ Yes X No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation amend the Adopted Budget? ___ Yes X No

Does the legislation have other financial impacts to The City of Seattle that are not reflected in the above, including direct or indirect, short-term or long-term costs?
No.

Are there financial costs or other impacts of *not* implementing the legislation?
No.

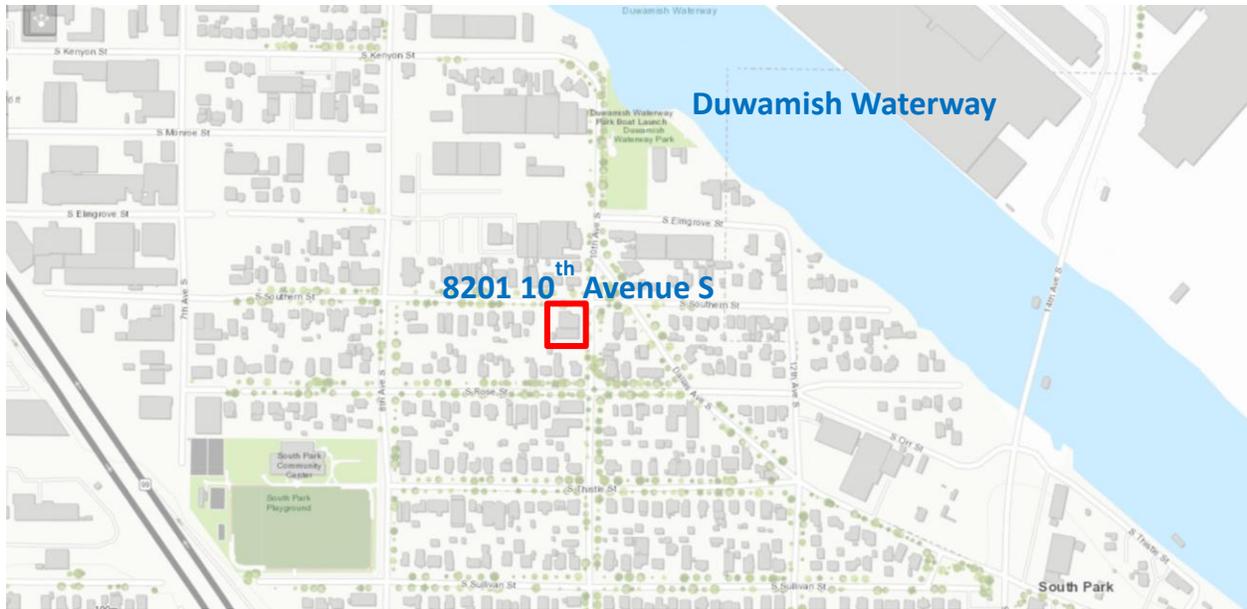
4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- a. **Does this legislation affect any departments besides the originating department?**
Yes. The property is owned by the Department of Facilities and Administrative Services.
- b. **Is a public hearing required for this legislation?**
No.
- c. **Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required for this legislation?**
No.
- d. **Does this legislation affect a piece of property?**
Yes, see attached map.
- e. **Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative. Does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? What is the Language Access plan for any communications to the public?**
Maintaining this Landmark will preserve a cherished community building that has been the South Park Neighborhood Center for decades. It will also add a Landmark to a neighborhood that has very few designated buildings or sites. A language access plan is not anticipated.
- f. **Climate Change Implications**
- 1. Emissions: Is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way?**
This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills
 - 2. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**
Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today’s new construction. They can also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.
- g. **If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)?**
No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

Summary Attachments:

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Fire Station 26

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of Fire Station 26
Via



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 119/22

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Name and Address of Property: **former Fire Station 26 / South Park Neighborhood Center**
8201 10th Avenue S

Legal Description: Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Block 3 of River Park Addition to King County, according to the Plat recorded in Volume 7 of Plats, Page 41, in King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on April 6, 2022 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the former Fire Station 26 / South Park Neighborhood Center at 8201 10th Avenue S 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.*

DESCRIPTION

Setting and Site

Located in Seattle's South Park neighborhood, Fire Station No. 26 building stands at the location of a former town center prior to South Park's 1907 annexation by Seattle. While South Park's present-day commercial core centers around 14th Avenue S between Dallas Avenue S and S Henderson Street, the 1905 Sanborn map indicates a commercial cluster in South Park to the north and west, concentrated along Valley Road (present day Dallas Avenue S) between Orchard Avenue (present-day S Rose Street) and S Elmgrove Avenue, with numerous stores, a drug store, a lodge hall, and warehouses. South Park's Town Hall was located at the northwest corner of Southern Avenue, Washington Boulevard, and Valley Road in this first town center. The building and a non-historic 1981 south addition occupy four full lots at the southwest corner of S Southern Street and 10th Avenue S. The front, east facade faces 10th Avenue S with the main north side facade overlooking S Southern Street. An asphalt paved parking area extends west of the building into an adjacent tax parcel (7327900095). A concrete-paved 10-foot-wide alley runs along the south side facade.

Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

"Printed on Recycled Paper"

The site slopes away from the building on the east and north sides. The basement on the west side is partially day lighted due to the lower grade level at the parking area. The building is set back from the lot lines consistent with residential development patterns in the area, with concrete sidewalks along both S Southern Street and 10th Avenue S. Street trees include a Norway maple (southeast corner), a Bird cherry (northeast corner), a Thundercloud purple leaf plum (north, center), and a Red maple (northwest corner). Street trees, based on trunk diameter, and that streets exist in a 1977 but not a 1969 USGS aerial were planted in the early to mid-1970s consistent with other street trees along S Southern Street and 10th Avenue S. Three columnar evergreen trees, planted after 1960 based on historic photographs, grow along the east facade against the building. Low ornamental shrubs occur as foundation plantings along the east and north facades. A lawn extends from the foundation planting beds to the sidewalk and planting strips along the building's east and north sides.

The Buildings and Changes Through Time

The one-and-a-half story building has an L-shaped plan with a rectangular plan south addition. The main personnel and fire engine entrances are on the front east facade oriented towards the former town center.

Foundation & Structure

The building features reinforced concrete footings and perimeter foundation walls that project slightly at the base of the exterior walls. These carry the building's structure of unreinforced brick masonry and internal wood posts and beams. Girders (6x8-inch) carried on piers (8x8-inch) support the mid span of floor joists within the south portion of the building. The addition features reinforced concrete foundation walls supporting the platform frame structure.

Exterior Walls

The building's exterior unreinforced Flemish bonded (alternating headers and stretchers in each course) brick masonry walls are exposed on the front east, north, and west facades. The brickwork on the south facade remains visible within the south addition. A soldier course of high fired brick with concrete outer corner blocks wraps the top of the walls. The brick consists of high fired darker and lighter colored extruded bricks with a rough surface texture and relatively wide (nominally half-inch) mortar joints (flush filled and struck tooling with a rough texture rather than a smooth, compacted tooled surface). Decorative pattern work occurs in the stepped east gable end and on the north facade's west end, both consist of cast stone and high fired red brick. Shingles clad the roof dormers and the portion of the central tower that extends above the roofline. A painted, cementitious coating clads the south addition's exterior walls.

Roof

The building features a cross-hipped roof with a stepped parapet prominently located above the engine bay doorway and a second shaped parapet on the east end of the south facade. The roof has broad open eaves with exposed sheathing and rafter ends with chamfered lower edges and a fascia board and frieze molding wrapping the top of the wall. A replacement metal gutter wraps the perimeter of the roof and connects to external replacement metal downspouts.

The shaped parapet above the engine bay doors rises from cast concrete brackets set at the top of the wall with flat and angled shoulders ascending to a round arched central portion that is capped with a

decorative finial. Coping material is painted and attributed as cast stone based on the other cast stone detailing. The stepped parapet on the south facade rises from cast concrete brackets with flat and angled shoulders ascending to a side wall chimney that serviced the lounge room. The same coping materials cap this parapet. Added steel seismic restraints anchor the chimneys and east parapet back to the building's roof framing. The original cast stone caps and the round ball finial at the east parapet have been removed. Round arched dormers project off the north and east roof slopes providing ventilation and day lighting to the attic. Each is clad with metal roofing. The central tower is partially visible on the north and east sides above the adjacent roof slopes and has a hip roof with an elliptical arched wall dormer. Asphalt composition shingle roofing covers the roof and the hipped tower roof. A brick chimney is in the southwest portion of the roof and connects to the boiler room in the basement.

Windows

The building retains its original wood 6:1 double hung windows. Window placement on each facade is regularly spaced and organized to provide day lighting and ventilation for interior spaces. All window openings feature wood brick moldings with a decorative rounded profile, wood sills with painted cast stone lug sub-sills, steel lintels with soldier course red brick headers flanked by square cast stone blocks. Original interior casings consist of painted wood with decorative raised inner and outer profiles and mitered corners. Windows have painted stools and apron with decorative moldings at the stool/apron transition and along the lower edge of the apron. Added exterior shades on the west facade at two windows help reduce solar gain from the afternoon sun.

The east dormer features an original round arched 7-lite wood window. The north wall dormer features an original 3-lite elliptical head wood window. A metal louver replaces the original 7-lite window in the north dormer.

The south addition features vinyl 1:1 windows on the east and south facades. A steel sash 6:1 window is at the west end of the greenhouse and visible on the interior, but covered over on the exterior.

Entrances

Several entrances provide access to and egress from the building interior. Original building entrances are tied to internal functions and listed below in descending importance relative to the building's original role as a fire station. The south addition has two doorways on the west end, one providing access to the kitchen and the other to the greenhouse. Both are single lite anodized aluminum doors with concrete stairs leading up to a shared concrete landing.

Engine Bay

Located on the east facade, this provided access to the apparatus room containing the engine and is central to the role of the building's design as a fire station. Designed for outward opening double doors, the doorway retains its segmental arched soldier course red brick header. The header features cast stone skew backs (block with a sloping face supporting the outer ends of the arch) and a decorative cast stone key stone. Original painted wood brick moldings with a decorative curved profile wrap the jambs and soffit of the doorway. Replacement recessed paneling with a center personnel door replaces the original multiple lite wood doors. A concrete driveway connects the doorway with 10th Avenue S.

East Front

Located on the east facade, this doorway provided access to the lounge area and the point of entry for any visitors to the fire station. The doorway matches the window openings in that it features flat, red brick soldier course header with outer square cast stone blocks. Original painted wood brick moldings with a decorative curved profile wrap the jambs and soffit of the doorway. The original single lite hopper transom remains above the replacement single lite anodized aluminum door. The original shed roof carried on decorative painted wood scroll type brackets projects out over the front stoop. Alterations replaced the original concrete stoop with the existing concrete landing, stairs, universal access ramp, and associated painted metal railings.

West Service

Located on the west facade, this doorway provided staff access to the dormitory. The doorway also matches the window openings with the same soldier course header with square cast stone outer blocks, and painted brick moldings at the jambs and soffit. An original concrete landing and stairs with painted metal railings services this entrance. A replacement anodized single lite door provides interior access.

Basement

Located on the west facade, this doorway provided staff access to the basement boiler room. The doorway sets in an areaway partially below grade with concrete steps descending to the doorway and original metal railings along the top of the areaway retaining walls. The doorway is set within the concrete basement walls and consist of a replacement flush metal panel door.

Interior

The interior layout corresponds to the functional role of the building as a fire station. The basement layout reflects mechanical, storage, and bathhouse functions. Public facing elements such as the lounge, apparatus room, and offices are located along the outer east and north sides of the floor, with the more private dormitory, kitchen, and bathroom functions along the south and west sides of the floor. The first floor is the primary function space with secondary mechanical and storage functions in the basement and the small attic.

Basement

The basement is limited to the west portion of the building, with the south and southeast portion being unexcavated crawl space and the northeast portion below the apparatus room being a concrete slab on grade. A centrally located direct flight stair provides access from the first floor. A short north–south corridor connects to the boiler room (a doorway in this room connects to the fuel room), north and south storage areas, and the tower. Spaces have utilitarian finishes with concrete floors, painted board formed concrete walls, and replacement gypsum board ceilings. One original 5 cross panel wood door remains at the storage room, with an original tin clad door at the boiler room with replacement doors at the south storage area and the tower. A mechanical vent replaces the former coal chute door connecting the fuel room to the parking area on the west side of the building. A central floor drain is located within the 7-foot square plan tower used for draining fire hoses.

First Floor

This floor consists of the building's main function spaces. Descriptions are organized by original room functions, with current use and alterations noted. Short corridors link between the main rooms. Original doorways between rooms retain painted wood casings matching those at window openings. Pendant and stem light fixtures are attributed as original based on their stems/chains, bowl holders, and white glass bowls provide lighting.

- The apparatus room is in the northeast corner, and originally housed the fire engine when not in use. The current use is office space. Doorways on the west and south walls connect to adjacent spaces including the tower.
- The lounge is in the southeast corner, and originally provided a gathering and recreation space for firefighters. The current use is split with the south half functioning as the entrance lobby. The north half of the space is offices with an added partition separating this use from the south portion. Finishes consist of original painted plaster walls and painted wood baseboard, and added acoustical tile ceiling, and flooring. The original red brick fireplace with a painted wood mantel remains on the south side of the room.
- The locker room links the lounge with the dormitory and consists of a short east–west corridor with lockers extending north and south. The current use of the corridor remains circulation with lockers converted to office use. Original built-in lockers remain south of the corridor with an added partition closing off the area to the north. Finishes consist of original painted plaster walls and painted wood baseboard, and added acoustical tile ceiling, and flooring.
- The dormitory is in the southwest corner, and originally provided a six-bed sleeping area. The current use is circulation, storage, and offices. Alterations converted a south window opening to doorway for access to the south addition. Low moveable partitions and low built in partitions provide for office and storage functions. Finishes consist of original painted plaster walls and painted wood baseboard, and added acoustical tile ceiling, and flooring.
- The north–south corridor is in the west portion of the building and connects the dormitory with the kitchen, lavatory, and offices. A short flight of stairs and an added universal access lift transition up from the dormitory to the corridor. Gray floor tiles (attributed as linoleum and original) with a yellow/tan compass rose provide the flooring throughout the corridor. Finishes consist of original painted plaster walls, ceiling, and painted wood baseboard. Six panel doors having square upper and lower panels and tall middle panels with original door knobs and escutcheons provide access to connecting rooms.
- The kitchen is along the west side of the building and currently functions as office space.
- The lavatory is along the west side of the building and remains in lavatory use. Original Alaska Tokeen marble wainscoting wraps the west, north, and east walls with terrazzo flooring and integrated base throughout the space (with a section of the floor cut out and replaced with concrete). Replacement partitions, grab bars, and lavatory fixtures support ongoing restroom use.
- The two offices at the north end of the building are currently used for meetings and office functions. Finishes consist of acoustical tile ceiling, and original painted plaster walls and wood baseboard, with replacement flooring and LED ceiling lights.

- The south addition consists of a main community space in the central and east portions with a commercial kitchen in the west end and a greenhouse along the south side at the west end. The greenhouse has additional heating to support year-round use of the space. A 6:1 steel sash window is in the west end of the greenhouse, but has been covered over from the exterior.

Character-defining Features

The following features contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the building. They relate to its original construction and use as a fire house.

- Massing and setback fitting with the residential character of the immediate neighborhood, and orientation towards and location as part of the former town center.
- Exterior walls including the unreinforced Flemish bonded brick masonry, textured red brick and high fired red brick, soldier course band along the top of the walls, cast stone details, mortar joint widths and tooling.
- Windows including 6:1 double hung, and round arched and segmental arched windows in the dormers, brick moldings, sills and subsills, interior trim (casings, stool, apron), and window headers (soldier course bricks and cast stone blocks).
- Roof including hip roof form, open eaves, rafters, fascia and molding, stepped parapets and cast stone coping, and chimneys.
- Entrances including the engine bay jambs/soffit, brick molding, and header (soldier course bricks with cast stone skewbacks and keystone); east front including jambs/soffit, brick molding, header, shed roof extension and brackets, and transom; west service entrance including jambs/soffit, brick molding, header, and exterior stairs and railings; and the basement entrance including the exterior stairs, railing, and areaway.
- Interior including pendant and stem light fixtures attributed as original, the brick fireplace, built in lockers, linoleum flooring, original cross panel and six panel doors, hardware and casings, and baseboards.

Alterations

The following timeline highlights key alterations to the site and building.

1951-1968

Construction of a separate 14x22-foot temporary building directly south of the building based on the building existing in a 1968 USGS aerial, but not in a 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The concrete foundation remained through 1977 based on USGS aerials.

1976

SDCI microfilmed drawings indicate the City remodeled the building in 1976 for use as a neighborhood center with the City Architects Office preparing drawings for converting the apparatus room to a social hall, with reception and office functions in the former lounge, dormitories, and locker rooms. Restrooms were built within the tower at the first-floor level.

1981

In 1981 the City hired architects Arai Jackson to design the south addition to the building to provide a large main hall at the east end, with a commercial kitchen, associated storage and a green house at the

west end of the addition. This work is evident in SDCI microfilmed drawings indicate and also included remodeling of the original building. The project converted the apparatus room to a classroom, the dormitory space into a game room, and the small kitchen into an office. This work included converting two south window openings (lounge and dormitory) to doorways for access.

Undated

Undated alterations include the following were made post 1970s.

- Replacement flooring in the lounge and dormitory
- Parking lot addition west of the building, expanding what was historically a driveway along the west side of the building.
- Added a personnel door to the engine bay infill.
- Installed moveable partitions and low built in rooms within the dormitory and a universal access lift.
- Removal of the cast stone chimney caps.
- Installation of steel tie backs at the parapets and chimneys, connecting to the roof framing.
- Converted the apparatus room to office use.
- Bisected the lounge with a partition along the north side as part of converting that portion to office use.
- Installation of LED lighting in the offices.

The addition of acoustical ceiling tiles in the building.

SIGNIFICANCE

Introduction

The South Park Fire Station (Fire Station No. 26) was constructed in the South Park neighborhood of the city in 1920. The construction of the new fire station building in South Park demonstrated the value added to the community through annexation to the City of Seattle. A series of infrastructure improvements were undertaken by the city in South Park during the 1910s and 1920s, including connection to the municipal water system in 1910, the construction of a new school building (Concord School, Seattle Landmark) in 1914, and streetlight and sidewalk installations in 1928. The construction of W Marginal Way S in the mid-20th century bisected the South Park neighborhood. Fire Station No. 26 is the only civic building from that early 20th century era of municipally-funded construction in South Park that remains on the east side of W Marginal Way S.

Neighborhood Context: South Park

Unless otherwise noted, the South Park neighborhood context is summarized from a 2009 historic context statement, "History of South Park," prepared by Thomas Veith for the City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, Historic Preservation Program.

South Park is a small, dense neighborhood located within Southwest Seattle that is defined by surrounding industrial development, the dredged and straightened path of the Duwamish River creating the Duwamish Waterway, and a diagonally oriented multi-lane freeway (State Route 99/W Marginal Way S). The South

Park neighborhood is located within the *dx^wdəwʔábš ʔálʔaltəd*—ancestral land of the Duwamish Tribe, the *Dx^wdəwʔabš*—Seattle’s First People. Since time immemorial, they have called the land around South Park home. The arrival of Euro-Americans in the greater Puget Sound region in the early 1800s led to the colonization and settlement of the present neighborhood land area.

The first white people to live on the land known as the South Park neighborhood were George Holt, John Buckley, and Augustus Hograve; they arrived between 1851 and 1852 and settled on land claims west of the Duwamish River. As more white Euro-Americans arrived in the area, encroaching on Duwamish land, King County was created in 1852 to govern the area, followed by Washington Territory in 1853. The 1857 King County Census indicated that farmers lived in the area now known as South Park. More land was converted to agricultural use during the 1850s and 1860s as the white Euro-American population increased in the area. Early white families in the South Park area included Daniel Schneider and his wife Lucinda (Maple), William Dennis, A. W. Moore, Edwin D. Boone, the Fenton family, Julius Horton, and Michael Kelly and his wife Elizabeth Jane (Fenton).

In 1889, Washington became the 42nd State in the United States. At the end of that same year, it appears that I. William Adams and his wife, Frances, purchased the Donovan farm, which would be the original site of the town of South Park. Adams platted a townsite for South Park—the South Park Addition—and filed it with the King County Auditor on January 18, 1890. This plat encompassed the entirety of the A. Hograve donation land claim and consisted of 49 blocks. A second plat was filed with the King County Auditor on January 10, 1891, by Alexander and Jane Prentice. This plat, River Park, abuts the north edge of the South Park plat and extended to an oxbow in the Duwamish River. The River Park plat encompassed portions of the George Holt donation land claim and consisted of 52 blocks of varying sizes. A third plat, South Park Heights, was filed in 1892. The nominated property lies within the River Park Plat in block 3.

Significant developments occurred in the growing South Park neighborhood in the 1890s. The post office opened on June 25, 1892; George W. Brown was appointed the first postmaster. A public school, South Park School, also opened in 1891 or 1892. Two Roman Catholic brothers, Brother Callixtus and Brother Henry formed a Catholic school, Brothers School, in 1892 (later known as Our Lady of Lourdes). Railway service also began in 1892, with a wooden drawbridge constructed over the Duwamish River at Eighth Avenue S to extend the Grant Street Electric Railway trolley service to South Park; the trestle started at Kenyon Street and went across the river to Myrtle Street. By 1899, a new two-story school building was erected to house eight grades.

The 1900 U.S. Census indicates residents within the South Park area were overwhelmingly, 98%, white with the majority born in the U.S as well as immigrants from northwestern Europe—mostly Germany, Sweden, England, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, and Scotland—and England and French Canada. The remaining 2% of residents in 1900 were mostly single Japanese men, employed as house servants or gardeners, who had immigrated in the 1890s or 1900, and a few Black families.

In 1902, South Park incorporated as a town. The town had three mayors: S. J. Bevan (1902–1903), G. C. Lingenfelter (1903–1905), and A. G. Breidenstein (1906–1907). Soon after incorporation, the town petitioned the U. S. Congress to dredge the Duwamish River to improve navigability to and from the town. The 1905 Sanborn maps of South Park depict the area as still sparsely developed with the bridge connection with Georgetown along Eighth Avenue S. Commercial development was concentrated along Valley Road (present day Dallas Avenue S), with numerous stores, a drug store, a lodge hall, and warehouses. The Town hall was located at the northwest corner of Southern Avenue, Washington Boulevard, and Valley Road at the first town center.

South Park, and its approximately 1,500 residents, was officially incorporated within the city of Seattle on May 3, 1907, through Ordinance 15917; the streets were renamed in 1907 through Ordinance 17213. Annexation provided residents with access to water from the Cedar River, along with sewer, electrical, and fire services. The town's school was also incorporated into the Seattle school district. The school district constructed a new school for South Park, Concord School (723 S Concord Street, Seattle Landmark), in 1914.

In 1908, the South Park post office became a branch of the Seattle Post Office. A new South Park railway line provided service to the area in 1909. That same year, Commercial Waterway District No. 1 was formed to maintain the Duwamish River. The neighborhood's first fire station—no. 26 in the city—was established in 1910 at 8201 10th Avenue S. The fire station was constructed near the South Park community's original town hall and its earliest commercial corridor.

Although efforts had been underway for decades to control flooding along the Duwamish River, dredging began in 1913 near the old County Poor Farm on a tract of land owned by King County on the Georgetown side of the river. Dredging was complete by 1918, with significant impacts on South Park, from physical to political. The dredging project filled in the oxbow along the eastern edge of the neighborhood and added over 66 acres to the neighborhood. The river's deep channel encouraged industrial uses along its new route, creating tension with the neighborhood's agricultural and residential uses that continues to the present. New bridges provided increased access to the neighborhood, including a steel, low level swing bridge (Oxbow Bridge, then First Avenue S Bridge) at First Avenue S in 1911, and a new drawbridge at Eighth Avenue S between 1914 and 1915. By the 1917 Sanborn, a second town center or commercial core had developed in South Park—located where the streetcar line turned at Eighth Avenue S and S Cloverdale Street. The intersection had a handful of stores, but the largest concentration of non-residential buildings in South Park continued to exist along Dallas Avenue S near the fire station and former Town Hall.

In the midst of the dredging and public works projects, World War I erupted in Europe. The U.S. entered the war in April 1917. Industrialization and the establishment of factories along the Duwamish River supported the war effort. William E. Boeing acquired the Heath Shipyard in 1910 and by 1917 had started to convert the shipyard's building (the NRHP-listed Boeing Airplane Company Building or "Red Barn") to aircraft manufacturing. Boeing, first named Pacific Aero Products Company, received its first major government contract in September 1917, which led to extensive development of the company's site near South Park to meet the demand. Numerous alterations were made to the Boeing site in the 1920s to support the growing plant.

In 1920, the neighborhood remained predominately white, with individuals of Japanese descent comprising the largest people of color population group. Key employers in the neighborhood were shipyards, factories, and machines shops. The drawbridge at Eighth Avenue S was altered between 1924 and 1930 to make a perpendicular crossing over the Duwamish and a new moveable bridge was built at 14th Avenue S in 1931. The 14th Avenue S bridge (prior to its demolition) provided a direct connection between what would become South Park's commercial district and the west end of Boeing Plant Number Two across the river. More commercial development shifted to 14th Avenue S following the construction of the bridge over 14th Avenue S.

The end of an era for South Park came in 1935 when the South Park line of Seattle's street railway system ceased service. Bus service replaced the street railway line in 1936. The Eighth Avenue S bridge had a short life span following its reconfiguration and was permanently closed in July 1937 and demolished by

1939. This left the First Avenue S and 14th Avenue S bridges as the primary transportation connections to and through South Park. Gas and service station construction picked up along 14th Avenue S during the 1940s as more workers were traveling across the nearby bridge to work at Boeing and the shipyards. During this period, industries along the Duwamish expanded to support production of war planes as World War II raged overseas and the U.S. officially entered the conflict in December 1941. The increase in workers in the area put pressure on residential housing within the neighborhood as South Park provided a nearby residential area for workers. On February 19, 1942—after the United States entered World War II—President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 which authorized the Secretary of War and the military to prescribe exclusion zones to restrict or prohibit anyone from entering, remaining in, or leaving. While Japanese were not explicitly addressed in EO 9066, its implementation resulted in the forced relocation of all people of Japanese ancestry from Western Washington, Western Oregon, and California, including South Park’s Japanese residents. After the war ended and Japanese were allowed to return to Seattle, many of South Park’s Japanese farmers did not return to the neighborhood.

When the war ended in 1946, it was clear that industry had truly surrounded South Park and was continuing to invade. South Park consistently felt industrialization pressure, particularly once the Seattle City Council rezoned the South Park area as “transition to industrial” in 1956. This rezoning was met with significant resistance from residents and small business owners who felt that their formerly pastoral neighborhood was being taken over by industry and freeway construction. Residents pushed back against rezoning and the potential loss of neighborhood identity. Prior to World War II, the neighborhood had hosted an annual Labor Day celebration—reflecting South Park’s agricultural and industrial worker roots. During the war, the celebration fell by the wayside; however, South Park resurrected the festival in 1962 with the South Park Community Club organizing a co-ed baseball game, family events, and dances for teenagers and adults at the South Park Fieldhouse.

By the 1951 Sanborn, South Park’s commercial core had shifted to 14th Avenue S and the area around the fire station and former town hall become increasingly residential. A new First Avenue S bridge was constructed in 1956 to better support industrial development in the Duwamish Valley and increased north-south traffic to and from Seattle. Construction on W Marginal Way S as State Route 99 was completed by the mid-1960s, completing bisecting the South Park neighborhood diagonally and intruding with a large cloverleaf intersection to connect traffic from the 14th Avenue S Bridge with SR 99.

In the midst of increasing industrialization, the demographics of the neighborhood began to change. Until World War II, Seattle and King County had limited numbers of Latino migrants and immigrants; however, during the war, many Latinos migrated to Seattle to work in booming wartime industries such as Boeing. Following the war, a second wave of Latinos identifying themselves as Chicanos arrived in Seattle, with many moving to neighborhoods around South Park in the 1960s. Many individuals within this second wave were from the Yakima Valley, attending the University of Washington. These students launched Chicano student activism for civil rights and social change. Despite their presence, written records did not adequately reflect the Latino population in Seattle until the 1970 Census.

Beginning in 1972, South Park began a long and arduous neighborhood planning process to determine a central vision for the neighborhood. Over 12 years, numerous competing plans were developed and finally, an official South Park Neighborhood Plan emerged and was adopted by Seattle City Council on December 17, 1984. In the midst of the neighborhood planning, South Park continued to build. In 1970, a new pavilion housing a gymnasium/multi-purpose room was constructed at the east end of Concord School, designed by Shavey & Schmidt. In 1972, a new fire station was constructed at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue S and S Cloverdale Street. The old fire station no. 26 then became the South Park

Neighborhood Center in 1976. The South Park Community Center replaced the South Park Field House in 1989 at the northwest corner of S Sullivan Street and Eighth Avenue S.

Social change and increased ethnic diversity are hallmarks of this period. An ever-increasing Latino population in surrounding residential neighborhoods (i.e., White Center) spurred the establishment of the Seattle Medical Clinic by Sea Mar—a non-profit organization addressing the health care needs of Western Washington’s Spanish-speaking community. Spanish-speaking patients struggled to find health care with the language barrier, racism, and with many transitioning from a rural to urban life. Sea Mar incorporated as a non-profit in 1977 and purchased a clinic property (8720 14th Avenue S) in South Park along its main commercial corridor in 1978 to establish their first clinic that has since grown into a statewide resource for Latinos. By the 1980 U.S. Census, the census tract within which South Park resides (tract 112) had started to display more diversity, with 12% of the population non-white and 88% white. This diversity significantly increased over the next 40 years, with 33% non-white and 67% white in 1990; 56% non-white and 44% white in 2000; 55% non-white and 46% white in 2010; and 63% non-white and 37% white in 2020.

An emphasis on open space and environmental protections gained momentum in the late 1970s. Duwamish Waterway Park at 10th Avenue S and S Kenyon Street opened in 1978. A significant success for agriculture occurred in 1979 with the approval by King County voters of a farmland preservation bond measure of \$50 million to purchase development rights in the Duwamish Valley. By 1980, only 6,755 acres of farmland were left. Pollution control measures were implemented along the Duwamish Waterway by 1980 as the waterway’s industrial activities degraded the delta area. In 2001, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized the long-term industrial pollution in the area and listed the lower Duwamish as a superfund site.

Concord School was listed as a City of Seattle Landmark in 1998 (the only landmark listed in South Park as of 2021) and then remodeled and reopened in 2000. South Park also received its first physical library branch in 2006.

Today, South Park continues to be a diverse and vibrant neighborhood in Seattle.

Fire Stations in Seattle

Unless otherwise noted, the following history of the Seattle Fire Department has largely been summarized from Cathy Wickwire’s “Survey Report: Comprehensive Inventory of City-Owned Historic Resources, Seattle, Washington,” (2001).

Like other communities, Seattle’s fire department had its beginnings in a volunteer program, with the first official volunteer company established in July 1870, followed by a volunteer fire department (Seattle Engine Company No. 1) in July 1876. The volunteer company grew over the next several years, adding equipment and a new fire station building, and an April 1884 city ordinance established the Seattle Volunteer Fire Department and allowed for the purchase of equipment and establishing additional companies, but not hiring of firefighters. The Great Seattle Fire, which began on June 6, 1889, and eventually destroyed over 30 square blocks in the city’s commercial district, taxed the capacity of the volunteer fire department. As a result of this devastating fire, the city established a municipal water system and a paid, professional fire department. Less than five months after the fire, City Council passed Ordinance No. 1212 on October 17, 1889, creating the Seattle Fire Department. The first Fire Chief, Gardner Kellogg, hired 32 firefighters and the department began operation on October 26, 1889.

The fire department used temporary stations until the following July, when two new fire stations were completed. These Shingle-style stations, Fire Station No. 2 on Main Street between Seventh and Eighth avenues and Station No. 3 on the corner of Third Avenue and Pine Street at the southern foot of Denny Hill, both opened in July 1890. Four more stations were constructed for the fire department over the next six months:

- Fire Station No. 4, Fourth Avenue and Battery Street (October 1890)
- Fire Station No. 1 (headquarters), southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Columbia Street (November 1890)
- First Hill, Broadway and Terrace Street (December 1890)
- Fire Station No. 5, foot of Madison Street at the waterfront and housing the first fireboat “Snoqualmie,” (January 1891)

Early stations were sited close to the downtown core but fanned out as the department grew. The North Seattle Annexation in 1891 doubled the city’s already growing population and multiple fire stations were constructed between 1894 and 1908 to provide service to the newly annexed areas in Seattle. Seattle’s population ballooned from 80,671 to 237,194 from 1900 to 1910 through a mix of annexation efforts and an expanding and thriving economy. A series of annexations between 1905 and 1910 further increased the city, welcoming Southeast Seattle, Ravenna, South Park, Columbia City, Ballard, West Seattle, Rainier Beach, Georgetown, and Laurelhurst into the city’s fold. Access to municipal services—including the fire department—drove voters to approve annexation in these neighborhoods and independent cities. Fire stations were added to these areas over the next several years, some in new buildings and others in repurposed structures until funds could be allocated to build new. During this period, new fire station construction embraced masonry over the wood-frame stations of earlier years and an eclectic mix of styles, including Flemish, Tudor Revival, and Shingle Style.

Ten new fire stations, eight of which replaced previous structures, were constructed between 1921 and 1930. This period of construction reflected a shift to reinforced concrete construction, with only two of the ten constructed of brick. This period is marked by the work of city architect Daniel Huntington, with at least 10 but possibly 20 new stations bearing his designs. Mediterranean-influenced styles dominated this period, and some designs were repeated with only slight modifications, like the designs for stations nos. 12, 26 (nominated property), and 29).

Despite the wave of new construction, the fire department struggled with housing their equipment in their station houses as firefighting equipment modernized. In 1924, the Seattle Fire Department fully shifted to motorized vehicles after completing their phase out of horse-drawn apparatus and retiring their horses.

Station construction and even services stalled during the Depression years of the 1930s as the city tried to economize by closing some stations and laying off firefighters. Only two stations were completed during this period, and both reflect popular architectural trends: The Art Deco Fire Station No. 6 (1932) in the Central District and the Streamline Moderne Fire Station No. 41 (1934) in Magnolia. The completion of Fire Station No. 41 marked the end of a three decade-long build out of the Seattle Fire Department, which included the construction of over 40 stations.

No new stations were constructed for the Fire Department for fifteen years, due to the impacts of the Great Depression followed by World War II. However, with a post-war population boom and additional city annexations, 10 new stations were constructed between 1949 and 1965, some of which were replacement stations and others were on new sites. Six of the new stations were designed by Fred B.

Stephen and reflected the popularity of Modern architecture during the time. Through annexations of areas to the north and northeast, the Seattle Fire Department also acquired existing King County fire district facilities. A modernization program began in full force in the mid-1980s, and the Seattle Fire Department modernized and remodeled many of their stations. The historic fire stations were mostly either converted to new uses, sensitively remodeled, or sold to private owners. The Seattle Fire Department, with over 130 years of service to the community, continues their mission to save lives and protect property through emergency medical service, fire and rescue response, and fire prevention.

A number of former and current Seattle fire stations are listed as Seattle Landmarks:

- No. 3 in First Hill, 301 Terry Avenue (1903)
- No. 23 in the Central District, 722 18th Avenue (1909)
- No. 25 in Capitol Hill, 1400 Harvard Avenue (1909)
- Georgetown City Hall/Fire Station No. 27, 6202 13th Avenue S (1909)
- No. 18 in Ballard, 5427 Russell Avenue NW (1911)
- Wallingford Police and Fire Station No. 11, 1629 N 45th Street (1913)
- No. 33 in Fern Hill, 102335 62nd Avenue S (1914) - now a private residence
- No. 2 in Belltown, 2318 Fourth Avenue (1921)
- No. 37 in West Seattle, 7300 35th Avenue SW (1925)
- No. 14 in SoDo, 3224 Fourth Avenue S (1927)
- No. 16, in Green Lake 6846 Oswego Street (1928)
- No. 13 in Beacon Hill, 3601 Beacon Avenue S (1928)
- No. 17 in the University District, 1010 NE 50th Street (1930)
- No. 38 in Ravenna/Bryant, 550 33rd Avenue NE (1930)
- No. 6 in the Central District, 101 23rd Avenue S (1931)
- No. 41 in Magnolia, 2416 34th Avenue W (1934)
- No. 5 on the waterfront, 925 Alaskan Way (1963)

Construction and Use of the Building

Since its construction in 1920, Fire Station No. 26, has remained a community building. It first served the South Park neighborhood as a fire station for over 50 years before transitioning to serve as a community center, which it has continued to do for nearly 50 years.

Fire Station No. 26

When South Park citizens voted for annexation into Seattle in 1907, one of the draws for joining with the larger city was access to municipal resources, such as schools, electricity, and the municipal water system. Connecting in with Seattle's water system was inherently tied with the city's fire department, as well. In a public meeting to discuss the impacts of annexation, Seattle City Engineer R.H. Thomson shared with attendees a state supreme court decision that precluded Seattle from giving or selling water to neighboring towns and, thus, Seattle could not assist in fire protection. Municipal water arriving in South Park initially ran into difficulties navigating under the railroad grade into the community, requiring tunnelling through the grade. By November 1909, South Park still only had a hand engine and bucket brigade for fire protection and residents began to make an appeal to the City for better services as

municipal water mains and fire hydrants were finally being installed. The City purchased 4 lots from Patrick McGee to establish a fire station in South Park.

The neighborhood's first fire station—no. 26 in the city—was open by 1910 at 8201 10th Avenue S. The fire station was established in a former furniture store building located at the corner of 10th Avenue S and Southern Street. A building permit from 1911 (no. 103384) indicate the intention to convert South Park's old city hall into a fire station, but no drawings or specifications were filed with the permit, and it does not appear that change occurred. On the 1917 Sanborn Map, the two-story, wood-frame station is identified as "South Park Hose Company No. 26," and featured 8 men, 2 horses, 1 hose wagon, a 1,050-foot 2 and one-half-inch hose on the cart, a 1,250-foot 2 and one-half-inch hose in reserve, and 2 3-gallon extinguishers.

Efforts to construct a new fire station building in South Park began as early as 1916, but the \$6,000 line item for the new station was stricken from the city's budget in September 1916. The City applied for a building permit (no. 195159) in August 1920 to build a new station for Fire Station No. 26. H. J. Allan was listed as the contractor and the City as the Architect. Drawings for the fire station list Daniel R. Huntington as the architect. City Council appropriated \$12,000 for completion of the new fire house at their August 23, 1910, meeting.

Upon its completion, the new Fire Station No. 26 provided fire protection services to South Park for the next 50 years. A 1942 building permit (no. 353744) called for the construction of a temporary building to house equipment of auxiliary firemen during the war emergency (World War II). However, the temporary structure was never built according to a 1943 inspection associated with the permit. A small gable roofed building was built off the south side of the station between 1951 and 1969—based on the structure not existing in a 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, but existing in a 1969 USGS aerial—and remained through 1977.

In the Fire Department's efforts to modernize facilities in the 1960s and 1970s, plans were made to acquire land and new fire apparatus to construct a replacement station by 1976. The new fire station was constructed for the South Park neighborhood at 800 S Cloverdale Street ahead of the anticipated 1976 completion date. The building was decommissioned as a fire station when a new fire station no. 26 was constructed. The new station was dedicated on May 22, 1973, and was said to be the first major capital improvement in South Park since 1928. Those 1928 improvements include street light and sidewalk installations, according to Tony Ferrucci in 1973, then president of South Park Community Council.

Neighborhood Center

The City of Seattle continues to own the building at 8201 10th Avenue S, but in 1972 the building became the South Park Neighborhood Center. The City remodeled the building in 1976 for use as a neighborhood center with the City Architects Office preparing drawings for converting the apparatus room to a social hall, with reception and office functions in the former lounge, dormitories, and locker rooms. Restrooms were built within the tower at the first-floor level. In 1981 the City hired architects Arai Jackson to design the south addition to the building to provide a large main hall at the east end, with a commercial kitchen, associated storage and a green house at the west end of the addition. This work also remodeled the original building, converting the apparatus room to a classroom, the dormitory space into a game room, and the small kitchen into an office.

As the Neighborhood Center, the fire station building continued in active community use. An early community use included vision screening for children (ages 3-5). The South Park Neighborhood Center is managed by the South Park Area Redevelopment Committee and hosts community meetings as well as recreational and community services. The South Park Area Redevelopment Committee began representing a 44-acre core area of South Park with 24 members with hopes to expand. A 1976 newspaper blurb about the committee called it, “The activist complement to the old social club, the South Park Community Club.” The committee’s activism pushed the city to more carefully consider South Park, whose residents often felt forgotten with increasing industrialization threats, including a proposed ammonia plant in the mid-1970s, and rising crime rates. In 1990, the committee hosted a crime prevention forum with city and police officials, which led to the cleanup of a lot which had been used by drug dealers and users and the installation of crime-watch signs. The committee worked with residents to pursue cleanup of the Duwamish Waterway Park in the neighborhood, organized neighborhood cleanups of South Park, and opposed the closure of South Park Courts—a 1940s King County-operated housing community.

The South Park Area Redevelopment Committee uses the Neighborhood Center to provide resources for people with limited means, in one of Seattle’s most diverse communities—providing food and clothing to low income families and those experiencing homelessness as well as social services. Another key role of the South Park Area Redevelopment Committee is serving as a fiscal sponsor for other groups in the South Park neighborhood.

The Neighborhood Center hosts a weekly food and clothing bank on Thursdays and Saturdays, operated by Providence Regina House. The Neighborhood Center is also home to the South Park Senior Center which, services King County residents 50 years and older. The Senior food bank has operated from the building since 1981. The Senior Center hosts a bi-lingual community connection program to explore social services and resources available to seniors. They have fitness classes, Vietnamese karaoke, a book club, bingo nights, community parties/events, and deliver meals to homebound seniors. Villa Comunitaria, a Latinx led organization, which started as the South Park Information and Resource Center in 2005, has operated in the building since 2013. They assist residents with housing, health, education, legal matters, and seeking citizenship, while providing overall community support through civic engagement. Villa Comunitaria’s focus on learning and leadership development has helped the community thrive and prosper, empowering families through culturally relevant means, and offering a welcoming environment with childcare opportunities.

Architect and Builder

Daniel R. Huntington (1871-1962) – Original Architect

Daniel Riggs Huntington was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1871 to parents John and Mary C. (Keorton) Huntington. He began his career as an architect by 1889 and practiced in both New York and Denver, Colorado. He worked as a draftsman for Balcom and Rice in Denver between 1889 and 1894 and then moved to New York, where he continued to work as a draftsman, but for W. Wheeler Smith, Architect, between 1894 and 1900. He established his own practice with William E. Fisher—Fisher and Huntington—back in Denver in 1900, where he stayed until 1905. He married Jessie Maud Lytle on July 20, 1904, in Ohio. Together they had one child, son Daniel R e then moved to Seattle and was partnered with James Schack as Schack and Huntington (1906-1909). Schack and Huntington designed First Methodist Episcopal Church (1907, Seattle Landmark) at 801 Fifth Avenue, the Arctic Club/Morrison Hotel at 509 Third Avenue (1908), the Delamar Apartments (1909) at 115 W Olympic Place, and a number of private residences.

In addition to working with Schack, Huntington had partnerships with Carl F. Gould (Huntington and Gould, 1909), Arthur Loveless (Huntington and Loveless, 1913-1914) and Archibald Torbitt (Huntington and Torbitt, 1928-1931). With Gould, Huntington designed the Sanitary Public Market (1910) as well as a mixed-use buildings and residences. With Loveless, Huntington designed residences and apartment houses. With Torbitt, Huntington designed the Piedmont Apartments at 1215 Seneca Street in Seattle plus two projects in Hoquiam (in association with Edwin St. John Griffith)—Seventh Street Theater (1928) and City Hall (1929).

Huntington also had periods spent in private practice (1909-1913, 1915-1916, and 1922-1927) in addition to a significant stint as Seattle City Architect between 1912 and 1922. During his time as city architect, he is credited with designing a number of fire stations, the Fremont branch of the Seattle Public Library (1921), the concrete piers for the University Bridge, Lake Union Water power Auxiliary Plant (1912), Lake Union Auxiliary Steam Electric Plant (1914), and six buildings at the original Firland Sanitorium (now CRISTA Ministries campus). Fire stations attributed to Huntington include:

- Wallingford Police and Fire Station, 1629 N 45th Street (1913), Shingle Style, Seattle Landmark – now a medical clinic/office
- No. 33 in Lakeridge/Fern Hill (this is presently Rainier Beach), 10235 62nd Avenue S (1914), Tudor Revival, Seattle Landmark – now a private residence
- No. 7 in Capitol Hill, 402 15th Avenue E (1920), Tudor Revival – now a commercial building
- No. 26 in South Park, 8201 8th Avenue S (1920), Mission Revival – now a community center
- No. 29 in West Seattle, 2139 Ferry Avenue SW (1920), Mission Revival, demolished and replaced
- No. 12 in Madrona, (1920), Mission Revival – now a public library
- No. 2 in Belltown, 2320 4th Avenue (1921), subdued Mission Revival, Seattle Landmark
- No. 37 in West Seattle, 7302 35th Avenue SW (1925), Mission Revival, Seattle Landmark – now a private residence
- No. 14 in SoDo, 3224 4th Avenue S (1927), Mission Revival, Seattle Landmark
- No. 16 in Green Lake 6846 Oswego Street (1928), Mission Revival, Seattle Landmark

Huntington designed three fire stations in the 1920s with similar designs: No. 26 in South Park, No. 29 in West Seattle, and No. 12 in Madrona. Of the three, No. 26 and No. 29 were the most alike and practically identical. Historic photographs of the recently completed buildings indicate that the only discernable differences were the presence of a keystone in the jack arch above Station No. 26's garage and a transom above the door to the lounging room in Station No. 26. The Huntington-designed Station No. 29 was demolished in 1969 and replaced with a new station in 1970. Station No. 12 is quite similar to Nos. 26 and 29 with the exception that it does not have an eave extended over the main entrance to form a porch hood and it has a gable on hip roof rather than a hip roof.

Designs attributed to Huntington during his periods of sole proprietorship include the Rainier Chapter House of the Daughters of the American Revolution (1925), the Northcliff Apartments (1925, demolished) with John Stailffer Hudson, and the West Seattle Dairy Building (1927, demolished). During his career as an architect, he briefly taught at the University of Washington (1923-24) and participated in the local chapter of the AIA, serving as president (1918-19, 1925), secretary, and a board member.

In addition to his architectural work, Huntington was an accomplished painter, studying with painter and muralist Eustace Paul Ziegler (1881-1969). Huntington was a member of the Pacific Northwest Academy of Arts and the Seattle Fine Arts Society.

Huntington appeared to retire from active architecture practice during the Great Depression, but briefly worked as an architect for Washington State University (1944-46) before moving to Oregon City to retire in 1947. He returned to Seattle in 1955, but passed away on May 13, 1962.

Harvey J. (H.J.) Allan – Contractor

Harvey J. (H.J.) Allan was born in River John, Nova Scotia in ca. 1865. He immigrated to the United States in 1888. He arrived in Seattle in ca. 1890 where he began working as a contractor. During his career, Allan served as the contractor on a range of projects including:

- Three one-and-a-half-story residences at 425, 429, and 431 Queen Anne Avenue N for Mrs. J. F. Mitchell (1900) – not built or demolished
- A one-and-a-half-story frame building at 1420 E John Street (1902) – now demolished
- A two-story house at 913 16th Avenue N (1905) – no 913 16th Avenue existed on the Sanborn maps, so possibly not built
- A two-story house at 533 15th Avenue N (1905) for Mrs. J. W. Trotter – not built or demolished
- A five-story concrete and mill construction factory at 701 Snoqualmie Street (1907) – extant
- A one-story reinforced concrete building at 918-28 Boylston Avenue (1909) for R. D. Merrill – not built or demolished
- A one-story frame dwelling at 624 Westlake Avenue N (1928) for Roy Investment Company – not built or demolished

He was married to Annie K. Allan and they had two sons: E. K. Allan and Lorin R. Allan. He lived at 1420 E John Street (a house he built) at the time of his death in March 1937.

Architectural Style – Mission Revival

Fire Station No. 26 was designed in the Mission Revival style. Although not a particularly common architectural style in Seattle, there are a number of fire stations (former and current) in the city that exhibited the style—No. 12, 13, 14, 16, 26, 29, 37, and 38. Some of these buildings are more strictly aligned with Mission Revival while others are more transitional in style, reflecting Art Deco and Streamline Moderne elements.

The Mission Revival style began in California in the late 19th century as architects began focusing on the Spanish mission architecture for inspiration. The style gained traction by 1885 but increased in popularity after the style was utilized on the California Building at the 1893 Columbia Exposition in Chicago. The style was used on a variety of building types, including churches, civic buildings, and residences. The Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition in Portland in 1905, which utilized Spanish Renaissance on the primary fair buildings, raised awareness of the style here in the Pacific Northwest.

Key characteristics of the Mission Revival style are curvilinear shaped parapets or dormers, arches, patterned tiles, carved or cast stonework, and occasionally other wall surface ornament. Stucco is a common exterior material as well as red tile roofs, but brick, wood, and stone are also used. Buildings may be symmetrical or asymmetrical. Windows vary but typically are multi-lite in the upper sash. Station No. 14 is the most classically Mission Revival in its expression, with stucco walls, shaped parapets, and a red

tile roof. Station No. 37 also has those elements but leans more Spanish Colonial as it lacks the characteristic shaped parapet.

Stations No. 26 and 29—both designed by Daniel R. Huntington—are smaller than Station No. 14. The original designs for all three featured an asymmetrical primary facade, prominent shaped parapet highlighting the garage doors for the fire trucks, and stone and tile accents. Station No. 12, another Huntington design, is a more simplified version of 26 and 29 and lacks the shaped parapet element. All three were constructed in 1920 and their smaller scale reflects the Fire Department's transition from horse-drawn to motorized fire engines.

Stations 13, 16, and 38 were constructed in the late 1920s and into 1930 and reflect the transition to more streamlined architecture. They have more simply curved parapets, rather than the parapets that reflect the shapes of historic missions, flat roofs, and a horizontal emphasis.

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: the site, and the exterior the 1920 building (including the portion that is now part of the contemporary addition's interior).

Issued: April 8, 2022



Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Andrew Lu, City of Seattle Finance & Administrative Services
Katie Pratt and Spencer Howard, NW Vernacular
Penni Cocking, Duwamish Valley Neighborhood Preservation Coalition
Kristen Johnson, Acting Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Katrina Nygaard, SDCI
Ken Mar, SDCI



former Fire Station 26, 8201 10th Avenue S, 2021



former Fire Station 26, 8201 10th Avenue S, 1921



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120849, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Bloch House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on October 18, 2023, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 1439 E Prospect Street and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “Bloch House”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on December 6, 2023, the Board voted to approve the designation of the Bloch House under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on March 6, 2024, the Board and the Bloch House’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the

Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 1439 E Prospect Street and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “Bloch House”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The Bloch House is located on the property legally described as:

Lot 1, Block 12, Capitol Hill addition to the City of Seattle, Division No. 3, according to the plat thereof, recorded in volume 10 of plats, page 10, in King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the Bloch House:

1. The site.
2. The exterior of the house.
3. Portions of the interior that include: the entry vestibule, foyer, main staircase, dining room,

living room, study, rathskeller, and ballroom.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the Bloch House is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).
2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).
3. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder (SMC 25.12.350.E).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the Bloch House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must

obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Bloch House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

- a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the Bloch House that were designated by the Board for preservation.
- b. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind.
- c. Removal of trees that are not included in any of the following categories:
 - 1) Significant to the property's history or design as outlined in the nomination application.
 - 2) A Tier 1 or designated Heritage Tree on the City of Seattle/Plant Amnesty list.
 - 3) A Tier 2 or Exceptional Tree per City of Seattle regulations.
- d. Planting of new trees in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.
- e. Planting or removal of shrubs, perennials, or annuals, in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.
- f. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches, chairs, tables, swings, movable planters, and trash/recycling receptacles.
- g. Installation, removal, or alteration of interior, temporary window shading devices that are operable and do not obscure the glazing when in the open position.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or

characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Bloch House that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, and/or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the buildings or site.

b. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, and not already excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.c of this ordinance.

c. Installation, removal, or alteration of non-original exterior light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment. If proposed equipment is similar in size and location to existing, staff may be able to determine it to be in-kind maintenance, provided the fixture or equipment does not obscure designated features and is attached to a material that is easily repairable.

d. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior building and site signage.

- e. Installation of improvements for safety or accessibility compliance.
- f. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.
- g. Changes to exterior paint colors when painting a previously painted material. If the proposed color is similar to the existing, staff may be able to determine it to be in-kind maintenance.
- h. Replacement of non-original windows and doors when located in original openings.
- i. Alterations to the designated interior features.
- j. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the building or site as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall notify the City Historic Preservation Officer within 24 hours, and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the Bloch House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The Bloch House is added alphabetically to Section I, Residences, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Bloch House's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.
/

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

| Department: | Dept. Contact: | CBO Contact: |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Nick Tucker/206-684-5847 |

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Bloch House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the Bloch House as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the Bloch House to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The Bloch House was built in 1908. The property is located in Capitol Hill just south of Volunteer Park. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site, the exterior of the building, and portions of the interior, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.

No effects anticipated.

b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.

Yes, see attached map in Exhibit A. This legislation imposes controls upon the property, as outlined in the proposed landmark designation ordinance.

c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.

There are no known negative impacts on vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.

This legislation is to codify the Controls & Incentives Agreement between the City Historic Preservation Officer and the owner of this Landmark property. There was no formal equity analysis undertaken for this property related to the language in the agreement, although we work with each property owner to strike a balance between preservation goals and continued operation of a property. Early in the landmarks process, separate from the negotiation of controls, DON Historic Preservation program staff review each landmark nomination application for completeness and provide detailed guidance to the author, to increase representation and accuracy of untold or misrepresented history.

iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?

A language access plan is not anticipated.

d. Climate Change Implications

i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.

This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.

ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle's resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.

Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today's new construction. They can

also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- e. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

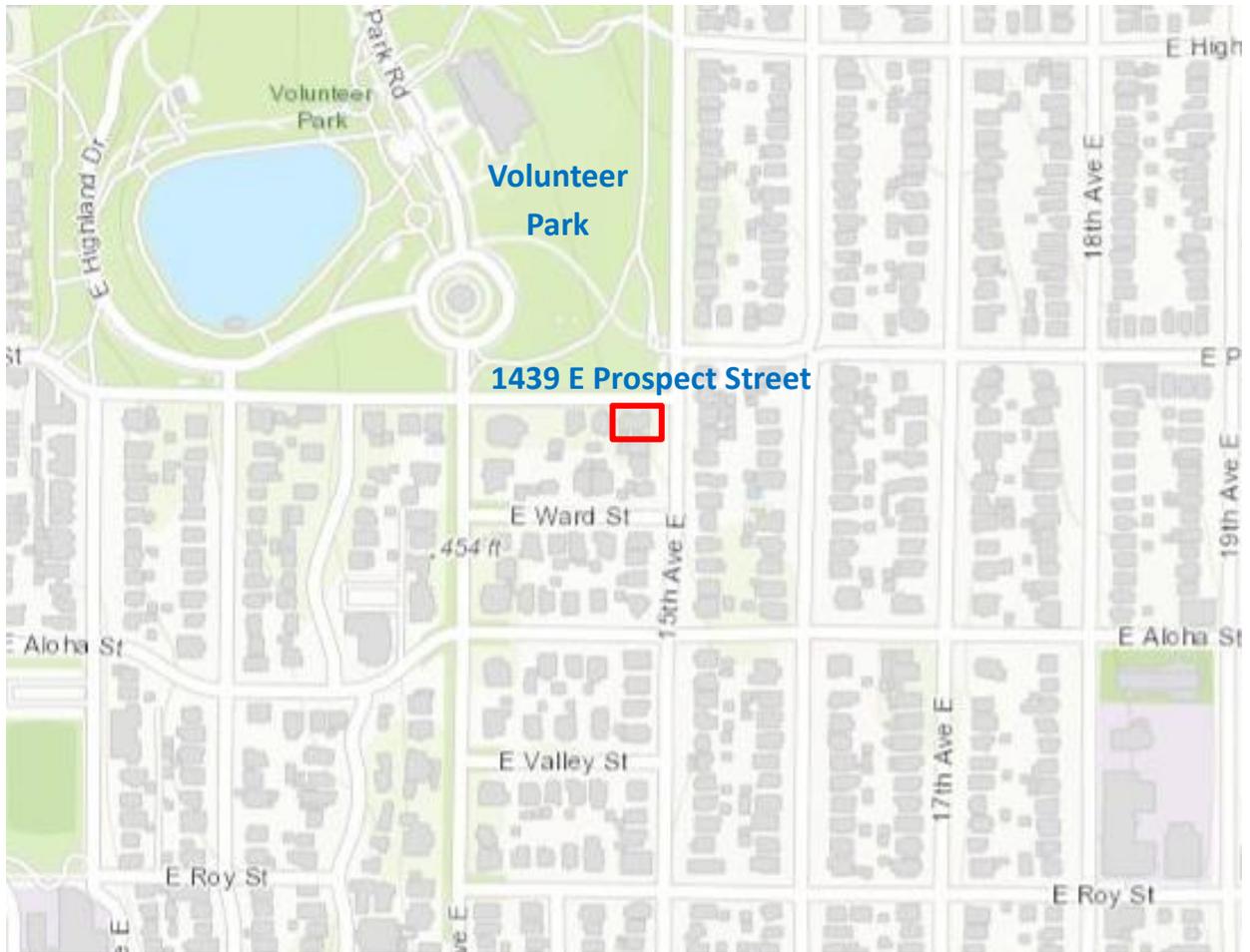
5. CHECKLIST

- Is a public hearing required?
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?

6. ATTACHMENTS

List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Bloch House



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 426/23

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Bloch House 1439 E Prospect Street

Legal Description:

Lot 1, Block 12, Capitol Hill addition to the City of Seattle, Division No. 3, according to the plat thereof, recorded in volume 10 of plats, page 10, in King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on December 6, 2023 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Bloch House at 1439 E Prospect 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.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.

The Features of the Landmark to be Preserved Include: the site; the exterior of the house; and portions of the interior that include: the entry vestibule, foyer, main staircase, dining room, living room, study, rathskeller, and ballroom.

DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The Bloch residence is located at 1439 East Prospect Street on Seattle's Capitol Hill. It fronts onto the southeast corner of Volunteer Park with Fifteenth Avenue East running along the east side of the property. Since its construction in 1908, it has been used continuously as a

Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

"Printed on Recycled Paper"

single-family residence. Although Victor Steinbrueck and Folke Nyberg did not mention the house in their 1976 inventory of buildings and urban design resources on Capitol Hill, the City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods Historic Resources Survey found that “[the William Bloch house] appears to meet the criteria of the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Ordinance.” The property is currently owned by Mary-Alice Pomputius and Walter R. Smith, who commissioned this nomination.

Site Description

The neighborhood around the Bloch residence is a mixed residential district where single-family residences are interspersed with small multi-unit properties. The block where it sits is bounded on the north by East Prospect Street; on the east by Fifteenth Avenue East; on the south by East Ward Street; and on the west by Fourteenth Avenue East. It was platted in 1902 as part of the Capitol Hill addition to the City of Seattle Division No. 3, which included all the land between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, from Prospect to East Roy Street. Ordinance #19027 was approved on August 19, 1908 to improve the alley that bisects the subject block. The Board of Public Works approved the paving plans on February 1, 1910 and construction proceeded soon thereafter.

The length of Fourteenth that runs from Roy Street to Prospect Street is a neighborhood known as Millionaire’s Row, a national historic district, and it terminates at the southern entrance to Volunteer Park at the base of the water tower. The Nathan Eckstein residence, built in 1914 by the architects Bebb and Mendel, is located on the southwest corner of the subject block. On the northwest corner of the block, where Fourteenth Avenue meets Prospect, sits the Parker-Fersen residence, a Seattle City Landmark built in 1909 by George and Evvie Parker per a design by Frederick Sexton. Two other properties lie between the Parker-Fersen residence and the Bloch residence on Prospect. One is a ten-unit apartment building built in 1908 and the other is a single-family residence directly across the alley from the Bloch residence. This house (1429 East Prospect Street) and the one immediately to the south of the Bloch residence (1012 Fifteenth Avenue East) were built concurrently by the same owner and architects in 1904, presumably as spec homes. The remaining houses on the block are single-family residences with one triplex. Across Fifteenth, the street is lined with single-family residences, a four-plex, and a six-unit apartment building.

The subject property comprises a nearly rectangular parcel of land approximately 105 feet by 55 feet, with the long dimension oriented east-west along Prospect. The property is on the south side of Prospect, on the southwest corner of the intersection with Fifteenth Avenue. Prospect jogs to the north at this location, rather than continuing directly across Fifteenth. The property has a radiused corner at the northeast where the two streets converge. Much of the property is relatively level with an elevation of 437.5 feet, though the parcel drops off along both the north and east property lines. Prospect Street and its concrete sidewalk and planting strip slope down to the east along the north property line from an elevation of 437 feet at the northwest corner to 429 feet at the northeast corner. Fifteenth Avenue is largely level along the east property line, sloping up to the south from

429 feet at the northeast corner to 430 feet at the southeast corner. There is also a concrete sidewalk and planting strip along the east property line. Both Prospect and Fifteenth are paved with asphalt.

A brick retaining wall with a peaked concrete cap sits along the west property line adjacent to the asphalt-paved alley. This wall was completed at the same time as the residence before the alley was excavated. The alley also slopes up to the south, from about 437.5 feet where it meets Prospect Street to 439.5 at the southwest corner of the parcel. There were originally three stepped segments at the north end of this retaining wall that have been removed. In 2022, this wall was repointed and the concrete cap and a later wooden fence on top were replaced in kind. A wood fence on top of a concrete knee wall that follows the south property line was built by the present owners in 2015.

Another brick retaining wall with a concrete cap runs along the north and east property lines to help negotiate the site elevation changes. The permit for this wall was issued on March 18, 1910, eighteen months after the home was completed. The top of the northwest end of the retaining wall is eight inches above grade. At the northeast corner of the site, the top of the wall is approximately 3.5 feet above the sidewalk. The wall continues at the same height along the east property line until it abuts a neighboring retaining wall at the southeast property corner. A concrete stairway that was built at the same time as the house interrupted the north retaining wall to allow access to the primary entrance from Prospect. This retaining wall was also repointed in 2022. The crumbling concrete stairway and retaining wall cap were replaced at the same time following the original designs. A new concrete retaining wall was added inside of the low brick retaining wall as part of the same building campaign to terrace the east yard and provide more usable outdoor space. A wood fence sits atop this new retaining wall as well, punctuated by decorative brick piers that echo the architecture of the porches described below.

Exterior Building Description

The Bloch residence was built in 1908 as a single-family residence. The primary structure of the house is wood frame with a concrete foundation; the exterior elevations are clad in a combination of brick veneer and half-timbering with stucco. The house has three stories as well as an attic and a basement. With an irregular footprint, the building measures roughly 66 feet in the east-west direction by 40 feet in the north-south direction. The primary entrance is on the north side of the house, underneath a one-story porch, facing East Prospect Street. The porch is set back approximately eight feet from the property line and is approached by a concrete stairway with eight steps. The finished floor of the porch is about five feet higher than the sidewalk at the bottom of the stairs.

The Bloch residence was built in the Tudor revival style with symmetrical paired gables on the front elevation. While Virginia Savage McAlester identified this form as one of the eight principal subtypes of American Tudor homes, she notes that it's a rare form represented in only about five percent of the homes of this style. The main living spaces are located on the

first floor with bedrooms on the second floor. The third floor houses a large ballroom as well as a staff suite; there is an attic above these spaces. Service rooms are located in the basement adjacent to a rathskeller for entertaining.

Dark maroon clinker brick with deeply raked dark grey mortar joints clads the entire first floor resulting in a picturesquely irregular finished surface. Bricks are set in a variation of Flemish bond with two stretchers for every header. The entire house was repointed in 2022; the mortar color and raking profile were meticulously matched to the original. The base of the house is parged in concrete with a beveled top that creates the appearance of an exposed concrete plinth. This parging was replaced in kind in 2007 with subsequent repairs in 2022. Doors and windows are recessed into the brick walls with segmented brick arches above all the openings and cast concrete sills below the windows. The windows in the home are all the original wood sash and frames with leaded glass. All but two are casement windows; the two exceptions are double hung windows.

Much of the second story is jettied out over the first floor and supported below by timber corbels. All the corbels on the house follow the same profile. This upper floor, along with the gable ends, is primarily finished in half timbering with stucco. There are two exceptions though: at the northwest and southeast corners, the brick veneer continues up to the gable ends. Upper story windows are integrated into the half-timbering pattern and all have squared heads. Decorative fachwerk motifs sit below the bedroom window groupings on three elevations. While the half-timbering and stucco were originally painted in a more traditional brown and cream combination, the current owners have painted it in complementary light and dark greens to distinguished effect.

When it was built, the roof was covered in rolled asphalt shingles which were replaced with composite shingles by subsequent owners. These were in-turn replaced in 2007 with mixed-width synthetic slate roof tiles, laid in straight rows in a sympathetic nod to the historic appearance. Solar panels were added to the south roof during that renovation. The original gutters appear to have been wood with metal downspouts, decorative leader boxes, and ornate straps to anchor them. The gutters and downspouts had been replaced at some point with commercially available products and the leader boxes and straps that remained were in poor condition. When these were all replaced with copper in 2007, the new components reflected the historic details.

The front or north façade is composed of symmetrical paired gables on either side of a central bay. The one-story entrance porch is nestled in this central bay and projects out about three feet proud of the gables. Rectangular brick piers that mark the corner of the porch taper into squares above. The piers are adorned with tapered concrete caps as well as concrete buttress caps and bases; the caps here and on the east porch were replaced in kind in 2016. Concrete diamonds accent the beam pockets on all four sides. The beam tails are decoratively cut; their profile is repeated in the exposed rafter tails that wrap the porch

as well. An arcade of single and double timber posts supports the front of the porch and divides it into three bays. These boast simple timber capitals with notched ends and applied diamond reliefs. They sit on timber blocks set atop concrete bases. A half-timbered parapet crowns the porch.

The entry porch is wide and shallow with the front door located in the eastern bay. It is a handsome wood door with a pair of leaded glass lites (3Wx2H) above a pair of raised wood panels and the original hardware. The original wood screen door also has original hardware. Single windows (3Wx6H) flank the front door. A window grouping in the western porch bay is comprised of four windows (3Wx6H) below four transoms (3Wx2H). Porch rafters exposed below the tongue-and-groove ceiling are supported by a bressummer on corbels at the rear of the porch. The porch floor is finished with square terra cotta tile set flush into a frame of concrete.

Above the entry porch, the second-floor wall is recessed about five feet back from the face of the paired gables. A group of three windows sits at the center of this elevation with single casements situated to either side (all 3Wx6H). Rafter tails with a notched-end detail peek out below the eaves of the dramatically pitched hip roof of the main block. A shed dormer with nine windows (3Wx3H) pops out of the roof at the center to give light to the third-floor ballroom.

While the paired gables are formally similar, there are differences in how they are articulated that demonstrates a high degree of literacy in the Tudor style. As for similarities, both have the typical grouping of four windows (3Wx6H) below four transoms (3Wx2H) centered on-axis at the ground floor. They both also have jettied gable ends supported by corbels at the third floor with paired windows (3Wx4H) set into half-timbering. The gable belly bands taper up noticeably towards the center and the gable rakes sweep up slightly at the bottom.

The second floor of the east paired gable is fully half-timbered and punctuated by angled braces. Fachwerk diamonds fill the panels below a group of four windows (3Wx6H). The west paired gable has a similar window treatment but with five windows (3Wx6H) set above fachwerk diamonds. On this side though, the clinker brick veneer continues at the second floor and frames a timbered window bay that projects out in typical Tudor fashion. Decorative brackets support the corners of the gable ends. The resulting picturesque composition is refined and skillfully balanced.

The outer eave of the western paired gable sweeps down low over a covered porch, though it is pulled back by about eleven feet from the primary mass. This results in a distinct visual separation – while the sweeping eave is visible from the street, it is clearly subordinate to the main block. The full-height clinker brick continues around the northwest corner along the west elevation until it intersects the sweeping eave. At the north elevation of the

sweeping eave, the brick returns to just the first floor where a broad, shallow archway opens onto the covered porch. The second floor is half-timbered with a paired window (3Wx2H) centered above the arch. The remainder of the western side of the house will be described below.

Turning first to the east elevation, this was designed as a secondary public-facing façade of the Bloch residence. While it is compositionally simpler than the front elevation, it employs many of the same devices. Here a porch projects from the center of the building. Its detailing matches that of the front entrance porch, with the notable exception being the omission of timber posts. This porch was in poor repair from being overgrown with vegetation, and in 2016, the timber framing, parapet, and roof were rebuilt in kind. It was later enclosed with tall steel windows in 2022; these frames have historic arrow-shaped profiles that were selected for their period-appropriateness. A pair of French doors is centered in the east frame; the north and south frames have high awning windows for ventilation.

A tall concrete terrace with inset terra cotta tiles once lined the entire east side of the house, projecting out from the house just far enough to encapsulate the existing porch piers. Concrete benches were installed below the first-floor windows. The terrace and benches were badly deteriorated which led to their documentation and removal in 2007; both were reconstructed in 2022 closely following the original details.

A pair of tall French doors that sits at the center of the first floor, below the porch, leads into the parlor. These are slender two-panel doors with glazed lites in both panels (3Wx7H below the rail; 3Wx2H above) and all the original hardware. To the north and south of the porch are groups of three windows (3Wx6H) below three transoms (3Wx2H).

Half timbering covers the entire second story on this elevation, with a pair of windows (3Wx5H) centered above each group at the ground floor. In the middle is a semi-hexagonal bay window with a pair of sashes (3Wx6H) at the middle and single sashes (2Wx6H) on the angles. A half-timbered gable end juts out over the bay window and is supported by carved timber brackets on either side. The gabled end is finished in the same way as those on the north elevation, with a pair of windows (3Wx4H) centered in the wall.

In contrast to the ordered compositions of the street-facing elevations, the south elevation appears a bit more jumbled at first glance. This side of the house is tucked into the tight four-foot-wide south yard with the neighboring house looming about thirteen feet away. As such, it is rarely viewed in its entirety, which compounds the challenges of reading it as a cohesive whole. In fact, many interior functions are skillfully expressed outwardly following the same architectural logic established in the other facades.

In terms of massing, the paired gables from the front are still expressed on the rear of the building, though the eastern one is pulled back about five feet on this elevation. A third intermediate gable is also introduced, nestled inward of the eastern paired gable and in plane with the western paired gable. The central bay and the sweeping eave at the west end of the elevation also occur in that same plane, resulting in a tall and solid elevation. But subtle detailing throughout produces a dynamic composition that truly evokes the Tudor style.

As mentioned, the clinker brick continues to the second story on the southern façade of the eastern paired gable. A typical half-timbered gable end jetties out at the third floor. The most massive of the three chimneys sits at the center of this gable, seemingly forcing its way up through the gable end. A grouping of three windows (2Wx3H) is situated symmetrically on either side of the chimney at the ground floor. They originally had striped canvas awnings that have long since been removed. Single double-hung windows (3Wx2H each sash) sit above them, flanking the chimney at the second floor.

The chimney is both prominent and sculptural. The brick continues uninterrupted around its broad base as does the parged concrete plinth. It steps inward at the second floor, which is marked by tapered concrete parging. At the middle section of the chimney, two vertical stacks of bricks rotated 45-degrees punctuate the center of the south face. Just above the ridge of the gable, the chimney steps inward again and the parged concrete is repeated. Rotated stacks of bricks occur on all four sides of the chimney above the cap. Near the top, brick courses step out to create architectural interest and to support a thick concrete crown that mimics the shape of the bricks. Originally, the three chimney pots were simple tapered rectangles made of light metal. Later chimney pots were replaced in 2022 with more ornate pots in a similar metal color that are appropriate to the Tudor style.

Full height brick continues around the reentrant corner onto the unadorned east side of the intermediate gable. As the brick turns the corner at the intermediate gable, it drops back down to the first floor, running below a jettied half-timbered second floor above. The half-timbering on this long, continuous section appears particularly geometric, especially because it continues uninterrupted up to the gable end of the western paired gable. Angled timbers in the intermediate gable end stand out in contrast to the orthogonal pattern below. A belly band that sticks out below the angled timbers further accentuates the deviation.

The main stairs are housed in the intermediate gable. A grouping of four windows (3Wx4H) at the upper landing tucks neatly in below the belly band, but a similar group of four taller windows (3Wx6H) at the lower landing required a different treatment. A protruding timber-framed window box, supported by corbels, dips down into the first-floor brick to accommodate them. At the service stairway, in the right half of the western paired gable, a similar treatment was employed. Since the service stairway is predictably narrower though,

each landing has only two windows and these match the configurations at the main stairs. Both stair window boxes sit above wood rear doors that have a leaded glass lite (5Wx2H) above two raised wood panels, also with the original hardware and screen doors. A single casement window sits to the right of the door in each case (3Wx4H at the main stair; 2Wx4H at the service stair).

Windows are centered between the two stairways on all three stories. At the ground floor, this is the typical arrangement of four windows (3Wx6H) below four transoms (3Wx2H). At the second floor, a group of four casements (3Wx6H) is tucked below the main hip roof. The fachwerk repeats here, denoting the only bedroom on the south side of the house, but here it's in the shape of quatrefoils. A shed dormer with four windows (3Wx3H) pops out of the roof at the third floor level.

To the left of the service stairways is a small second-floor balcony. The entire interior of the opening is painted wood and is accessed by another three-panel door similar in configuration to those on the ground floor (5Wx3H). The jetty bressummer bumps out to form the porch floor, supported from below by three cantilevered beams with pyramidal ends. A Craftsman-style railing sits across the balcony opening. Heavy timber posts at the corners have tapered wood caps and plain, blocky bases. The railing is composed of thick wood spindles set closely together with horizontal cross-rails.

Centered below the balcony is one of two kitchen windows with a pair of casements (3Wx6H) below a pair of transoms (3Wx2H). The other kitchen window sits below the sweeping eave. A small window (3Wx4H) is located above the western kitchen window, nestled just below where the paired gable transitions to the sweeping eave. The fascia of the sweeping eave is pulled back slightly from that of the western paired gable, in another subtle compositional shift.

A single-flue chimney rises from the peak of the western paired gable at the south. A third chimney with three flues also sits near the center of the western paired gable. Both are detailed in the same manner as the southeast chimney above the roofline with the rotated stacks of bricks and star-shaped crown. The central chimney, curiously, does not have the intermediate courses of stepped bricks that are found on the other two chimneys.

The sweeping eave covers roughly two thirds of the western elevation and there are two covered porches below it on the first floor. Both are accessed through wide openings in the brick, framed above by broad segmented arches. At the southern porch, the brick returns into the porch before transitioning to plaster. The ceiling is also plaster. The porch floor has a concrete curb across the opening and straight-lain terra cotta tile throughout. Access is provided to the kitchen through a door with a leaded glass panel (5Wx4H) above three horizontal raised wood panels and the original wood screen door. A casement window

(3Wx5H) sits to the left of the door. Both the door and the window are cased in wood and detailed similarly to the other openings in half-timber.

The northern porch has wide arches in both the west and north exterior walls. In 2022, these were also infilled with screens in steel frames that match those used on the east porch. The interior of the porch is fully clad in brick and the concrete foundation parging continues around the perimeter. The floor is covered in terra cotta tile with concrete curbs at the outer edges. Painted wood crown moulding sits below the plaster ceiling. Tall, slender two-panel French doors with leaded glass panels (3Wx2H above the rail, 3Wx7H below) at the center of the east wall lead into the dining room. These are on-axis with the matching pair of French doors at the east porch, providing a clear vantage through the house. A single casement window (3Wx5H) is centered between the two porches on the first floor.

Because the sloped eave comes down so low on the west elevation, the half timbering is very simple. Corbels support the overhanging second floor and two gabled dormers pop up above the eave. Both gables have a group of three windows (2Wx4H) framed by timbering. A pair of fachwerk quatrefoils are located below each group of windows and the gable ends feature angled timbers and decorative beam tails.

A shed dormer sits high in the roof of the western paired gable on this elevation. Windows on the shed dormer are broken up into an A-B-A pattern, with a pair of wider casements (3Wx3H) set on either side of a group of four slightly narrower casements (3Wx3H) located at the center of the gable. This arrangement hints at the layout of the service spaces in the third floor on this side of the house.

Returning to the northern third of the west elevation, this is the area where the full-height brick wraps the northwestern corner of the house. A group of three windows (3Wx6H) below three transoms (3Wx2H) at the first floor is centered in the wall. A pair of windows (3Wx5H) sits above them at the second floor.

Interior Building Description

Upon entering the house, visitors arrive in a vestibule richly paneled in quarter-sawn oak stained a medium brown. The paneling has a simple shaker profile and terminates about six inches below the ceiling. Recessed panels were constructed with bookended wood resulting in dynamic graining patterns. Both the doors and the small casement window in this room are integrated into the paneling and have the original brass hardware with intricate floral details.

An interesting aspect of this home is that, despite the Tudor exterior, the more ornate mouldings throughout the interior follow a scholarly Classical language. The top of the vestibule paneling, for example, finishes with a deep stacked crown moulding that

combines multiple profiles including a row of dentils. This crown has always concealed up-lights that shine onto a coved plaster ceiling. The ceiling was covered in 2007 with a canvas mural painted by the artist Mary Fields to resemble a Byzantine tile mosaic with floral imagery in rich metallic colors; Fields has painted several murals in the house that were commissioned by the current owners. Terra cotta floor tiles continue from the front porch through this transitional space, though at a smaller size.

A solid, four-panel wood door leads from the vestibule into the central hall. This is a rectangular room, running east to west in the long direction, with a tall wainscot that matches the vestibule paneling. A dropped-beam ceiling helps to further define this rectangular shape, particularly where the hall walls give way to adjacent spaces. Directly across from the entrance is the primary staircase. A passage leads under that stairway to the powder room tucked below the landing and to a rear exit to the south yard.

Several rooms open on to the hall and most of these rooms can be closed off with pocket doors that are paneled to match the wainscot on their hall side. The only exception is the swing door to the rear service hall, which is finished in the same manner. Two of the pocket doors – those to the parlor and dining room – are impressively wide single leaf doors that only pocket to the north side. These doors sit on axis with each other, allowing a direct view across the main floor to the east and west porches through glazed exterior doors beyond.

The northwest corner of the hall pushes out into a seating alcove with a built-in bench wrapping its perimeter. A group of four windows centered in the alcove looks out onto the front porch. The two bench ends are solid wood planks shaped with organic curved edges. Where the seat meets the bench ends, a pair of keyed tenons hold the assembly together. The paneled face below the seat is punctuated by supports that echo the bench ends. Where a radiator sits below the window, woven brass grilles are integrated into the bench front.

All the rooms on the first floor have a gracious nine-foot ceiling height. Closely spaced dropped beams in the hall brings its scale down a bit, introducing a sense of hierarchy. These beams are clad in stained quarter-sawn oak. The perimeter beam on the north side of the hall continues across the sitting alcove, interrupting the dropped beam ceiling as it continues into the alcove. Where the hall opens onto the main stair, the perimeter beam also continues across the wide opening. Here, though, the beams do not continue past.

Because of the high ceilings, the doors are also tall and all the single-leaf doors in this space have four panels. The double-wide pocket doors to the parlor and dining rooms are eight-panel doors. The wainscot cap continues up around the door and window casings. All the doors have their original brass hardware that has squared, profiled edges with delicate knurling accents.

The floors in the public spaces on the ground level are blonde colored rift oak. In the hall, the strips are set in a herringbone pattern that points east and west, emphasizing the axuality of the plan. Everywhere else the strips are laid straight. Borders of oak with

mahogany inlays follow the perimeters of the spaces. Where the borders meet interior corners, the mahogany is laid in an eye-catching geometric pattern.

Many of the original light fixtures have been replaced, including those in the hall. The current owners again replaced them with fixtures that are more fitting to the style of the house. Hammered brass Craftsman-style sconces are spaced around the plaster walls in the hall and seating alcove. A coordinating pendant with two shades on a spreader arm hangs down from the beam that divides the hall from the sitting area.

Moving from the hall to the parlor, the latter has a much lighter feel within the space. Natural light streams in through a group of four windows on the north wall and a group of three windows on the east wall. Glazed French doors on the same wall lead to the east porch. The south wall opens onto the library through a wide doorway with its own pair of pocket doors. Mahogany millwork was used in both the parlor and the library. In fact, the finishes throughout these two rooms are the same, which creates a suite at the east end of the house. There is a group of three windows on the east wall of the library. Groups of three high, small casements flank the fireplace on the south wall. A single-leaf pocket door on the west wall leads back into the hall.

The mahogany doors are polished to a high sheen and the panels are lined with an ornate composite sticking. The original door and window hardware survives; the pocket door pulls and escutcheons are rimmed pointed ovals in polished brass. Heavy, wide door and window casings have an almost masculine feel to them. There is a stepped apron below the eastern parlor windows. Where radiators sit below the north parlor windows and the east windows in the library, the windowsills act as caps for shallow wood radiator cabinets with brass grilles with vertical spindles.

The ceilings in this suite are covered in the original anaglypta, a sheet material formed from “the plastic [cellulose] pulp of cotton fiber” that enabled it “to be made into patterns of exceptionally bold relief, having all the appearance of best plaster work, with the additional advantage of being very light and therefore easily fixed to existing plaster ceiling.” The repeating geometric floral pattern here is pattern #258 designed by J. Lamb.

The painted crown moulding in this suite is deep, dramatic, and highly Classical. Some of the more ornate motifs used include a Greek key pattern flanked by ribbons and reeds as well as an egg-and-dart profile set above a bead and reel. Tucked tight below the painted crown is a stained mahogany picture rail that emphatically divides the crown from the wallpapered plaster wall below. While the walls of both rooms have historically been covered with paper or fabric, the A.W.N. Pugin Triad wallpaper from the Royal Apartments at the Palace of Westminster in a custom colorway was added by the current owners in 2007. Tall mahogany base moulding lines both rooms.

Along the south wall of the library is a handsome fireplace flanked with built-in cabinets. The ornate mahogany mantelpiece is derived from the Doric order with a deep dentilated cornice serving as the mantel. The frieze is divided into recessed panels that recall

metopes. Both the cornice and frieze return along the sides of the chimney before turning under the high windows on either side. The dentils have been omitted at the aprons, creating a subtle distinction. An architrave continues past the mantelpiece on either side to become the tops of the cabinets. The cabinet faces are in plane with the fireplace surround.

Square wood pilasters on either side of the surround support the outer corners of the mantel. These follow the Doric order down to their proportions with the only notable deviation being the lack of fluting on the shaft. Instead, they have recessed panels. The base plinth continues below the cabinets. Similarly detailed pilasters, cut to half the width, stand at the outer edges of the cabinets next to the walls.

The fireplace surround has original Moravian field tile set in a straight pattern with wide grout joints. These handmade tiles are glazed in a dynamic blue color mottled with greens and creams. Cream glazed tiles with a carved tree relief border the firebox opening. The field tiles are also used for the hearth.

The face-framed built-in cabinets on either side of the fireplace are divided into three bays. Each bay has a tall leaded glass door enclosing a bookshelf. Five-piece drawers sit below each door and the rail between the two is carved with a subtle recessed panel. Brass cabinet doorknobs, exposed barrel hinges, and bail pulls on the drawers are all original and match the hardware on the doors.

Returning across the hall to the dining room, this space is finished in a very different manner than the more Classical detailing of the east suite. It has a medium brown quartersawn oak wainscot akin to that in the hall but with its own flourishes. For starters, the wainscot here is a full foot higher than that in the hall. A plate rail above a stacked moulding wraps the whole room and is supported by carved corbels below. The wainscot is of a modified Shaker style, with a stepped edge profile around the panels. The panels are also painted plaster rather than wood. The base is simple and tall.

A group of four windows is centered on the north wall. The west wall has a group of three windows and a French door with leaded panels that leads to the west screened porch. The large pocket door leading into the dining room matches the wainscot. It is also divided into three panels vertically, picking up on the proportions of the double-swing door on the south wall that leads to the pantry and that blends into the wainscot when closed. The casings around the openings are simple, butt-jointed flat stock integrated into the wainscot. The original brass hardware is also simple, with an ovolo profile on the outer edge and a delicate texture on the surface. Windowsills have plain tapered edges and a coved moulding below. Fresh air ventilators below the north windows are shallow chases in the wall, with louvers operated from the boiler room below. They have woven brass grilles that match those in the hall sitting alcove.

Above the wainscot, the original painted canvas mural still exists. Grapevines and leaves have faded but remained unchanged. During a 1920s remodeling campaign, satyrs on the south and east walls were painted over with fruit baskets, though their ears remained

visible. The current owners worked with Fields to restore the satyrs and revive the heraldic fretwork details using historic photographs for reference. They also refreshed the decorative murals on either end of the canvas pieces between the dropped beams of the ceiling, which are detailed in the same way as the hall. Both the center pendant light and the hammered-iron sconces are original, though fringe was added to the pendant light during that same remodeling campaign.

The satyr on the south wall is centered above the dining room fireplace, which in its Craftsman detailing contrasts starkly with its counterpart in the library. Here, the plate rail juts out to serve as the capitals above bulky, plain pilasters on either side of the fireplace. A pair of corbels supports the plate rail on two exposed pilaster faces. Sconces are mounted to each pilaster. The tall base of the pilaster has a tapered top edge. The edge detail of the mantel spanning matches a portion of the library mantel. This mantel is supported from below by five wide corbels that recall those at the exterior. The surface between the plate rail and the mantel is paneled to match the wainscot, but finished in quartersawn oak rather than painted plaster.

The fireplace surround is a remarkable piece composed of glass tiles produced by the Chicago firm of Giannini and Hilgart. Much of the surround is a field of one-inch tiles in metallic golds and coppers. A border of crackled gold tiles framing the firebox is flanked by liners of gold and opalescent black. A square of tiny pinwheeled triangle tiles in the same opalescent black mark the corners of the crackled tiles. Similar half-inch square tiles mark the corners of the liners. A brass metal frame finishes the firebox edges.

What is exceptional about this surround is that the glass tiles were laminated to a glass substrate. This substrate was not a sheet of glass, but rather it was cobbled together from various pieces of plate glass to fit the design. Furthermore, these surrounds were assembled in Chicago before being crated and shipped to their destination. The fact that this piece has survived intact for over a century is astounding. William W. Kellogg, a contemporaneous white decorative arts supplier in Seattle, was the sole distribute of Giannini and Hilgart surrounds. Kellogg is known to have worked on the finishes at the Germania Café, and evidence suggests that he was involved in the decorative finishes of the Bloch residence as well.

To the east of the fireplace is a built-in cabinet that matches the size of the pantry door to the west, creating a symmetrical composition. This cabinet is face-framed with a leaded glass flipper door above a pair of leaded glass doors. The leading has been painted brass and the original brass hardware still exists. The back of the cabinet is mirrored and can be opened from the service hall to be restocked. An original Bloch family tureen as well as a service ware from the Germania café are now stored within this cabinet.

On the east wall, between the French doors and the windows, the pilasters from the fireplace repeat. The wainscot panels in this section are also oak rather than plaster. It's a curious shift in finishes from the rest of the room. Historic photos show a buffet in this location though there are no ghosts left behind that indicate this buffet was ever

permanently installed. The suspicion is that this area was always intended to hold a piece of furniture though.

The southwest corner of the main floor is devoted to staff spaces. The pantry next to the dining room still has much of the original cabinetry, except where a refrigerator was added at the east end. A massive, original rangehood still hangs on the east wall of the kitchen. The wainscot made of American Encaustic Tile Company field tile with two rows of pale-yellow wheat and sheaf liners also remains, and repairs were made with matching historic tile in 2022. The William Morris' "Pomegranate" wallpaper was installed in 2007. While the original cabinetry in the kitchen has long since been removed, the general arrangement of the space is unchanged. New period-appropriate wood cabinets were added to the kitchen in 2022. The millwork in these spaces is painted.

The kitchen leads through a door to the rear service stairs, which are appropriately modest in scale and detailing. Here, the stair woodwork and millwork are stained fir with the exception of the rift oak floor at the second-floor landing. A dumbwaiter is accessible from the service stair on all three floors. To the south, there are two stairs that lead down to a rear door and the basement stairs. The floors in this stair hall, the kitchen, and the pantry, is scored concrete in a rich terra cotta color.

There used to be a door on the east wall at the foot of the stairs that led to the breakfast room, which is the only room in the house that has been drastically altered. Originally the breakfast room had a painted plate rail that matched the dining room in detailing, with a solid-colored wall covering below and a decorative wall covering above. This room was first remodeled in the 1920s renovation, with subsequent changes made by later owners. The current owners have converted it into a neo-Gothic television room.

Moving back through the hall to the main stairs, the quartersawn oak wainscot slopes up along the stairway. The wainscot paneling also continues along the outer edge of the stairs, below the handrail, wrapping around the rear door before turning back to the hall. The powder room door is concealed within the paneling. The fixtures, fittings, and tile wainscot and floor are all original in the powder room. A scrollwork mural was painted on the walls above the wainscot and the ceiling.

The stained oak stairs are broad and comfortable. At the ground floor, the heavy square newel post has a strong Craftsman appearance at first glance. This is emphasized by the thick, closely spaced square spindles of the stair railing. Wider spindles that align with the wainscot stiles have face-on Tudor roses with long, slender stems carved through them. In truth, the ground floor newel post is a careful Doric column that echoes the proportions of the pilasters of the library fireplace. Recessed panels on three sides of the shaft are carved with similarly styled Tudor roses in profile.

At the intermediate landing, the floor changes to blonde rift oak with mahogany inlays. A pair of newel posts at each landing are blocky 6x6 posts that gently taper towards the top and crowned with modest, deeply projecting caps. At the south wall, the wainscot turns out

on either side of a group of four windows to form small plinths. The stained window casing appears very similar to those in the parlor suite, with subtle variations. The sill is simple and integrated into the wainscot. On the west wall, the wainscot continues at a level height, rather than sloping up with the stairs, and dies into the second-floor landing. A stained picture rail runs around the plaster ceiling and continues around the second-floor hall, where the millwork is also stained oak.

The second floor consists of five bedrooms, two bathrooms, and storage areas that still boast the original stained cabinetry. The painted millwork and finishes in the bedrooms have been largely unchanged, though panel moulding was added in the 1920s. The primary bedroom has a built-in window seat on the east wall. A painted wood fireplace mantel with a Rookwood field tile surround and detailing that recalls the library fireplace is located in an alcove of the northwest bedroom. Although many plumbing fixtures in the bathrooms are period-appropriate replacements, the original American Encaustic Tile Company wainscots and floors remain.

The intermediate landing of the main stairs between the second floor and the third floor is a split landing with rift oak and mahogany floors, though here the geometric corners are omitted. The casing around a group of four windows matches the lower landing, and a typical apron sits below the sill. The ceiling is vaulted. A substantial nine-panel door at the top of the stairs opens into the third-floor ballroom; it is Shaker-style on the stair side and the hardware matches that of the hall. On the ballroom side, the door is fir stained in a similar dark brown. This door, like the others in this space, has ornate cove sticking at the recessed panels. Casing profiles match those in the parlor suite and the original hardware is simple brass without adornment.

This ballroom was actively used for entertaining during the Blochs' time in the home. There are four alcoves lined with built-in benches peppered around the main space. Like the benches in the hall alcove, each bench end is an ornately shaped plank with keyed tenons at the seats. The intermediate supports match the shape of the ends. The backs are paneled in a Shaker style and have the same cap found in the hall. The large alcove on the north and a smaller one on the south are lit through the groups of windows found in the shed dormers on the exterior; half of these windows have original screens. The alcove to the east has a pair of windows centered in the east gable end; these also have screens. The fourth alcove is an inglenook with a small fireplace at its center. A new gas insert was added to this fireplace in 2022, but the rich blue Rookwood field tile surround and hearth were preserved. The mantelshelf is a simple plank, supported by corbels that match those in the dining room. A single tile with a quatrefoil relief sits above each bench.

The fir doors, casings, alcoves with benches, and light fir floors are all original to the space, as are the pendant lights and sconces. In 2007, the current owners had elegant fir bookcases installed around the perimeter of the ballroom. An antique-style library cabinet with curio display boxes above bookshelves was installed in the center of the room. These were carefully designed, drawing from the historic details throughout the space. Wainscot

paneling was added to the walls between the alcoves and bookcases. While these changes altered the function of the space, the careful attention to detail truly integrates the new work into the home. Across the ceiling of the ballroom and sitting alcoves, Fields painted a magnificent constellation map modeled after the ceiling of Grand Central Station in New York City. She also created a stunning mural of peacock feathers on the ceiling over the inglenook.

The staff bedroom and bathroom are located on the west side of this floor, separated from the ballroom by a six-panel door centered in its west wall. A hall on the other side of that door leads to the service staircase. While the millwork in this area is also fir, it's stained in a more typical red-brown color and the profiles are simple Shaker and flat stock. The staff bedroom and bathroom are tucked under gables, which is reflected in the irregular architecture of the spaces.

The service stair provides the only access to the basement, which in itself is not unusual since most of the basement comprises service spaces like the boiler room and laundry room. The original laundry sinks remain, though the antique clothes dryer has been removed. There is also a wine cellar on this level with deep shelves cast into the concrete foundation that provide ample storage for a collection like the one Bloch must have had.

What is unusual about this floor is the rathskeller situated at the east, below the parlor and library. This was always a public entertaining space, celebrated from the earliest descriptions of the house. That it is accessed by the service stair, after wending through other utility rooms, is highly unusual. Initially, the thought was that it was intended to be a hidden speakeasy-like space, but there was never much of an effort made to hide its existence. Rather it seems that this was originally intended to be service or storage space, and that the decision to add a rathskeller was made after the house was already under construction.

The millwork in the basement is the same red-brown fir found on the third floor, though it returns to the darker color of the ballroom in the rathskeller. Its tongue-and-groove fir door with Gothic strap hinges and hardware clearly contrasts with the other doors on this floor. On the inside of the door, a row of spade shapes is cut into the face above the upper strap hinge; a row of hearts is cut below the lower hinge. The Blochs were competitive pinochle and whist players, and this is a likely nod to those pastimes that were played in this room. The billiard table, which was built inside of the space, and the ball and cue racks that hang on the east wall date to the 1920s remodel.

At just seven feet, the ceiling is low and its plaster transitions to the walls through a dramatic cove. Contemporary descriptions describe murals of the fatherland painted on the walls. The current owners engaged a conservator to locate these scenes, but they have been destroyed. The plate rail itself is plain, supported by brackets that match those in the dining room. Below the rail, the walls are parged in rough-textured cement that was carved to resemble heavy stone.

Ornamental details were also carved into this wainscot. On the north wall, panels depicting grapes flank two casement windows that open onto a window well. On the west wall, one of the two German quotes reads, “The wrinkles on the brow melt away when the wine rises to the brain.” It is flanked by a club relief on the south side and a spade relief on the north. The second quote on the east wall reads, “Life’s sunshine is drinking, loving, and being happy.” This one is flanked by roses. There is one last floral relief on the west wall, south of the door. Interestingly, the German quotes had been filled in at some point, presumably as an anti-German reaction during the World War era. The current owner painstakingly removed this filler.

The south end of the room is treated as a large inglenook with fir benches that wrap three sides. These are detailed very similarly to those in the ballroom, with a few notable differences. The panels on the back are tongue-and-groove rather than flush wood. There’s enclosed storage below the bench seats. Lastly, the two bench ends have small tables built onto them, supported below by elongated brackets that flank the keyed tenon at the seat.

The fireplace on the south wall is also faced in rough concrete carved to look like stone. A thick, plainly detailed concrete mantle shelf is supported by three wide concrete corbels that echo those found at other fireplaces. A broad, half-circle arch around the firebox evokes the image of a large roaring fire burning while guest visit and play games. Reliefs of a single rose blossom are carved above the arch on either side of the firebox. This fireplace has never worked as it should, though, and later attempts to improve it are evident. The current owners plan to install a new gas insert into this fireplace to make it function as intended. The new design for the modified surround will closely follow the historic design.

All the openings in this room are simply detailed. Two pairs of casement windows on the east wall open onto window wells as does a single casement in the southwest corner of the room. The floor is scored terra cotta-colored concrete like in the kitchen, restored by the current owners in 2008. It follows a simple diamond pattern throughout with straight borders. The border wraps around the fireplace hearth, which is scored with diamonds of a smaller scale. There is a single step up in the floor at the edge of the inglenook to separate it from the more raucous conviviality that once existed within this room.

Permit History

The Bloch Residence has changed very little over the years, and changes have been discussed in the preceding exterior and interior building descriptions. Below is a list of the known permits taken out for this residence:

| <u>Permit #</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Cost</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | 1908 | \$600 | Foundation permit |
| A4549 | 1908 | \$10,000 | To build a 2-story frame building 39x56 as per plans |
| 88073 | 1918 | \$150 | Retaining wall 3 ½’ high, 140’ long as per plans |
| B-32407 | 1971 | Unknown | Boiler (Reinstall owners Burner) |
| B-32521 | 1971 | Unknown | Oil Conversion Burner |

| | | | |
|------------|------|----------|--|
| B-75052 | 1992 | Unknown | Install new boiler |
| 020110-026 | 2002 | Unknown | Electrical permit for receptacles, switches, lighting outlets and an exhaust fan |
| 6076404-SS | 2005 | Unknown | Side sewer repair |
| 6148814-SS | 2007 | Unknown | Repair existing downspouts, discharge to existing sanitary sewer |
| 6154496-EL | 2007 | Unknown | Connect photovoltaic system |
| 6550584-CN | 2016 | \$10,000 | Repair existing covered porch for SFR (STFI) |
| 6847667-CN | 2022 | \$25,000 | Construct site improvements and alterations to SFR |
| 6923196-EL | 2022 | Unknown | Supplemental electrical work related to #684766-CN |
| 6823812-SS | 2022 | Unknown | Side sewer repair |
| 6924921-SS | 2022 | Unknown | Side sewer repair in the ROW |

SIGNIFICANCE

Neighborhood History

The site of the Bloch residence is near the crest of Capitol Hill, which is not really a hill but a north-south trending ridge that remained after glaciers retreated roughly twelve thousand years ago. Like all of the surrounding region, the ridge was the ancestral homeland of Native Americans who were largely water-based people: to the west were Sxwaldja'bc or "saltwater dwellers" while to the east were Xatcua'be or "lake dwellers," both of whom inhabited seasonal settlements along the shorelines. While it is possible Native Americans visited the ridge now known as Capitol Hill to hunt or to gather plants, it is unlikely local groups spent much time in its native forests as they were not La'labi^w or "forest people," who were "regarded by Sound Indians as backwoodsman or 'greenhorns' and [to whom] the expression La'labi^w "was applied as a term of contempt." It is also unlikely Native Americans crossing over from fresh to saltwater traversed the high point of the ridge. Instead, they were known to have used trails and portages to both the north and south of the ridge including sd^zid^zəl?alič, or the "Little Crossing Over Place," a trail from the area that is now King Street Station to what is now Leschi, and sx^wácadwił, or "Carry a Canoe," a well-worn trail between Lake Washington and Lake Union's Portage Bay at the approximate location of present-day State Route 520.

In 1855, the Treaty of Point Elliott ceded the majority of Native American territory in the Puget Sound area, north of Tacoma, to the United States government, and in return the Native Americans received promises of services and payments. Many of these promises were never fulfilled. Then in 1865, the Seattle Board of Trustees passed Ordinance 5, requiring that Native Americans be expelled from the town. The land on which the Bloch residence now sits was first "claimed" by white settlers in 1869 when William S. Ladd, a prominent white resident of Portland, Oregon was granted a patent for 160 acres atop the ridge, an area now bounded by E. Roy Street on the south, Fifteenth Avenue E. on the east, E. Galer Street on the north, and Boylston Avenue E. on the west. As was typical for the era, the land was sold, purchased, and divided several times in the ensuing years. In December

1875, James M. Coleman, a white Scottish national, purchased the northeast forty acres of Ladd's claim: after clearing its timber he sold the parcel six months later to the City of Seattle who initially used it as a cemetery and then, after moving burials north into Lake View Cemetery, created City Park, which was later renamed Volunteer Park. The southeast quarter of Ladd's claim also changed hands several times before being purchased by Isaac Horton and J.P. Jefferson, from Leigh Hunt in August 1895. Announcing the sale, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, which had been owned by Hunt from 1886 to 1893, reported that "the property will be cleared, graded and parked before being put on the market." In November and December, 1901, James A. Moore, a white Canadian national purchased the now-cleared forty acres south of Volunteer Park from J. P. Jefferson and the estate of Isaac Horton.

This was not Moore's first purchase of land on the hill; on July 10, 1900 he had purchased the Woodworth Tract, a 160-acre parcel east of Fifteenth that became the first of his many Capitol Hill plats. Commodore Selim E. Woodworth, a white former commander of the US Navy had been granted the land by the United States government as partial compensation for his service in the 1847 war with Mexico. There is no record that the San Francisco-based veteran ever saw the land. As the cemetery and public park were slowly improved, Woodworth's adjoining land remained undeveloped until well after his death in 1871, tied up as the legalities of his will were slowly untangled. On July 10, 1900, Hugh C. Wallace, an influential white financier responsible for much of Tacoma's commercial development, purchased the 160 acres for \$190,000. Later that same day, he turned around and sold the land to James Moore for \$225,000. It was, exclaimed the *Seattle Times*, "the largest and most important deal in unplatted real estate ever consummated in Seattle."

Son of a Nova Scotia builder and ship owner, James A. Moore (1861-1929) had come to Seattle in 1886 with money from Eastern investors eager to finance Seattle's growth. Now best known for the Moore Theatre, he was seemingly involved in every large project and development of the time, including municipal power and water improvements, the New Washington Hotel, various proposals for a canal between Lake Washington and the Puget Sound, and the Denny Regrade. Moore's greatest mark on the city, however, was through land development. Spurred by the Klondike Gold Rush, Seattle's population exploded from 42,837 residents in 1890 to 237,194 in 1910 as the city became Alaska's foremost supply post, growth that fueled demand for housing. Through the Moore Investment Company that he established in 1897, James Moore developed thousands of acres into neighborhoods including Green Lake, Fremont, Wallingford, Brooklyn (now the University District) and West Seattle. His newest additions to Seattle just south and east of City Park would prove to be his finest.

Moore immediately began platting his land and named the area Capitol Hill after the Denver neighborhood where his wife had been raised. But the name was also a promotional ploy to attract attention to the area as a possible site for the new state capitol. Despite being named the Territorial Capital in 1855, Olympia had still not built a permanent capitol building. In the spring of 1901, Moore convinced state representative William H. Lewis to

introduce legislation to erect the capitol in his new addition, toward which Moore would donate \$250,000 and a five acre site on Prospect Street between Nineteenth and Twenty-first Avenues, just a few blocks east of City Park and the future Bloch residence. Notwithstanding Moore's generous and well-publicized offer, the bill was not taken very seriously. Lewis later explained that had the proposal actually gone before the house, he would have opposed it, adding that Moore really wanted the capitol to remain in Olympia, "but in case removal to another city should be considered by the legislature, he desired that his bill receive consideration." Although the capitol was eventually built in Olympia, Moore received valuable press attention and was able to list the possible state capitol as yet another selling point of the Capitol Hill Addition.

Moore quickly developed the new neighborhood, promoting it as "the Choicest Residence Addition in the City" with the latest in modern amenities. The land south of Volunteer Park and west of Fifteenth on which Minna and William Bloch were to build their home was platted in January 1902 as "Capitol Hill Addition to the City of Seattle, Division No. 3." There Moore graded and paved streets with overhead lights and installed five-foot-wide concrete sidewalks flanked by planted parking strips to accommodate and promote pedestrian traffic. New sewers, electricity, and phone service, still uncommon elsewhere in the city, were installed and alleys were included in the plat to keep service vehicles, utility poles, and unsightly wires away from the fronts of houses. Adequate water pressure to the new neighborhood was soon provided by a new standpipe that was completed in 1908 at the very peak of Capitol Hill, on axis with Fourteenth Avenue East, the formal entry to Volunteer Park.

The location of the standpipe and its observation tower was recommended by John C. Olmsted, a white landscape architect who spent the month of May 1903 in Seattle developing a plan for its parks and boulevards, just as construction in Moore's development was getting underway. As historian Joan Hockaday noted, the park at the time of Olmsted's visit was "a largely forlorn property with a wide, open, city reservoir, and standing next to a city cemetery." Yet Olmsted saw its potential, recognizing the "fine distant views" and sufficient area for both recreational lawns and formal flower gardens. Since the park, he wrote in his October 1903 report, "will be surrounded by a highly finished style of city development, it will be best to adopt a neat and smooth style of landscape gardening throughout, thus harmonizing the park with its surroundings." Adopting Fourteenth Avenue as the park's primary entry, Olmsted planned a broad curving concourse atop the ridge ending at an iron and glass conservatory built in 1912. A large, unbroken lawn for recreation was also planned, along with curvilinear paths, formal flower beds, and informal perennial gardens. While about a quarter of the park was constructed to Olmsted's design during 1904, it was not until 1909 that the park was "completed" to coincide with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition – also designed by the Olmsted Brothers landscape firm – across Portage Bay on the State University grounds. When the Bloch residence was finished in 1909, the park across the street to the north became, in essence, their front lawn.

Transportation and services quickly followed the large family homes rising on the hill. While the neighborhoods to the west of the hill's crest had been developed several years earlier and were well served by the City Park streetcar line running along Broadway and Tenth Avenue to East Lynn (renamed the Broadway Line in 1911), it was only in 1901, the year Moore began developing Capitol Hill, that a streetcar serving the eastern portion of the hill was finally built. The 3.6 mile long double-track Capitol Hill line opened that November running cars out along Fifteenth Avenue from Pine Street to Prospect, returning them southward on Fifteenth to Mercer and then on Fourteenth back to Pine. In 1906 a single-track extension was built northward to Galer Street and a year later a second line opened serving Nineteenth. Businesses followed the streetcars, transforming both of these streets into neighborhood commercial districts. In 1902, H. H. Kent constructed a block of stores at the corner of Fifteenth and East Harrison Street (the current location of QFC) where the Capitol Hill Pharmacy, Ecland Grocery, and a meat market soon opened. By the time Minna and William Bloch's new home was finished in 1909, commerce on Fifteenth Avenue was flourishing, providing the family immediate access to bakeries, delicatessens, a laundry cleaning service, and even a hat shop.

Moore intended his developments on Capitol Hill to be open to anybody, regardless of race, who could afford to construct a house costing at least \$3,000. In an October 1901 advertisement he also stated that no home on Capitol Hill could be closer than twenty-four feet to the sidewalk line and that no store, business block, or flats could be erected on residential lots. By the next spring, however, Moore's advertisements stated, "There will be no building restrictions attached to these lots." While the cost of property in Moore's Capitol Hill tracts proved an economic barrier to many, the new neighborhood was home to affluent Black and white families in its early years. However, by 1909 racism against Black people had become overtly apparent, as experienced by the Bloch's neighbors Horace and Susie Revels-Cayton, a prominent Black couple. That year, a local white real estate agent, Daniel Jones sued Horace Cayton claiming that he was depreciating the value of Capitol Hill properties by living in the neighborhood. Although Cayton prevailed in the lawsuit and wrote a scathing editorial in his newspaper *The Seattle Republican*, calling out Jones' racist behavior, winning the case did not mitigate the harm done to the Cayton family and to their newspaper business. Later that same year their family moved to the Central District and rented out their Capitol Hill home, selling it later in 1912, and shuttering *The Seattle Republican* offices in 1913.

The 1910 census marked the abundant growth of Seattle in the previous decade, tripling in size. As the City grew, so did anti-Black sentiment within the white community. The hostility and oppression that began in 19th century Seattle with the treatment of Indigenous people and Chinese immigrants, evolved into the systemic use of racial and ethnic restrictive covenants for real estate, the institutional practice of neighborhood redlining by financial lenders, and numerous other forms of segregation and discrimination that expanded throughout the following decades. In 1927, white members of the Capitol Hill Community Club campaigned within this neighborhood to create restrictive covenants that prohibited the sale, transfer, or rental of any property to a Black person. According to

historian Katharine Pankey, who studied redlining on Capitol Hill, “between June 2, 1927, and December 3, 1928, even within the limited range of this study, 38 neighborhood agreements were discovered, involving 964 homeowners, 183 blocks, and 958 lots.” This part of Capitol Hill is just one example of this racist practice that became prevalent across the city for forty years.

William and Minna Bloch

Wilhelm Karl Bloch, a white German national was born on June 19, 1863 in the town of Ettlingen in Baden, Germany. He was the third of six children born to Johann Bloch and Elise Neuland. When Wilhelm was still a child, the family relocated to their father’s hometown of Schlitz in Hessen, Germany, where the Bloch family was an established name in the local linen industry. According to family history, Johann owned a linen bleachery where Wilhelm reluctantly worked as a teenager rather than pursuing his ambition to become a butcher. When Wilhelm turned eighteen, he left Germany for America.

William Bloch arrived in New York City in September 1881, and he made that city his home for nearly a decade. His first job in New York was purportedly in a slaughterhouse. By the time he obtained his citizenship on October 12, 1887, he was a barkeeper living in Hell’s Kitchen. Soon thereafter, Bloch set his sights west and, after a brief stint in San Francisco, he made his way to Seattle, Washington. He arrived in Seattle “shortly before the fire” in 1889 - a turbulent but formative year for the city.

George Probst and August Mehlhorn, both white German nationals, had been saloonkeepers in Seattle before the fire, and they re-established the Pioneer Saloon on Columbia Street in 1890 during the rebuilding process. Bloch was employed as their bartender from the time they re-opened. By 1894, Probst had pivoted to a career as a miner and Mehlhorn became a building contractor. Bloch, along with his partner Martin J. Lutz, a white American assumed ownership of the Pioneer Saloon in their wake.

It was during his employment at the Pioneer Saloon that Bloch wed Minna Mischke, a white German national, on June 16, 1891 with August Mehlhorn as their witness. Minna’s family was also from Germany, though she and three of her siblings all eventually landed in Seattle. Her elder brothers Charles and Frank were also in the cafe business, managing various establishments under the Mischke Brothers name during their careers. Her younger sister Helen was also married to a local café proprietor named Herman Rutschow, another white German national. The siblings remained close in Seattle; Frank even lived with the Blochs for much of his life. Both Bloch children were also born during William’s time at the Pioneer Saloon: William Jr. came first in 1892 and Frank followed in 1896. While Minna supported her husband in his business and was equally active in the German community, her role was largely domestic. Her husband was the public face of their family’s success.

In 1893, the Blochs made their first of several real estate purchases in Seattle on Sixth Avenue near the corner of Lenora Street. This was listed as Bloch’s residential address in the 1894 city directory. They would ultimately purchase the flanking lots on Sixth Avenue as

well, acquiring the parcel to the north from the Bay View Brewing Company in November 1898 and the southern corner parcel in June 1900. The evolving buildings on these tracts provided them rental income for nearly three decades as well as housing for much of that time.

Bloch and Lutz continued as partners at the Pioneer Saloon until January 1898, when Bloch left the business. Three months later, on April 11, 1898, a liquor license was granted to Bloch and Boltz, the proprietors of the new Germania Café. Through this enterprise Bloch would establish himself as “one of the most picturesque and beloved figures of early [Seattle],” cementing his legacy as one of Seattle’s urban pioneers. The partnership of Bloch and Boltz was short-lived, however, with a “Notice of Dissolution” being issued just three days after the liquor license was granted.

Whereas Bloch had spent much of his life behind the bar, his brief partner Herman Boltz was an unlikely candidate for saloon ownership. Boltz was the instructor of the Seattle Turnverein, a society founded in 1885 to promote “the development of the physical and mental capacities of its members, by literacy and gymnastic exercises, singing and target shooting.” Turning was “a para-military method of physical exercise” begun by Friedrich Ludwig Jahn around 1810 with an overarching aim of establishing a German national identity. Jahn’s state-sponsored “contribution to building the ‘myth of a nation’” was extremely successful in the disjointed post-Napoleonic Prussia.

By the time it reached America, the turner movement had become more cultural than political. Turnvereins offered displaced Germans community and a shared connection through the traditions of the fatherland. August Mehlhorn was a charter member of the Seattle chapter and Bloch appears to have been a member from an early date. Turner Hall at Fourth Avenue and Jefferson Street that was one of the few buildings to survive the great fire. Following the 1893 financial panic, “[the Turnverein] were forced to lose it on account of the heavy debts which the society had contracted.” The Seattle Brewing and Malting Company “stepped into the breach and built Germania Hall” in part to house the Turnverein.

When the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company was incorporated in 1893, it was the result of a merger between the three extant Seattle breweries. Of the seven initial officers of the company, four were the children of German immigrants and one was a German immigrant himself. Although there was fluidity amongst the officers in the company’s early years, one constant was Andrew Hemrich, a white American who served as president almost exclusively until his death in 1910. Andrew began his career working in his German-immigrant father’s brewery in Alma, Wisconsin before ultimately landing in Seattle in 1883. That year, he established the Bay View Brewery which was one of the three breweries that merged.

Contemporary descriptions of prominent men like Hemrich and Bloch often conclude with lists of the fraternal organizations with which they were affiliated. Membership in these groups was a fundamental aspect of society in this era. The “closing years of the

[nineteenth] century might well [have been] called the Golden Age of fraternity,” as both the number of fraternal societies and enrollment therein surged to their highest levels in American history. For German Americans, fraternal societies provided the opportunity to participate in a characteristically American institution. Teutonic orders like the Sons of Hermann also aimed to counter the effects of the German diaspora by “[maintaining and cultivating] the love for the German language and also [inculcating] German customs and manners.” When the Seattle Sons of Hermann lodge was founded in 1890, Bloch, Hemrich, and several other officers of the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company were counted amongst its active members.

It was within this framework that the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company capitalized on the opportunity to consolidate Seattle’s German social communities within one establishment. They built the new Germania Hall at 1120-1122 Second Avenue on the southeast corner of the intersection with Seneca Street; Bloch’s Germania Café was located on the ground floor. The second floor housed lodge rooms for various fraternal societies and there was a vaulted gymnasium for the Turnverein on the third floor. Bloch held the lease to the whole building. The 1899 Polk’s Seattle City Directory lists at least seventeen groups that held regular, often bi-monthly meetings in the building. In many ways this was a German community center – it was even the host site for the 1905 national Sons of Hermann convention. But it was also a business, with Bloch’s Germania Café serving as the public intersection between German society and the general population.

How Bloch came to be proprietor of the Germania is unknown, but by all indications, he was involved from an early stage. “Mr. William Bloch founded the business in 1898,” says an advertisement from 1906, “and through his business knowledge, liberality and restless energy brought it to the level it is today.” In a note of celebration for the Blochs’ fifteenth wedding anniversary that same year, the author states that “after dissolution of the [Bloch & Lutz] partnership, Bloch devoted himself with restless zeal to his new business, the management of the Germania Café, which he brought into being on his own account.” Certainly personal accounts such as these, chock full of hyperbole, must be considered critically as historic sources. Arguably, the intended audience for these announcements were the very ones who could contradict the claims. If they do in fact stretch the truth as biographical sources though, then they also provide insight into the narrative that Bloch constructed about his life.

Some degree of his success certainly stemmed from the crafted persona of Billy Bloch, as he was familiarly known. Bloch was born a German, but he had lived half of his life in the United States by the time he opened the Germania Café. Yet to hear him described, he remained the quintessential German. His mannerisms were caricatured in the press, as demonstrated in one recounting of a trip to Europe in “his delightful English:”

“Yah [...] I vas back. Haf somding?” And he looked at his visitor in an inquiring sort of way. [...]

“You gained some flesh while away, didn’t you, Billy?” asked the reporter.

“Oh, yaw, a leedle. Um-m – fifty pound, maybe. Old goundry great blace for bleasure, but dis goundry is vere ve make der money.” [...]

“Did you many any [horse race] winnings?” inquired The Times man.

“Yaw, some,” replied Mr. Bloch,” and some loosings, too,” he added with a grin.

“More loosings as vinnings. Von’t you have somedings?” [...]

“What kind of time did you have in Paris?” asked the newspaper man.

“Ach,” exclaimed the German, nodding his head and winking his eye significantly.

“Haf somedings. Venever ve mention Paris, ve must have somedings.”

Such an article seems almost grotesque today, but the reporter paints an evocative picture of both the barkeep and the showman.

Descriptions of Bloch invariably mention his girth to a degree that similarly reads as cruel today. He was a “ponderous person with penchant for pinochle” says one article. Then there’s the account of “the fat and sassy café manager [...] [stalking] forth from the café with his accordion-pleated chin” to view a pile of previously buried coal unearthed during sidewalk construction before “[gurgling]: ‘Dot gole glaim iss mine.’” When he told his friends of his plans to “take a ride in a Zeppelin airship” on his 1913 visit to Germany, Bloch, “who weighs and weighs and weighs, was informed gently but firmly that this was not possible [...] because the air vehicle had not yet been perfected which could successfully sustain his weight.” Bloch enjoyed a whisky above the clouds as he proved them wrong. Ultimately these jabs were nothing more than “airy persiflage,” and Bloch was certainly in on the joke.

One story in particular humorously demonstrates Bloch’s stature within the community. At the annual Turnverein picnic in 1902, a contest to determine the “most popular German on the grounds” was held. Bloch won the “spirited” contest with 655 votes and was awarded a gallon stein engraved to read, “He who loves not wine, women, and song will remain a fool all his life.” The celebration continued:

“Mr. Bloch immediately had the stein filled with foaming beer and passed it around among his friends as a loving cup. The stein had to be refilled ten times before his enthusiastic supporters could properly testify their admiration for the winner. Then, while the band struck up a popular air, ten sturdy Germans hoisted on their shoulders Mr. Bloch and his 400 pounds weight, and headed a procession composed on nearly every man, woman, and child on the ground.”

This represents one of several instances when Bloch was at the center of the joviality, but this account succinctly encapsulates many of his defining attributes. It was all these qualities – “his foresight, his genial good humor and his rugged honesty,” that allowed Bloch “to build up a large clientage of friends” in the highly successful Germania Café.

The nature of the café evolved through the years in response to both changing customs and legislation. The use of Germania Hall would also change significantly. Seattle was booming in the early twentieth century, and with it, so were the German organizations. It was not long before these groups outgrew their space in Germania Hall and a building committee “in charge of the erection of a Turner hall and home for the united German societies of Seattle” was formed within the Turnverein. Bloch was one of the eight committee members. The trustees of the Turnverein purchased property on Eighth Avenue, between Olive and Stewart, and plans for the new hall were prepared by Breitung & Buchinger (Conrad Alfred Breitung, a white German national; Theobald Buchinger, a white Austrian national). When the new Turnverein Hall opened in April 1906, it was a mark of success for the Seattle German community, but it also left behind a vacancy above the Germania Café.

Bloch was not without a plan though. He approached Alexander Pantages, a white Greek national, and the emerging vaudeville magnate, and “asked [Pantages] to conduct a theater in his remodeled hall.” Less than two weeks after the Turnverein Hall opened, plans for the newest Pantages playhouse were announced. In the same span of time that it had taken the German societies to plan and build the Turnverein Hall, Pantages had established the foundation of his theater empire in Seattle. His first enterprise, the Crystal Theater in 1903, was fitted out in the Beckshire building, just a few doors north of the Germania on Second Avenue. The next year, he opened the eponymous Pantages Theater at the northeast corner of Second and Seneca, directly across the street from Bloch’s café.

When Bloch presented Pantages with an opportunity to tighten his grip on the corner of Second and Seneca, Pantages could hardly pass up the opportunity. The architect Clayton D. Wilson was hired to convert Germania Hall into the 1,000-seat Lois Theater with Pantages reportedly spending \$50,000 on the project. Wilson had previously designed an apartment building for Bloch, as will be discussed, and Bloch devotedly commissioned Wilson for nearly all of his known construction projects. “Beauty, comfort and safety [were] three elements [Wilson] combined in the new Lois theater,” which opened on October 7, 1906. The Lois was immediately successful and its opening ushered in the greatest period of prosperity for Bloch at the Germania.

As Bloch’s business moves at the Germania demonstrate, he was both shrewd and well-connected. In November 1906, Bloch secured a new twenty-year lease for the highly desirable Second and Seneca property. William and Minna incorporated the Germania Café Company of Seattle the following month. That December, a full-page ad for Das Café Germania ran in the German newspaper *Washington Staats-Zeitung* showing the well-appointed rooms of the café with Bloch’s somber face at the center of the page. “What the ‘Germania’ on the Niederwald monument is to every German in the old homeland,” the advertisement read, “the ‘Germania’ café is to every German in Seattle, a symbol of German defense and willpower.” It repeats the narrative of Bloch as “a ‘self-made man’ in the best sense of the word,” and noted how, in celebration of the year’s many successes, Bloch imported 1,000 cuckoo clocks from Germany to be given as Christmas gifts to his

patrons. It was a gesture that demonstrated not only his financial success but also the respectable, almost domestic manner in which he operated his establishment.

Bloch's business dealings were not exclusive to the Germania Café. In 1901, Bloch built a four-unit apartment building on their property at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Lenora Street. A three-story apartment building followed on the property to the north four years later. Thompson and Thompson were originally intended to be the architects for that second building, but Clayton D. Wilson was the architect named on the building permit. When the completed building was published in December of that year, Clayton Wilson is described as the architect for both the new building and, seemingly erroneously, the "corner building [that had] been up for some time." Construction of the second building necessitated the demolition of the home where the Bloch family had lived for a decade. The new building offered six flats with six rooms each, one of which came to be occupied by the Blochs. Both buildings provided additional, continual sources of income that contributed to the family's growing wealth.

With established success at the Germania Café and supplemental real estate income, the Blochs were poised to build a family home befitting of their success. They selected the property at the corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Prospect Street, directly across from Volunteer Park, which Minna purchased from a white woman, Hattie Nelson for \$5,000 in October 1906 with plans to "immediately improve the same with a residence." Those plans were derailed when William's mother fell ill and died in June 1907. The Bloch family spent five months in Germany that year, returning to Seattle in early November. Construction of their residence resumed with a foundation permit taken out in January 1908 followed by a building permit for a \$10,000 two-story frame dwelling the next month. Bloch turned once again to his architect Wilson for the commission, which proved to be fortuitous timing as it was right around this time that Wilson partnered with Arthur Loveless.

The Bloch residence was celebrated for its magnificence as soon as it was completed, noted for its "splendid" exterior and an interior that was "most handsomely furnished and beautifully arranged." Most contemporary descriptions of the home mention two rooms specifically: a basement rathskeller decorated with "hand-painted reproductions of characteristic German scenery" and a "spacious [top floor] dance hall [...] large enough to allow of the comfortable occupancy of fifty people in a dance." Often when the house is discussed in the Bloch era, it is in context of the spectacular parties that were thrown there. None were perhaps as noteworthy though as the 200-person surprise house-warming party "headed by a brass band, reinforced by a string orchestra" that arrived at the Bloch residence one Friday night in late September. "It was a sure enough surprise party," the reporter noted, "but Mr. Bloch was at home and in half an hour the Rhine wine was flowing in the big basement of the house, which is almost a castle, and in the [third floor] tables had been set for 125 people." This was just seven months after the building permit had been issued.

The completion of the Prospect residence was “an epoch in Bloch’s life – a life filled with the greatest possible activities, involving a struggle from a humble position to that of financial independence, and prominence in all of the more interesting civic activities of Seattle life.” The Blochs would reside in their home for ten years – time Bloch spent at the forefront of Seattle social culture. They traveled, they purchased property, and Bloch became an early participant in automobile culture, using his Winton to drive women to register to vote or to tour visiting diplomats around the sights of Seattle. Bloch’s Winton even traveled to Leipzig with him for the 1913 International Turnerfest. The Germania maintained its constant success while Bloch was rejecting \$90,000 offers to buy out his coveted lease. He was living the high life at the outset of the teens, but circumstances were looming that would soon tragically impact his livelihood.

The first blow came on December 19, 1911 when a fire started in the kitchen of the Germania Café late in the evening. A performance of *Carmen* was underway in the Lois Theater when “a big wisp of smoke came up through the exit [...that] could be seen by everyone in the house.” While there were no casualties, the fire “proved one of the ugliest and most difficult” ones the Seattle fire department had fought in quite a while, “owing to the fact that it crept insidiously along between floors and partitions where it could not be reached.” The Lois was a total loss estimated at \$35,000 in damage for Pantages, who was carrying less than \$1,000 of insurance on the theater. The Germania Café sustained another \$10,000 in damage caused largely by water. Bloch was fully insured and the café was open again for business just two days later.

Pantages would not reopen the Lois. Bloch turned to Clayton Wilson once again to “[reconstruct] the building in conformity to existing building laws and regulations,” which included replacing the framed floors with concrete. Bloch opted to close the ladies’ grill, instead leasing the southern storefront and the second floor of the building to the Quaker Drug Company. The third floor would become a “social room, to be called Germania Hall” and the café space was entirely remodeled. Working with the interior furnishings dealer William W. Kellogg, Wilson “[used] brick and tile [...] with rare judgement” to create a “shrine of burned clay.” The aesthetic similarities that the new café shared with the Bloch residence are unmistakable. The walls were faced with rough brick “laid with a seven-eighths to one inch [mortar] joint” while polychromatic panels throughout were “made of the famous Moravian tile.” Dark woodwork and murals completed the ensemble, giving the place “all the wealth of color and richness of tone of a beautiful Oriental rug.” The renovation took three months, and the cafe reopened on July 15, 1912 as an exclusive gentlemen’s grill. His patrons essentially ignored this new restriction, leading Bloch to acknowledge that “the women insist on their rights in nearly everything, nowadays” as he reversed his men-only policy.

Once again, the nature of the Germania building had changed, and Bloch had deftly negotiated his business through that unexpected calamity. Prohibition was imminent though, and that would have a much more devastating impact. Bloch was known to remark that “you can’t serve sauerbraten, sauerkraut, and dumplings with green tea,” though he

did earnestly try. When statewide prohibition was enacted in January 1916, Wilson was hired to “transform the restaurant into a place suitable for afternoon ladies’ teas and for dinner and after-theater supper, and dancing parties” with its entrance relocated to Second Avenue. The former saloon at the corner was converted to rental retail space. By all appearances, the remodeled establishment was brought into compliance with dry laws. Like many other proprietors though, Bloch found ways to skirt those laws.

On October 30, 1916, a dry squad officer trailed a barrel of whiskey from the port to Bloch’s Prospect residence. This led to a raid on the Germania Café, where a small amount of whiskey was found in a water pitcher behind the bar. As Bloch and his bartender were being arrested, a porter walked into the café carrying a suitcase containing a bottle of whiskey. The porter was also arrested; Bloch paid the \$500 bail for each of them. The Germania Café would not be targeted by the dry squad again, but prohibition was not the only external threat his business faced.

In the early twentieth century, Germans were the largest immigrant group arriving in the United States. Nearly one-fifth of the foreign-born population counted in the 1910 census was German. But as World War I drew nearer, virulent anti-German sentiment swept the country. As early as 1911, there was a report of five national guard officers who “[combined] in assault on Seattle Germans” including “Baron Billy Bloch, beleaguered in the Germania.” While the report is rife with sarcasm, noting “probably that much contained in the foregoing report is erroneous and not based on facts,” the cultural stereotypes and the overarching militaristic nature of the article point to the growing hostility towards ethnic Germans in pre-war Seattle.

By 1915, statesmen like Theodore Roosevelt were railing against “hyphenated Americanism,” arguing that “the man who calls himself an American citizen and who yet shows by his actions that he is primarily the citizen of a foreign land, plays a thoroughly mischievous part in the life of our body politic.” Roosevelt was a notorious demagogue, but his anti-hyphenate views were shared by many; this included his political adversary, President Woodrow Wilson who campaigned for re-election in 1916 under the slogan “America First.” Wilson proclaimed that “America does not consist of groups,” asserting that “a man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American.” In his war message to Congress on April 2, 1917, seeking a declaration of war against the German government, Wilson gave assurances that Americans “had no quarrel with the German people.” Americans would proudly “prove [their] friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life,” he continued, provided that those Germans “[were] in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test.” Although the President’s words were meant to allay tensions, the subtext was a clear challenge to German Americans: renounce the fatherland or be counted amongst the enemy.

America entered World War I on April 6, 1917. That same month, Wilson formed the Committee on Public Information (CPI), which “served as the first large-scale propaganda agency of the U.S. government.” Known as the Creel Committee, after its white chairman George Creel, its purpose was to “sell the war” to Americans utilizing every form of mass media available including films, posters, books, pamphlets, newspaper advertisements, and syndicated news reports. Creel also organized the “Four Minute Men,” a nationwide network of approximately 75,000 patriotic volunteers who promoted the war effort through curated speeches in movie houses, churches, lodges, and other venues. The speeches were limited to four minutes as that was the amount of time it took to change a film reel. Through this calculated campaign of incendiary rhetoric and imagery, the CPI defined the “other” that loyal Americans were fighting against.

Germans were cast as Huns, murderers, and barbaric gorillas. The spiked *pickelhaube* helmet of the German army became an instantly recognizable icon of evil. Good citizens were implored to do their part by enlisting, buying war bonds, planting victory gardens, and conserving resources to support our soldiers abroad. One of the more nefarious notions the CPI promoted was that of a German spy network comprised of traitorous German immigrants feeding intelligence back to the Kaiser. Surely not every ethnic German living in the United States was a spy, but the campaign effectively ensured that no German American was free of suspicion.

Ironically, this imagined fear of the Kaiser’s spies generated a very real domestic spy network in America. The Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice lacked manpower to monitor all the perceived German threats across the country. On March 30, 1917, one week before the US joined the war, Wilson approved the establishment of the American Protective League (APL). By that fall, the APL would boast an estimated 250,000 volunteer members in 600 cities charged with exposing pro-German sympathizers. In addition to the APL, “dozens of extralegal vigilance organizations” with similar aims were formed; the most notable of these private groups was the American Defense Society (ADS) with Theodore Roosevelt as its symbolic leader. These self-appointed agents were deputized to report and even arrest citizens suspected of interfering with the war effort. As is common with vigilante justice, the burden of proof was low.

William Bloch had never concealed his innate devotion to the fatherland and the prototypical-German image he had cultivated now landed him in the crosshairs. In the papers, particularly in the satirical column “Ye Towne Gossip” authored by white Canadian, Kenneth Carol Beaton, Billy Bloch came to be a figurehead symbolizing all Germans. In one instance, for example, Beaton wrote “When I left. P.D. Hughes. Who used to be an officer. In a British regiment. I said to myself: ‘It’s only fair. To President Wilson. That you square things up. By going down. To the Germania. For lunch.’” In another instance he notes “And I was born in Canada. And I’m neutral. Like the German consul. And Billy Bloch.” The qualities of Bloch and his Germania Café that had once driven its success were now contributing to its downfall. In early 1917, Bloch even “removed the picture of Germania from his pile so as not to make his restaurant the target of mob attacks.” It may reasonably be speculated that

Bloch's decision to replace his corner saloon with retail space, thereby removing the name Germania Café from the corner marquee, was a further attempt to deflect attention and appease his fellow citizens.

In January 1918, a report was referred to the Department of Justice wherein Bloch stood accused of "again voicing sentiments inimical to this country." A dutiful cashier at the Pacific Meat Market claimed she heard him say that he "did not give a damn if he had two sons in the US Army, he hoped and prayed Germany would win the war." According to the white investigating agent, Special Sergeant Charles Petrovitsky, Bloch "stated that the war [had] made it very difficult for him – that the American people with whom he was always friendly and from whom he enjoyed a large patronage seemed to be slipping away from him for the past two years." "He did not complain in any bitterness at all," though, and while "he might have possibly expressed the very statement which was attributed to him in the complaint, [...] he [did] not believe he made it with any malice at all." Petrovitsky, self-described as "naturally anti-German," dismissed the complaint but his report provides clear evidence of how drastically sentiments had shifted.

So, it was in this combined storm of prohibition and anti-Germanism that "Billy Bloch's eatery [closed] its hospitable efforts forever" in May 1917, just one month after America entered the war. "All fixtures, lease and good will of [the] celebrated restaurant [were] offered for sale" and an icon of early Seattle was swept away. Bloch tried to recapture some of that former success in a new soda shop, the Orpheum Café, which he ran with his brother-in-law Frank Mischke. It was located at the same address as the Pioneer Exchange where Bloch had worked when he first arrived in Seattle. While these soda shops "would sell a variety of different flavor sodas," it was also typical for there to be "illicit beverage choices that could be added to the customer's drink" hidden behind the bar.

On November 24, 1917, the dry squad found three small bottles of whiskey underneath an office safe at the Orpheum Café. Bloch and his porter were both arrested, and Bloch again ponied up the \$500 bond for each of them. "Hardly had the ink dried on the police blotter [...] when Bloch was booked a second time on a similar charge" stemming from "several dozen bottles of wines and whiskies" found in a search of his home. Bloch was fined \$100 for that offense. Three months later, dry squad raided the Orpheum again, finding a small quantity of whiskey and "two sections of a German flag" behind the bar. The two pieces of fabric, which were found "in a cabinet," led to "heated words between police officers and Bloch, who was accused of being pro-German in his sentiments." "Kultur in its most exalted form was practiced by the dry squad" that afternoon, when "a corps of officers went to the café with the announced purpose of moving Bloch out. They took out everything that was not nailed down, and those things that were, they smashed with axes." Bloch was convicted on a bootlegging charge for that raid in March 1918, resulting in a 30-day jail sentence and another \$100 fine.

Two weeks after Bloch was convicted, their "palatial Capitol Hill residence" was sold in "what [was] regarded by realty men as the most important private-home sale of the entire

year” to Mrs. Chauncey Wright, the widow of another prominent Seattle restaurateur. It was a rapid and unceremonious end to Bloch’s era of prosperity. The family moved back briefly to their apartments on Sixth Avenue before William and Minna relocated to Chicago. Bloch purportedly tried his hand at opening another saloon in the Windy City in the year before federal prohibition was enacted. “But Chicago wasn’t Seattle; it was too late in life to rebuild a new circle of friends. So, Billy came back home, discouraged – until he met ‘the old crowd’ again.” The Blochs were listed as living on Sixth Avenue in the 1920 census, suggesting that their time in Chicago was brief.

After their return from Chicago, the Blochs lived a much quieter life. Whereas Bloch’s name once regularly peppered the city newspaper, he’s conspicuously absent from the press in the 1920s. In October of 1925, they sold all their Sixth Avenue properties to the Schoenfeld family who owned the Standard Furniture Company. The Schoenfelds reportedly planned to build an eighteen-story retail store, though it does not appear this was ever built. The Blochs purchased a modest home facing onto Greenlake where both William and Minna lived until their deaths.

Billy Bloch, “one of Seattle’s outstanding bonifaces of the ‘old days,’” died on October 30, 1931. He had undergone two operations for a hernia earlier in the week and never left the hospital again. Perhaps fittingly, his primary cause of death was “atrophy and cirrhosis of [the] liver.” Minna would die from pneumonia twelve years later on April 13, 1943. Bloch may have never regained his former prominence, but the passing of “one of the city’s most popular personages in days gone by” found Billy’s face gracing the front page of the newspapers one final time.

Ownership Summary

Below is a complete list of owners of the Bloch Residence, from the year it was built to the present day:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1908 - 1918: | William and Minna Bloch |
| 1918 - 1923: | Annie Wright Johnston |
| 1923 - 1958: | Jonathan Allison and Edith Furman Holmes |
| 1958 - 2001: | Harry Majors, Jr and Anna Mirante Majors |
| 2001 - 2005: | William and Claudia Stelle |
| 2005 - Present: | Walter R. Smith and Mary-Alice Pomputius |

Annie Wright Johnston

Annie Wright, a white British national purchased the Bloch residence in March of 1918, just three months after being widowed by her husband, white restaurateur Chauncey Wright. Annie and Chauncey had founded the Seattle Restaurant Company together in 1910. At the time of his death, they owned “a string of four restaurants and bakeries, each one a model of cleanliness and efficiency.” He died in their home, which likely prompted her to relocate.

Annie Wright named her new home “Syringa.” She brought in Hazen J. Titus to serve as “president and general manager of the Chauncey Wright Restaurants, Inc.” while she maintained a role of vice-president.

She married white Irish national, Samuel W. Johnston, the treasurer of that company, the following year and he moved into Syringa. Annie divested from Chauncey Wright Restaurants soon thereafter and she and Johnston opened the L.C. Smith Building Restaurant, Inc. on the 42nd floor of Smith Tower. The partnership ended spectacularly just a few years later when “Seattle’s woman restaurateur” filed for divorce from Johnston alleging he was “a habitual drunkard and inebriate.” “Mrs. Johnston’s divorce complaint [was] unique” in that “virtually all of her specific allegations [...] [had] to do with Johnston’s alleged shortcomings as a business partner.” She sought to dissolve their business partnership in the same proceedings. About three months after filing for divorce, Annie Wright Johnston sold the Bloch residence to Edith Holmes in October 1923.

Jonathan Allison and Edith Furman Holmes

John and Edith Holmes, a white couple, moved into the Bloch residence along with their two daughters, Catherine Ann and Virginia. John was a mining engineer, and they lived a relatively quiet life. It was during their time in the home that the most drastic changes were made during the 1920s renovation. They remodeled the breakfast room entirely and undertook a substantial interior renovation wherein wall coverings and treatments were changed and most of the light fixtures were changed out. It was also during this period when the satyrs were painted over in the dining room and the German phrases were presumably filled in in the Rathskeller. John died in April 1958, and Edith sold the home six months later.

Harry Majors, Jr. and Anna Mirante Majors

Harry Majors, Jr. and his wife Anna, a white couple were both academics who traveled broadly before arriving in Seattle. They met while he was teaching mechanical engineering at MIT and she was teaching Italian at Wellesley. They spent a year in Bengal, India before relocating to Seattle where Harry took a position as the head of the mechanical engineering department at Seattle University. Anna worked as a schoolteacher here and they raised their two sons, Harry III and John, in the house. When interviewed for a piece on the home in 1963, Anna described it as “big but homey,” noting that “a big home is much easier to keep up than a small one.” Harry passed away in 2002, the year after they sold the home. Anna died the year after her husband.

William and Claudia Stelle

William Stelle is a natural resources and endangered species expert with a background in federal service. Claudia Stelle was the executive director of a Seattle youth arts non-profit before her retirement. They owned the Bloch residence for a relatively short period of time and were likely the ones to have installed the modern kitchen cabinets, which the current

owners have replaced with more period-appropriate ones. They sold the house to the current owners in 2005.

Walter R. Smith and Mary-Alice Pomputius

Walter R. Smith is a computer scientist and Mary-Alice Pomputius is a former lawyer. They view themselves as stewards of the Bloch residence and have undertaken several rehabilitation projects in the nearly two decades they've lived in the house. Reverence for and deference to the historic fabric have been fundamental tenets of their restoration approach. They have lovingly returned this aging home to elegance and prominence on its corner across from Volunteer Park. The restoration work they have undertaken has been published in the *Seattle Times* and was featured as the cover story of *Arts & Crafts Homes and the Revival*.

Wilson and Loveless, Architects

Clayton D. Wilson, 1865-1907

Clayton Danforth Wilson, senior member in the firm of Wilson & Loveless and eight years senior to Loveless, was a white man born in Ohio in August 1865 to Hiram and Alma Jane (née Fisher) Wilson. During Clayton's youth in Cleveland, Hiram was a lumber dealer and partner in the family firm of Fisher, Wilson & Co., where Clayton began working in his teens and was likely first introduced to architecture and construction. By 1886 Wilson had made his way to California where he was working as a "lumberman" in Ventura, and on May 30, 1888 he married Lucy Wadsworth Savage in Los Angeles. Four years later the Wilsons moved into Los Angeles – by then their son Robert was already three years old – and Clayton began working as an architect, apparently designing mostly houses. In 1897 Clayton and Lucy Savage divorced and watched as their mutual accusations and rancorous custody battle played out in the *Los Angeles Times*, which could not have been flattering to Wilson or his architectural partner Louis L. Mendel, a white German national. Sometime in 1899 or 1900 Wilson left Los Angeles for Seattle, which was booming following the 1897 Klondike Gold Rush, and by 1901 was a draftsman in the firm of Charles Bebb and Louis Mendel. By the beginning of 1902, Wilson had left Bebb & Mendel to form his own firm.

Clayton Wilson's work over the next six years was fairly typical for a small Seattle architectural office and included a mix of flats and apartments, houses, and small commercial buildings. But he also designed several large and notable buildings, including the 1903 three-story brick Charles Greenberg Block in Everett (1620 Hewitt Avenue, existing), a winning 1904 competition entry for the Moorish style Temple de Hirsch Synagogue (Boylston Avenue near Jefferson, unbuilt), and the Seattle Municipal Building, which Wilson won in competition against eight other architects (now known as the Public Safety Building, 400 Yesler Way, existing). In March 1905 Wilson designed his first known project for William Bloch, a flat building on Sixth Avenue just north of Lenora (destroyed). One year later he began work for Alexander Pantages remodeling the upper floor of Germania Hall into the Lois Theatre (destroyed), a commission Wilson may have received

through Bloch, whose popular Germania Café occupied the ground floor of the same building. Wilson's work for Bloch and Pantages must have pleased his clients for it led to several future commissions: remodeling the 1907 Pantages Theatre across from Germania Hall on Second and Seneca (destroyed); alterations and additions to Bloch's Flats in 1910 (destroyed); remodeling of the Germania Café in 1911, 1912, and 1916 (destroyed); work on the Pantages Theatre in 1911 (destroyed); and residences for both William Bloch (1908, existing) and Alexander Pantages (1909, existing).

Wilson's single-family residences during this time were fairly typical of those being built throughout Seattle: usually wood framed, one-and-a-half or two stories in height, clad in wood siding or shingles, often with a gable roof. But they were also well-proportioned and well-detailed, revealing the hand of an experienced architect. Among Wilson's houses were those for C.C. Filson, owner of the eponymous outfitting store (1904, existing), cigar wholesaler Oscar Lucks, which was a more typical "Seattle box" (1905, existing), and a large, asymmetrical, and vaguely Tudoresque house for William D. Allen (1906, existing).

Wilson maintained a small office, probably with one or two draftsmen, and when busy would associate with other architects. In 1903 he had a brief "partnership" with white architect, William W. deVeaux, during which time they submitted competition entries for libraries in Ballard and downtown Seattle and designed two residences (statuses unknown). When asked by William Bloch in late 1907 to design his new home, Wilson probably once again found himself very busy: not only was he absorbed with continuing changes at the Municipal Building, he had several residences and two commercial laundries in design and was still mourning the recent death of his infant daughter Katherine. For assistance, Wilson turned to Arthur L. Loveless, a recent arrival from the East Coast and brother of Georgia Shorett who, with her lawyer husband John Shorett, was active with Wilson in West Seattle community organizations.

Arthur L. Loveless, 1873-1907

Arthur Lamont Loveless was a white man born on September 22, 1873 in Big Rapids, Michigan to Loren and Caroline (née Thomas) Loveless. He was named after his uncle Arthur who had become separated from Loren in 1854 and only reunited in 1916, and was the eldest of two children; his sister Georgia, with whom he was close throughout his life, was born in 1877. After graduating from Big Rapids High School in 1891, Arthur moved to Manistee, Michigan where he became bookkeeper at Manistee Manufacturing and then the Manistee National Bank. Shortly after graduation, Arthur reportedly decided to become an architect, and during his decade in Manistee honed his innate artistic talents. In 1898, for example, he submitted numerous photographs to the periodical *American Amateur Photographer*, several of which were criticized while a few were praised for both their composition and technical skills; it was a "hobby" that Loveless would pursue throughout his life.

Loveless entered the school of architecture at New York's Columbia University in the fall of 1902, a time when students and faculty were somewhat discouraged by the school's failure

to keep up with changes sweeping through architectural education, changes prompted by the ever-increasing number of Americans attending the *École des Beaux-Arts* in Paris. During the four years he spent at the school, Loveless witnessed – and benefitted from – dramatic reorganization of the curriculum: division into classes was abolished in favor of advancement along a points system; emphasis was placed on instruction in design and drawing over coursework; and instruction in design was shifted from classroom instruction to an atelier system led by practicing architects, one in which student designs were judged by a jury of professionals and awarded “pass,” “mention,” or “special mention” instead of grades. In his first years in New York, Loveless developed his skills with hours drawing the nude figure and architectural examples from antiquity while also beginning study of architectural composition through simple design problems. His summers were spent working in architectural offices, reportedly including a stint with America’s preeminent firm McKim, Mead & White, a white architectural partnership. Outgoing and gregarious, Loveless joined the fraternity Beta Theta Pi, the Beaux Arts Society, and the architectural society, where he served as secretary during the 1904-1905 year. And he excelled in design, seeing his drawings published in the 1904 “Yearbook of the Columbia University Architectural Society” and exhibited at the Annual Exhibition of the Chicago Architectural Club in 1906. In his third or fourth year, Loveless entered the advanced design atelier of William Adams Delano, a white architect who had received a degree from the *École des Beaux-Arts* in 1902 and, after a tour of Europe, returned to New York to start an architectural firm with Chester Holmes Aldrich, another white architect. Loveless must have impressed Delano for after leaving Columbia before receiving a diploma in the spring of 1906, he began work for Delano & Aldrich.

Loveless remained with Delano & Aldrich for roughly a year, an important – and busy – time in the early history of the firm. Not only were they still working on the Walters Art Gallery (existing), then under construction in Baltimore, and remodeling a portion of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, they had several large residential commissions “on the boards,” including the Christian Herter Estate (Santa Barbara, destroyed), the “Château des Beaux-Arts” for Locust Lodge Resort (Long Island, existing), and John D. Rockefeller’s House at Pocantico Hills, New York (existing). Loveless’s time with Delano & Aldrich amounted, in effect, to a post-graduate course as he applied his abundant talents in drawing and architectural composition to real world problems, working closely with two partners who were his own age but who had received much more advanced design education. In January 1907 Loveless submitted an entry in the design competition for a new City Hall at Montpelier, Vermont. In drawn out deliberations to select a winning design, Loveless received word the entry of “Delano, Aldrich & Lovelace” was favored and in April and May traveled to Montpelier to meet with the selection committee. Whether the name “Delano, Aldrich & Lovelace” was merely a tactic to impress the committee or truly represented Loveless’s standing with the partners is not known but is nonetheless significant for it speaks to his tremendous talent that Loveless, with four years of architectural education at Columbia, would be considered equal to Delano and Aldrich, both of whom had diplomas from the *École* in Paris. The City Hall commission, unfortunately, was awarded to George Adams of Lawrence, Massachusetts; Loveless left New York for Europe

on May 7, 1907, and the firm “Delano, Aldrich & Lovelace” is remembered in only a few newspaper articles that tantalizingly hint at an architectural future Arthur Loveless could have had.

Wilson & Loveless Architects, Partnership 1907-1911

Clayton Wilson and Arthur Loveless probably began collaborating on design of the Bloch residence, their first project together, shortly after Loveless came to Seattle in the fall or early winter of 1907. But it didn't seem to be a certainty yet that the two would become partners: in February 1908, shortly after the foundation building permit for the Bloch residence was issued, Wilson received a permit for the Fuhrburg residence (destroyed) while Loveless was issued a permit for the Sutton residence (status unknown), both under their individual names. And in May, well after construction of the Bloch residence had begun and the same month as the Washington AIA architectural exhibition, Wilson alone was announced as architect for a new opera house in Elma, Washington (unbuilt) while Loveless was issued a building permit for construction of a house for his sister and brother-in-law (existing). They also maintained separate offices into 1908, despite working together on design and then construction drawings for the Bloch residence.

Lacking direct evidence, it is impossible to know the exact roles Wilson and Loveless each played in design of the Bloch residence. Wilson was an experienced architect with an established reputation and numerous completed buildings, as well as success in the Municipal Building competition, all attesting to his design skills. He had also previously worked with William Bloch who subsequently entrusted him with the design commission for his prominent and expensive new home. Loveless, on the other hand, was new in town and untested, but brought with him academic training in architectural composition, education in historic precedent, and experience in one of America's most prominent new offices, all still rarities in Seattle. That Loveless was more than a draftsman for Wilson, however, is evident in the design and detailing of the Bloch residence: the floor plan is ordered, spatially coherent, and nearly symmetrical with well-proportioned rooms that connect gracefully, much more so than the house Wilson had recently designed for W.D. Allen (existing) or was to design for himself in 1909 (existing). The interior and exterior decorative scheme is cohesive, with every part well-related to the next in size, scale, historic precedent, and invention, unlike many homes of the period where builder-architects or carpenter-decorators sought to display their talents with every detail imaginable. So too, that Wilson credited Loveless in the catalog of the Washington AIA Exhibition speaks to the role Loveless likely played in design of the Bloch residence as Wilson's equal in design of the house rather than as Wilson's draftsman.

By the summer and fall of 1908, projects attributed to “Wilson & Loveless, Architects” began appearing in Seattle newspapers and periodicals and over the next four years the partners completed more than 40 buildings together. Among these were industrial buildings such as the Krenz Brass & Copper Manufacturing Plant and Kreigel Blacksmith Shop, both in the “Tidelands” south of downtown and both designed in 1910 (both destroyed). They also

designed inns and hotels in Quilcene (1909, unbuilt?) and Seattle, including the four story Prentice Hotel (1910, existing) and extensive renovations for the German Renaissance style Hotel Rhein (1911, destroyed). Wilson and Loveless designed at least two buildings for the Oak Lake School District in north Seattle (1908 and 1909, statuses unknown) and submitted an entry in the Grays County Courthouse design competition in May 1909 (unbuilt). They also designed several small commercial buildings in West Seattle where both men lived, including two buildings for U.R. Nelsz on California Avenue (1908, destroyed), a store for the James Colman Company (1909, destroyed), a one-story store for B.L. Hawkins (1910, unbuilt?), and a three-story brick store and apartment building for W.T. Campbell (1911, existing, City of Seattle Landmark). But more than half of the projects announced under the name Wilson & Loveless, Architects were single family residences and many of these were later published, documenting the partners' design skills and growing reputation.

A number of the residences designed by the firm were small "spec" houses in West Seattle where both partners lived and were active in the community. In 1909 they designed two adjacent, one-story frame residences on 45th Avenue S.W. for James Shorett, Loveless's brother-in-law, each with a construction cost of \$1,500 (existing). And for George W. Miller they designed five frame residences on 45th and 46th Avenues S.W. in 1909-1910, each with a construction value of \$1500-2000 (existing). During the same period they designed several other modest residences, including in 1911 the pro bono design the \$1200 "Cunliffe Cottage" on Findlay Street for the wife and infant child of a slain Seattle police officer (existing).

But the partnership of Wilson and Loveless is perhaps best remembered for their large, custom single-family residences. In 1908, while the Bloch residence was still under construction, building permits were issued to Clayton Wilson for the H.O. Fuhrburg Cottage (destroyed) and to Arthur Loveless for the John B. Shorett Residence (existing), both in West Seattle and both of which were later published under the firm name Wilson & Loveless. In 1909, Wilson and Loveless designed four large custom residences. The largest and most lavish of these was for theatre impresario Alexander Pantages, for whom Wilson had previously worked, a tall, two-story house with third floor ballroom and attached carriage house on a large corner lot at Thirty-Sixth Avenue and Madison Street (existing). Compared to the house of William and Minna Bloch, which Alexander and Lois Pantages undoubtedly visited as friends and business partners, the Pantages house is less overtly Tudor and more a large stucco residence with Tudoresque detailing. The interior is lighter and more open with fewer paneled rooms while the plan, like that of the Bloch Residence, is logically arranged about a large, beam-ceilinged hall through which passes an axis uniting the major rooms. At \$25,000, the construction cost of the Pantages residence was more than twice that reportedly spent by William Bloch.

That same year Wilson and Loveless designed two other large homes that, while comparable in cost to the Bloch residence, were stylistically very different. For Hiram B. Kennedy, who after coming to Seattle in the 1890s built one of the Puget Sound's largest steamboat businesses, Wilson and Loveless designed a two-story Colonial high looking west

across to the Sound from the top of West Seattle's bluff (existing). It was, according to Frank Calvert in *Homes and Gardens of the Pacific Coast*, "a very comfortable and well-arranged home. It is large and roomy with plenty of light." For James M. Sparkman, president of the prominent real estate firm Sparkman & McLean, the firm designed a two-story Colonial at 620 West Howe on Queen Anne (existing). More compact than the Bloch, Pantages, or Kennedy residences, the Sparkman residence appears from the street as a hipped-roof brick cube with porches at each end. Inside the plan is arranged about a large central hall that is expressed on both front and back elevations by a pediment with fanlight.

Similarity in plan arrangement, clarity in the organization of rooms, and richness in detail amidst diversity in style all suggest that Arthur Loveless may have taken the lead in design of these homes. Their clear and logical plans made legible on the building exterior speak to Loveless's schooling in Beau-Arts composition while their broadly eclectic yet historically accurate styles and detailing are characteristic of work by contemporary, academically trained architects like Delano & Aldrich for whom Loveless worked. Wilson & Loveless's residential work was quickly recognized and published in local, regional, and national publications. Most notable were a series of articles in *House Beautiful* during 1911 and 1912 that promoted the Bloch, Pantages, Wilson, Shorett, and Sparkman residences as good examples to be studied and emulated, illustrating them next to contemporary homes from across the United States – including recent work by Frank Lloyd Wright.

In late 1911 or very early 1912 Loveless left Seattle for "an extended trip through the East," returning at the end of March 1912. But instead of rejoining Clayton Wilson in the Arcade Annex he elected instead to establish an office in the Henry Building and the partnership of Wilson & Loveless Architects was dissolved, despite the firm's success over the previous four years. No reason for the dissolution has been located.

Clayton D. Wilson, 1911-1947

After Loveless left Seattle and the four-year partnership, Wilson returned to working as a solo practitioner. One of his first projects was remodeling William Bloch's Germania Café on Second and Seneca, including conversion of street level and first floor spaces into Quaker Drug and the third floor into a social room called Germania Hall. Wilson returned to make further alterations to Bloch's Germania Café in 1916 (destroyed). In addition to the Germania Café remodeling, Wilson's known work after 1912 includes a series of "spec" houses for Hainsworth's Fauntleroy Grove Addition (1913, status unknown), the Hardman Hat Company Factory (1920, existing), the White and Hitchcock Building (1930, existing), alterations to the Hardman Hat Factory (1932), and a house in Georgetown for Loren and Vera Howden (1935, existing).

But despite a small flurry of work in 1912, Wilson's architectural practice was never again as busy as it was while in partnership with Loveless. City Directories show he maintained an office in various downtown Seattle buildings until the Great Depression when he was in his late 60s, but published notices of his projects were few in number, suggesting he may have worked on a contract basis for other architects. In 1916 he applied for the position of City

Architect but did not get the position, and in the 1920s and 1930s he reportedly worked in various positions for the City of Seattle. Wilson remained active in the Washington State Society of Architects and was elected first vice-president in 1919 and 1920. Sometime in the late 1930s, Wilson sold his house in West Seattle and moved with his wife Trelah to Port Gamble. After Trelah's death in 1944, Clayton Wilson moved to the Masonic Home in Zenith where he passed away at age 81 on April 9, 1947.

Arthur L. Loveless, 1911-1971

The later architectural career of Arthur Loveless is well known, and by the 1920s he appeared regularly in Seattle press as one of the city's leading architects. On his return to Seattle in May 1912, Loveless initially shared an office with his friend Andrew Willatzen, a white architect who had emigrated from Germany. But with little work of his own he soon entered into partnership with white architect, Daniel R. Huntington who, having just been appointed City Architect, apparently needed assistance with ongoing projects. Together as Huntington & Loveless Architects, they saw completed a three story apartment building for Peninsula Land & Building Co. (1912-14, destroyed), a three-story store in Juneau, Alaska (1913, status unknown), a house on Federal Avenue for James Kellogg (1913-14, existing), and a house in Denny Blaine Park for Miss Lucille Eckstrom (1914, existing).

In late 1915, Loveless resumed working for Laurence J. Colman, son of James M. Colman and head of the family company for whom Wilson & Loveless had designed a West Seattle store in 1909; it was a friendship and professional collaboration that included more than a dozen buildings over three decades. Loveless's first independent project for Colman was a new, three-story building for Colman Dock (destroyed). He next worked for the Colman family on the Court Building (1920, destroyed), store buildings in West Seattle (1921-22, status unknown), Laurence Colman's own residence "Laurentide" (1922, existing), the West Seattle State Bank (1925, status unknown), several "spec" houses in Windermere (late 1920s, statuses unknown), remodeling of the Colman Building's ground floor (1929, existing), the West Seattle YMCA (1929, destroyed), and after Laurence's death in 1935, remodeling of Colman Dock (1936, status unknown), a prototype "Newer Modern Office" (1936, status unknown), and the Colman Swimming Pool (1940, existing). While the 1929 fashionable remodeling of the Colman Building in the Art Deco style is perhaps today the best known work of this architect-client collaboration, it was Colman's house in West Seattle that signaled a step in the continued evolution of Loveless's house designs.

The Laurence Colman residence, as well as the well-known Porter residence in Seattle's Mt. Baker neighborhood designed the same year, are both two-story, stucco-clad houses with steeply pitched gable roofs. Stylistically, they are adaptations of the English Country house, which derived in history from the Tudor style and within Loveless' own career from the Bloch and Pantages residences, a "type" that he continued to refine. These two residences also exemplify the evolution in form – and in formal arrangement – of Loveless's houses. Where the Bloch residence was a fairly compact block designed for a small urban site, the Pantages house was more linear, designed for a larger albeit still urban site. In the Colman

and Porter residences the form of the house is even longer and arranged so the principal rooms take in views of water beyond, the Puget Sound at the Colman Residence and Lake Washington at the Porter Residence. On the entry side of the house is the front door opening to an entry hall that is now visually connected to the view on the opposite side of the house, distinctly different than the hall at the Bloch residence extending across the front of the house. At the Colman house, the stair too has been relocated from its position opposite the door to the side of the hall, replaced as an object of display by the view beyond. These characteristics – the English country house style derived from the Tudor and a linear, gable-roof form arranged on its site to capture the view – characterized Loveless’s best-known designs, most of which date from his mid-career in the 1920s and 1930s. These include “Hollyhock House,” a home Loveless designed and built for himself and his parents (1924, existing), the Darrah Corbet Residence on Maiden Lane (1925, existing), and numerous others in Seattle neighborhoods like Seward Park, Laurelhurst, and Windermere.

From 1915, when he began independent practice, until retirement in the late 1930s, Loveless designed over 70 single family residences. He designed at least six sorority and fraternity houses and, also near the University of Washington, the Seattle Repertory Playhouse on the corner of N.E. 41st Street and University Way (status unknown). Perhaps the best-known building by Arthur Loveless is the eponymous 1930 Loveless Studio Building at the north end of Capitol Hill’s Broadway District, an L-shaped structure of rusticated stone that wraps around a sheltered inner courtyard where Loveless’s own office was to be found (existing).

At the beginning of his career Arthur Loveless worked primarily alone, designing, drafting, and overseeing construction of his work, but in 1923 or 1924 hired Lester P. Fey, a white draftsman. With Loveless’s financial assistance, Fey attended the architecture school at the University of Pennsylvania in 1927-28 before returning to become Loveless’s associate; by 1936 the firm name appeared as “Loveless & Fey” and in 1940 as “Loveless, Fey & Lamont,” marking entry into the firm of Daniel Lamont, a white architect.

Throughout his career and into retirement Loveless was active in the American Institute of Architects, serving as president in 1940, the Municipal League, the Fine Arts Society, and the Pacific Northwest Academy of Art. He regularly spoke on residential architecture and the arts, and although not a theorist, his talks and essays provide valuable insight into his architectural beliefs. Trained in academic eclecticism at Columbia, Loveless was not stylistically dogmatic and, like many of his generation, his work evolved under the influence of modernism from historicism to abstracted yet familiar evocations of a particular style. He believed that a number of historical styles were suitable for the design of a house in the Pacific Northwest, writing in 1933 that “by the terms English, Norman, Colonial and Spanish I do not mean a house that follows its prototype archaeologically, but one which is patterned rather loosely after it, one which may have features and methods of treatment both in arrangement, detail, and handling of materials, that are distinctly modern and unconventional. New forms in architecture should logically grow out of and be a development of the forms which have preceded them, rather than created out of thin air.”

A common theme in Loveless's work is attention to and mastery of orderly, well-resolved formal plan composition, of fitting a house to its particular site and view, of simplicity over complexity, and of rich warm detailing. He believed "good mass and interesting fenestration constitute the backbone of good architecture" and that "simplicity of design has appealing force, often far outweighing the use of rich materials and elaborate ornament." "Of course," he continued, "that elusive and indefinable quality of charm plays an all important part, often over-riding consideration of design." "Whatever form the house assumes in the hands of the designer, it should be molded by the canons of good taste. Charm cannot be guaranteed either by following the well worn road of existing types or attempting to hew a new path through the uncharted maze of the 'modern': it will depend ultimately upon the skill and taste of the architect himself."

Arthur Loveless appears to have withdrawn from active involvement in the firm around 1937 and entered a period of active retirement. He traveled extensively in Mexico, Central America, and Asia, and built a house in Morelia, Mexico where he regularly spent the winter months. (While in Seattle, Arthur Loveless maintained a residence in the Loveless building in the same space that had once served as his office.) Throughout his travels Loveless took photographs, returning to the artistic past-time he first explored in the 1890s, and increasingly made motion pictures that he showed to various groups on his return to Seattle. He also collected widely, amassing art from Bali, fabrics and costumes from Guatemala, and a renowned collection of snuff bottles from Asia, all of which he exhibited, lectured on, and later donated to local art institutions.

Arthur Loveless passed away on January 5, 1971 at the age of 97.

W.A. Mueller, Builder

Very little is known about Wilhelm Anton Mueller, the builder of the Bloch Residence. He was a white man born in Medebach, Germany in 1859 but immigrated to San Francisco in about 1890. By 1905, he had moved to Seattle and was working as the construction foreman for the new Turnerhall. On a trip home to Germany in the spring of 1906, Mueller married his wife, Sophia, and brought her back to Seattle upon his return.

Mueller seems to have spent his life as a builder, working mostly on residences and small commercial buildings. A fair portion of his known clients had German surnames and it was undoubtedly through the German community that he and Bloch came to know each other. It is unclear whether Mueller was involved in any of Bloch's subsequent construction projects. Mueller died on August 16, 1915 following a month-long illness.

The Architectural Style

The Bloch residence is a textbook example of Tudor revival architecture. McAlestar's description of the identifying features of this style nearly reads like a checklist describing the Bloch house:

“a steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled [though] less commonly hipped [...]; a façade dominated by one or more prominent front-facing gables, usually steeply pitched; tall, narrow windows, usually in multiple groups, with multi-pane glazing; massive chimneys, sometimes crowned by decorative chimney pots; [...] decorative (i.e., not structural) half-timbering present on about one-third of examples.”

The only thing from her description that is missing here is a “round or Tudor arch” at the front porch, though she does acknowledge later that “some examples have a deep one-story American sitting porch” much like the Bloch residence.

Tudor Revivalism was an eclectic style born out of the Arts and Crafts movement, and one closely tied to ideas of domesticity. Like so many aspects of the Arts and Crafts movement, the term Tudor is rather a romantic reference to English tradition than a specific return to 16th-century Elizabethan architecture. In fact, authors of the period interchangeably refer to it as the English style and it was often couched as a vernacular style that stood in contrast to imported Classicism. Taken a step further, it was viewed as an honest style wherein the interior functions are expressed externally versus the rigid symmetry of Classicism which concealed and homogenized the true purpose of the rooms within.

In America, the domestic notions of the Tudor revival were particularly well received. McAlester estimates that “this dominant style of domestic building” comprised approximately a quarter of the houses built in the early 20th century, being surpassed only by Colonial Revival architecture in popularity. The style also took on specifically American flourishes over time such as the “emphasis on steeply pitched, front-facing gables that, although absent on many original English prototypes, are almost universally present as a dominant façade element in American Tudor houses.” Half-timbered architecture has Prussian roots as well, and was certainly familiar to the Blochs in this regard. The fashionable Americanism of the Tudor idiom undoubtedly appealed to them as a means for expressing the success they had found in this country. But the notions of homemaking and the connection to the fatherland found within this style certainly played a role as well.

In plan, this house follows the Tudor tradition of “three divisions always more or less clearly marked” between public, private, and service spaces. This was particularly important to the Blochs, who entertained frequently and were said to prefer that their staff remain out of view. Interestingly though, the floor plan of the Bloch residence is much more ordered than typical Tudor revival homes. There is a careful, axial formality to the plans that hints at the training of the architect. Yet it doesn’t read that way experientially. Even those spaces that are finished with scholarly Classical details are fundamentally picturesque in their composition. The underlying tenants of the Arts and Crafts movement that are apparent throughout soften the rigidity and pretention that might otherwise exist were this house treated in a different style.

It is this interplay between idioms – a design that is clearly Tudor overlain with this sort of Beaux-Arts-and-Crafts detailing – that truly elevates the Bloch residence above other

examples of this favored style. The approach is principled and clear: the various components are reused appropriately throughout following an established set of rules, with little flourishes here and there that individualize the spaces. Function is conveyed clearly through the design. The exterior describes the interior spaces that lie beyond through its ornamental language. At the interior, aesthetic cues point to the way rooms are meant to be used and who is intended to use them. It's architecture that speaks subtly but clearly.

In the hands of skilled designers, Tudor revival homes are “eloquent of a people’s history, [and] such houses as these are *owned* by those who live in them, in a very real sense.” The Bloch residence is sumptuous and exquisite, but never ostentatious. It is comfortable, warm, and welcoming despite its massive scale. It would not have been uncharacteristic to hear Billy Bloch described in the same manner.

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Issued: December 15, 2023



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Bloch House, 1439 E Prospect Street, 2022



Bloch House, 1439 E Prospect Street, undated



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120850, Version: 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Continental Hotel, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on February 1, 2023, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 315 Seneca Street (referred to as the “Continental Hotel”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on March 15, 2023, the Board voted to approve the designation of the Continental Hotel under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on July 19, 2023, the Board and the Continental Hotel’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 315 Seneca Street (referred to as

“Continental Hotel”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The Continental Hotel is located on the property legally described as:

The westerly 60 feet of lot 2, Block 15, Addition to the Town of Seattle, as laid out on the claims of C.D. Boren and A.A. Denny and H.L. Yesler (commonly known as C.D. Boren’s Addition to the City of Seattle), According to the plat thereof recorded in volume 1 of plats, page 25, in King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel: the exterior of the building.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the Continental Hotel is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).
2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following: any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel that were designated by the Board for preservation.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. For the specified features and characteristics of the landmark, the addition or elimination of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, and other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the building or site.

b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior non-historic light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment.

c. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior building signage.

d. Installation of improvements for safety or accessibility compliance.

e. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.

f. Replacing non-original windows and doors, including alterations to storefront systems,

if replacement is compatible with the historic fenestration design consistent with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the Continental Hotel that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certain incentives, and exceptions to or exemptions from regulations in SMC Title 23, may be available, either by virtue of the zoning designation applicable to the landmark or its status as a landmark.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions. Exceptions to certain requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code may be authorized pursuant to the applicable provisions thereof.

C. Historic Preservation Special Tax Valuation (Chapter 84.26 RCW) on an application basis.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The Continental Hotel is added alphabetically to Section II, Buildings, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Continental Hotel's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved returned unsigned / vetoed this ____ day of _____, 2024.
/

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

| Department: | Dept. Contact: | CBO Contact: |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Sarah Sodt/206-684-0380 | Nick Tucker/206-684-5847 |

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Continental Hotel, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the Continental Hotel as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the Continental Hotel to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The Continental Hotel was built in 1926. The property is located in Downtown. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the exterior of the building, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.

No effects anticipated.

b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.

Yes, see attached map in Exhibit A. This legislation imposes controls upon the property, as outlined in the proposed landmark designation ordinance.

c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

- i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.**

There are no known negative impacts on vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

- ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.**

This legislation is to codify an agreement with the property owner. There was no formal equity analysis undertaken for this property related to the language in the agreement, although we work with each property owner to strike a balance between preservation goals and continued operation of a property. Early in the landmarks process, separate from the negotiation of controls, DON Historic Preservation program staff review each landmark nomination application for completeness and provide detailed guidance to the author, to increase representation and accuracy of untold or misrepresented history.

- iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?**

A language access plan is not anticipated.

d. Climate Change Implications

- i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.**

This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.

- ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle's resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today's new construction. They can also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and local labor industries.

- e. **If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

5. CHECKLIST

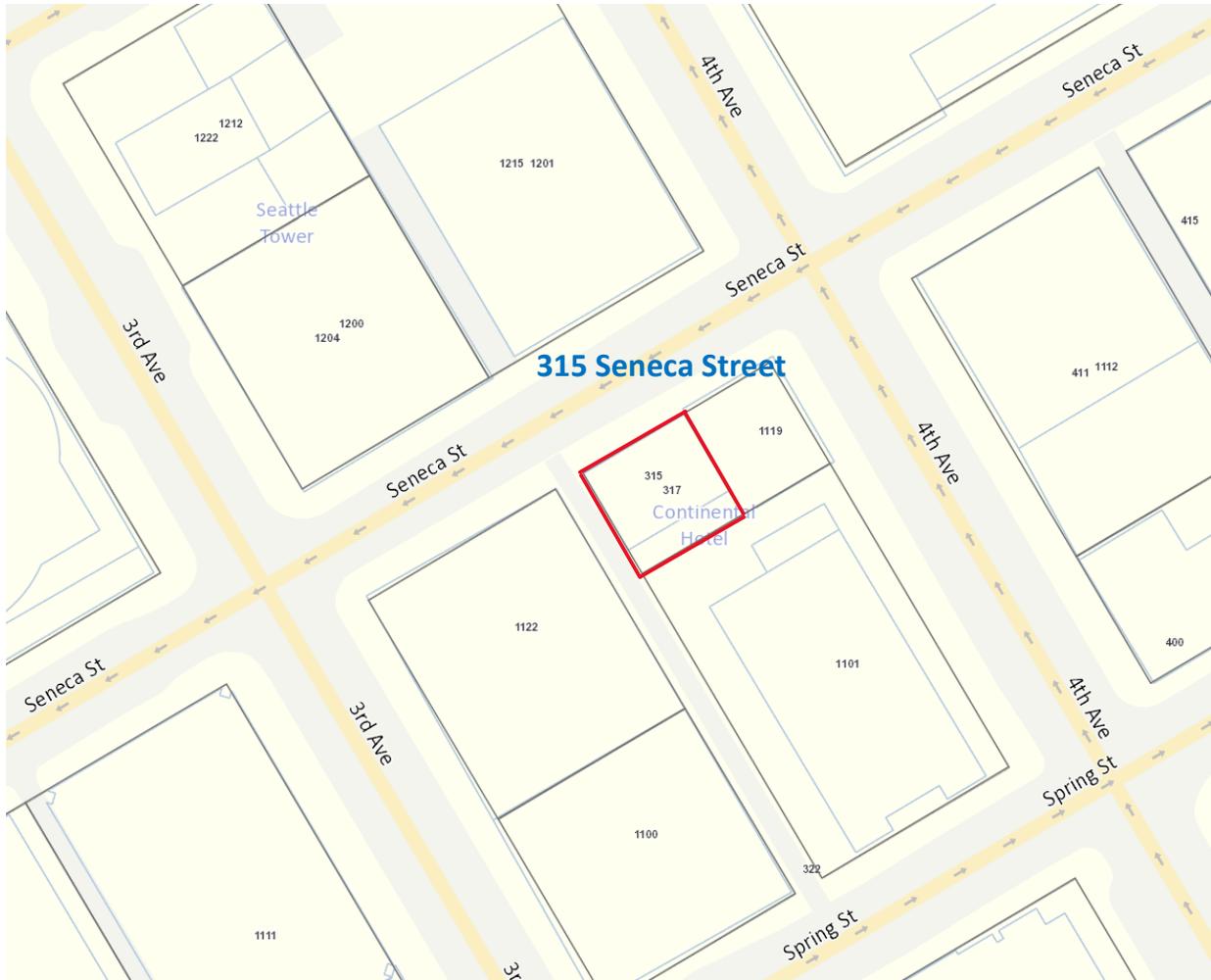
- Is a public hearing required?**
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?**
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?**
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?**

6. ATTACHMENTS

List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Continental Hotel

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of Continental Hotel
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.

The age and size of the buildings that surround the subject property represent the area's 20th century history and also the dramatic change of recent decades. Abutting it on the east there is a small 8,280 square foot, two-story flat roof, Classical style structure at the corner of 4th and Seneca (319 Seneca / 1411 4th Avenue). Built as a bank on a small, 3,060 square foot (.07-acre) site in 1921, this terra cotta-clad building currently contains a coffee shop and a dental clinic.

The property to the south contains the present Hotel Monaco, a thirteen-story, 154,723 square foot building with an underground parking level on a 19,910 square foot (0.48-acre) site at 1101 4th Avenue. This hotel results from the recent rehabilitation of a reinforced concrete office building from 1969. At the southwest corner of the block there is a steel frame building with fourteen stories and 186,768 square feet and three levels of subgrade parking on a 12,210 square foot site (0.28 acre). Dating from 1972, it still serves as an office building. To the west across the alley from the Hotel Seattle, there is another reinforced concrete office building with fifteen stories and 230,000 square feet on a 14,415 square foot (0.33-acre) corner site at 1122 3rd Avenue. Built in 1955, it is a commercial condominium building.

To the northwest of the Hotel Seattle, across Seneca Street at 1200 3rd Avenue, there is an older concrete frame high-rise office building from 1921 with 189,175 square feet and thirteen stories on a 13,320 square foot (0.31-acre) corner site. On the block to the southeast there is the large 25-story W Hotel, at 1111 4th Avenue, built in 1998 on the site of the earlier Gowman Hotel. To the south of it there is the nine-story Hungerford Hotel / Executive Inn at 400 Spring Street, built in 1928.

Among the nearby hotels, the largest is the landmark Fairmont Olympic Hotel, which fills an entire block to the northeast, at 411 University Street, with a twelve-story, concrete frame structure. This Seattle institution, built in 1923-1928, was financed in part by community bond funding. The Beaux Arts Italian Renaissance style hotel contains 450 guestrooms and over 28,000 square feet of event and meeting space, along with retail shops and several restaurants. The Olympic Hotel's original entry was on its south side, on Seneca Street, but it was moved to the north side within a deep setback in the 1980s.

Directly north, across Seneca Street at 1215 4th Avenue, there is the Unico Financial Center, a 28-story office building dating from 1972. This building, presently known as Rainier Square Tower, along with the Olympic Hotel, the 1976 Rainier Tower/Rainier Square, and other buildings are part of the Metropolitan Tract on the original site of the Territorial University of Washington. The tract consists of a 6.23-acre site with over 1.5 million square feet of offices, luxury apartments and retail spaces, and up to seven stories of underground parking. A recent development on the Metropolitan Tract, the 58-story addition to Rainier Square, which opened last year.

In contrast to new construction there are a number of Seattle landmarks nearby that recall the early to mid-20th century development of the city's financial core. They include the Northern Life Tower / Seattle Tower, a 28-story Art Deco style office building at 1212 3rd Avenue (1928), the four-story Brooklyn Building at 1222 2nd Avenue (1903, altered), Federal Reserve Bank at 1015 2nd Avenue (1950), Mann Building at 1411 3rd Avenue (1925-1926), 1411 4th Avenue Building (1929), and Great Northern Building at 1404 4th Avenue (1928-1929). The Leamington Hotel and Apartments (Pennington Hotel, Pembroke, Milner Hotel (1917), at 317 Marion Street, the 1411 4th Avenue Building, and the Olympic Hotel are listed on the National Register.

The Site

(Note: The building and site are set on an angle due to the street grid layout, with Seneca Street to the northeast. For clarity in this nomination, reference north is established in this direction, with 3rd Avenue and the adjacent alley to the reference west, 4th Avenue to the reference east, and the back of the building to the reference south.) The 36,240 square foot building sits on the 60 by 60-foot, 3,600 square foot (0.83-acre), mid-block site on the south side of Seneca Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues. A portion of the original Northern Pacific Railroad tunnel runs below part of the eastern part of the site far below grade.

A 15'-8"-wide paved alley runs along the west side of the building, and the sidewalk along Seneca Street along the north. At this location, the topography slopes steeply downhill from the east to the west, with an overall estimated grade change of 10 feet. This slope is accommodated in mass of the hotel building with steps to its primary entry at the center of the north facade, and its basement level service entry exposed along the west alley.

The Building

The building's square mass is stepped. It fills the 60-foot-wide and 60-foot-deep site at the basement and lower two floors. Above the second floor a step-back, approximately 14.75 feet deep, on the back (south side) provides a footprint of 60 by 45.2 feet and open space for a rear lightwell. In addition, there is a slight recess on the east side at the ninth and tenth floors. The resulting open spaces provide separation from neighboring buildings on the south and east. In addition, the uppermost floor steps further on the east and west to create the building's unique stepped massing, a 35 foot-wide eleventh floor, and an identifiable rooftop sky profile. This massing emphasizes the design's verticality.

The building's primary façade features a Gothic inflected Art Deco style, composed with perpendicular emphasis. A terra cotta clad base level extends to the second floor with masonry of tan colored brick masonry embellished by terra cotta decorative elements, and a distinctive uppermost stepped eleventh floor level and raised parapet.

The structure consists of fire-resistant steel and reinforced concrete framing with a concrete foundation and basement. The foundation includes a deep concrete shaft, built over the pre-existing railroad tunnel, which was remarked upon during its construction for the deep excavation. The structure is five bays wide, and these are clearly legible on the primary north facade: three center bays, each 11.75 feet-wide, and two outermost ones of 12.5 feet. The four bays on the sides vary in width, from 11.25, 14, 14.75 and 18.75 feet. Octagonal concrete posts and perimeter pilasters support the perimeter walls and floor and roof slabs. Typical upper floor heights are approximately 9 feet-tall, while the first floor with mezzanine is 18.3 feet-tall and the basement 12 feet.

The original brick masonry appears to have been a light color, and it appears white in early photos. The brick masonry is coated with a darker color painted paster parge coat. The base below the second floor, which featured the light-color terra cotta cladding, is currently covered by dark colored cementitious cladding ("Marblecrete") added in ca 1962. The lower level terra cotta cladding on the northernmost 20 feet of the west facade, which faces the alley, is treated similarly. The original terra cotta window and door surrounds and the water table band that separates the lower floors from field levels above remain. Windowsills are brick or terra cotta.

The primary north façade contains the building's Gothic Revival inspired decorative features. Here brick inset panels are provided as decorative relief below the paired windows in the center three bays on the second through ninth floors. The top two floors carry decorative terra cotta panels below the windows of the center three bays, and shallow decorative balconies with heavy terra cotta cross railings on the

outer two bays where larger segmental arched head windows heads are provided. Terra cotta is present in the raised parapet with crenulated elements above the center three bays. To the sides, each of the outer bay parapets of the tenth floor features a central gabled peak. While visibility of the elevator penthouse above the eleventh floor is obscured by setbacks, the terra cotta clad crenulated parapets are seen on the sides and back.

Typical windows on the primary north facade feature 1:1 double-hung sash, originally wood framed, and set in individual openings in the two outer bays, and in pairs in the three central bays. The windows above the first floor are non-original dark bronze colored anodized aluminum types with double-hung 1:1 sash, similar to the original wood-frame windows, and fitted with double glazing. The storefront level and mezzanine windows are wood frames and sash that feature divided lites, and these appear to be original.

Most of the openings are rectangular with flat heads, with the exception of low segmental arched head windows at the first-floor transoms and in the three center bays on the uppermost two floors. Single windows extend on the secondary east facade in three vertically aligned openings. They also align in openings on the west facade along with service doors and the projecting concrete exit stair. Some data/telecommunication equipment is attached to the east wall at and below the seventh floor, and a dish type antenna is placed on the uppermost roof.

The central bay on the south façade, which faces onto Seneca Street, contains a slightly recessed primary entry. Large storefronts are provided on either side, each with a tripartite, arched head transoms. In the easternmost bay there is a secondary entry to the retail space. In addition, there is a solid wood entry door to the basement in the westernmost bay, which leads from a lower sidewalk level to an interior landing and stairs. The original storefront at this basement entry was closed and replaced by the wood door, salvaged from an earlier building, in 1962. Low openings with non-original windows admit light to the basement.

The original hotel design with its identifiable stepped Art Deco massing, subtle modulated façade, and expressive terra cotta decoration has persisted over the past nine decades along with much of its original interior layout. The plan features a first floor vestibule at the main stairs and a small front lobby in the center of the southern two bays along with direct access to the elevator and south stair core. A reception desk is to the west of this core. A retail space is in the eastern two bays behind a tall partially glazed partition. The western bay contains office space, the exit stairs, restrooms, and an enclosed stairwell at the northwest corner leading to the basement. The southern bays, behind the lobby, contain service spaces. A mezzanine fills the western and southern bays. The exterior south setback, above the second floor, provides a roof deck accessed by a door from the hotel laundry room in the southwest corner. This lower roof deck holds mechanical and communication equipment, as does the adjacent building's roof to the east.

Consistent with the hotel building type, the upper floors contain double-loaded corridors that leads from the central stair and elevator core to the guestrooms, typically five on the north and three or four on the south, and to the east and west corridor ends. Windows at the east end above the second floor overlook a lower neighboring building. The secondary exit door at the west end leads to the exterior stairs with landings that project above the alley on the west facade.

The hotel was built with an estimated 94 guestrooms, each with its own bathroom, on floors two through eleven and retail spaces and the hotel lobby below. A small radio station and sound studio was

constructed on the first floor in 1926, and a café was built soon afterwards in the basement. The hotel currently contains 79 guestrooms including several suites created by combining smaller guestrooms, with seven small rooms and the hotel laundry on the second floor, nine small rooms each on floors three to five, eight rooms each on floors six to ten, and four on the eleventh floor. This top floor contains several larger suites. Corridor walls are finished with non-original wallpaper and carpeting, and guestroom doors have been upgraded to rated, flush types. The transom window openings above these doors are infilled to meet contemporary fire and life safety codes, but what appears to be the original wood door trim and base remain on corridor walls. Most finishes within guestrooms date from recent decades, while the original room layout and spatial qualities remain, with exception of several small guestrooms assembled into suites. Current finishes include carpet, wallpaper, painted wood base and trim, plaster walls and ceilings, and suspended acoustic ceilings. The small bathrooms contain contemporary fittings and tub showers; some of these rooms retain original hexagonal glazed tile flooring and marble thresholds.

Changes through Time

Original drawings of the Continental Hotel have not been discovered in the microfilm records of SDCl, and the earliest permit records date from the mid-1930s calling for a roof sign and/or billboard for the Earl Hotel. (The resulting rooftop sign, dating from ca 1935 to 1961, was removed in the when the property was renamed the Heart of Seattle Hotel.)

Plans by architect George Bolotin, with a permit date of 1957, show the addition of a stair and mezzanine to access a south door to the Earl Hotel. A 1962 permit set for the Heart of Seattle Hotel calls for an interior upgrade with new finishes, mirrors, fixtures, and furnishings, along with a lobby stair to the mezzanine and south exit, and remodeling of first floor western bay to accommodate office and storage rooms. In an attempt to modernize the hotel to meet popular taste, and in anticipation of the 1962 World's Fair, distinct changes were made to the primary facade. The original terra cotta cladding below the second floor was covered, according to the permit drawing by the addition of "plaster on metal lath nailed to existing terra cotta, plaster to have marble chip finish." In addition, the first floor entries were replaced with "new aluminum frame, anodized" and the eastern one further revised with the addition of a "random wood panel." According to a drawing, the entry to the basement was changed also: "Remove front (contractor to Install salvaged front from Old Building.)"

In addition, the original central marquee was removed and three thin-shell concrete canopies were added at the entry and storefronts in accordance to a design by structural engineer E. L. Strandberg. A fourth canopy, framed with steel, was added above the basement entry. Original storefront window and entry door openings remained at this time, along with the letter "C" in medallions above the canopies, a reference to the name of the 1926 Continental Hotel.

Other changes to the original hotel include enclosure of the original storefront in the westernmost bay to the basement restaurant as required to meet local liquor service regulations. A new cocktail lounge was proposed for the east retail space as indicated by a drawing by Dohrmann Hotel Systems. In addition, the guestrooms received new finishes and furnishings, selected for their Modern style. The basement laundry was relocated and a restaurant, the Bavarian (later Bernard's on Seneca) was refurbished in 1962 to 1964 with new finishes and kitchen layout. In mid-1969 the eastern retail space was proposed as a small drug store according to drawings by Street Store Fixtur4es, and in 1984-1985 it was occupied by Buddy Squirrels nut shop.

In 1964 the eastern retail space and mezzanine were enlarged and the lobby received new finishes, glazed partitions, and wood trim and doors in 1964 according to designs by architect Alfred P. Croonquist. Interior elevation drawings suggest that much of this design remains. Later, when the nearby Olympic Hotel underwent rehabilitation in the early 1980s a private club that it had housed was relocated temporarily to the southwest mezzanine. A remnant of this tenant, the “4798 Club” label, remains as door signage.

Newspaper records, city directories and records from SDCI reveal the following changes:

Tenant Improvements

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1926 | Radio station equipment installed at the first floor |
| 1927 | Beauty salon built at first floor retail space, basement coffee shop |
| 1938 | Barber shop at first floor retail space |
| 1936-1940 | Broadcasting studio built in basement |
| 1949 | Remodel for gift shop in retail space |
| 1949, 1956 | Office tenant remodel |
| 1969 | Street Store Fixtures, drug store |
| 1984-1985 | Buddy Squirrel Nuts shop |

Building Permit Records

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 1956-1957 | Montgomery elevator modernization |
| 1957 | Proposed parking lot (unbuilt) |
| 1957 | Entrance and stairs, balcony at lobby, Hotel Earl (George Bolotin, architect) |
| 1962 | Alter building; construct marquee; alter basement, first floor and mezzanine; coffee shop and cocktail lounge in first floor the lobby; alter basement and occupy as restaurant, Heart of Seattle Hotel (Theo Damm, architect) |
| 1964 | Alter interior of building; alter portion of first floor; erect and maintain D/F sign; new first floor mezzanine lounge and lobby remodel, Heart of Seattle Hotel (Alfred Croonquist, Architect; and Damm, Daum and Associates, Architects) |
| 1965 | Alter portion of basement restaurant to create cocktail lounge |
| 1967 | Alter first floor, occupy as drugstore (unbuilt); erect and maintain S/F plex sign |
| 1968 | Alter portion second floor |
| 1969 | Connect eleventh floor to office |
| 1971 | Construct partitions; alter lobby, occupy as office |
| 1972 | Add plasterboard to corridors, 12 floors |
| 1981 | Fire alarm upgrade |
| 1984-1985 | New illuminated signs on existing canopy; wiring, retail store signage |
| 1991 & 1995 | New natural gas fired boiler required, boiler repair |
| 2007 | Install natural gas generator on second floor rooftop to serve adjacent building; structural framing at roof to support roof-top generator |

Many permits relate to the elevator: a new elevator and controls in 1967-1968, elevator repairs in 1974, elevator door alteration in 1998, replacement of the elevator machine and hoist ropes in 2000-2001, alternations to the cabled elevator in 2019-2020 and an elevator upgrade in 2022. Recent permits also include rooftop equipment and a wireless antennae, south and west 2nd floor roof (and on the adjacent 51 x 60 building roof to the southeast) in 2011-2013, rooftop communication equipment and a structural frame support for rooftop antennae in 2016-2017, and alterations to a minor communication utility (Verizon) on the rooftop in 2021-2022.

SIGNIFICANCE

Development of Seattle's Central Business District

The part of the city in which the Hotel Seattle is located developed initially as a commercial area in the late 1880s with the extension of Seattle's first electric streetcars and regrade programs, and the city's expansion after the great fire of 1889. Relocation of the territorial university in 1895 created a nearby opportunity on ten open acres, later known as the nearby Metropolitan Tract. Development of it and other properties continued through early decades of the 20th century as the city's service economy emerged along with its population growth and establishment of land use ordinance that codified the creation of the Central Business District (CBD) as the densest part of Seattle.

Prior to the regrades the steep downtown streets, such as Seneca, were difficult to access. Some mid-block parcels contained wood frame buildings, such as the boarding house built at 315 Seneca Street in ca 1909. Street regrades along 3rd, 4th, and 5th Avenues provided easier construction of new buildings. By the teens, the north-south streets in the CBD had been leveled, paved, and fitted with adequate drainage and sidewalks. Streetcar routes were expanded to run along the more level, pedestrian friendly avenues. By 1941, when the system was dismantled, downtown access was provided on all avenues from 1st to 5th Avenues.

Some parcels were assembled into bigger corner sites with depths extending from the avenues to the north-south alleyways to allow for larger structures. These new larger buildings contained commercial offices and banks that complemented the City's municipal center to the south, and the retail shops and department stores on 2nd and 3rd Avenues to the west.

The City of Seattle compiled building codes as early as 1909, but it was not until 1920 that it established a Zoning Commission. In 1923 it adopted the first land use ordinance. This effort divided the city into zones or districts and specified the uses allowed within them. Ordinance 45382 called for "regulating and restricting the location of trades and industries; regulating and limiting the use of buildings and premises and the heights and size of buildings; providing for yards, courts or other open spaces; establishing districts for the said purposes; defining offenses; [and] prescribing penalties and repealing all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict therewith."

The new land use code established many of Seattle's single-family residential zones. It called for the densest concentrated commercial development in the CBD and allowed buildings within this area to be to over 100 feet-tall, with maximum heights proportional to street widths. At the same time, the economic prosperity following World War I and innovations in construction technologies stimulated construction of high-rise office buildings, banks, hotels, and apartment hotels, along with club buildings and theaters. By the end of the 1920s nearly all of the early wood frame buildings were removed, and most of Seattle's oldest residential properties – as well as many of the late 19th century, immediate post-fire commercial buildings outside of Pioneer Square – had been replaced.

While retailing moved further north on 2nd Avenue to Pike and Pine Streets, and later east to 4th and later 5th Avenues, most service businesses and financial institutions remained in the Central business District (CBD). Thus, by the mid-1920s, when the Continental Hotel was constructed, the surrounding blocks contained banks and office buildings along with a mix of small retailers located on the more level, pedestrian-friendly avenues. The many hotels in this area served traveling businessmen and tourists as well as some residents. Their builders and operators were drawn to the CBD because of its proximity to commerce and to the city's railroad stations and passenger ship terminals. As transportation systems

gave way to automobiles, purpose-built parking garages were constructed and basement parking spaces were created for many of the buildings.

Historic maps and photographs from the end of the 1920s, soon after the Continental Hotel was built, show that the city's commercial core was well established. With the onset of the Great Depression, the era of early 20th century hotel development ended.

A History of Hotels and the Lodging Industry

The concept of the modern hotel that would include private rooms, toilet and bathing facilities, public spaces, and related guest services, originated in 18th century England, and soon spread to other European and north American cities. However, buildings that offer refuge and temporary lodging to travelers extend back to the thermal baths of classical Greece and the Roman Republic, and to the caravanserais of the Silk Road from Turkey to China and along trade routes from Persia, India, China, and Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages, monasteries and abbeys built inns, hospices and hospitals, and rest stops were built along pilgrimage and crusade routes. Later Inns and staging housed couriers. One of the earliest remaining from this period is the Angel Inn in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England (1312).

In England and France, regulations requiring guest registration date to the 1600s. By this date there were more than 600 licensed inns in England. Similar to caravanserais these inns were often housed in courtyard buildings with guestrooms on an upper floor or on two sides, a kitchen and public room in the front along the roadway, and storage and stables in the back. By the late 1600s traveler guidebooks were published in France, and regularly scheduled stage coach routes were operating in England. These modest accommodations provided multiple beds in each room and multiple guests per bed. There was little privacy and no bathrooms. The 17th and 18th century also saw the establishment of men's clubs, such as l'Auberge des Trois Rois, Basle, Switzerland (1681), fraternal lodges that offered guestrooms to members, and construction of England's first hotel, the Royal Clarence, in Exeter, Devon (1768).

Holiday resorts were built along Mediterranean coasts and alpine lakes in the 19th century, such as l'Hotel des Berges built on Lake Geneva (1832), l'Hôtel des Trois Couronnes in Vevey (1834), and the Baur au Lac in Zurich (1840). Meanwhile public houses (pubs) in England provided lodging along with drinking and dining facilities for more common people. Colonial America inns followed British precedents, and later early roadhouses serve carriage and stage coach travelers in the American West. Increased tourism, such as the Grand Tour of Europe and more distant travel led to construction of hotels in exotic locales.

By the mid-19th century luxury hotels began to take a prominent place in society. When Le Grand Hotel opened in Paris in 1862, the event involved an orchestra playing La Traviata under the direction of Jacques Offenbach and attendance by Empress Eugenie and other aristocrats. This luxury hotel was built with the first hotel hydraulic lift, lighting supplied by 4,000 gas jets, heating by 18 boilers and over 300 hot air supply vents. Electrical lights were installed in 1890, and central heating by 1901.

The 73-room City Hotel (1794), at Thames Street and Broadway in New York City, is cited as the first purpose-built America hotel. It soon became a venue for social celebrations, including George Washington's birthday in 1798. In 1829, the Tremont House in Boston was the first American hotel to offer single-room occupancy and locks on guestroom doors along with soap and laundry services. Luxury hotels, such as the Waldorf Astoria, opened in New York (1836), while the Statler Hotel in Buffalo (1805-1808), was a more modest hotels that offered "a room and a bath for a dollar-and-a-half." Meanwhile, the six-story Holt Hotel in New York City (1830) providing a lift for luggage. New hotels with private

bathrooms were built in Kansas City and Philadelphia in 1844 and 1845. The Palmer House, built in Chicago (1870), was the nation's first fire-resistant hotel building. In 1880, the Sagamore Hotel on Lake George provided electricity in all rooms, and by the late 1890s the Netherland Hotel in New York offered private telephones in each guestroom.

Meanwhile, the Palais de Wurtemberg in Vienna was transformed into the luxury lodging, l'Hôtel Impérial, in 1873, and the Grand Hotel Europe opened in St. Petersburg in 1875. These and other grand hotels in European capitals offered private bathrooms, electric lighting, on-demand hot and cold water, and room service along with multiple dining rooms and ballrooms, laundries, and shops.

The lodging industry emerged as a managed business with the first school for hoteliers, founded in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1890. By this time, many hotel builders and operators, such as Cesar Ritz, rose to celebrity status, known by royalty. (King Edward VII, called Ritz, who opened his hotel in the Place Vendome, Paris in 1898, the "king of hoteliers and hotelier to kings.") Ritz Hotels were soon built in Madrid, Barcelona, and London. The gilded age of the late 19th century continued as an era of luxury hotels in urban settings.

Construction of more hotels occurred as train travel began replacing horse-drawn coaches. Railway hotels flourished in the 19th and early 20th centuries with hotel buildings constructed adjacent to station terminals throughout the major cities in England and Europe. American and Canadian railroads also built resorts and grand inns throughout the West as part of their efforts to promote real estate expansion; examples include the Grand Hotel on Michigan's Mackinac Island (1886), Le Chateau Frontenac, Quebec (1893), Chateau Lake Louise (1890) and Banff Springs (1888), Alberta, and Hotel Vancouver (1888, replaced in 1916) as well as El Tovar, the Grand Canyon Lodge (1905), and Glacier Park Lodge (1913). Other American National Park lodges followed.

The rise in national and international commerce prompted construction of more modest accommodations for traveling businessmen and salespeople. In addition, in cities such as Seattle, with dynamic growth in the early 20th century, residential hotels provided temporary housing for newcomers. Those with dining and entertainment facilities also served resident professionals, much like clubhouses.

A second boom in the western hotel industry followed World War II with construction of the first casino hotels, the first Club Med, and development of hotels by major airlines, which primarily catered to businesspeople. By the 1960s tourism had become a primary economic sector throughout Mediterranean Europe, Scandinavia, Portugal, and later Japan, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. In the late 1970s, China opened to foreign tourists. The post-war decades also saw the proliferation of American motels, notably those built along with the country's interstate highways.

The third boom in the hotel industry occurred in the 1980s with the reconstruction of historic luxury hotels and the trend of differentiation for different clientele. New types emerged also, such as airport hotels, conference hotels, health hotels, time-shares and holiday villages, and Japanese capsule hotels. Business practices from this period include property management and marketing systems and emergence of international chains, loyalty programs, and extended-stay hotels. Recent technology simplified check in and out procedures, global reservation systems, and marketing management. The late 20th century and recent decades has seen increased globalization, and aggregation of many chains: Holiday Inn, Intercontinental, and Crown Plaza merged to create the Six Continents Hotels chain; Marriott acquired Renaissance and Ramada International; Accor with Sofitel and joint ventures built up in

the East and Far East; Forte acquired Méridien; and Starwood (Sheraton) absorbed the Italian Ciga chain and Westin. These chains and independent locally owned hotels have had to compete with private lodging that emerged in recent decades, such as vacation rentals and Airbnb.

The Hotel as a Building Type

Many modest urban hotels and apartment buildings closely resembled commercial office buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with bearing brick structures, double-loaded corridor plans, small rooms with exposure to daylight, windows set in single openings. Small lobbies led to iron-framed elevators and stairs. Exteriors utilized historic revival styles, and tripartite façade composition regardless of upper floor functions. The typical massing of “alphabet” shaped buildings – those with setbacks and lightwells – allowed for ventilation, daylighting, and fire separation.

By the 1920s hotel designs emphasized exterior appearance, and focused on the entry and lobby. Appealing to tourists rather than residents many “included large lobbies, restaurants, meeting rooms, and storefront level retail spaces. They were typically [still] executed in a modest neoclassical mode with brick cladding and distinctive terra cotta ornament at the base and building cap.” Plans retained efficient double-loaded upper floor corridors and repetitive guest rooms, but with separate bathrooms.

Hotel Development in Seattle

By 1853, the settlement community of Seattle had its first hotel, the Felker House, which appears to have been a modest boarding house. By the late 19th century, however, Seattle – like cities throughout the nation – had numerous hotels serving a wide range of guests, including temporary and permanent residents. The late 1880s saw the emergence of elegant hotels, as well as the workingmen’s lodgings clustered along 1st Avenue between Cherry and Columbia Streets in close proximity to the city’s central waterfront and earliest passenger railway depot.

Hotel development was stimulated by improvements in railroad service that brought immigrants, tourists, and entrepreneurs to Seattle. The Occidental Seattle Hotel (1864, 1887 & 1889, destroyed), offered the city’s premier tourist-oriented lodging, though there were many other hotels located in the area. At least a dozen of these hotels were destroyed by Seattle’s Great Fire in 1889, which burned most of the Pioneer Square and nascent downtown areas, but within four years some 63 hotels were operating. By the turn of the century, tourist and residential hotels lined the west side of 1st Avenue to Pike Street.

After the fire, both the Rainier Hotel (1889, destroyed) between Columbia and Marion Streets on 5th Avenue and the Rainier-Grand Hotel (c.1889, destroyed) at Marion Street and 1st Avenue functioned as major tourist hotels. (The Rainier was built originally as a resort hotel, as was the Denny Hotel (1890-1892, destroyed). These large wood-frame buildings were located above the commercial and residential districts and offered panoramic views of the harbor. Other post-fire tourist-oriented hotels included the Butler Hotel (1893, destroyed) and the Lincoln Hotel (1900, destroyed), which was promoted as a residential hotel with family-style living quarters.

By 1900 many of Seattle’s operating hotels served long-term residents rather than temporary visitors, and some buildings identified as hotels actually functioned as lodging houses or apartment hotels. This was a typical phenomenon in the developing cities of the American West. Given the tremendous population growth in Seattle after 1902, hotels played a key role in absorbing the new residents. Hotel construction between 1906 and 1910 coincided with increased economic opportunities and population growth, as well as the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (AYP) Exposition. This fair drew some 3.7 million visitors in

1909. As a result, the 1910 Polk Directory lists over 475 hotels. The buildings varied in size and accommodations to serve every class, from the wealthy to recent immigrants, tourists, transient businessmen, and laborers.

An article in the February 1915 issue of *The Hotel Monthly* cites a local hotelier predicting an increase in the number of travelers to Seattle. To aid flexibility a combination hotel-apartment building emerged, which allowed each section to subsidize the other. One such building that served transient residential needs was the Leamington / Pembroke Apartment-Hotel (later the Milner or the Pacific Hotel) built on Spring Street in 1916-1917.

Seattle's population grew rapidly from 80,671 in 1900 to 237,194 in 1910, and 321,931 in 1920. While the significant growth from 1900 to 1910 is attributed primarily to annexations, the second decade represents an increase in residents, and a sharp rise in housing needs. By the mid-1920s, the demand for apartment accommodations in Seattle exceeded supply. In 1925 City Building Superintendent Robert Proctor noted in the local business paper, "The phenomenal apartment house . . . development experienced last year was the result of delayed activity, just as now an active hotel construction program is needed to even up the lean years of the past. Investors have avoided hotel development for several years so that now this city is behind with that type of housing."

During the 1920s the city saw a second boom in hotel development with construction of several luxury hotels and large apartment hotels in the CBD. The new buildings were taller than earlier hotels, which were rarely taller than six stories, and often much larger with hundreds of guest rooms. Several, including the Spring Apartment Hotel (Kennedy, Vintage Park, 1922), Claremont Apartment Hotel (Hotel Andre, 1925), and Camlin Apartment Hotel (1926), were designed with kitchen facilities in guestrooms to serve as both hotel lodging and apartment. Along with clubs with residential quarters, such as the Sunset and Rainier Clubs, these buildings began to blur the differences between building types.

Impressive high-style residential hotels were built for upper-income visitors and long-term residents: the Frye in Pioneer Square (1911), the Moore and Camlin at the north end of the downtown retail district, and apartment-hotel buildings on First Hill. These buildings offered attractive, convenient residences in well-managed buildings with housekeeping and laundry services for high income and professional residents. Well decorated common areas, such as lobbies, libraries, rooftop terraces, and dining rooms, were offered along with servants' quarters in a few buildings, such as the Sorrento Hotel (1909), and the former Perry Hotel on First Hill.

The Olympic Hotel surpasses these in amenities and luxury. Built at a pivotal location in the Metropolitan Tract in 1923-1924 it appears to have spurred nearby construction of other downtown hotels, all of which were easily accessed by ship, train, and vehicles. New buildings included the subject building in 1926 and the Hungerford Hotel at 400 Spring Street in 1928. Lower scale hotels included the Leamington Hotel and Apartments (1916-1917), 317 Marion Street, which provided simple kitchenettes within guestrooms. In contrast, the Continental Hotel clearly reflects its owner's intention to serve a transient clientele with limited services and modern rooms.

During this period large hotels were built near the retail core that emerged north of the commercial district: the Vance Hotel (1926), Bergonian Hotel / Mayflower Park Hotel (1926-1927) the Benjamin Franklin Hotel (1928, demolished 1980).

The era of the downtown hotel boom ended with the advent of the Great Depression, which was accompanied by a sharp drop in tourism and stabilization of Seattle's population. Residents numbered 363,426 in 1930; and 368,302 in 1940. The seventeen-story Roosevelt Hotel, designed in the distinctive stepped Art Deco style and built in 1930, was the last major downtown hotel constructed during this era, and the tallest one until the late 1960s. In 1969, the thirteen-story Benjamin-Franklin Hotel was connected to a new 40-story tower wing and renamed the Washington Plaza Hotel. In 1980, the 1928 Benjamin Franklin Hotel was demolished for construction of a second 44-story tower wing, known as the Westin Hotel. Meanwhile, in the post war era, the downtown business core continued to densify with larger, taller commercial office buildings.

The Original Owner – Developer and Contractor Stephen A. Berg

The original Continental Hotel owner was developer and builder Stephen Berg, a well-known member of Seattle's Norwegian community. Berg built hundreds of homes in north Seattle between 1909 and 1922, along with apartment buildings on Capitol Hill and a number of hotels in downtown Seattle.

The eldest of eight children, he was born on March 17, 1887, to Kristian and Anna Corneliussen in Trondheim, Norway. His father was a carpenter, with whom he worked from an early age. In ca. 1905 both his parents died, and he left for America. Upon arriving in Boston in 1905 at the age of 18 he took the more common Norwegian name of "Berg" and began working in construction. He soon moved to Seattle, where he later received naturalization papers in 1913. By 1909 Berg had saved to purchase a parcel of land in north Seattle, at 8029 Ashworth Ave N, for \$475, and establish a general contracting business. He married Rachel Tjentland, another Norwegian Lutheran immigrant, in 1910. In 1912 the couple purchased a house at 3402 Woodland Park Avenue N, which later became the site of his office. The Bergs later resided at 4105 Wallingford Avenue N.

Berg's early construction projects include steel framing for the L.C. Smith Building (Smith Tower), residences for E.E. Davis and Fred Wagner, "and many other homes which form the principal ornaments of their respective neighborhoods, pleasing to the eye and constructed with a conscientious regard for real utility and comfort and health of their inmates."

Berg's ambitions and reputation resulted in a biography published by Clarence Bagley in 1916:

Stephen Berg has won distinction as a prominent factor in the mammoth building operations of Seattle during the past few years, a period marked by an entire revolution in the style of architecture. He entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment, having learned the carpenter's trade in Norway, and gaining board practical experience ere (sic) starting business for himself in the northwest, where he has carried out his projects with such industry that within the last five years, he is credited with the erection of one hundred and twenty-five buildings. He believes that the city offers a field for profitable investment and as his operations in the field of contracting bring his success, he adds to his property holdings. He is a typical young businessman of the present age, alert and enterprising, and his career has been marked by steady progress.

Berg's business prospered, and by the early 1920s it had grossed more than one million dollars in revenue. A respected businessman, he was known for constructing and selling moderate sized quality houses. In 1923 Berg commissioned Seattle architects Stuart and Wheatley to design a modest four-unit building on Capitol Hill, at 405 E Olive Street, which he named the Stephensberg Apartments. He sold the building that same year for \$90,000, and soon after began developing a far more elaborate and larger building, the Biltmore Apartments at 418 E Loretta Place. Berg initially planned the Biltmore to be

a five-story, \$350,000 building, and the city's second largest apartment complex. His ambitions grew, and he had architects Stuart and Wheatley add another story, which increased the building's estimated construction cost to \$565,000. The design, a Tudor-Gothic Revival style, concrete frame structure featured brick and decorative terra cotta masonry, a grand lobby, 125 luxury units accessed by two elevators, and fitted with built-ins and modern kitchen appliances. Occupants were served by 24-hour on-site staff, and Berg even had a rooftop antenna to connect to his tenants' radios. In 1925 he built the Biltmore Annex at 113-117 Summit Avenue, also designed by Stuart and Wheatley, to provide associated retail shops to serve the residents.

Upon completion of the Biltmore Apartments, Berg began three large hotel projects: the 10-story Claremont / Andra Hotel, at 2000 4th Avenue, completed in January 1926; the 11-story Continental Hotel (the subject building), completed in December 1926; and the 12-story Bergonian Hotel at 405 Olive Way, completed in July 1927. The Bergonian was a luxury building containing 240 guest rooms, spacious lobby and lounge areas, and a restaurant, and its construction cost \$750,000. Despite their historical and architectural significance, none of Berg's have been recognized by a local landmark designation or National Register listing.

In July 1926 Stephen Berg leased or purchased through contract the parcel for the Continental Hotel from landowner Sarah Slyfield. Slyfield had acquired the property in April 1917; records suggest it contained a wood frame boarding house prior to the hotel's construction. Berg's construction crews began excavation of a deep shaft in spring of 1926 to ensure the solidity of the building's foundation over the Great Northern railroad tunnel, which ran below the easterly half of the site. The hotel was built for the cost of between \$176,000 and \$300,000 (citation differ). Berg owned and operated it through a corporation, the Continental Hotel Company Inc.

As both a builder and property manager Berg assured his apartment residents and hotel guests were well served. His buildings were well designed, and of long-lasting durable construction. He built the nearby retail component to serve the Biltmore Apartments residents, and was known for serving fresh salmon in his hotel restaurants that he had personally caught while sailing.

Berg followed his downtown hotels projects with construction of the Casa Nita Apartments at 12th Avenue and Republican Street on Capitol Hill. By mid-1927 he had developed and constructed seven large buildings. However, his business incurred considerable debt and required multiple mortgages to support its developments. At the end of 1927 he was forced to sell the Biltmore building, after having mortgaged it for well over \$100,000, and in 1928 he gave up operation and ownership of the Continental Hotel, Inc. Between 1927 and 1930 his creditors filed over 20 lawsuits against him, and Berg and his wife were forced to forfeit their assets after declaring bankruptcy in late 1930. In May 1934 the company, Continental Hotel, Inc., ceased operating. His marriage strained, Berg retired alone to a farm in Auburn at the age of 43, his wife and children remaining in Seattle. Stephen Berg died on January 5, 1966, at the age of 78.

In addition to his business interest, Berg was active in community and civic activities, in particular those serving the Norwegian community. He was a member of the Lay Association for Lutheran Unity, which believed "that European linguistic, provincial, and racial divisions must give way to American unity" in order for its church to become the country's largest congregation.

Other Property Owners

The hotel property passed through a number of owners in the 1930s through the late-1970s until it was acquired by members of the Neyhart family. Permit records and newspaper citations note:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 5/31/1934 – 12/18/1935 | William Mackay, (deceased Dec 1935; rename to Hotel Earl) |
| 12/18/1935 – 3/28/1939 | Frederick T. Fischer (deceased March 1938) |
| 3/28/1939 – 7/6/1939 | Estate of Frederick T. Fischer, John D. Stockton + The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, trustees |
| 7/6/1939 – 12/14/1951 | Estate of Frederick T. Fischer, deceased; John D. Stockton + The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, trustees, estate of Lucile C. Fisher, |
| 12/14/1951 – 10/3/1961 | Thomas Fischer Gates |
| 10/3/1961 – 11/24/1961 | Fred P. Streib, Lee F. Sutcliffe, Kenneth C. Davis, jointly + severally (change of name to Heart of Seattle Hotel) |
| 11/24/1961 – 8/30/1963 | Heart of Seattle Hotel Co. Inc. (sister to the 1962 Edgewater Hotel) |
| 8/30/1963 – 1/16/1964 | Senfour Investment Co. Inc. |
| 1/16/1964 – 8/13/1965 | Republic National Life Insurance Co. |
| 8/13/1965 – 4/25/1977 | Pier 67, Inc. (Edgewater Hotel ownership) |
| 4/25/1977 – 2021 | Heart of Seattle, Inc., dba Hotel Seattle |

Construction History

The Continental Era – 1926-1934

Stephen Berg officially opened the Continental Hotel for business on December 4, 1926 with an evening gala that included a series of live music performances. Entertainment was provided by radio station KFQW from its new studios in the hotel, with “one large studio for orchestras and other large productions, one small studio for solo work, and a reception room adjoining the hotel lobby.” The 100-watt radio station, at frequency 1380 kHz, was established initially in Knierim’s Photo Radio Electric Shop in North Bend in mid-1925, and it broadcasted from the hotel from June 30, 1926 to November 11, 1928. The hotel’s first floor was changed to accommodate other uses after the radio studio left.

In an article extolling Seattle's building activity in 1927, the Continental Hotel’s \$176,000 construction was noted along with two other nearby hotels: The Stratford, built for \$275,000, and the Hotel Hungerford / Executive Hotel, built for \$500,000. These three hotels, and others nearby were situated within a few blocks of the Olympic Hotel, which had opened in 1924. The Olympic promoted its first-class lodging, ballrooms, and meeting facilities, and over 400 varied size guestrooms. The hotel’s construction was partially financed by a public bond, and it garnered considerable pride as indicated by the extensive coverage of its construction and opening.

In 1926, the year that the Continental Hotel opened, the local Chamber of Commerce extolled the city’s downtown developments, and described Seattle as “One of America’s healthiest . . .” Building permits illustrated steadily growth since 1918, and in 1926 alone the permits represented \$34,000,000 in construction. Investments in hotels and apartment buildings during this period totaled over \$5,777,000. This occurred while the city’s economy boomed and its population grew.

In addition to the radio studio within the Continental Hotel, Berg installed other retail businesses within the building, including a coffee shop and café in the basement. The configuration of the lower floors changed with the tenants, which included a beauty salon located in the street-level retail space adjacent to the hotel’s main entrance on Seneca Street by 1927. The Polk City Directory identified the hotel’s manager as Albert E. Walsh in 1927 and 1928; the 1928 entry describes the hotel as having “100 rooms 100 baths, all outside rooms, coffee shop in connection.”

In March of 1928, Stephen Berg turned the hotel over to a “veteran hotel man,” Herman A. Greenberg, for \$240,000. Greenberg, an owner and hotel operator, made it his permanent residence. Greenburg purchased the land which Continental Hotel Company had leased from the estate of the original landowner, Sarah Slyfied a in October 1930. Greenberg owned the Continental Hotel Inc., until May 1934 when he sold it to a retired salesman, William MacKay.

The Earl Hotel – 1934-1961

Upon purchasing the property as an investment, MacKay leased it to another local hotel operator, Earl Hungerford, who changed the hotel name from the Continental to the Earl. Hungerford had entered the hotel business with his father in ca. 1903. At the time he acquired the Continental Hotel he also operated two other downtown Seattle hotels, the Caledonia, and the Hungerford Hotel . Upon MacKay’s death in December 1935, a retired wholesale grocer, Frederick T. Fischer, purchased the hotel as an investment from MacKay’s estate. The Fischer family held it through October of 1961. The Earl Hotel added a prominent sign on the rooftop of the building in ca 1935. The sign, a typical feature of hotels in the 1930s through the 1950s, helped identify the building before the era of high-rises. The sign was removed in ca 1961 after the hotel was renamed.

The Earl Hotel faced a significant change in June 1957 when its owner announced plans to construct a new “drive-in” entrance from 4th Avenue with a parking facility for 50 automobiles. The project apparently involved plans for the parcel to the south. Changes noted in the project’s permit included installation of an additional lobby stair and a balcony above the first floor level and a waiting area or secondary lobby and entry to the mezzanine level on back (south façade) to serve guests arriving from the parking lot. The parking facility was not built, but the back door remains.

Heart of Seattle Hotel – 1961-1977

In October 1961, a group of investors led by Lee F. Sutcliffe, of the St. Louis firm Lamplighter Motel Inns, acquired the property. Sutcliff and others formed the Heart of Seattle Hotel Co. Inc. the following month to own and manage the hotel. Anticipating increased tourism drawn to the 1962 World Fair the new company announced plans for a \$2,000,000 project to be completed by January 1962. The proposed project included alterations and refurbishing of the hotel and construction of an adjacent multistory building, both to be operated as the “Heart of Seattle Motor Hotel.”

Alterations to the primary north facade of the original hotel building included recladding of the lower level terra cotta, replacement of a rod-supported flat roof marquee over the hotel entry with a new canopy, installation of a coffee shop and/or cocktail lounge in the east retail space adjacent to the lobby, and a new restaurant in the basement named Bavarian Haus. The canopy, which remains, consists of three thin shell concrete vaults at an upper level above the main entry and storefronts, and later a glazed steel framed canopy at a lower elevation above the basement entry. The lower canopy and a solid door to the basement, which was installed at this time, obscure the original rectangular opening in the lower western bay that had held a glazed storefront.

The planned exterior alterations were not completed until late-1962, too late to take full advantage of Century 21 tourism, and the proposed adjacent building was not constructed. The investment company went into bankruptcy due to cost overruns and unpaid debts totaling \$109,500 (approximately \$1M today) and it was soon reorganized. The new company held the property for only a few months before selling it to the Republic National Life Insurance Company in January 1964. That same year a new lounge was reportedly built on the first-floor mezzanine and other changes made to update the main

lobby. The hotel's management changed again in March 1965 when Pier 67 Inc., the owners of the Edgewater Hotel, leased the Heart of Seattle Hotel, which they later purchased. The new operators undertook further interior updating of the lobby, cafe, and guestrooms. Under Pier 67 management, the hotel's Bavarian Haus restaurant began focusing on its cocktail lounge and live performances as noted in newspaper ads from the time.

Hotel Seattle – 1977-Present

In April of 1977, Pier 67 Inc. sold the property to a new owner, Heart of Seattle Incorporated. Despite taking "Heart of Seattle" as its corporate name, the new company, owned by members of the Nyherts family, simplified the hotel's name to "Hotel Seattle." It also hired Fry Interiors, a local company to renovate the interior, including the combination of several corner rooms to create a honeymoon suite. Ads cited specials at Bavarian Haus: a 1987 New Year's Eve special: dinner for two and a room.

Hotel Clientele and Retail Occupants

When it opened in 1925 the nearby Olympic Hotel was seen as the city's first-class lodging, providing ballrooms and meeting facilities, and amenities and rooms that garnered pride from many as noted in extensive coverage of its construction and opening. In contrast, the design of the Continental Hotel suggests Stephen Berg's intent to serve a business clientele rather than blue-collar working class visitors who sought out single room occupancy hotels and boarding houses or upper income and professional visitors who were drawn to storied accommodations offered by the Olympic or Berg's Bergonian Hotel for business or vacation travel and special events. The Continental Hotel was presented as up-to-date and modern, clean, and efficient, with simple, similar-sized guestrooms and private baths.

Under the management of owner Herbert Greenberg classified print ads in local newspapers beginning as early as November 1928 describe the Continental Hotel as "eleven stories of supreme comfort; newest and most modern." An advertisement from September 1929 offered rooms for \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per night, comparable to the average estimated rate in the US hotel industry of \$3.21 per night in 1930, or around \$51 in 2022 dollars. In contrast, the more luxurious Bergonian Hotel posted room rates of up to \$4.50, while rates at the Olympic Hotel were greater. (Estimated average household income for cities the size of Seattle in 1930 range from \$2,450 to \$4,000; \$55 per was the average weekly union wage, and \$42 was the average monthly rent for a single-family house.)

Later print advertisements for the hotel reflected the worsening economic conditions following the stock market crash on October 29, 1929. In December 1929, ads described the hotel as "refinement with economy," and in December 1931 as "economy with refinement" with rooms prices starting at \$8 per week indicating a further shift. Print ads for the hotel did not resume until March 1948, at which time it offered "desirable rooms for weekly or monthly occupancy" in a "Class A building" with "Choice location." The hotel also advertised an option for permanent occupancy in October 1949. The following year, in September 1950, it announced completion of a "complete" renovation. Room prices advertised in The Seattle Times between 1950 and 1956 ranged from \$15-\$17.50 per week and \$60-\$70 per month. These rates contrast with the U.S. hotel industry average of \$5 per night in 1950 and \$10 per night in 1960. By 1958 the Earl Hotel's advertised room rates ranged for \$4.50 to \$8 per night.

Retail tenants of the former radio studios and street-level commercial unit have varied over time. They included a barbershop in 1938, Seattle Recording Studios in 1936-1940, George Rex Studios (music instruction) in 1940-1945, Central Catholic Gifts in 1949-1951, Communication Workers of America in 1949-1955, and Plus Computing Machines Agency in 1956-1959. In 1984-1985 Buddy Squirrel Nuts opened a shop in the hotel. A coffee shop and cocktail lounge also occupied the space at times.

The Building's Style and Materials

Seattle's remaining buildings terra cotta clad buildings, such as the Continental Hotel, express the design and construction legacy of the early 20th century, while its distinctive stepping massing embodies the period from the mid-1920s through the 1930s.

Design Origins

As noted in the architectural description, the Continental Hotel / Hotel Seattle embodies an eclectic features of a stepped Art Deco skyscraper style along with Gothic revival decorative elements. Despite its ornamentation, the massing of the building represents a departure from historicism.

Many people identify Art Deco primarily as a style of ornament with decorative fluting and reed shapes, horizontal bands, chevrons or zigzags, and richly treated surfaces, including inlays, castings, polychrome glazes, and etched glass. The origins of the style can be traced back to early 20th century European aesthetic movements that sought to break with historicism, such as French Cubism, Dutch de Stijl, and Italian Futurism. Examples of European Art Deco date from the teens, but the 1925 Parisian Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Moderns, brought it worldwide attention.

Art Deco architecture also expresses a dramatic break with the past historicism and the traditional Beaux Arts composition of facades with a base, shaft, and cap. In America, the Art Deco style coincided with technical and social changes that impacted building design, in particular with the stepped skyscraper where horizontal layers gave way to a vertical emphasis and receding upper floors. The realization of the stepped skyscraper came after New York City zoning regulations were passed initially in 1916 in reaction to blocks of tall commercial structures in Manhattan in an effort to retain daylight at the ground plane. The resulting American skyscrapers are exemplified by stepped towers and ziggurat-shape buildings rendered by Hugh Ferriss and architectural designs by Raymond Hood with his Daily News Building (1929). The influential Gothic Revival stepped style of the Chicago Tribune Tower (1924-1925), by Hood and architect John Mean Howells, used buttresses and gargoyles on its upper floors, in the so-called "American Perpendicular Style." Hood's American Radiator Building (1924) features brick masonry with stone and terra cotta decoration that, like the Hotel Seattle's original design, appears to be both Gothic and Art Deco.

Other nationally known Art Deco designers include Norman Bel Geddes, Raymond Loewy, Russell Wright, Lorelle Guild, Walter Teague, and William Lascaux. In Seattle, local designers who had previously worked with revival styles began developing eclectic Art Deco and Moderne designs. They included architects J. Lester Holmes, R. C. Reamer, Carl Gould, Earl Morrison, Floyd Naramore, John Graham, Sr., James Schack and A. H. Albertson, as well as B. Dudley Stuart.

American cities that are known for Art Deco architecture include Miami, Tulsa, and Los Angeles. In contrast, Art Deco's presence in Seattle appears more limited as it was introduced late and largely in commercial applications, where it provided a fashionable and urbane identity. But because of the worldwide economic depression, Art Deco's popularity was cut short, and later replaced by buildings embodying "a new machine art: honest, simple, and functionally expressive . . ."

Buildings in downtown Seattle that represent the stepped skyscraper Art Deco style include:

- The Northern Life Tower, 1212 Third Avenue (A. H. Albertson, Joseph Wilson, and Paul D. Richardson, 1928, a local landmark)

- Olive Tower, 1624 Boren Ave, (Earl W. Morrison architect, 1928)
- Roosevelt Hotel, 1531 2nd Avenue (John Graham, Sr., 1928-1930)
- Exchange Building (John Graham, 1929)
- Olympic Tower / United Shopping Tower (Henry Bittman, 192 and 1929)
- Washington Athletic Club, 1325 6th Avenue (Sherwood D. Ford, 1930)
- Textile Tower, 1813 7th Avenue (Earl W. Morrison, 1930)
- Federal Office Building, 909 1st Avenue (James A. Wetmore, 1931-1932)

Outside of downtown buildings that represent stepped Art Deco style include the Meany Hotel / Graduate Hotel in the University District (R. C. Reamer, 1931), Harborview Hospital First Hill (1931), the U.S. Marine Hospital / PAC Med on Beacon Hill (1932). A lower-scale example is the Seattle Art Museum / Asian Art Museum in Volunteer Park (Bebb and Gould, 1932).

Material Features

Traditional exterior materials used in the early 20th century on downtown buildings include cut and polished stone, masonry and cast stone, while technical advancement introduced enameled steel panels, reflective, tempered and laminated glass, glass tiles and glass block, decorative metal screens, and aluminum window frames. Seattle buildings from this period are often clad in terra cotta (“baked earth”), which was also used for decoration because of the plastic nature of its mold-making, variety of textures and colors and reflective glazes. This material also provided a fireproof and weatherproof skin. In the Northwest, local manufacturers of terra cotta, such as the Northern Clay Company, Auburn, and the Denny Renton Clay and Coal Company were organized by 1900. These firms provided materials for many of the region’s early 20th century buildings, including the permanent structures at the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. In 1925 the two companies were acquired through mergers by the large California manufacturer, Gladding McBean. By that data terra cotta was produced in a wide range of products and colors, highly glazed or mottled finishes, and decorative shapes from Classical, Beaux Arts, Mediterranean, Gothic Revival, Art Deco and other eclectic styles.

Seattle saw the use of terra cotta on masonry structures as early as the 1890s, as represented by Pioneer Square buildings designed with Sullivan-esque and Richardsonian Romanesque elements, such as the Delmar Hotel (1890), Pioneer Building (1892), Arlington Building (1901), Seattle Quilt Building (1904) and City Club (1890/1905) where terra cotta complemented or replaced cut stone.

However, the unique advantages of terra cotta emerged only later with the building of skyscrapers: the material was less costly and far lighter weight than stone, and this lent its use as cladding on tall steel frame structures, such as the Smith Tower (1912-1914), Arctic Club (1914), and Dexter Horton Building (1922). These are among the 120 examples of early 20th century Seattle downtown terra cotta buildings catalogued by Allied Arts in 1986. Others that demonstrate the material’s expressive range include the Union Stable (1909), Cobb Building (1909), Joshua Green Building (1913), Arctic Club (1914-1917), Coliseum Theater (1916), Terminal Sales Building (1923), Camlin Hotel (1926), Mann Building (1926), Olympic Tower (1929), Old Federal Building (1932), Woolworth Building (1939), Seattle Labor Temple (1942), and Sailors Union of the Pacific Building (1954).

Throughout the 1920s terra cotta continued to be used on smaller scale buildings and concrete frame structures as well as steel framed skyscrapers. This was the case with the Continental Hotel / Hotel Seattle where the fire-resistant and noise-abating concrete frame was finished with brick, and terra cotta used for decorative elements. As was popular in this period terra cotta was used also, “to clad the street level facades to provide a more elegant contact with pedestrians.”

With rising production costs and the advancement of the Great Depression the use of terra cotta declined. Its popularity diminished with changing taste and the run-up to World War. Gladding McBean closed its Auburn and Van Asselt facilities and moved their operations to Renton, and it later consolidated manufacturing in a single facility in Lincoln, California. With the rise of post-war Modernism, symbolic decoration was eliminated in favor of abstraction, and buildings received less costly and planer cladding. Thus, the terra cotta buildings that remain in Seattle represent a unique early 20th century period of technological, cultural, and aesthetic change.

The Original Designers – Architects Stuart and Wheatley

The Continental Hotel was designed by architects Bertram Dudley Stuart, Jr. and Arthur Wheatley, whose Seattle partnership was active from ca 1925 to 1930. Other Seattle buildings designed by the firm include the Landham Residential Hotel; and a number of University District buildings: the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House at 4506 17th Avenue NE (1925); Davison Apartments, a 22-unit building at 5003 15th Avenue NE (1926) and the Levere Apartments at 4105 Brooklyn Avenue NE (1927); along with the Sunset Electric Company Building #3 at 1111 E Pine Street on Capitol Hill (1925-1926, demolished); and the Garfield Building, 715 24th Avenue (1929). After his partnership with Wheatley ended, Stuart went on to establish partnerships with other well-known architects: Stuart, Kirk, and Durham, Architects in 1941 to 1945, and Stuart and Durham in 1941 to 1952.

Buildings designed by Stuart and Wheatley for Stephen Berg include the Biltmore Apartments (1923), Claremont Apartment Hotel (1925), and the Bergonian / Mayflower Hotel (1926-1927), as well as the Continental Hotel. Stuart and Wheatley or Stuart alone is also attributed with the design of the Exeter House Apartments (1927), and the Marlborough Apartments (1926-1927).

Bertram D. Stuart, Jr. (1885 – 1977)

Bertram Dudley Stuart was born in London, England, the son of a local merchant in the Surrey district of Epsom. He spent his early years in Kent, but his educational background has not been verified. By 1910 he was living in Seattle with his mother and stepfather, Arthur Sackville-West was identified as a draftsman in the local directory. (His mother had remarried in ca. 1890. She and her husband migrated to the U.S. and settled in Seattle.) Stuart married in Seattle in 1910.

A talented and very prolific designer, he worked initially as a draftsman for Saunders and Lawton, Architects in 1910 before moving to Canada. He opened his own sole practice in Edmonton, Alberta, and then moved to Vancouver where he and his wife had two children in 1912 and 1914.

Stuart's early Canadian projects involved the Palace of Horticulture for the Vancouver Exhibition Association (1911) and the Forestry Pavilion / B.C. Wood Products Building for the Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds (1913), a rustic Classical style wood framed and log structure designed in partnership with Howard E. White. The two men practiced together in ca. 1913 to 1915, when Stuart moved permanently to Seattle. His other projects in British Columbia include a rooming house for M.K. Nigore (1911), Jean Templar Residence (1912), Broker's Arcade Pedestrian Passage (1912), an apartment Block for William Dobson (1912), stores and apartments in the Poulson Block (1912), and the Campbell Apartment Block in Vancouver (1914). With Howard E. White Stuart designed a number of other residential projects in Vancouver including the Collingwood Residence for Edward J. White (1912), Point Grey Residence for H. N. Halberg & Co (1912), Point Grey Residence for William W. Ingledew (1913) and a residence for Mrs. Philip W. Burbridge (1913), along with the Watson Bros. Fish Curing Building (1913),

Rowling Apartments (1913), and the Bachelor's Club (1913). In a separate partnership, Stuart designed a Chinese Association Building (1912-1913).

In Seattle he established and operated a sole practice, B. Dudley Stuart, Architect, from 1918 to ca. 1924 before partnering with architect Arthur Wheatley. The two men are credited with many apartment houses and commercial and light industrial buildings as well as a sorority house and the hotel buildings for Stephen Berg. Bertram Dudley Stuart continued to work in several partnerships and as a sole practitioner until 1971. He died in 1977 in Seattle at the age of 92.

Arthur Wheatley (1885 – 1916)

Wheatley, like Stuart, came from England. He was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, on December 13, 1885, and resided in Britain to at least until 1901 according to 1891 and 1901 census records. In March 1919 he and his wife, Ethel, arrived by ship in the U.S. They soon after came to Seattle from Vancouver, B.C. Wheatley received his naturalization papers in September 1919, and became a citizen in 1930. The U.S. Census from that year noted his family's residence in Seattle and his work as an architect in the industry simply as "houses." In the 1940 U.S. Census he was noted as an engineer working on WPA projects. Wheatley died in Seattle in May 7, 1946, at the age of 61.

Wheatley practiced as a sole proprietor in Seattle from 1920 to 1924 and in association with architect Edward Thomas Osborn in 1923-1924. He joined Stuart in partnership in 1925 to 1930, and was again a sole proprietor from 1931 to 1942. One of his early projects was the Lockhart House (1919-1920), a two-story Colonial style residence at 201 E Boston on North Capitol Hill. Wheatley designed a four-story addition to the 1909 Holland Building at 1415 4th Avenue in 1923. He is also credited for the design of the Central Auto Terminal Project, a six-story Tudor Revival warehouse/retail building in association with Thomas Osborn (1923-1924, unbuilt).

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Issued: March 27, 2023



Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Collin Hagstrom, Westlake Associates
Susan Boyle, BOLA Architecture + Planning
Kristen Johnson, Acting Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Katrina Nygaard, SDCI
Christina Thomas, Seattle IT



Continental Hotel, 2020



Continental Hotel, c. 1926 (UWLSC, SEA2558)



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120851, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Beacon Hill Garden House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on February 20, 2019, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 2336 15th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “Beacon Hill Garden House”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on April 3, 2019, the Board voted to approve the designation of the Beacon Hill Garden House under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on February 1, 2023, the Board and the Beacon Hill Garden House’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the

Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 2336 15th Avenue S and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “Beacon Hill Garden House”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The Beacon Hill Garden House is located on the property legally described as:

Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 7 of Walker’s Addition to the City of Seattle, according to plat thereof recorded in Volume 6 of Plats, page 43, in King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the Beacon Hill Garden House:

1. The site.
2. The exterior of the house (excluding the 2006 addition on the north side).
3. The main interior stair from the first floor up to the second floor.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the Beacon Hill Garden House is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).
2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).
3. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.F).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the Beacon Hill Garden House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Beacon Hill Garden House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the Beacon Hill Garden House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

b. Removal of trees greater than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when not included in any of the following categories:

1) Significant to the property's history or design as outlined in the nomination application, including but not limited to the pear tree orchard.

2) A Tier 1 or designated Heritage Tree on the City of Seattle/Plant Amnesty list.

3) A Tier 2 or Exceptional Tree per City of Seattle regulations.

c. Removal of trees less than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, provided they are not part of the pear tree orchard.

d. Planting of new trees in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, physically undermine a built feature of the landmark, or adversely affect the pear tree orchard.

e. Planting or removal of shrubs, perennials, or annuals, in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, physically undermine a built feature of the landmark, or adversely affect the pear tree orchard.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind, and the work will not adversely affect the pear

tree orchard.

g. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches, movable chairs and tables, movable planters, movable water features, trash/recycling/composting receptacles, and bike racks; provided they will not adversely affect the pear tree orchard.

h. Installation and removal of temporary artwork and signage. Such installations shall be considered temporary if they.

1) Can be removed without changing the building exterior or site and without requiring repair; and

2) Remain in place for no more than 60 days.

i. Installation, removal, or alteration of signage for accessibility compliance; and other signage as required by City code.

j. Installation, removal, or alteration of interior, temporary window shading devices that are operable and do not obscure the glazing when in the open position.

k. Restriping or in-kind repaving of existing east side parking area.

l. Installation, removal, or alteration of curbs, bollards, or wheelstops in the east side parking area.

m. Removal or minor alterations to the stepped concrete plinth, sundial, and free-standing gazebo in the north yard, provided they do not increase the footprint or height of the structures.

n. Installation and removal of the following temporary outdoor installations for special events: tents, games, stages, and performance-related equipment, provided they will not adversely affect the pear tree orchard.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Beacon Hill Garden House that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, and/or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the buildings or site.

b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment.

c. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, or when the applicant can demonstrate that the tree is clearly dead, unless the trees are already excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.b of this ordinance.

d. Signage other than signage excluded in subsections 2.A.2.h and 2.A.2.i of this ordinance.

e. Installation, removal, or alteration of improvements for security, safety, or accessibility

compliance.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.

g. Installation, removal, or alteration of artwork at the building exterior or site, unless excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.h of this ordinance.

h. Changes to paint colors for any aspects of the building exterior that have previously been painted.

i. Installation, removal, or alteration of fencing and gates.

j. Alterations or changes to designated features at the building interior.

k. Installation of photovoltaic panels on a building rooftop.

l. Replacement of non-historic doors and windows within original openings, when the staff determines that the design intent is consistent with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

m. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the building or site as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall notify the City Historic Preservation Officer within 24 hours, and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the

Beacon Hill Garden House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 RCW upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The Beacon Hill Garden House is added alphabetically to Section II, Buildings, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Beacon Hill Garden House's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by
me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.
/

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

| Department: | Dept. Contact: | CBO Contact: |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Nick Tucker/206-684-5847 |

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Beacon Hill Garden House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the Beacon Hill Garden House as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the Beacon Hill Garden House to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The Beacon Hill Garden House was built in 1886 and extensively remodeled between 1906 and 1916. The property is located in north Beacon Hill. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site, the exterior of the building, and a small portion of the interior, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.

This property is owned by Historic Seattle who has entered into a separate easement with Seattle Parks and Recreation to protect the public green space around the building, and allow for public use during regular park hours. The cost of maintenance, utilities, etc. will be the responsibility of Historic Seattle. No adverse effects anticipated.

b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.

Yes, see attached map in Exhibit A. This legislation imposes controls upon the property, as outlined in the proposed landmark designation ordinance.

c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.

Maintaining this Landmark will preserve a place cherished by the community members who nominated it. It will also add a Landmark to a neighborhood that has few designated buildings or sites relative to its size. There are no known negative impacts on vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.

This legislation is to codify the Controls & Incentives Agreement between the City Historic Preservation Officer and the owner of this Landmark property. The separate easement between Historic Seattle and Seattle Parks and Recreation will increase public access to the open green space north and south of the house. There was no formal equity analysis undertaken for this property related to the language in the agreement, although we work with each property owner to strike a balance between preservation goals and continued operation of a property. Early in the landmarks process, separate from the negotiation of controls, DON Historic Preservation program staff review each landmark nomination application for completeness and provide detailed guidance to the author, to increase representation and accuracy of untold or misrepresented history.

iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?

A language access plan is not anticipated.

d. Climate Change Implications

i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.

This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.

- ii. **Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle’s resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.**

Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today’s new construction. They can also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- e. **If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

5. CHECKLIST

- Is a public hearing required?**
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?**
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?**
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?**

6. ATTACHMENTS

List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Beacon Hill Garden House

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of Beacon Hill Garden House
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 185/19

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Name and Address of Property: **Turner-Koepf House / Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club / Beacon Hill Garden House
2336 15th Avenue S.**

Legal Description: Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 7 of Walker's Addition to the City of Seattle, according to plat thereof recorded in Volume 6 of Plats, page 43, in King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on April 3, 2019 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Turner-Koepf House / Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club / Beacon Hill Garden House at 2336 15th Avenue South 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

Neighborhood Setting and Site

Located in the Beacon Hill neighborhood, the Turner-Koepf House is sited on a 0.41-acre, three lot parcel at the north end of Beacon Hill. The house fronts 15th Avenue S, facing west

**Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
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with an alley along the rear (east) side of the building. A single-family house abuts the property parcel on the south (built 1918) and a duplex (built ca. 2001) on the north side. The house is within a predominately single-family residential area and just under 300 feet from the neighborhood commercial core at the intersection of Beacon Avenue S and 15th Avenue S.

The Building and Changes Through Time

The two-and-a-half-story building has a rectangular footprint oriented lengthwise within the parcel. The building reflects two distinct architectural styles (Italianate and Queen Anne) that are discussed in the style section of the “Historic Context and Significance.” The building stands on a level site. The 4,420-square foot building is situated near the center of the tax parcel leaving expansive yards to the north and south. The front entrance is off 15th Avenue S on the west side with a rear entrance and associated parking off the east side along the alley.

Several different foundation elements support the building’s wood frame structure. The older portion of the house has a brick foundation. Concrete foundation walls extend below the north and west additions with wood posts supporting the rear porch and brick piers supporting the south porch. Horizontal v-groove siding clads the building with shingles at the dormers, turret, and south porch.

The main building has a hip roof with broad eaves and gable roofed dormers. Decorative scroll cut brackets support the open eaves with bead board sheathing along the underside of the eaves.

Fenestration patterns relate to the original construction and building style, as well as the functional needs of subsequent changes. The original Italianate-style building utilized windows predominately on the front west facade, with fewer windows on the south side facade. These consist of framed window openings having wood trim along the casings to articulate plinths and capitals with prominent moldings projecting above the openings. Openings originally had 2:2 double hung sash.

Subsequent changes related to the style conversion of the house, additions by the Koepf family, and clubhouse use of the building expanded the number of windows at the first story along the main event volume to provide daylighting and ventilation. All window openings, except those with the anodized aluminum sash, feature projecting wood sills with ends extending under the casings and a slight slope to the sill to drain.

The interior layout generally consists of storage and mechanical space in the basement, event and associated support spaces on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and storage space in the attic. The basement has an L-shaped footprint and extends below the original main house and the rear kitchen addition.

Layout of the first floor generally consists of the event volume within the west two-thirds of the floor (within the footprint of the original house and the north porch addition) and supporting spaces in the east one-third of the floor (within the east kitchen and east porch

additions). The stair hall providing access to the second floor is in the southwest corner of the floor off the main entrance.

The second floor best conveys the footprint of the original building, with the roofs of the multiple one-story additions visible out the windows. The floor consists of large offices in the northeast corner and west end, with a small bathroom in the southeast corner, and the main stair hall and the stairway to the attic centrally located on the south side of the floor. The second story east addition provides expanded restroom and kitchenette facilities off the northeast office for a former care taker residence.

The attic consists of an open volume with wood flooring spanning across the joists. Wood posts support the roof framing at each of the roof valleys. The landscaping reflects the influences of the Koepf family, subsequent Jefferson Park Improvement Club changes, and more recent landscaping by the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs to support event functions. These changes are addressed under alterations. The six pear trees on the south side of the house may be attributed to the Koepf family. They are European pears, of Dr. Jules Guyot or similar, are ungrafted, planted from seeds or seedlings. They represent the remnants of a former residential scale orchard and may be the oldest pear orchard in the city. [Note: The era of the pear trees is unclear. Micro-resistant drill testing on the trees suggest they may be 39-49 years old. If these are not the early orchard shown in photos, the later trees were planted in a similar pattern and location.]

The building and site have transitioned through several key phases in their development chronology.

- 1886, the Italianate style house was built by the Turners, who sold to the Stacys in 1886. It is unlikely the Stacys lived in the house.
- Ca. 1887-1889, the Gabel family owned and possibly lived in the house before selling to the Koepf family.
- 1890-1921, Koepf family residence started and ended during this period. The house was attributed as moved to its current location between 1896 and 1897. Between 1906 and 1916 the house was converted to the Queen Anne style. Pear trees and roses were also planted during this period. Between 1917 and 1920 the east second story addition was built.
- 1924-1977, Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club purchased and remodeled the house and conducted club events in the building.
- 1977-2018, Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs were gifted the house in 1977 and remodeled the building and completed site work during the 1980s and recent landscape changes.

For clarity, the following terms are utilized to refer to the different, existing parts of the building.

- Main house: two-story original construction
- South porch: one-story portion (this refers only to the existing porch, the previous version is addressed under alterations)

- North side of the house: one-story that refers to the existing enclosed area that is the north half of the meeting area (the previous porch that was enclosed to create this space is addressed under alterations)
- West end of the house: one-story living room expansion (located on the front of the house that removed the lower portion of the front turret)
- East kitchen addition: one-story off the rear of the house
- East former back porch: one-story addition off the east side of the kitchen addition.
- East second story addition: built out above the east kitchen addition
- North porch, turret, and stairs: 2006 addition supporting event functions

Character-Defining Spaces and Features

The following spaces and features contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the building. They relate to its original construction, early additions and use by the Koepf family, and Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club use of the building.

Original Features

Features and spaces constructed as part of the original 1886 Italianate-style building.

- Main house (two story)
- V groove horizontal siding
- Hip roof
- Canted bay at second story (first story portion removed as part of subsequent alterations)
- Window frames and second story west and south window openings
- Mahogany stairway (this is attributed to this period based on the original location; however, may also be an upgraded version of a previous stair added as part of the Queen Anne style conversion)

Early Additions

Early additions that were constructed shortly before the Queen Anne conversion.

- Brick piers at south porch (1896-1897, these were the piers from the previous south porch and were retained as part of subsequent alterations)
- Brick foundation below the main house and kitchen addition (1896-1897) including the 2-lite wood sash windows
- East kitchen addition (1887-1896, one story off the rear of the house) including the south window now a relite, interior doors, scored plaster wainscot and chair rail.
- East former back porch (1898-1905, north end enclosed 1898-1905 and south end enclosed 1917-1920, one story addition off the east side of the kitchen addition), including the v-groove siding, wood sash windows, tongue and groove flooring, and chamfered wood posts.

Queen Anne Conversion

Queen Anne conversion of the house between 1906 and 1916, including the rear second story addition attributed to 1917-1920.

- Front turret.
- Dormers.
- Rafter extensions.
- Kitchen chimney relocation.
- Front first story remodel to extend the living room.
- South porch.
- North porch addition.
- Windows replaced.
- Pear trees south of the house.
- Rose off the northeast corner of the house.
- East second story addition (1917-1920, built out above the east kitchen addition).

Beacon Hill Clubhouse

Remodel of the building by the Jefferson Park Improvement Club for use as the Beacon Hill Clubhouse, starting with initial work in 1924 and a second wave between 1925 and 1929.

- Lighting Fixtures in the main meeting area and the second floor director's office, ca. 1924.
- Enclosing the north porch.

Alterations

The following dates provided for alterations are based on historic photographs, permit and archival records, and a site visit. Overall the building exterior retains a high level of integrity and original visual character. Landscape, interior, and exterior changes are addressed in the following list of alterations.

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.

1883

Four-acre site purchased by Estelle Turner from Cyrus Walker.

1886

House construction encompassing the main two-story portion. Turners lived in the house briefly before selling to the Stacys in 1886, who likely did not live in the house.

ca. 1887-1889

Gabel family owned (and possibly lived in) the house by 1889 and sold it to Koepf that same year.

Koepf Residence

1890-1897

Frederick Koepf's listing in the city directories describe his location as "east side of S 16th between Bay View and Walker" and "between 15th and 16th, Bay View and College" from 1890 through 1896. Then in 1897 Koepf is listed at 2336 15th Avenue S.

The kitchen addition occurred either during this period, or the previous Gabel family ownership.

1898-1905

The 1904-1905 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (sheet 72) recorded the house with its original front and south facade configurations, one-story kitchen addition, and the one-story east porch addition, and several outbuildings behind the house.

The rear east porch addition is attributed to this period based on the framing and lack of integration with the brick foundation and lack of brick piers. The north end of the porch appears based on interior horizontal v-groove siding to have been enclosed prior to enclosing the south portion.

The outbuildings included a building (roughly 16-by 24-feet in size), two roughly 5- by 5-foot structures in front of the outhouse, and an approximately 10- by 16-foot building southeast of the house.

The building was labeled an outhouse on the 1904-1905 Sanborn. This gable roofed building remained evident in a 1937 King County aerial, the 1950 Sanborn, and a 1968 aerial. By 1975 the building had been removed.

The smaller building remained evident on the site through the 1950 Sanborn.

1904

Building permit no. 29778 issued for work on the house. Total work estimated at \$150. The permit did not include any description of the work.

1906

City of Seattle Council Ordinance (Ordinance) no. 360, approved in November of 1906, authorized the City to proceed with grading and curbing of streets within the area generally bounded by S Grand Street on the north, S Bayview Street on the south, 13th Avenue S on the west, and 16th Avenue S on the east. Contractors completed work in July of 1908. At the time there were no plank walkways along 15th Avenue S in front of the Turner-Koepf House (though they did exist along S College Street immediately north of the house). The grading of 15th Avenue S extended from S Grand Street S to Beacon Avenue S.

During this same period sewer and water lines were installed in the area, including an 8-inch line with wooden box sewer drains along 15th Avenue S. The Turner-Koepf House connects to this line. This work was completed by March of 1906.

1908

Ordinance no. 18370, local improvement district (LID) no. 1733, authorized the installation of concrete sidewalks within the same general area as the 1906 street grading occurred. Coast Concrete Company started work in 1908 and completed work in May of 1909. This work included a concrete sidewalk along 15th Avenue S in front of the Turner-Koepf House.

1909

Ordinance no. 19512, LID no. 1866, authorized the planking of the streets graded as part of the 1906 work. Contractor A. K. Dye started work in February of 1909 and completed work in April of 1910. Planks were four-inches thick and twelve-inches wide and nailed to stringers. The stringers were bedded in a sub-grade. Wood curbs flanked the roadway.

1906-1916

Conversion of the house to the Queen Anne Style. This work likely occurred during or shortly after the street grading and infrastructure improvements to the area, including sewer and water connections. The work is not evident in the 1904-1905 Sanborn map, but is evident in the 1916 Sanborn map, and a 1924 newspaper photograph.

The pear trees may be attributed to this period; however, the existing trees may have been planted in the same location at a later date. An orchard is shown in a 1924 photograph.

The rose off the northeast corner of the house, directly behind the east porch addition is also attributed to this period as it does not relate to the foundation plantings used by the Jefferson Park Improvement Club.

Changes include:

- Front turret addition by extending the existing canted bay up past the roofline and adding the existing steeply pitched octagonal roof. This provided space for the diamond pane stained glass windows at the turret. The second story portion of the original canted bay was reclad above and below the existing window openings to fit with the Queen Anne style.
- Dormer additions, gable roofed, each with a pair of small windows.
- Rafter extension installation, and removal of the original brackets along the soffit. This included the existing decoratively cut braces, along with the decorative shingles between the rafter extensions.
- Kitchen chimney relocation (slightly north from its previous location) and extension up past the roofline of the main house and continuing the original decorative corbeling.
- Front first story remodel to extend the living room. This included structural changes, removing the first story portion of the canted bay and the outer building walls north of the front entrance. A new foundation was constructed to carry the new outer west wall and a hip roof added to extend out over this one-story addition. This roof tied into the new roof or the south porch remodel and the north porch addition (see below). Four windows were installed along the front facade, each having a narrow upper lite and larger lower lite. Horizontal siding clads the addition with a decorative molding band wrapping the outer wall and serving as a sill for the new windows.
- South porch remodel replaced the original south porch with a more substantial porch that wrapped around the southwest corner of the house to include the front doorway. The original brick piers were retained and reused as bases for the new round columns with simple capitals and bases. A shingle clad solid railing extended the length of the porch and supported the columns. A new hip roof projected out over this porch, with the outer edge carried on a beam spanning between the columns. A pedimented gable

on the hip roof marked the front entrance. The existing concrete steps (without the metal railings) and associated concrete wall were added as part of this work. The concrete foundation wall ties in with the new concrete wall below the front first story addition.

- North porch addition consisted of a hip roof porch addition matching the south porch and carried on posts along the outer north edge. The roofline connected with the front and south hip roofs.
- Windows replaced (originally 2:2 sash) with 1:1 sash on the original building, except at the basement level.
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1917-1920

East second story addition constructed. This addition is not shown in the 1916 Sanborn, but exists when the Jefferson Park Improvement Club purchased the building in December of 1923. Frederick passed away in 1920, and Laura remained in the house through 1921.

Enclosure of the south end of the east porch addition is attributed to this period, though it may have occurred between 1906 and 1916. The enclosure was not done by the Jefferson Park Improvement Club. The multi-lite windows differ from the Queen Anne stylistic approach to the earlier remodel.

Jefferson Park Improvement Club

1924

The Jefferson Park Improvement Club purchased the building and remodeled it for club use.

The east second story addition was remodeled to provide men's and women's restrooms (cloakrooms), each with two toilets. This configuration remained until the space was remodeled in 1979 for use as a care-taker's residence.

Remodel work included a tiled fireplace built in the long living room. Walls were repapered on the first and second floor, the woodwork repainted, and new lighting fixtures installed. The existing light fixtures in the first floor event space and the second floor director's office are attributed to this work. Second story rooms were remodeled for use as club rooms.

1925-1929

The Jefferson Park Improvement Club undertook expansion of the first-floor event space during this period to provide a large community gathering space.

Landscape changes implemented by the club included planting of small conical evergreens along the west and south sides of the building. Existing lawn areas were retained to the north and south of the house, along with pear trees.

Alterations by the club include:

- North porch enclosure and conversion of the living room to the event space. This work extended the same design features from the front west facade to the northwest corner, adding two additional windows. A concrete foundation wall was added along the north

side of the house at the outer edge of the former porch and a new exterior wall constructed and the original north wall of the house removed. As part of this work the hip roof over the porch was converted to a low sloped roof with a low parapet, with a peaked pediment at the front.

- A street light was installed in front of the property, between angle-in parking by 1937.
- The original central chimney was removed.
- Evergreen foundation plantings were added along the west and south sides of the building.

1937

By 1937, based on a King County aerial, the pear orchard included ten trees. There were also two trees off the southeast corner of the house, close to the porch, and in the current parking area, each with approximately 20-foot canopies. The open yard remained on north side of the house. An evergreen had been planted in the southwest corner of the site.

1968

By 1968 trees had been added along the north/south fence off the northeast corner of the building, near the current gazebo location.

Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs

1977

Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club gave the building and all furnishings to the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs. The club then began a series of improvements to the site and building.

1978

Building permit issued for the installation of a replacement water heater, including associated wiring. Work done by Electric Home Service.

1979

Building permit no. 78995 issued for interior alterations and repairs, as well as repairs to the rear steps. Total value of the work estimated at \$6,000. Calvin Jordan and Associates were the project architects. The rear stairs were rebuilt as part of this work and additional 2x10s added below the east porch addition along with 4x4 wood columns on concrete pier blocks to reinforce the porch framing. This work also included the second floor remodel work establishing the care-taker's residence with the existing bathroom, and kitchen spaces. The living room for the care-taker's residence is now an office. As part of this work, an existing doorway from the second floor was filled in and walls were added within the living room's west end to create the existing closet space.

Building permit issued for new wiring installation in the second floor former care-taker's apartment at the rear of the house. This included lighting, electric baseboard heater, and wiring for appliances. Work done by Eastside Electrical Service.

Planning for parking and landscape work also undertaken by Calvin Jordan and Associates.

1980

Work during this year installed a second restroom in the first floor northeast corner restroom. The south porch structure was rebuilt to bring it back to level and a new deck installed. Exterior siding was cleaned and the attic cleaned and insulated. A new front and side door were installed.

1981

Work during this period included grading of the rear parking area and installing gravel.

1982

Building permit issued to relocate a 60-amp sub panel and install new lighting and heating circuits. Work done by A. B. Electric.

Work during this period included painting the house and removal of all shrubs from the base of the house and along the north fence. The north lawn was regraded and new soil brought in and planting beds established.

Landscaping changes during the 1980s included the planting of the existing rhododendrons and azaleas around the building.

Space was set aside for adding a gazebo and sun dial on the north side of the house, and an automatic sprinkler system was installed on the north side of the house. Railroad ties were arranged to make a raised bed for an herb garden in the southeast corner of the site.

Stained glass windows were installed in the building. The rhododendron themed window on the south facade of the house was designed and built by Nancy Hill and Gordon Dudley.

The gazebo and sundial were installed and the dogwoods along the north fence were planted. At the time there was a low picket fence along the north side of the property.

1983

Work included a new bathroom and dressing room on the second floor at the southeast corner for use for weddings, and new carpeting at the stairway. The metal fence along 15th Avenue S was installed, and a wood fence (initially lattice and then solid wood) was installed between the gazebo and the parking area along the alley. The parking lot along the alley was also expanded.

1984

Work included constructing a new stairway at the east end of the south porch and interior painting and wall papering.

1985

The kitchen and back porch and dressing room were painted. The entry hall and stairwell walls were resurfaced and papered. Water pipes under the house were repaired and insulated.

1987

The stained glass windows on either side of the front door were donated by the Louisa Denny Garden Club.

2001

Work included the renovation of the large meeting room, two restrooms and the kitchen. New marmoleum floors were installed in the kitchen and bathrooms. New wall paper was installed in the meeting room, the floors refinished, a new wainscot installed, the ceiling painted, and a new crown molding installed. Windows damaged by the 2001 earthquake were replaced. New window treatments were installed in the meeting room and the lighting upgraded by lowering existing lights, increasing wattage, and adding nine wall sconces and three can lights.

Restrooms received new floors, toilets, sinks, cabinets, and wallpaper.

Work in the kitchen included a new flooring, relocating the dishwasher, reinforcing the floor drain, repairing walls damaged by the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake, new paint and repairs to the chimney.

Landscape work included new plastic edging at beds and planting new bulbs and roses. On the exterior of the house a new back door was installed at the east porch addition. The porch and stairs were painted.

2006

Work included the north addition designed by architect R. W. Hendershott. This included the octagonal porch and roof along with the turret, a concrete planter, a ramp, and the concrete walkway along the north side of the new stairs. Work removed an existing window and replaced it with a pair of French doors and installed new siding to match the original. The brides room in the southeast corner of the second floor was also stripped down to the studs and refinished for use as a dressing room and changing area for brides.

2006-2018

Work included removal of a tree in the southeast corner of the site and developing a large planting bed at this corner along with associated benches donated from different clubs.

Architectural Details

Due to the complexity of the building with multiple additions and alterations, the supporting details to the main architectural follow below and are organized by feature.

Landscape

The overall grounds consist of large lawns to the north and south with asphalt paved parking along the east side of the site the length of the alley frontage. Large planting beds anchor the outer northwest and southwest corners of the site, framing the view of the house from 15th Avenue S. A narrow planting bed extends the length of the sidewalk along 15th Avenue S with a low metal fence at the east (back) edge of this planting strip. The fence curves inward at the front sidewalk entrance to the site and house. A large planting bed along the north and northeast side of the property frames the lawn with a small gazebo along the east side of the lawn. A wood north–south running fence immediately east of the gazebo and planting beds north of the house provide added visual separation between the lawn and the parking area. A foundation planting bed wraps along the south, west, and east ends of the north side of the house.

Circulation features consist of a short concrete sidewalk connecting the front steps to the sidewalk along 15th Avenue S and a larger concrete sidewalk along the east side of the building linking the various entrances, ramp from the north side of the building, and the parking. A small area directly east of the house is paved with 11.5-inch square concrete pavers and used for recycling and refuse bin storage. A concrete sidewalk extends along the north side of the building, connecting the north porch and stairs with parking to the east.

The small wood frame gazebo features an octagonal plan. The gazebo has painted wood decking and a wood soffit.

Foundation

The main house and east kitchen addition are carried on a brick foundation that appears to have been constructed as a single work. This three wythe foundation consists of sand struck, 8.25- by 2.25-inch bricks with 3/8-inch mortar joints. The mortar has small, dark, rounded aggregate. Joints are struck. The sill plate consists of a 6.75-inch tall by 5.75-inch deep plate set in a mortar bed along the top of the brick foundation wall. Openings in the brick foundation utilize this plate as the header. The foundation projects out to follow the canted profile of the front turret on the west facade.

- A central row of wood posts (same size as the sill plate) support a wood beam (same size as the sill plate) running east–west the length of the main house. The posts occur on roughly 5-foot centers. Separate from this series is a single post having a board formed concrete lower portion and upper wood post roughly matching the dimensions of the sill plate.
- The south porch utilizes brick piers to support the outer columns, with the sill plate of the main house serving as the ledger for floor joists supporting the porch deck.
- The single-story north side of the house (formerly the north porch) utilizes a board formed concrete foundation to support the outer building wall. A wood sill plate supports a low wood frame pony wall at the basement level.
- The west end of the house, one story, is carried on a board-formed, concrete foundation that extends to the southwest corner of the house.

- The east end of the house (formerly the back porch) consists of small concrete piers supporting post bases, which in turn support the floor joists carrying the decking for this former porch that has since been enclosed.

Exterior Walls

The main house consists of either balloon or platform framing (access to the internal framing at the first/second story transition was not possible due to existing finishes) with full dimension studs. A double top plate wraps the outer wall framing at the attic level. The main building and east kitchen addition feature horizontal v-groove siding with a 6.75-inch face at the first and second story levels. Corner boards, approximately six inches wide define the outer building corners. At the southwest corner, the corner boards are set back slightly with a round profile molding run vertically at the outer building corner. The cornice molding (below the south porch roof along the top of the wall) steps out around these corner boards and molding to create a capital. A broad fascia wraps the top of the wall below the roofline. This fascia consists of several courses of scallop cut shingles that run just below the braces for the eaves. A narrow filet molding runs between the braces at the top of the shingle courses, with square cut shingles cladding the panels between the braces and decorative eave extensions.

- The single-story north side of the house (formerly the north porch) utilizes platform frame construction to enclose the former porch volume. This portion utilizes coursed shingles at the basement level with horizontal v-groove siding above that matches the main house. A narrow water table runs at the basement to first story transition. A fascia with a decorative molding wraps along the top edge of the wall at the parapet.
- The west end one-story addition utilizes platform frame construction. This portion utilizes horizontal v-groove siding that matches the main house.
- The east end of the house (formerly the back porch) consists of wood framing enclosing the walls between the post and beam porch framing. The porch posts consist of approximately 6- by 6-inch wood posts with chamfered corners. Horizontal v-groove siding with a 5-inch face and 6-inch wide corner boards encloses this addition. A quarter-round molding runs vertically to cover the joint where this addition connects to the back of the main house's kitchen addition. A broad fascia wraps the basement to first story transition just below the floor decking of the former porch. Vertical v-groove boards wrap around the basement level of this addition at the northeast end, with vertical boards at the southeast end. A vertical board on the east facade covers a seam in the siding. The seam corresponds two stages in enclosure of the porch.
- Coursed shingles clad the east second story addition with a fascia board extending along the top of the wall below the roofline and serving as the header for windows on this addition.
- The gable roof dormers feature coursed square cut shingles on their sides and fronts with scalloped shingles in the gable end.

Roof

The main building has a hip roof with broad eaves. Decorative scroll cut brackets support the open eaves with bead board sheathing along the underside of the eaves. Skip sheathing, 5.75-inch wide, spans the rafters. Rafter extensions support the broad eave overhangs. The

extensions have an arced cut along their underside with small scalloped wood braces projecting from the wall to provide added bracing for these long rafter extensions. Plywood sheathing is nailed to the outer face of the skip sheathing. A gable roof dormer projects on each of the four roof slopes. These dormers feature similar rafters but have tongue and groove boards for skip sheathing with plywood nailed to the outer face of the boards. The dormers have prominent rake moldings that continue along the open eaves. The turret on the west end of the building features an octagonal roof. All the roofs described above are clad with asphalt composition shingles. Rain water management consists of painted metal gutters along the outer edges of the roofs that feed metal downspouts connected to the building walls. A brick chimney extends up from the basement on the east side of the house. The portion exposed along the east side of the house is painted to match the wood siding with the upper portion left as exposed brick with a round tile cap.

The south porch roofline extends along the south side of the building and wraps around the southwest corner of the house over the front entrance. It extends the full length of the west facade as a roofline and has a small eave return at the west end of the north facade. This is a hip roof with a front gable in the porch roof at the tympanum over the front entrance. The front gable on the porch roof has prominent rake moldings. Asphalt composition shingles clad this roof. A bead board soffit extends the length of the porch roof with a cyma recta (convex part projecting beyond lower concave part) molding along the roof/wall juncture.

The one-story north side of the house (former north porch) features a flat to slightly sloped roof with a parapet along the west and north sides. Rolled asphalt composition roofing clads this roof. The parapet at the west end of the roof features a peaked profile echoing the gable over the front entrance.

The one-story east kitchen addition has a hip roof clad with asphalt composition shingles. The roof features broad overhanging eaves with an enclosed, bead board clad soffit. The one-story east former back porch addition features a hip roof clad with asphalt composition shingles. The roof features broad overhanging eaves with an enclosed, bead board clad soffit.

The second story east addition features a hip roof clad with asphalt composition shingles. The roof features broad overhanging eaves with an enclosed, bead board clad soffit.

The north porch and turret addition feature an octagonal roof over the turret and the porch. Both are clad with asphalt composition shingles. The north porch features a stained board soffit.

Windows

The building features a variety of window types. Window openings originally had 2:2 double hung sash.

- Vertical 2-lite wood awning sash oiled and located in the basement along the south and north brick walls. These have a decorative bottom latch with two hinges along the top rail. They originally provided daylighting and ventilation into the basement and access

to the crawl space below the porch. These sash date to the relocation of the house and may have been part of the original house and incorporated into the new foundation. The 2-lite configuration appears similar to sash configuration for the house prior to the Queen Anne style conversion.

- 1:1 wood double hung sash, painted, with stile extensions, and located off the rear of the one-story kitchen addition. This is now a relite between the kitchen addition and the rear porch addition. This is the only window with stile extensions. This sash corresponds with the kitchen addition, which occurred prior to relocating the house. Interior casings are plain, painted wood with a projecting stool (interior sill) and wide apron (horizontal board below the stool).
- 1:1 wood double hung sash, painted, and located in the majority of the first and second story window openings of the main house and the south side of the kitchen addition. These feature metal pulleys and cotton sash chords with metal thumb latches at the meeting rails. These occur in paired and single units and are all prominently framed with wood casings and projecting moldings creating a stylized pediment above the openings. Window openings original to the building have molding returns at the pediment, while later additions lack these. The rear (east) facade second story windows on the main house feature a simplified header with a flat projecting cornice rather than the peaked cornice of the side and front facade window openings.
- 1:1 wood double hung sash, painted with a small upper sash and larger lower sash. These occur along the main event room and associated rear restrooms (west and north facades) and date to the west addition (expanded living room) and north porch enclosure (event space creation). The window openings on the north facade either reused or replicated detailing from the original north facade building window(s).
- Multi-lite diamond pane fixed sash, painted, and located at the attic level of the west turret. These date to the conversion of the building from Italianate to Queen Anne style.
- Stained glass sash installed in a window on the south facade and at the relites flanking the front entrance. This work occurred in the 1980s at existing window locations and replaced glazing.
- 6-lite, paired, awning sash, painted and located on the south and east sides of the east porch addition. Mullions separate the sash. Window openings have plain, painted wood casings. Metal sash locks are located along the bottom rail.
- Single lite, fixed sash painted and located on the east side of the east porch addition. This opening has plain, painted wood casings.
- 1:1 wood sash with simple wood casings. These occur on the north and south sides of the second story east addition.
- 1:1 new wood double hung sash, painted, and located in the second story of the west turret.
- Vinyl, single fixed lite sash located in each of the dormers. Window openings feature plain painted casings with a projecting cornice above the header.
- Anodized aluminum horizontal slider sash located in the two restrooms at the north end of the east porch addition. These openings have plain painted casings and no sill.

Entrances

The building features several entrances originating with the original construction and subsequent alterations. The main approach to the house is from the west with secondary entrances off the rear (east) and sides of the house.

Main entrance is on the west side of the building in its original location on the building, and reflects alterations from the Queen Anne style change. The doorway opens to the main stair hall. A direct flight of concrete steps with round concrete newels, low cheek walls with a projecting scroll type cap lead up from the sidewalk to the porch. Most of the risers feature a recessed panel formed into the concrete. Painted metal railings extend from the newels up to the house. Constructed as part of these stairs is a board-formed concrete foundation wall extending south under the porch to the southwest corner, and north to the northwest corner of the house. The south porch deck provides access to the front door, with a slight step up from the porch to the entrance threshold. The doorway features plain, painted wood exterior casings with decorative interior casings. This doorway consists of a single lite transom and transom bar spanning a centrally placed contemporary door flanked by original side lites. Each side lite consists of a low raised painted wood panel with tall stained glass lites above. A protective plexiglass layer covers the stained glass. Both lites feature imagery of a woody trunk with flowers and leaves. A contemporary ceiling mounted pendant type porch light provides exterior illumination. A contemporary metal mail box is mounted to the wall adjacent the doorway.

South entrance opens to the south side of the main event volume. The entrance consists of a contemporary door flanked by original painted wood casings with the same capital, plinth and header detailing as the original window casings. The interior features decorative painted wood casings. A transition step from the south porch steps up to the wood threshold, which projects out from the building wall and has a narrow apron below it.

South porch extends the full length of the south facade of the original building and wraps around the west end of the building to service the main entrance. The porch consists of 3-inch painted, tongue and groove decking. A fascia runs along the outer face of the porch just below the decking. Shingles clad the lower portion of the porch, with a wood louvered vent along the south side to ventilate the crawl space. The brick piers supporting the upper posts are painted. A solid railing extends along the outer edge of the deck and is clad with square cut shingles along its base and two courses of scalloped shingles along the top. A pressure treated wood cap extends along the top of the railing. Posts supporting the boxed beam along the outer edge of the roof consist of contemporary rough cut one-by boards over a structural core and are painted. Contemporary ceiling mounted light fixtures provide illumination. The main entrance stairs provide access at the west end, with a direct flight of pressure treated wood stairs and associated railing at the east end.

East first floor entrance consists of a direct flight of contemporary wood stairs and associated wood railings leading to a small landing. A contemporary door provides access to the interior. Painted wood casings frame the doorway. This doorway opens into the east porch addition.

East basement entrance provides access to the east end of the basement. A short flight of three concrete steps descends to grade level and a short walkway leading back under the east porch

addition to the basement. Concrete retaining walls flank the concrete slab walkway. A contemporary metal grille at the outer edge of the east porch addition serves as a security screen.

North entrance consists of a pair of 24-lite contemporary French doors with painted wood casings. This doorway opens from the added porch into the north side of the main event volume. The porch consists of a wood deck with four outer posts supporting the roof. A series of stairs descends from this porch to the north lawn. A ramp extends from this doorway east to the parking area along the alley. Ceiling mounted lighting provides illumination. There is a concrete planter integrated into the west side of the porch.

Interior

Basement

The entire basement has a concrete slab floor. The basement does not extend below the north side of the house, or the east porch addition, both of which were porches before being enclosed. The portion below the main house consists of an open volume with a boiler room located in the northeast corner. The rest of the space is used for storage. The boiler room access is from the space below the kitchen addition. The boiler room consists of wood stud framing clad with plaster on lath (west and south walls), sheet rock (east walls), and a sheet metal clad fire door for access. The gas furnace is in this room. The rest of the volume below the main house consists of exposed brick walls with a plaster on wood lath ceiling. Remnants of plaster cladding remain in the southeast corner. Window openings occur on the north (one window) and south (two windows) sides. Stairs providing access to the first floor are in the southwest portion of the floor along the south wall. A large open walkway connects this volume with the volume below the kitchen addition. Sheet metal ducting for the heating system runs along the ceiling.

The volume below the kitchen addition has brick walls with some of the plaster cladding remaining. The ceiling is plaster on wood lath. Window openings occur on the east (one window) and south (one window) sides. The east basement entrance is centrally located on the east wall. This volume is used as a maintenance shop for the building.

The stairwell connecting to the first floor consists of a direct flight of stairs with wood tread and risers within a plaster clad stairwell. The stairwell is open from the bottom of the first floor down. A wood railing extends along the north side of the stairwell. The stairwell is located directly below the stairwell to the second floor.

First Floor

Event volume consists of a roughly 23- by 40-foot space in the northwest portion of the house. The volume features a maple floor (2.25-inch face) installed over the original tongue and groove flooring. A wood built-in bench with storage (at the north end) is along the west wall below the windows. A large beam spans east/west across the volume with a secondary beam extending to the south to carry the structure above. Contemporary sheet rock and wall paper clads the walls with a painted, particle board wainscot below. Contemporary capitals, cornice molding, and added acoustical tiles finish out the ceiling. The pair of 18-lite French doors and associated 9 lite panel date to the conversion of this space to an event volume and provide

access to the stair hall. Similar 24-lite French doors in the northeast corner also date to the space conversion and provide access to the adjoining event support space. Pendant type lighting fixtures within the volume provide illumination and are attributed to the conversion of the space for event use based on their detailing and metal finish. The free-standing organ is located along the east wall.

Stair hall consists of a small entry foyer immediately off the main entrance which provides access to the stairway up to the second floor, a hallway leading east towards the kitchen, or the French doors opening to the event volume. The stairway is attributed to the original construction and consists of a round stained mahogany newel, balusters, and handrailing. Added carpeting protects the wood tread. Maple flooring added over the original tongue and groove flooring extends throughout the space. The ceiling light fixture and associated push button light switch is attributed to the conversion of the even space based on detailing and metal finish. Walls and ceilings feature contemporary sheetrock and wall paper finishes.

Kitchen occupies the south two-thirds of the kitchen addition. The chimney rises through the space in the southwest corner. Original multi-panel doors with decorative knobs and escutcheons remain on the east and west sides of the space (three panels with upper lite east, and four vertical panels west). A wood baseboard and scored plaster wainscot (scored to resemble subway tiles) extends along the walls with a wood chair rail along the top. The wainscot steps down slightly along the north side of the west doorway. The doorways have plain, painted wood casings. Free standing cabinets along the north side of the space are painted with leaded glass and wood panel doors with brass pull knobs. The lower portion consists of wood drawers with metal pulls. Contemporary vinyl flooring extends throughout the space. A water heater, stove, and refrigerator are along the south wall. A stainless-steel counter and sink are in the north portion of the space. A free-standing china cabinet stands in the southeast corner of the space.

Restrooms occupy the north one-third of the east porch addition. These feature all contemporary wall, ceiling and floor finishes consist of gypsum board clad with wallpaper and sheet vinyl flooring. Contemporary toilets and built-in counters and sinks support the restroom functions. Ceiling mounted lighting fixtures provide illumination.

An event support space occupies the north one-third of the kitchen addition. Contemporary sheet rock and wall paper clads the walls with a painted, particle board wainscot below and cornice molding along the top of the walls. Maple flooring matching the event volume extends throughout this space. A pendant type (chain supported) school house fixture provides illumination in this space. Doorways on the east and west sides feature plain painted wood casings.

Storage space occupies the south two-thirds of the east porch addition. There is a slight step down to this space from the kitchen volume. A painted, beadboard cabinet stands along the west side of the space. The north and west walls consist of horizontal v-groove board siding. Portions of the east wall are unfinished plywood on the interior, leaving the framing and the original porch posts exposed. Contemporary plywood cabinets for storage are along the north side of

the volume. The ceiling consists of unpainted sheetrock. Sheet vinyl clads the original tongue and groove wood porch flooring.

Second Floor

West office served as the director's office for the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs. Original detailing remains at the elliptical arches over the opening to the turret volume and between the north and south portions of this space. These consist of decorative corbels with wood ribbing extending along the soffit of the arch. A small closet is off the east side of the space. The original wood baseboard extends around the room, with new baseboard within the turret. The ceiling fixture is attributed to the conversion of the building for club use based on shared detailing and finishes with the event space fixtures. The space features sheetrock walls and wall to wall carpeting with new doors and casings. Windows on the west facade provide day lighting and ventilation.

Northeast office consists of painted walls and ceiling with wall to wall carpeting. A painted wood picture railing wraps the room at the top of the walls. A doorway on the east end provides access to the east second story addition. Two closets are on the west side of the space and finished with painted gypsum board.

Southeast bathroom consists of contemporary gypsum board wall and ceiling finishes and new tile floor. All counters and bathroom fixtures are contemporary. New wall sconces and ceiling lighting provides illumination.

East second story addition consists of a small kitchenette with a stove, counters, sink and refrigerator in the north portion of the addition and a bathroom in the south portion. Walls and ceilings consist of painted gypsum board with contemporary flooring.

Hallway extends east west along the top of the main stairwell and links to the second-floor rooms. The open railing of the stairwell continues up to and along the south side of the hallway. An original painted wood baseboard extends along the north side of the hallway. The space features painted wall paper on the walls and ceilings with a contemporary pendant type ceiling fixture providing illumination. Wall-to-wall carpeting clads the floor. A painted wood fascia extends across the stairwell header at the second story level.

Attic stairwell consists of two short flights of steep wood stairs with an intermediate landing. The upper flight has open risers. The volume has plaster on wood lath at the walls and ceiling.

Building Systems

The building is connected to the municipal water and sewer system. A gas-fired furnace in the basement provides forced air heating to the first-floor spaces. Associated metal ducting runs below the first floor. Electric baseboard heaters provide heating at individual rooms on the second floor.

SIGNIFICANCE

Neighborhood Context

The Turner-Koepf House is located in the North Beacon Hill neighborhood and is an example of the second wave of residential development in Seattle as the city boomed in the 1880s. The earliest residential construction in Seattle occurred north of the burgeoning city's business district (present-day Pioneer Square), from Pike Street to Denny Hill (present-day Belltown). These early residences were cabins and simple wood-frame dwellings, scattered amongst the landscape. As the city grew, additions were platted and residential construction began to move beyond the simplicity of early structures to utilize popular architectural styles. In the first two years of the 1880s, in anticipation of the arrival of an extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 67 new subdivisions were filed by developers in or around Seattle.

The Turner-Koepf House is sited within the boundaries of the donation land claim (no. 41) filed by John C. Holgate (1828–1868). Much of the north portion of Beacon Hill was platted during the 1870s, as the city hoped it would be selected as the western terminus for the Northern Pacific Railroad's transcontinental line. However, the railroad didn't arrive until 1883 and the neighborhood's isolation from the rest of the city kept Beacon Hill relatively undeveloped. The area of Beacon Hill south to S Hanford Street, including the current Turner-Koepf House, was annexed to City of Seattle in 1883.

The arrival of the first streetcar line in the early 1890s helped spur development in the neighborhood. This line, operated by the Union Trunk Line, ran south on Broadway from James Street to Main Street, then south along 12th Avenue S to S Massachusetts Street, then east to 14th Avenue S before continuing south along 14th Avenue S to S College Street.

With access to the neighborhood eased with the streetcar line, residential construction on Beacon Hill took off in the 1880s and 1890s as prominent families moved to the neighborhood. Early well-known residents included Edward A. and Estelle Turner (the original owners of the Turner-Koepf House), M. Harwood Young, and Frank D. Black (1854–1919). Young was an early investor in Seattle's streetcars and gave Beacon Hill its name, after the neighborhood in his hometown of Boston. Black sat on the board of directors of Seattle Hardware Company and dabbled in real estate.

The Turner-Koepf House is located within Walker's Addition in the Beacon Hill neighborhood. The Walker's Addition was platted in 1890 by Cyrus Walker and Emily T. Walker, his wife. According to the plat, filed on August 20, 1890, the Walkers owned all the land within the boundaries of the plat which extended a half block to the north along S Bayview Street from S Grant Street (now 11th Avenue S) to 32nd Street (now 32nd Avenue S). The new plat bordered multiple previous additions, including McNaught's of Central Seattle plat (recorded 1870), McNaught's Supplemental to Central Seattle, C. Hanford's 1st Addition, C. Hanford's 2nd Addition, and Bayside Addition (platted in 1881 by the Turners just southwest of their future house site). However, as is mentioned below, the Turners did purchase the property from the Walkers within the bounds of the Walker's Addition in 1883, prior to the 1890 creation of the addition.

The Beacon Hill neighborhood continued to grow after the streetcar arrived in the late 19th century and its early commercial districts developed along these streetcar routes on Beacon Avenue S and S Hanford Street. The intersection of Beacon Avenue S and 15th Avenue S, a half-block south of the Turner-Koepf House, became known as “the Junction.” In 1892, the Seattle School Board purchased property just east of the Junction (and southeast of the Turner-Koepf House) on the block bounded by 16th Avenue S, S Bayview Street, 17th Avenue S, and S Lander Street. A two-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1899; a larger school designed by architects Saunders & Lawton was added to the site in 1904.

Residential and commercial construction increased on Beacon Hill in the early 20th century, particularly as the streetcar line extended further south in 1908. Regrading efforts along Jackson and Dearborn streets, between 1907 and 1910, relocated several houses and school and sought to better connect downtown to Rainier Valley. According to Sanborn maps, the north part of Beacon Hill experienced significant infill between 1904 and 1916, with numerous wood-frame houses dotting the landscape. Religious congregations also constructed buildings during this time, reflecting the neighborhood’s growing population. Beacon Hill Congregational Church (a City of Seattle Landmark and now Beacon Hill First Baptist at 16th Avenue S and S Forest Street) was established in 1903 and their building was constructed in 1910.

Residential construction, both single-family and apartment buildings, continued into the 1920s. Beacon Avenue S was firmly established as a commercial corridor for the neighborhood by this time. Construction slowed during the 1930s as the effects of the Great Depression hit Seattle. The business district on Beacon Hill changed after WWII as shopping trends shifted to malls and car-oriented roads like Rainier Avenue. Space became tight at the Beacon Hill School and a new building was constructed, Beacon Hill Elementary, in 1971. The former school was closed and then occupied in October 1972 by the founders of El Centro de la Raza, a vocal advocacy organization for the Latino community. El Centro de la Raza purchased the building in 1999 and remain at the site.

Beacon Hill remains a predominately residential neighborhood with a few commercial corridors. The neighborhood features a mix of single-family residences, mid-century apartment buildings, small commercial buildings, and contemporary construction.

Construction, Ownership, and Use of the Building

According to the 1937 King County Assessor property card, the house now located at 2336 15th Avenue S was constructed in 1886. The house was built for Seattle pioneer Edward A. Turner (ca.1853-1899) and his wife Estelle Turner (1860). The following provides a brief overview of the key periods discussed in the following narrative.

- 1886, the Italianate style house was built by the Turners, who sold to the Stacys in 1886. It is unlikely the Stacys lived in the house.
- Ca. 1887-1889, the Gabel family owned and possibly lived in the house before selling to the Koepf family.

- 1890-1921, Koepf family lived in the house, are attributed as having moved the house, and converted the Italianate style house to Queen Anne.
- 1924-1977, Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club purchased, remodeled, and operated from the house.
- 1977-2018, Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs were gifted the house, remodeled, and operated from the house before selling in 2018.

Turner was born ca. 1853 in Maine and arrived in Seattle as a young man in 1875. Turner worked as a printer and editor. He briefly served as the editor of the *Pacific Tribune* before working as a reporter and publisher of the *Daily Tribune*, which was absorbed by the *Daily Intelligencer* in 1879. Turner married Emma Estelle Roberts in 1877. They had two children together: daughter Minnie (b. 1878) and son Stacy (b. 1890). Turner left the newspaper business to work in real estate; this career shift occurred by 1882 according to local city directories. Turner worked as a partner in Turner, Engle and Lewis, Real Estate, Loans and Insurance Company. Turner was in partnership with Abraham W. Engle and Howard H. Lewis and their company maintained offices in the Occidental Building.

In June of 1883, Turner's wife Estelle purchased a tract of property from Cyrus Walker for a sum of \$1,000. The Turners had a residence constructed in 1886 within the boundaries of this approximately 4-acre tract. Construction of the Italianate style house is attributed to local carpenter J. D. Duncan, a Beacon Hill resident. The neighborhood was not yet established so the house's location was listed as "ridge 1¾ miles south of post office" in the 1885-86 city directory. The post office was located on the north side of Mill between Front and West. According to historic maps, it appears the property was located near the north-south road running along the Beacon Hill ridge.

King County grantor/grantee records indicate that the Turners sold the 4-acre tract of land to Elizabeth Stacy (wife of real estate dealer Martin VanBuren Stacy) in 1886. Martin Van Buren (M.V.B.) Stacy (1831-1901) arrived in Seattle during the 1870s. Around the same time, Elizabeth A. Briggs Grennan (widow of Lawrence Grennan) arrived in Seattle by early 1870s. It is unlikely that the Stacys lived in or even constructed the subject property as their large and grand Second Empire-style mansion at Third Avenue and Marion Street was completed by 1885, at a cost nearing \$50,000. Despite the completion of this house, the Stacys are listed as residing in the old John T. Jordan House at the corner of Second Avenue and Columbia Street in 1885-1887. They then built another large home on First Hill in 1889 (1004 Boren Street, extant). As a side note, the Stacys were connected to later owners of the subject property, the Koepfs, as their longtime housekeeper Sophia Bopp was the widowed younger sister of Frederick Koepf.

Grantor/grantee records indicate Philip and Effey (Rhoda) Gabel owned the property by 1889; the Gabels sold the 4-acres to Fred (Frederick) Koepf in June 1889. By 1904, Koepf had sold some of the original 4-acre site though retained lots seven through ten on block six and lots one through six on block seven. The other lots were sold off by at least 1918 when the neighboring house to the south was constructed. Frederick Koepf and his family were then the known owners and occupants of the house for many years, until at least Frederick's death in 1920. Gabel officiated at the July 1890 wedding between Frederick and his wife, Laura C. Lenz.

Frederick Koepf worked as a civil engineer with Scurry & Owens between 1889 and 1890 then became a draftsman with the City's engineering department by 1891. He continued to work for the City until at least 1910. By 1913, he was employed as a draftsman by the port of Seattle and then for King County by 1917. He passed away at the age of 67 in 1920. Laura continued to live in the house until at least 1921.

Queen Anne Redesign

A 1904-1905 Sanborn map shows the house before the Queen Anne facelift. The grading and curbing of streets by the City within the neighborhood around the house started in 1906 and was completed by 1908. Between 1906 and 1916 the house received its Queen Anne facelift as the footprint of the house in a 1916 Sanborn map shows the addition of the wraparound front porch (which was a larger south porch, a north porch, and a west extension of the living room all under a wraparound hip roof).

Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club

The Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club (JPLIC) was established in 1912 (incorporated in 1916) by several women to support neighborhood and civic improvements "for the purpose of developing social and civic interests on Beacon Hill and near Jefferson Park." Founding members of the JPLIC were Annie E. Winsor, Jennie Palmer, Lulu Hall, Carrie E. Hall, and Rhoda E. Flaherty. The first three presidents of the club were Miss Carrie Hall, Mrs. D. A. Wisner, and Mrs. Rhoda E. Flaherty. The JPLIC advocated for lighting, paving, grading, sidewalks, parking strips, a sanitary fill, parking restrictions on narrow streets, and regrading of the north end of Beacon Hill. They also supported funding drives for the Red Cross, Anti-Tuberculosis League and the Cancer Society and supported the Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

In its early days, the JPLIC met in a variety of locations including the assembly room at the Beacon Hill School, the basement at the Beacon Hill Congregational Church, and in the homes of early members, including: Jennie Palmer (2902 17th Avenue S), Lulu Hall (2027 15th Avenue S), Gertrude Spencer (2512 14th Avenue S), Carrie Hall (2366 17th Avenue S), and Gertrude Doyle (3034 Beacon Avenue S).

In 1915, they dedicated the site for a new home for the club at 15th Avenue S and Beacon Avenue, celebrating the new site with a bonfire and refreshments. They were still fundraising for the construction of their club house in 1920. By March 1923, they were still planning on constructing at the site, which appears to have been adjacent to Bayview Street as well. However, plans seem to have changed and the JPLIC was presented with the opportunity purchase the Turner-Koepf property later that year.

In December 1923, the Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club occupied the house for use as their clubhouse. The women of the club hired J. D. Duncan, still in business despite his advanced age, to help them remodel the house for club use. Duncan's work took place over the course of only three months. A splashy feature in the *Seattle Times* to celebrate the opening of the clubhouse described the remodel as follows:

A beautiful tiled fireplace was built in the long living room, the walls were papered in tasteful patterns of neutral tins which form an admirable background for lovely paintings of Northwest scenes. Soft gray paint freshened the woodwork and added a pleasing contrast to the pale yellow tones of the new fixtures.

After the remodel, the first floor contained the large living room, a dining room, a club room, and a kitchen. The second floor contained cloakrooms for men and women plus club meeting rooms. The purchase price and improvements to the property cost approximately \$7,500. Between 1925 and 1929 the Club undertook a second remodel to enclose the north porch and expand the main meeting room. Although the club did not have an official membership drive, by 1929, they counted 194 members among their ranks.

In 1936, the clubhouse was considered the center of community life on Beacon Hill – with many community clubs and groups using the clubhouse. Social activities included picnics, card parties, an annual winter-time bazaar, hosting (often in conjunction with the Beacon Hill Men’s Club) summertime neighborhood carnival. A June 6, 1928, article in The Seattle Times, describes the event as including “A merry-go-round, dance floor, fish pond, lunchroom and the usual carnival features...arranged on the club grounds.” Prizes were given for best decorated car, bicycle, doll buggy, baby carriage, with a pet show and parade stunts. Proceeds from the carnival were used maintain and equip the clubhouse.

The grounds and house were all part of the clubhouse experience in the neighborhood according to 1929 Seattle Daily Times article,

Surrounded by grounds with a frontage of 150 feet, one sees the children of the neighborhood gathered in healthful amusements, the juniors enjoying other forms of entertainment along with the grownups in the spacious clubhouse.

The Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls of the Beacon Hill neighborhood utilized the clubhouse for their meetings and the Beacon Hill Men’s Club was allowed to rent the facility for their meetings. The clubhouse was called the “Beacon Hill Club House” as evidenced by a sign on the building from a 1929 photograph.

The Beacon Hill Men’s Club even met at the ladies’ clubhouse before it expanded and became the Beacon Hill Community Club. The JPLIC helped establish a kindergarten on Beacon Hill and worked to replace the wooden bridge at 12th Avenue S across Dearborn Street. Together with the Beacon Hill Community Club and the Beacon Hill Parent-Teacher-Association, the JPLIC helped establish a branch of the Seattle Public Library at 2708 Beacon Avenue in 1945. Before the PTA existed at the Beacon Hill School, the club supplied shoes, medical, and dental work to children in need. The JPLIC also helped with the opening of the municipal Jefferson Park golf course, constructing tennis courts at the Beacon Hill Playground, and putting up playground equipment at Jefferson Park playfield.

The JPLIC was a member of the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs. As a member of that organization, the JPLIC worked for the betterment of not just their own neighborhood but the city as well. In 1929, the Seattle Federation petitioned King County commissioners to appropriate equal per capita allowances for aged married couples under its care not living within the county homes as it provides for those living there. They club also held political rallies (for both major parties) and lectures from authors and professionals.

The JPLIC often put up an outdoor Christmas tree for the neighborhood, one nearly as high as the clubhouse building.⁵ The tree was located in the northern grounds of the property.

The JPLIC paid off the debt on the Beacon Hill Clubhouse in 1939.

The improvement club maintained the house as its clubhouse for the next several decades, working to promote improvements to Jefferson Park and the surrounding Beacon Hill neighborhood. By the 1970s, the club's aging membership had dwindled and they offered the property to the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs. The offer to the federation "to give their club house with all furnishings and appurtenances, plus three fifty foot lots to the W. S. F. G. C., all property real and personal located 2336 15th Ave. So., Seattle, 98144," and in exchange the federation would pay of the approximately \$2,000 in debt owed by the Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club. Two conditions of the sale were written into the deed, dated November 15, 1977:

(1) Subject to the right of the Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club to use and meet in the above premises on the first Monday of each month for a period of ten years following the date thereof, free of charge, (2) that the property described herein and the process therefrom shall be maintained in recognition of the property's status as an historic site and that said property shall not be used for commercial or business purposes except insofar as such purposes are incidental to the programs and functions of the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs, its successors and assigns, as a nonprofit organization; that in no event shall the real property nor proceeds from the sale, lease or other transfer thereof be used for other than nonprofit purposes.

The JPLIC was officially dissolved in 1983.

Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs & Beacon Hill Garden House

The property legally became the property of the WSFGC in November 1977 after legally incorporating. The federation of clubs had to incorporate so the federation could own the clubhouse, not the individual members. Prior to selling the property, the clubhouse property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. After taking ownership of the property, the WSFGC deemed the house "Headquarters House" and embarked upon a series of renovation projects to update the building for their use. In 2008, Headquarters House became known as The Garden House. The WSFGC continued to use the building for their meetings;

rented the space out to other community groups including local garden clubs, guilds, and churches; and utilized the property for event rentals.

In 2016, the WSFGC filed a lawsuit to nullify the restrictive covenant in the 1977 deed. The covenant was found invalid in December 2016, due to the dissolution of the Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club. The garden club sold the property to the Vuong Family in October of 2018.

Community Clubs & Clubhouses

As a community club-owned club house, the building was one of multiple that existed through the 1930s in Seattle and one of only two that started as a single-family residence, the other was the West Seattle Community Club in the Admiral neighborhood.

The subject property remains the oldest former clubhouse building in the city. It is one of seven remaining clubhouse buildings in the city, the other six include:

- Haller Lake Improvement Club, still in club use, club established in 1922
- Sunset Hill Improvement Club, still in club use, club established in 1928
- Mount Baker Park Improvement Club, still in club use and a Landmark, club established 1914
- Women's Lakewood Civic Improvement Club, still in club use, club established in 1920
- Arbor Heights Improvement Club, extant but used as a church
- Queen Anne Club, extant but used as a gym

Architectural Style: Italianate & Queen Anne

The Turner-Koepf House exhibits elements of both the Italianate and Queen Anne architectural styles. When the house was originally constructed, it was clearly Italianate in style, with its low-pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and window hoods. The house was remodeled for its second owner, Frederick Koepf, which added Queen Anne stylistic elements to the building's exterior, such as the turret atop the two-story bay, a wraparound porch, and fish scale shingles.

Both Italianate and Queen Anne architecture are known for their elaborate ornamentation, with Italianate houses often exhibiting highly decorative cornices and window and door surrounds and Queen Anne houses showcasing spindlework and a mix of wall textures. The Italianate and Queen Anne styles are part of the larger collection of styles known as Victorian.

Italianate

The Italianate style began in England, but became popular for residential architecture in the United States between 1840 and 1885. The style took its cues from informal Italian farmhouses but was, according to Virginia McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, "variously modified, adapted, and embellished into a truly indigenous style with only hints of its Latin origin." The style was incredibly popular in the Midwest and San Francisco. There are few

examples of Italianate remaining in Seattle, as the style waned in popularity just as the city's residential construction began to increase. Common features of Italianate-style houses include:

- Two or three stories
- Low-pitched roof with broad overhangs and decorative brackets
- Tall, narrow windows with crowns
- Square cupola or tower

The Turner-Koepf House was a clear example of an Italianate residence as it was originally constructed. The two-story house featured a low-pitched hip roof with decorative brackets. Window hoods highlighted the tall, narrow windows. The house also featured a simple, squared off front porch. Other details included a two-story bay window and decorative scrollwork at the front and side porches.

Other Seattle Italianate examples include two Seattle Landmarks: the George W. Ward Residence (1882) at 520 E Denny Way and the residence at 1414 S Washington Street (1901).

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style dominated residential construction in the United States from the 1880s until 1900, but persisted until at least 1910. The style borrowed from the Medieval-era Elizabethan and Jacobethan styles, utilizing steep roof lines, irregular massing, and mixed wall materials. Common features of Queen Anne-style houses include:

- Steeply pitched roof
- Patterned shingles
- Asymmetrical facade
- Spindlework or “gingerbread”
- Full-width or partial-width front porch

The Turner-Koepf House was modified to have the appearance of a Queen Anne-style house rather than its original, boxier look as an Italianate residence. A wraparound porch was added, along with a turret cap to the original two-story bay window, emphasizing the asymmetry of the house's principal facades. The building's roof shape was altered to have a steep pitch and the original Italianate brackets were modified (or replaced) with decorative rafter tails to highlight the angle of the eaves. It also appears that patterned shingles replaced more simple panels on the bay window; these shingles also clad the wraparound porch to provide additional texture to wall surfaces.

Other Seattle Queen Anne examples include Seattle Landmarks: Victor Steinbrueck Residence (1891) at 2622 Franklin Avenue; 14th Avenue Housing Group (1890-1909) at 2000-2016 14th Avenue W; List-Bussell Residence (1892) at 1630 36th Avenue; Fisher-Howell Residence (ca. 1892) at 2819 Franklin Avenue E; and William H. Thompson Residence (ca. 1894) at 3119 S Day Street.

J.D. Duncan

J.D. Duncan is believed to be the builder of the original Turner residence. A 1924 *Seattle Times* feature on the Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club's purchase and remodel of the house mentions the club hired carpenter J.D. Duncan, who helped build the house, to do their renovation work.

Biography

J.D. Duncan (listed as James and John in the U.S. Census records over the years and James on what is believed to be his death certificate) was born ca. 1845 in Tennessee. Duncan worked as a carpenter, builder, and painter throughout his life. He was married to Rebecca Ensey Duncan (born ca. 1856). They had 7 children, including sons Snow (b. 1873), Gordon (b. 1877), Sylvester (b. 1878), and Bird (b. 1881), and daughters Florence (b. 1876), Dolly (b. 1883), and Annie (b. 1892). The family appears to have moved from Tennessee to Arkansas between 1877 and 1878, according to the birthplaces of their children. Their second youngest daughter, Dolly V., was born in Arkansas in 1883. It appears the family relocated to Seattle shortly thereafter as Duncan is first listed in the Seattle 1884-85 directory. J.D. Duncan and family are listed in the March 21, 1883, edition of the *Seattle Daily Post-Intelligencer* as set to arrive in Seattle shortly from San Francisco aboard the steamer *George W. Elder*.

Duncan, upon arriving in Seattle, is first listed in 1884-85 as residing on the east side of 14th between Canal and Catharine. The 1885-86 Seattle and King County Directory lists Duncan as a carpenter, with a residence on Ridge Road in south Seattle. Duncan continued to move over the next several years, residing on the east side of S 14th near Amy in 1887, at S 12th corner B in 1888 and 1889, at 617 Pearl in 1894-95, at the southeast corner of 16th Avenue S and College in 1898 and 1899, at the southeast corner of 8th Avenue and Dearborn in 1902, at 2311 16th Avenue S in 1905, and at 2323 16th Avenue S in 1910. The family remained at 2323 16th Avenue S until at least 1923.

Little else is known about Duncan's personal or work life, other than he was employed as a carpenter and painter over the years and a long-time resident of Beacon Hill.

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Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs v. Successors in Interest to Jefferson Park Ladies' Improvement Club. Order of Default and Default Judgement Quieting Title. December 8, 2016.

The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: *the site; the exterior of the house (excluding the 2006 addition on the north side); and the main interior stair from the first floor up to the second floor.*

Issued: April 8, 2019

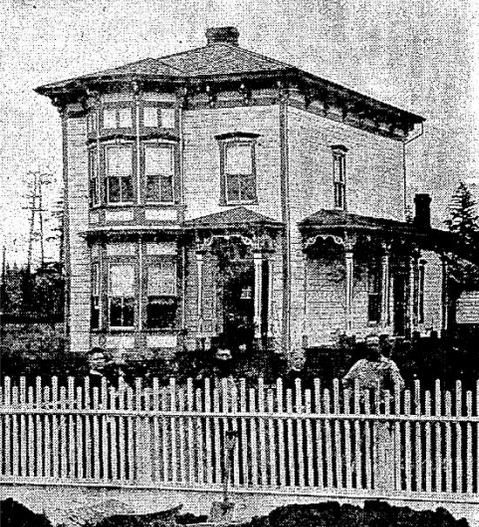
Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: The Vuong Family; owners
Steve Gillespie, Foster Pepper PLLC
Ellen Mirro, The Johnson Partnership
Jordan Kiel, Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Maria Cruz, SDCI
Ken Mar, SDCI



Beacon Hill Garden House, 2336 15th Avenue S, 2018

Credit: Google Street View



Beacon Hill Garden House, 2336 15th Avenue S, 1929 (left) and pre-1906 (right)



Legislation Text

File #: CB 120852, **Version:** 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Cettolin House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on March 1, 2023, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 4022 32nd Avenue SW and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as the “Cettolin House”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on April 19, 2023, the Board voted to approve the designation of the Cettolin House under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on September 20, 2023, the Board and the Cettolin House’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the

Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 4022 32nd Avenue SW and the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “Cettolin House”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. The Cettolin House is located on the property legally described as:

Lot 49, Block 8, Westholme, an addition to the City of Seattle, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Volume 22 of Plats, Page 51, records of King County, Washington.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of the Cettolin House:

1. The site.
2. The exterior of the house.
3. The interior terrazzo floors.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because the Cettolin House is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).
2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).
3. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder (SMC 25.12.350.E).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of the Cettolin House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a

Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Cettolin House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of the Cettolin House that were designated by the Board for preservation.

b. Removal of trees that are not included in any of the following categories:

1) Significant to the property's history or design as outlined in the nomination application.

2) A Tier 1 or designated Heritage Tree on the City of Seattle/Plant Amnesty list.

3) A Tier 2 or Exceptional Tree per City of Seattle regulations.

c. Planting of new trees in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

d. Planting or removal of shrubs, perennials, or annuals, in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

e. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following non-historic site furnishings: contemporary tables and seating, swings, movable planters, movable storage cabinets, and trash/recycling receptacles.

g. Installation or removal of interior, temporary window shading devices that are operable and do not obscure the glazing when in the open position.

h. Removal of the non-historic greenhouse in the rear yard.

i. Cleaning and treatment of historic materials that comply with the specifications

outlined in the National Park Services Preservation Briefs. Pressure washing may not be used on the exterior of the house without prior approval by the Landmarks Coordinator.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of the Cettolin House that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the following:

a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, and/or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the buildings or site.

b. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard or high-risk by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, and not already excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.b of this ordinance.

c. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior non-original light fixtures, exterior

security lighting, and security system equipment. If proposed equipment is similar in size and location to existing, the Landmarks coordinator may be able to determine it to be in-kind maintenance, provided the fixture or equipment does not obscure designated features and is attached to a material that is easily repairable.

d. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior building and site signage.

e. Installation of improvements for safety or accessibility compliance.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.

g. Changes to exterior paint colors when painting a previously painted material. If the proposed color is similar to the existing, the Landmarks coordinator may be able to determine it to be in-kind maintenance.

h. Replacement of non-original windows and doors when located in original openings.

i. Alterations to the designated interior features.

j. Installation, removal, or alteration of fences, gates, and barriers.

k. Minor alterations to site grading, soil retention, drainage, or paving, unless the Landmarks coordinator determines it will have no impact on the character of the site.

l. Minor alterations to the terrazzo floors, unless the Landmarks coordinator is able to determine it be in-kind maintenance or repair.

m. Emergency repairs or measures (including immediate action to secure the area, install temporary equipment, and employ stabilization methods as necessary to protect the public's safety, health, and welfare) to address hazardous conditions with adverse impacts to the building or site as related to a seismic or other unforeseen event. Following such an emergency, the owner shall adhere to the following:

1) The owner shall immediately notify the City Historic Preservation Officer and document the conditions and actions the owner took.

2) If temporary structural supports are necessary, the owner shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent further damage to historic resources.

3) The owner shall not remove historic building materials from the site as part of the emergency response.

4) In consultation with the City Historic Preservation Officer and staff, the owner shall adopt and implement a long-term plan to address any damage through appropriate solutions.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of the Cettolin House that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain of the requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. The Cettolin House is added alphabetically to Section I, Residences, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to the Cettolin House's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and

1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by
me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.
/

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

| Department: | Dept. Contact: | CBO Contact: |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Nick Tucker/206-684-5847 |

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon the Cettolin House, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of the Cettolin House as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds the Cettolin House to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

The Cettolin House was built by-hand by the owner, starting in 1926. The family began living in the house in 1929. The exterior was finished in 1939, and the interior work continued into the mid-1940s. The site work and landscape continued to transform over the following two decades. The property is located in the Youngstown part of Delridge in West Seattle. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to the site, the exterior of the house, and the terrazzo floors at the interior, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.

No effects anticipated.

b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.

Yes, see attached map in Exhibit A. This legislation imposes controls upon the property, as outlined in the proposed landmark designation ordinance.

c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.

There are no known negative impacts on vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.

This legislation is to codify the Controls & Incentives Agreement between the City Historic Preservation Officer and the owner of this Landmark property. There was no formal equity analysis undertaken for this property related to the language in the agreement, although we work with each property owner to strike a balance between preservation goals and continued operation of a property. Early in the landmarks process, separate from the negotiation of controls, DON Historic Preservation program staff review each landmark nomination application for completeness and provide detailed guidance to the author, to increase representation and accuracy of untold or misrepresented history.

iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?

A language access plan is not anticipated.

d. Climate Change Implications

i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.

This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.

ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle's resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.

Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today's new construction. They can

also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- e. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

5. CHECKLIST

- Is a public hearing required?
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?

6. ATTACHMENTS

List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of Cettolin House

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of Cettolin House
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649, Seattle WA 98124-4649

Street Address: 600 4th Avenue, 4th Floor

LPB 151/23

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

Name and Address of Property: **Cettolin House**
4022 32nd Avenue SW

Legal Description: Lot 49, Block 8, Westholme, an addition to the City of Seattle, according to the Plat thereof recorded in Volume 22 of Plats, Page 51, records of King County, Washington.

At the public meeting held on April 19, 2023 the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Cettolin House at 4022 32nd Avenue SW 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

Site and Neighborhood Context

The subject site is located in the Youngstown part of the Delridge neighborhood of West Seattle, mid-block on 32nd Avenue SW between SW Andover Street and SW Genesee Street. The parcel is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 40 by 120 feet, oriented northwest-southeast—but for purposes of this report, the orientation of the lot will be considered to be east-west (and the front of the house will be referred to as the west facade). The site originally consisted of three lots, for a total site measurement of 120 feet by 120 feet, but in the 1990s, the two flanking side lots were sold off and houses built upon them.

Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

"Printed on Recycled Paper"

There is an alley along the east property line. The subject building is located in the western half of the parcel, allowing a small front yard on the west and a large rear yard on the east. The site slopes considerably, dropping approximately 29 feet from southwest to northeast property corner. Part of the rear yard is paved with a driveway coming up from the alley to the house, edged by retaining walls due to the slope.

The subject site is situated within two semi-isolated blocks of approximately 75-100 single family houses located on a shelf of land adjacent to, but 20-30 feet below, the busy Fauntleroy Avenue/West Seattle Freeway to the west, and about 15 feet above the SW Avalon Way arterial to the east. Although some houses on these blocks were developed in the 1920s-30s, most date to the 1940s through the 1970s. Fauntleroy Avenue leading to the southwest quickly becomes an automobile-oriented arterial, and leads to the central commercial heart of West Seattle, at the junction of California Avenue SW and SW Alaskan Way.

Two blocks to the northeast of the subject site is the large Nucor Steel Mill, and beyond it, the Port of Seattle's facilities along the Duwamish Waterway and Harbor Island. Directly east of the subject site is the north-south oriented valley of Longfellow Creek, across which eastward views from the subject house include the semi-forested western flank of the Pigeon Point hill.

While there are more than a dozen designated Seattle historic landmarks in West Seattle, most are located along California Avenue SW or on the west side of the peninsula near the waterfront. The only designated Seattle landmark within a half-mile of the subject site is the Cooper Elementary School (Edgar Blair, 1917, and Floyd Naramore, 1929 addition), originally known as Youngstown School, at SW Genesee Street & Delridge Way SW.

Architectural Description

House Exterior

The subject house is a one-story structure, with a daylight basement, over a daylight sub-basement (as such, the house appears to be three stories at the back, but one story at the front). Both the main floor and the basement measure approximately 29 by 31 feet in plan, resulting in about 900 square feet of living area per floor. The sub-basement is smaller, measuring 16 by 31 feet in plan.

The building is reinforced masonry (brick) construction, over a concrete foundation. The exterior is finished with high-quality stucco work employing a variety of stucco textures. Decorative stucco effects include faux-stone quoins, string courses, window trim, and a faux-stone watertable at the base of the front facade. The house features a hipped, nearly pyramidal roof, which was originally clad with red clay barrel tiles, but is now clad with asphalt composite shingles.

Windows are wood sash and deep-set in the walls, emphasizing the solid masonry construction of the house. The typical window is nearly square, and consists of four lites—a wide center fixed lite, flanked by two casements, all surmounted by a fixed leaded-glass transom lite that features a repeating tulip motif. These windows on the basement level occupy larger openings in the masonry wall, and rest on a recessed panel visible on the north and east facades. The majority of windows in the house, even smaller ones, feature the tulip motif transom. While all of the windows have been updated with energy-efficient glazing, the mullions are either original or match the original configuration and profile.

The front or west facade of the house derives considerable character from a centered, projecting front porch that is unusually fanciful and ornate. It was apparently the last exterior part of the house to be completed, and was finished in 1939. This flat-roofed porch measures 6 by 7 feet in plan, and features cast concrete balustrades on the sides. The balustrades are composed of classically inspired, vase-shaped balusters. Atop the balustrades at the corners are clusters of three vase-shaped baluster-like columns, which then support a heavy, multi-arched “entablature.” The corner columns of the upper tier have slightly more attenuated proportions than those in the balustrade below. The balustrade is cleverly designed as a solid stem wall on the interior side of the porch. All of the balusters used in the porch were hand-cast by Fausto Cettolin; the present homeowners still retain one of the wooden molds used to form them. All of the porch features are finished in smooth stucco; however, the corner-most porch columns have a rougher stucco texture, for decorative contrast.

The floor of the porch is a gray-colored terrazzo, and at the center is circular, petalled terrazzo form edged in metal dividing strips and colored red, pink, yellow, blue, and white. Around this element, in large serifed letters outlined with metal strips, and colored in blue and red, are the words “F. CETTOLIN, AUTORE,” (the latter word meaning “author,” or creator, in Italian).

The front porch is reached by a flight of seven concrete steps, retained on each side by shaped, curving edge walls that feature integral concrete urn-shaped planters on each side at the bottom of the run. The steps are concrete with fine, crushed-stone exposed aggregate (like the terrazzo), and the lowest section of pavement—between the urn planters—features the numbers “1939” (the year that the exterior of the house was finally completed) spelled out with metal dividers and lighter-colored aggregate.

The side facades of the house are two stories on the south and three stories on the north, reflecting the sharp drop in grade from the front to the back of the site. Windows are typically aligned in stacks. Stucco stringcourses identify floor levels. On the south facade is a projecting side entry porch, measuring 5 by 6 feet in plan. It was constructed by 1937 but probably a few years earlier. The porch features side balustrades supporting corner columns, similar to the front porch. The corner columns support an arched entablature, and a flat roof. Originally open, it was enclosed with wood framed glazing by 1961. At some point after the 1960s, a small storage room was built under the porch, at the sub-basement level, with a door accessed from the rear yard.

The rear or east facade is three stories and largely resembles the other facades in stylistic features. At the sub-basement level, there are two wide openings which were originally enclosed with wooden double garage doors. These two openings are not arched, but feature slightly arched header trim. In the 1990s, the wooden doors were replaced with full-height windows and sliding glass doors, and the upper part of these arched openings were infilled with quarry tile.

House Interior

Tax records indicate that the original interior finishes—which are largely intact—include hardwood or terrazzo floors; plaster walls and ceilings, often with picture rail; and wood trim at doors and most windows. Interior ceiling heights are 9 feet at the first and basement levels, and 8 feet 6 inches at the sub-basement.

Entering from the front porch and main entry, the first or upper floor is organized by a central corridor which extends the length of the house, from front to back. The corridor features diamond-patterned

terrazzo floors in dark browns, yellows, and reds, and a dark red terrazzo base trim. Along the corridor, steeply arched openings springing from wall pilasters occur at transition walls.

At the end of the corridor are windows in what was originally the living room that offer a view to the east, over the Delridge Way/Longfellow Creek valley and the hillside beyond. This room is now used as a bedroom. Off of this former living room is a sitting room, originally used by the Cettolins as a bedroom for the four girls. It has two non-original closets which were built out from the wall in the 1990s, but do not extend to the ceiling.

Other rooms along this corridor are two rooms at the northwest and southwest building corners, flanking the main entrance. Now used as a home office and bedroom, these were used by the Cettolins as the parent's bedroom and the boys' bedroom, respectively. A final room on the main floor is the bathroom, which was slightly updated in the 1990s, but still features original terrazzo floors and an elaborately trimmed, multiple-arch bathtub recess resembling the main arch on the front porch.

Carpeted steps from the first floor corridor lead down to the basement level, where the side porch/entry, the kitchen, the current living room, and another bathroom are located. The side porch/entry is enclosed, and features a terrazzo floor. The porch enters onto the kitchen, at the southeast building corner, which was remodeled in the 1990s but retains the original room size, and terrazzo floor with a 4-pointed star medallion in the center. Behind it, at the southwest building corner, is a bathroom that originally was a storage and laundry room which had a small stair leading to the sub-basement level.

Beyond the kitchen to the north is the living room, which was originally used as the dining room by the Cettolins, but only for special occasions (the kitchen was the location for their everyday dining). The living room features a terrazzo floor with a brown and beige checkerboard pattern, and green and red four-pointed star medallion at the center. However, the living room was altered in the 1990s with an expansion to the west, where arched wall openings lead to a dining area. At the same time, a fireplace and shelving—features which did not previously exist—were added along the south wall.

To access the sub-basement, stairs were added in the 1990s to the west side of the dining room. The sub-basement was originally used as a dirt-floored workshop and storage area for Fausto's construction materials, and part of it functioned as a cellar (reconfigured during renovations). It was referred to as the garage, although the Cettolins did not own an automobile. At present, the walls are exposed brick and the floors are concrete, and the space is used as a home office.

Garden Features

The original building site was 120 by 120 feet and consisted of three parcels, with the house at the center, but the flanking lots were sold off in the 1990s and houses built upon them. Garden features in the north and south yards are no longer intact, but some remain in the center parcel.

The north yard was used by the Cettolins for growing food, including a large vegetable garden, fruit trees (cherries, peach, plum, apricot, apple, and pear), grape vines, and chickens. Erma canned fruits and vegetables and stored them in the cellar.

The south yard was used for relaxation and featured lawns, flower beds, trees, and gathering areas. Numerous historic photos show that the entire south yard was terraced with a series of brick and stucco-

clad brick retaining walls, ranging from one to four feet in height. The retaining walls often incorporated bench seating. Several paved paths connected the levels. In the southeast quadrant of the original yard, Fausto built two concrete, terrazzo-topped outdoor dining tables—a square table, and a circular table that featured the words “F. Cettolin – 1950” in colored aggregate and binder, presumably recording the year of its completion. The circular table was surrounded by a circular cement or brick-and-stucco bench. At the southeast property corner, Fausto built a freestanding outdoor oven/BBQ station. Nearby was a large glacial erratic boulder that had always been on the property. Next to it, Fausto fashioned a small raised pond that included a perimeter planting trough, creating an ornamental focus for that section of the yard.

The rest of the south yard included garden beds near the house, including a bed of lilies (the national flower of Italy) which were given special focus. The southwest quadrant of the original yard included terracing, and another gate at the sidewalk, south of the main front gate. Marking the southwest property corner, Fausto planted a monkey puzzle tree in the 1940s, which remains intact in what is now the front yard of the neighbor’s house.

Original garden features which remain on the subject property include elements in the front yard, or directly adjacent to the house in the south side yard. In the front yard are the front entry gates from the sidewalk, which feature four low cast concrete columns supporting decorative wrought iron gates and fencing. Concrete steps at the southwest corner of the house access a concrete path that leads to the side entry porch. The concrete steps are edged by shaped brick and stucco sidewalls, and feature integral planters. At the southeast corner of the house is a curved brick retaining wall, which is surmounted with four planters in the form of concrete pots on top of cast concrete columns. One more of these distinctly vertical columnar planters appears at the south side of the top of the driveway.

Other garden features that exist at the present northeast property corner, behind the house, include steel tubs, woodchip paths, garden beds, and a greenhouse, which are not original, but were installed in recent years.

Summary of Primary Alterations

The subject building is largely intact, with only minor exterior and interior alterations over time; however, significant alterations have been made to the site (the parcel is now only one-third its original size).

The 1937 and 1944 King County Tax Assessor photographs, historic Cettolin family photos, historic building permits, and a visual review of the property provide information regarding alterations to the building.

Below are the major building permits related to the building:

| Permit | Date | Est. Cost | Comments on Permit |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| 261556 | 1926/10/15 | \$4,000 | To build residence per plan |
| 276719 | 1928/05/02 | \$3,000 | To erect residence as per plan. Started under #261556 |
| 655059 | 1991 | \$500 | Remove unheated entry porch [work apparently not performed] |

| | | | |
|--------|------|----------|---|
| 685537 | 1996 | \$15,000 | Remove portion of bearing wall, replace with beam & posts, remove & relocate stairs in single family residence per plan |
|--------|------|----------|---|

After the exterior of the house was completed in 1939, Erma and Fausto Cettolin continued to live in the house until their deaths in the 1960s. Fausto continued to work on some interior features (such as the hardwood and terrazzo floors) into the mid-1940s, but primarily focused on his building projects in the yard and gardens. After Fausto’s death in 1969, his son Fausto Jr. lived in the house for approximately two decades, then sold the house, which was purchased in 1991 by a developer. The developer sold off the side yards as buildable parcels. In 1994, the house was purchased by Susan and Stuart Wexler, who undertook some renovations mainly to the interior but also to the exterior. In 2014, the house was purchased by the current owners, who have essentially made no alterations to the house.

Therefore, the most significant alterations to the property occurred during the 1990s:

- North and south side yards sold off and developed with new houses (1990s).
- House red clay tiles removed from roof and replaced with three-tab shingles (1990s).
- Sub-basement “garage” doors replaced with glazing and upper part of opening infilled with tile on exterior (ca. 1996)
- Interior: Arched wall at basement level installed, separating dining room from living room. Stair access from basement level to sub-basement level relocated. Kitchen renovated and updated. New bathroom installed at basement level, behind kitchen. (1996)

SIGNIFICANCE

The Development of Youngstown/Delridge

Early Context and the Duwamish

The Youngstown area is located in the shallow valley of Longfellow Creek, near the creek’s mouth on the east side of the West Seattle peninsula. The larger neighborhood today is called Delridge, along the east side of the West Seattle peninsula. Longfellow Creek is separated from the larger Duwamish River valley and mouth by the Pigeon Point ridge. All of this area is part of the lands that had been inhabited by the Duwamish—a subgroup of the indigenous Coast Salish People—since the retreat of the glaciers over 10,000 years ago.

Numerous locations along the West Seattle peninsula and the mouth of the Duwamish River were historically identified by the Duwamish with place-names. An important village called Herring’s House (*Tóó7ool7altxW*) was located on the east side of Pigeon Point, near the mouth of the Duwamish River. Another village site along the river—apparently abandoned by the 1770s but uncovered by the Port of Seattle in the 1970s—was called Basketry Hat (*yul’éqWad*), near the site of today’s Herring’s House Park. Close to the subject site, near the mouth of Longfellow Creek, was a place called Smelt (*t7áWee*), where shell middens indicate it had been the location of a fishing camp and shellfish gathering site dating to at least 700 years ago. Further along the shoreline to the north were Place of Waterfalls (*dxWtSútXood*), the site of another shell midden; Caved-In (*asleeQW*), at the foot of a steep unstable bluff; and Low Point (*sgWudaqs*), now corresponding to Duwamish Head, which was a key fishing beach and the site of a large boulder covered with petroglyphs.

Initial white European exploration and mapping of the area occurred ca. 1770s-90s, establishing European names for existing landforms and waterways, such as Puget Sound. The Europeans also brought smallpox and other diseases, which within a few years had severely impacted the indigenous population. By the early 1800s, small numbers of white Euro-American settlers began to colonize the area, and were primarily engaged in fur hunting and trading with the indigenous population. As an effort to encourage settlement by white Americans in the area, the United States established the Oregon Territory in 1848, and created the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850, followed by the Homestead Act in 1862.

During the 1850s, the US federal government began to negotiate treaties with the Coast Salish tribes in order to consolidate land for white colonial settlers. At that time, the Duwamish gave up more than 54,000 acres (comprising of much of today's King County, including West Seattle) in exchange for hunting and fishing rights, and agreed to remove to reservation land. In September 1851, some of the first white Euro-American settlers to the present-day Seattle area—the Denny Party—arrived at Alki Point. The Duwamish, led by Chief Seattle (*Seeathl*), interacted regularly with the Denny Party and helped them survive the difficult winter that followed. By 1853, the Denny Party moved to a new location near present day Pioneer Square—known to the Duwamish as Little Crossing-Over Place (*sdZéédZulTaleech*), and the site of an abandoned longhouse—where the settlement eventually developed into the city of Seattle.

By 1857, as pressure from white Euro-American settlers increased, the Duwamish and other indigenous people throughout the Duwamish/Lake Washington and Upper Puyallup River areas moved to the Port Madison Reservation in Kitsap County or the Muckleshoot Reservation near present-day Auburn. However, many Native people chose not to move, and instead remained in Seattle due to strong cultural ties to the area. Although they were sought by the white townspeople for their labor and trade, deep-seated prejudices by the white settlers flared repeatedly over the decades.

In West Seattle, these tensions flared in 1893 with the burning of the old Duwamish settlement of Herring's House, by then occupied largely by elderly Indians. Rapid growth in Seattle after the arrival of the railroad in the mid-1880s, and development after the 1889 Great Fire, pushed white settlers outward, including towards what became West Seattle. The Herring House fire (set by a white man identified in the newspapers only as "Watson") was part of a broader, ongoing pattern of brazen actions whereby Indian properties would be seized, razed, and developed by white townspeople.

Youngstown

The area west of Pigeon Point began to be settled by white Euro-Americans in the 1880s. An early industry was the establishment of a Puget Mill Company sawmill on what was then called Young's Cove near the mouth of Longfellow Creek, adjacent to the Duwamish River tideflats. Other industries developed to the north, along what is now Harbor Avenue, including a salmon cannery and shipbuilding yards. In 1895, the Corps of Engineers began dredging the Duwamish River and filling tideflats in the vicinity, which attracted more industries. Around 1903, a post office designated with the placename Humphrey was established.

In 1903, white Seattle industrialists William Pigott (1860-1929) and Judge Elliott M. Wilson (1846-1927) purchased the 55-acre sawmill property and transformed it into the Seattle Steel Company, taking advantage of its waterfront location and expected future rail lines to the area. In 1905, the site began

operation as an open-hearth steel mill, largely producing reinforcing bar from scrap metal. Pigott renamed the location Youngstown, after the Ohio steel-producing city. Within a few years, the mill was expanded, making it for a time the largest steel-making facility in the Pacific Northwest. In 1913 the company became Pacific Coast Steel, and in 1929, Bethlehem Steel.

The mill employed hundreds of workers, including many immigrants, making the nearby blocks essentially a “company town.” The workers lived in rooming houses, homes that the company provided, or homes they built themselves. Besides housing, the area developed taverns catering to the around-the-clock schedules for the mill workers, and neighborhood businesses developed around Andover Street and 24th Avenue (later renamed Delridge Avenue). The steel company built a school at 23th Avenue and Genesee Street for the workers’ children, known as the Youngstown School. By 1906, the local residents were motivated enough to form the Youngstown Improvement Club, which petitioned the city for neighborhood improvements. By 1923, the club was headquartered in a permanent building at 24th Avenue and Hudson Street.

At the same time that Youngstown was beginning to be developed in the 1880s, the settlement called West Seattle was developing around the Admiral area. It was connected to Seattle by ferry and a dock at the foot of the bluff, near present-day Seacrest Park. The area grew steadily, but lacked infrastructure. In 1902, West Seattle incorporated as a city in order to issue municipal bonds to develop what would be the first municipally owned streetcar system in the country. The line operated along California Avenue until 1906, when it was sold to the Seattle Electric Railway Company. In 1907, the City of West Seattle—along with Youngstown and other areas on the peninsula—was annexed into Seattle’s city limits in 1907, for better electric, water, sewer, and fire protection services.

With the 1907 annexation, streetcar lines connected Youngstown to West Seattle and Seattle, on trestles above the Duwamish mudflats along the line of present-day Spokane Street. The line extended through Youngstown and up the hill towards Fauntleroy, crossing the original California Avenue line at Alaska Street. By 1911, rapid residential and commercial expansion at the intersection resulted in the area being called “the Junction,” which grew quickly into the commercial heart of West Seattle.

In 1913, Avalon Way near the subject site was regraded to accommodate vehicular traffic navigating the steep hillside from Spokane Street up to Alaska Street and the Junction.

During the 1920s and 1930s, significant growth in West Seattle continued, but Youngstown remained a working-class neighborhood in contrast to the middle-class developments along California Avenue on the hill to the west. The steel mill continued to dominate the neighborhood, but residents diversified, finding work in fishing, canneries, flour mills, at Boeing, and with other Seattle employers. In 1924 and 1930, two modern concrete and steel bascule bridges, and other grade separating improvements, were constructed along Spokane Street, replacing the wooden bridges and trestles spanning the Duwamish River. Over the years, the tideflats were filled, and the port grew on the north side of Spokane Street.

The original, small Youngstown School was demolished and replaced with a 1917 building that later received a larger brick addition in 1929. Youngstown Playfield across the street from it was originally developed around 1912 and received improvements in the 1920s. In the 1930s, Youngstown parents successfully petitioned the school board to change the name of the school to the Frank B. Cooper School, after a white, progressive Seattle school superintendent (the property is today a designated Seattle landmark). Neighborhood residents also persuaded the city to pave 24th Avenue and rename it

Delridge Way in 1940. Afterwards, other neighborhood locations were renamed Delridge, such as the playfield.

In the mid-1930s, a large, 207-acre vacant property south of Avalon Way, which had been owned by the Puget Mill Company since the late 1800s, was developed into the West Seattle Golf Course and West Seattle stadium. The construction of the site and buildings was provided by the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), and was completed in the early 1940s.

In the early 1940s, the United States entry into World War II led to extensive economic and construction activity in Seattle, particularly in the industrial areas near Harbor Island and the Duwamish River. Temporary housing for wartime steel mill workers was built at the north end of Delridge Playfield and in nearby empty lots. The few Japanese-American families living in Delridge were sent to internment camps. The wartime influx of workers and military brought an increased ethnic and racial diversity to Seattle's population, including Delridge, due to significant numbers of Filipino and African-American servicemen and industrial workers. In 1947, Thelma Dewitty was hired to teach at the Frank B. Cooper School, becoming the first African-American teacher hired by Seattle Public Schools.

Into the 1950s, what had been a high incidence of home ownership in Delridge declined, and the number of renters increased.

In the early 1960s, Fauntleroy Way was regraded to accommodate traffic that had been increasing since the construction of the Spokane Street Viaduct in 1947, and was expected to grow further with the completion of the new Interstate 5 highway at the base of Beacon Hill. The work, completed in 1962, required the condemnation of dozens of properties along the widened Fauntleroy right of way, one block uphill from the subject site. Traffic levels on this roadway increased again with the 1978-1984 construction of the Jeannette Williams Memorial Bridge, the current high-span bridge which replaced the earlier, mid-20th century drawbridges over the Duwamish River.

In recent decades, census tract information for the subject site indicates that the population has grown from 3,658 in 1990 to 6,257 in 2020. The Cooper School closed in the 1990s and was converted to the Youngstown Cultural Arts Center. Seattle Public Utilities and neighborhood volunteers have undertaken improvements and restoration to Longfellow Creek, a salmon-bearing stream. The Nucor Steel Plant, successor to Bethlehem Steel, still operates at the same location and still produces re-bar.

Fausto Urbano Cettolin, Owner, Designer, and Builder

The designer and builder of the house was Fausto Urbano Cettolin, who with his wife Erma was also the original owner of the property. Fausto was born in 1890 and grew up in Pianzano, Italy, a village within the rural township of Godega di Sant'Urbano. The area, in the agricultural plains at the foot of the Italian Alps, is located in the province of Treviso and is approximately 65 miles northeast of Venice. In 1890, the nation of Italy had only been in existence for a few decades, and the mountains a few miles north of Pianzano were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, not Italy as they are today.

Little is known about Fausto's early life or education. He was the oldest of seven siblings in a large family headed by his parents Luigi and Maria. As a young man, he apprenticed in Pianzano with a builder, and in fact listed his occupation in 1913 as a plasterer. In his early 20s, he served 27 months in the Italian military as a corporal major with the 7th Infantry regiment, and fought in the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-1912. Late in the war, his leg was seriously injured while fighting in the Battle of Derna on what is now

the northern Libyan coast, and for this he was awarded the Silver Medal for Military Valor in March 1913. With the injury, he was considered to have completed his service and retired from the military. Less than one year later, he emigrated at age 23 to the United States.

Fausto departed in August 1913 travelling in steerage on the ocean liner *SS France* from Le Havre, France, arriving in New York at Ellis Island. He then travelled to join his older brother Giovanni (who had left in March 1913) in San Mateo, California. By 1917, Fausto was working as a laborer at the large Pacific Coast Steel mill in the city of South San Francisco, and Giovanni was employed as a carpenter for Henry Maier, a prominent landscaper in the wealthy Bay Area suburb of Hillsborough.

By 1919 or 1920, Fausto had moved to Seattle and was living in a boarding house in the Youngstown (now Delridge) neighborhood. He likely began working at the large steel mill that dominated the Youngstown neighborhood at this time. Although the mill was established by William Pigott in 1905 as the Seattle Steel Company, by 1913 it had merged with the San Francisco-based Pacific Coast Steel Company, and operated as its sister mill. This connection may have been a reason facilitating Fausto's move from San Mateo to Seattle.

While living at the Youngstown boarding house around 1920, Fausto met Erma Dina Monti, a fellow Italian who had emigrated with her mother from Livorno, a large port city near Pisa, in November 1913. Erma, born in 1899, was the youngest of twelve siblings. Her father, who worked as a water carrier for wealthy families that lived on a hillside, died while she was young. Erma's older siblings in Italy were too poor to take them into their homes, so Erma and her mother came to live with Erma's brothers and sister in Seattle. City directories indicate that in 1920, Erma and her mother lived in Youngstown a few blocks from Erma's brother Giuseppe, who had immigrated a few years earlier.

In September 1921, Fausto and Erma were married. Between 1922 and 1929, they were listed in city directories residing at three addresses, all presumably rentals--3405 30th Avenue SW, 4008 24th Avenue (now Delridge Way) SW, and 2813 SW Dakota Street—and all within a few blocks of each other, and the subject property. By 1929, city directories list Fausto and Erma Cettolin at the subject address.

Fausto began work on the subject house within a few years of their marriage. Tax records suggest that Fausto purchased the subject property on August 31, 1928, but building permits indicate that he began building the house in 1926. The inconsistency perhaps indicates an earlier actual purchase date, or the Cettolins may have leased the property for a period before buying it.

The Cettolins also began to build a family after their marriage, with the birth of son Ricardo in 1923, and daughters Gloria and Norma in 1925 and 1928. By 1929, when they had moved into the still-unfinished house, Fausto Jr. had also been born, and the family numbered six. In a few more years, the family would grow with the addition of daughter Erma (called Dee Dee) born in 1933, and Virginia in 1935. The four girls slept in one bedroom, and the two boys in another. Virginia Cettolin does not recall her parents talking about their own histories very much, but does remember that they would speak to each other in Italian after the children had gone to bed.

Fausto worked as an open hearth boss at the Bethlehem Steel Mill a few blocks away, walking to and from work via the side door of the house and down the alley. Because the mill operated on three shifts throughout an extended day, his schedule varied from week to week—sometimes working days, other times working at night. In his spare time after work, on weekends, and on holidays, Fausto was able to

construct the house. The exterior was finally completed in 1939, but interior work continued on and off until the mid-1940s, before Virginia Cettolin was in high school.

During the 1940s through the 1960s, Fausto turned his attention to the yard, building numerous paths, brick retaining walls, stucco-covered benches, terrazzo tables, a barbeque, and installing garden beds. Virginia noted that gardening for her father was relaxation, and that he stayed busy all the time. The sub-basement level, with double garage doors that opened onto the adjacent paved rear yard, served as his workshop. He also made wine and had a wine cellar, growing grapes, and buying grapes from growers in Eastern Washington until prices became too prohibitive after World War II.

Fausto worked at the steel plant for over 40 years. In March 1961, he and 17 other employees were honored at a retirement dinner by Bethlehem Steel.

In 1966, Erma Cettolin died after an eight-month bout with pancreatic cancer. While she was ill and frequently bedridden, Fausto installed a star-shaped flower bed in the north yard, so that she could see it from their bedroom.

Fausto Cettolin died of a heart attack or stroke at home in 1969, at age 78.

Summary of the Construction History of the Property

- October 1926 – The first building permit for the house was issued. The estimated construction value listed in 1926 was \$4,000, a typical value at that time for houses of similar size, and equivalent to about \$64,000 today. Handwritten notes indicate that the foundation wall work proceeded slowly through 1927 and part of 1928, and not to the satisfaction of the permit inspector. By April 1928, two stop work orders had been placed on the site and the permit had expired.
- May 1928 – A new permit was issued to continue construction, valued at \$3,000. Work proceeded quickly, with masonry structure of all floors completed by December 1928. Handwritten notes by inspector indicate that wiring was completed by January 1929, and that interiors were lathed and plastered beginning in spring 1929.
- 1929 – The Cettolin family moves in.
- 1937 - Tax assessor photo shows exterior stucco work completed by this time, but with front porch only just underway.
- 1939 – The front porch was completed, and the year 1939 inscribed in the front steps pavement.
- 1944 – Tax assessor photo finally records front of house, which was completed in 1939.
- Mid-1940s – All interior floors, hardwood and terrazzo, finally completed.
- 1940s-1960s – Garden terraces and other features constructed.
- 1990s – Side yards sold off and developed with houses.

Overview of the Italian-American Community in Seattle

The modern Italian state is relatively young. It developed between 1848 and 1871, after a decades-long political and social movement (called the *Risorgimento*) resulted in the consolidation of several smaller states and foreign-dominated provinces into a single independent entity, the Kingdom of Italy. The current borders of Italy were largely established with the end of World War I, when a few additional regions—including Trento-Alto Adige, the mountainous area north of Fausto’s hometown of PIANZANO—would be annexed by Italy in 1918 as part of the peace settlement. At the end of World War II, the country’s borders were slightly adjusted again, and Italians voted by referendum in 1946 to change the state from a constitutional monarchy to a parliamentary republic, as it remains today.

Besides governmental instability and the socio-political struggles roiling the country during the *Risorgimento*, the last three decades of the 19th century in Italy were marked by multiple calamities and increasingly difficult living conditions. There was a collapse of agriculture due to droughts, deforestation, and overfarmed land; an entrenched land ownership system that resulted in a large class of impoverished sharecropper peasants; a very slow rate of industrialization in urban areas; and finally widespread cholera and malaria epidemics, and even devastating earthquakes. Southern Italy fared the worst, while the more industrial, literate, and cosmopolitan Northern Italy was only slightly better off. During this period, increasing numbers of Italians began to seek opportunities abroad—often a single family member would leave, to find work and send money home, with the intent to return.

In 1850, three years before Seattle was founded, only about 3,700 foreign-born Italians lived in the entire United States, which at that time had a population of over 23 million people. Before 1870, most Italians emigrating overseas went to Argentina or Brazil. In the year 1870, 2,800 Italian immigrants arrived to America, mostly from the professional class or skilled artisans from North and Central Italy. Around 1880, the numbers of Italians began to increase significantly, and the social classes of people coming to the United States changed as well. By 1900, over 100,000 Italians were immigrating per year, typically unskilled or peasant workers from southern Italy or from Sicily. Over 100,000 Italians arrived in the United States every year between 1900 and 1914, with the highest numbers occurring in 1906, 1907, 1913, and 1914, when over 260,000 immigrated per year.

Most Italian immigrants during the late 19th and early 20th centuries settled in East Coast cities. However, a study of Italian migration to Washington State during that period described the attraction of Western states: “The West offered more opportunities than the mills and tenements of eastern metropolises. Typical jobs paid better. A coal miner in Roslyn made more in two days than a garment worker in New York City made in a week.” Italians in the West were entering a society that was still evolving, whereas in the East, society had already stratified. In addition, land was cheap compared to East. Italians in the West were more likely to live in rural areas than in the East. Italians in the West found work primarily in mining and railroads; some in fisheries; but rarely in timber. In Washington State, the proportion of urban to rural Italian immigrants in the 1920 census was 3:2, whereas in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states, the ratio was 10:1. Because of this less urban emphasis, fewer “Little Italies” developed in Western states.

The first Italian in Washington Territory was probably John Nobili (1812-1856), a white Rome-born Jesuit missionary who was active from British Columbia to California, and was stationed at Fort Vancouver in 1844. Federal census records indicate that in 1860, there were 11 Italian-born men living in Washington Territory. In 1870, there were 24. Several of these were Italian Jesuits, including Father Joseph

(Giuseppe) Cataldo, who established mission schools in the area, and established Gonzaga College in Spokane in 1887.

In the period between 1890 and 1920, Italians were not a major immigrant stock in Washington—most were white Canadians, Swedes, Germans, and Norwegians. The greatest growth in Washington State’s Italian immigration took place between 1900 and 1910, coinciding with a national increase. King County’s Italian-born population grew from 797 to 5,003 between 1900 and 1910. However, the foreign born Italian population in the United States then declined between 1910 and 1920, when World War I drastically reduced immigration, and some of the older generations of immigrants died off. The largest concentration of Italian immigrants in Washington was consistently in the most populous counties—King had the highest population, then Pierce and Spokane Counties. Most were men—in 1910, census figures show that the male/female ratio for foreign-born Italians in Washington State was an astounding 544 to 100, compared to the national average of 190 to 100.

Seattle’s Italian community began to coalesce around the turn of the 20th century. Many had come to the area to work in the coal mines around Renton and Black Diamond, in construction, or to work as laborers on family farms. By 1910, there were 3,454 Italian immigrants living in Seattle (at a time when the booming city had a population of 240,000) and eighty percent were employed in blue-collar jobs. Work included “pick and shovel” crews building city infrastructure, street railroad jobs, and factory labor. Italians drove most of the garbage collection wagons until the city bought them out in 1915 and then hired them back for municipal service. Others became truck farmers in the Rainier Valley, or the Duwamish and Green River valleys; many had stalls in Pike Place Market.

Approximately half of the Italian community in the early 1900s settled in the north end of the Rainier Valley, centered on Rainier Avenue between Massachusetts and Atlantic Streets. In 1915, about 215 families lived in this area, and within a few years it was so closely associated with the local Italian community that it was informally called the “Garlic Gulch.” Institutional buildings there, such as Colman School (1910, now the Northwest African American Museum) and Our Lady of Mount Virgin Catholic Church (1915), provided a center to the community. Shops and services geared toward the newly arrived immigrants developed in the vicinity, including prominent businesses that lasted for generations, such as Merlino Foods, the Borrachini Bakery, or the Oberto Sausage Company.

In the 1940s, a highway associated with the new Lake Washington Floating Bridge was constructed through the commercial heart of the neighborhood. The highway, which later became Interstate 90, was widened in 1979 after more than a decade of controversy, displacing many of the old Italian businesses and families from the Rainier Valley. The historic heart of the local Italian community never recovered.

Despite the prominence of the Italian-American community in the Rainier Valley, other neighborhoods had notable Italian-American populations beginning in the early 1900s. These included Georgetown and South Park, which were near riverside truck farms and industries; and Youngstown, with its steel mill.

Virginia Cettolin recalls that their family had friends and relatives all over Seattle, including Erma Cettolin’s sister and brother, who had also immigrated from Italy. The brother (Virginia’s uncle) lived across the street and three doors down. The Cettolins often engaged with the local Italian-American community, but primarily with the smaller group in West Seattle. The large “Garlic Gulch” population in the Rainier Valley was far away and inconvenient for them to visit, because the Cettolins did not own a car and traveled by public transportation. Instead, they attended Holy Rosary Church, a few blocks away up the hill at 42nd Avenue SW and SW Genesee Street, in West Seattle. When shopping at the West

Seattle Junction with her mother, Virginia recalled that they would sometimes encounter their Italian-American friends, to whom her mother would speak in Italian while the children would speak in English. Virginia noted that the Italians would sometimes chastise Fausto and Erma for pronouncing their name as the Anglicized “Seh-to-lin” rather than “CHE-toe-leen” as would be proper Italian.

The Stylistic Characteristics of the House and Property

Stylistically, the Cettolin house features decorative elements that would be categorized as Italian Renaissance Revival. As summarized by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the style was popular from 1910-1930, and:

“...was inspired by 14th and 15th century wealthy Florentine merchant buildings in Italy. Urban palazzos, such as those constructed for the Medici family, were used as direct inspiration of the rebirth of the style during the 20th century. The word “Renaissance” means “rebirth,” and designers of the original Renaissance style had studied Greek and Roman building forms and details in order to employ a feeling that a building could display wealth, artist knowledge, and pride.... It was utilized primarily for commercial and civic buildings such as libraries, social lodges, courthouses, or banks. However examples can be found on large-scale single family residences and apartment complexes.

Usually rectangular in plan, the style features symmetrical facades, with masonry or stone exterior walls highlighted by cast stone or terra cotta detailing. Often, the formal design is distinguished by a rusticated ground level and quoining at the corners of the main facade.

Other distinguishing elements include a strong division of floors by elaborate string courses, which often define the sills of windows; rows of round topped windows made up of two lights under one arch separated by a colonette; and a deep articulated cornice. Windows of a different type are often found on each floor and are commonly highlighted by strongly marked voussiors, pilasters, spandrel panels or pediments.

Most Italian Renaissance Revival Style buildings have low pitched or flat roofs which are hidden by cornices, short parapet walls or balustrades. Small scale examples such as depots and dwellings, utilize hip roofs with wide overhanging eaves covered in clay tile, which harkens to the Mediterranean roots of the style.”

While the subject building lacks round-arched windows and wide overhanging eaves, it features most of the characteristic elements that define the style. Plaster work is used to replicate rusticated stone quoins, string courses, window framing elements, and other detailing that might otherwise be constructed of terra cotta or cast stone. However, the multi-arched entablature at the front porch is exotic or mannerist in form and not typically found in Italian Renaissance Revival buildings.

The building might also be classified as a vernacular structure, since Fausto was not known to have received architectural training, and since he built the building himself. Fausto’s daughter, Virginia, recalls that he never had a plan for the building, that the design was in his head, and that she never saw anyone else helping him with the construction work. The house in some ways resembles the kinds of late 19th century middle- and upper-class vernacular homes typically encountered throughout much of Italy. In the Cettolin family photo collection, there are two images of a prominent 19th century house in Pianzano (which still exists), which Virginia believes may have served as an inspiration to Fausto as he built their house.

Many features of the original Cettolin garden appear to have been inspired by the classically derived, Italian Renaissance garden tradition. Found throughout Italy, gardens such as Villa Lante or Isola Bella are characterized by terraces, steps, balustrades, and paths; hedges, topiary, water features, statuary, pebble mosaics, points of ornamental focus, and exuberance. While much of the Fausto's original garden is no longer intact, remaining elements evoke Italian gardens—curving steps with flared side walls, tall decorative planter columns, pebble mosaics at retaining walls, and colored aggregate paving.

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- Virginia Cettolin, October 12, 2022, by phone.

The features of the Landmark to be preserved include: the site, the exterior of the house, and the interior terrazzo floors.

Issued: April 21, 2023



Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Marilyn Kennell and Alan McMurray; owners
David Peterson Historic Resource Consulting
Ian Macleod, Acting Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Katrina Nygaard, SDCI
Christina Thomas, ITD



Cettolin House, 4022 32nd Avenue SW, 2021



Cettolin House, 4022 32nd Avenue SW; front and side 1937, and back c. 1950s



front 1944





Legislation Text

File #: CB 120853, Version: 1

CITY OF SEATTLE

ORDINANCE _____

COUNCIL BILL _____

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon University of Washington Anderson Hall, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC), establishes a procedure for the designation and preservation of sites, improvements, and objects having historical, cultural, architectural, engineering, or geographic significance; and

WHEREAS, the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”), after a public meeting on November 2, 2022, voted to approve the nomination of the improvement located at 3715 W Stevens Way NE and a portion of the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “University of Washington Anderson Hall”) for designation as a landmark under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, after a public meeting on December 21, 2022, the Board voted to approve the designation of University of Washington Anderson Hall under SMC Chapter 25.12; and

WHEREAS, on May 17, 2023, the Board and University of Washington Anderson Hall’s owner agreed to controls and incentives to be applied to specific features or characteristics of the designated landmark; and

WHEREAS, the Board recommends that the City Council enact a designating ordinance approving the controls and incentives; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Designation. Under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 25.12.660, the designation by the Landmarks Preservation Board (“Board”) of the improvement located at 3715 W Stevens Way NE and a portion of the site on which the improvement is located (which are collectively referred to as “University of Washington Anderson Hall”) is acknowledged.

A. Legal Description. University of Washington Anderson Hall is located on the property legally described as:

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.

B. Specific Features or Characteristics Designated. Under SMC 25.12.660.A.2, the Board designated the following specific features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall:

1. A portion of the site as illustrated in Attachment A to this ordinance.
2. The exterior of the building.
3. A portion of the building interior as illustrated in Attachment A to this ordinance, including: the First Floor main entryway and hall with vaulted ceilings, 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.

C. Basis of Designation. The designation was made because University of Washington Anderson Hall is more than 25 years old; has significant character, interest, or value as a part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation; has integrity or the ability to convey its significance; and satisfies the following SMC 25.12.350 provisions:

1. 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 (SMC 25.12.350.C).
2. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a

method of construction (SMC 25.12.350.D).

3. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder (SMC 25.12.350.E).

Section 2. Controls. The following controls are imposed on the features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Certificate of Approval Process.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2.A.2 or subsection 2.B of this ordinance, the owner must obtain a Certificate of Approval issued by the Board according to SMC Chapter 25.12, or the time for denying a Certificate of Approval must have expired, before the owner may make alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall that were designated by the Board for preservation.

2. No Certificate of Approval is required for the following:

a. Any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall that were designated by the Board for preservation.

b. Removal of the following landscape elements: trees less than 6 inches in diameter measured 4 ½ feet above ground; shrubs; perennials; and annuals.

c. Removal of mature trees that are not included in any of the following categories:

1) Significant to the property's history or design, as outlined in the nomination application.

2) University of Washington Tree #5922 - *Sequoia Sempervirens* (California Redwood) located northeast of the building.

3) A Tier 1 or designated Heritage Tree on the City of Seattle/Plant Amnesty list.

4) A Tier 2 or Exceptional Tree per City of Seattle regulations.

d. Planting of new trees in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

e. Planting or removal of shrubs, perennials, or annuals, in locations that will never obscure the view of designated features of the landmark, or physically undermine a built feature of the landmark.

f. Installation, removal, or alteration (including repair) of underground irrigation and underground utilities, provided that the site is restored in kind.

g. Installation, removal, or alteration of the following site furnishings: benches, movable planters, trash/recycling receptacles, and bike racks.

h. Installation or removal of temporary signage, consistent with a signage plan that has been approved by the Landmarks Board staff, and when the signage remains in place for no more than 60 days.

i. Installation or removal of the following temporary items associated with special events: tents, site furnishings, lighting, tables, chairs, vendor booths/carts, and barricades. Such installations shall be considered temporary if they:

1) Can be removed without changing the building or site and without requiring repair; and

2) Remain in place for no more than 60 days.

j. Repaving or restriping of existing asphalt paved areas.

k. Installation, removal, or alteration of curbs, bollards, or wheelstops in the existing parking area.

l. Installation, removal, or alteration of signage for accessibility compliance; and other signage as required by City code. Sign locations will not obscure architectural features, and will be attached in a manner that is easily repairable. Fasteners must be located within joints when mounted on masonry.

m. Interior signage for wayfinding, and required academic messaging. Sign locations will not obscure architectural features, and will be attached in a manner that is easily repairable. Fasteners must be located within joints when mounted on masonry.

n. Installation, removal, or alteration of University of Washington signage including the following:

1) One freestanding single or double-sided building identification sign defined by the following criteria:

- a) Two painted aluminum panels mounted between end posts.
- b) Maximum overall panel size to be 48 inches wide by 24 inches high, with the top of the sign panel and posts no more than 44 inches high, measured above grade.
- c) Sign content may include the university logo, building name(s) and building use.
- d) Approved University of Washington wayfinding paint colors.
- e) Black bolts.
- f) Sign location will not obscure architectural features.

2) One building identification sign defined by the following criteria:

- a) A painted aluminum panel 30 inches wide by 14 inches high, maximum.
- b) Attached in a manner that is easily repairable. Fasteners must be located within joints when mounted on masonry.
- c) Sign location will not obscure architectural features, and will require approval by Landmarks staff.

3) One sign to display building identification number or street address number, as required by the City of Seattle Fire Department, and defined by the following criteria:

- a) A painted aluminum panel 12 inches wide by 6 inches high, maximum.
- b) Attached in a manner that is easily repairable. Fasteners must be located within joints when mounted on masonry.

c) Sign location will not obscure architectural features, and will require approval by Landmarks staff.

o. Installation or removal of interior, temporary window shading devices that are operable and do not obscure the glazing when in the open position.

p. Removal and replacement of non-original, fixed audience seating in the Auditorium/Lecture Hall.

q. Installation and replacement of movable (non-fixed) interior furnishings and equipment.

r. Installation, removal, or alteration of interior artwork or display boards within designated areas of the building, when attached to flat walls finished with plaster or gypsum wallboard.

B. City Historic Preservation Officer (CHPO) Approval Process.

1. The CHPO may review and approve alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics listed in subsection 2.B.3 of this ordinance according to the following procedure:

a. The owner shall submit to the CHPO a written request for the alterations or significant changes, including applicable drawings or specifications.

b. If the CHPO, upon examination of submitted plans and specifications, determines that the alterations or significant changes are consistent with the purposes of SMC Chapter 25.12, the CHPO shall approve the alterations or significant changes without further action by the Board.

2. If the CHPO does not approve the alterations or significant changes, the owner may submit revised materials to the CHPO, or apply to the Board for a Certificate of Approval under SMC Chapter 25.12. The CHPO shall transmit a written decision on the owner's request to the owner within 14 days of receipt of the request. Failure of the CHPO to timely transmit a written decision constitutes approval of the request.

3. CHPO approval of alterations or significant changes to the features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall that were designated by the Board for preservation is available for the

following:

- a. The installation, removal, or alteration of ducts, conduits, HVAC vents, grills, pipes, panels, weatherheads, wiring, meters, utility connections, downspouts and gutters, and/or other similar mechanical, electrical, and telecommunication elements necessary for the normal operation of the buildings or site.
- b. Installation, removal, or alteration of exterior light fixtures, exterior security lighting, and security system equipment.
- c. Removal of trees more than 6 inches in diameter measured 4-1/2 feet above ground, when identified as a hazard or high-risk by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, and not already excluded from review in subsection 2.A.2.c of this ordinance.
- d. Signage other than signage excluded from review in subsections 2.A.2.h, 2.A.2.l, 2.A.2.m, and 2.A.2.n of this ordinance.
- e. Installation, removal, or alteration of improvements for security, safety, or accessibility compliance.
- f. Installation, removal, or alteration of fire and life safety equipment.
- g. Installation, removal, or alteration of artwork at the building exterior or site, or designated areas of the building interior not otherwise excluded in subsection 2.A.2.r of this ordinance.
- h. Changes to paint colors for any of the areas or features listed in subsection 1.B of this ordinance.
- i. Replacement of non-original windows or doors within original openings, when the staff determines that the design intent is consistent with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- j. Interior alterations or changes when the staff determines that the design intent is consistent with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
- k. Removal of non-original interior features at the Reading Room and

Auditorium/Lecture Hall that were installed in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, as outlined in the nomination application.

1. Minor alterations to site grading, soil retention, drainage, paving, or landscaping, unless otherwise excluded from review by subsections of this agreement or determined by the Landmarks coordinator to be consistent with in-kind maintenance / repair.

Section 3. Incentives. The following incentives are granted on the features or characteristics of University of Washington Anderson Hall that were designated by the Board for preservation:

A. Uses not otherwise permitted in a zone may be authorized in a designated landmark by means of an administrative conditional use permit issued under SMC Title 23.

B. Exceptions to certain requirements of the Seattle Building Code and the Seattle Energy Code, adopted by SMC Chapter 22.101, may be authorized according to the applicable provisions.

C. Special tax valuation for historic preservation may be available under chapter 84.26 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) upon application and compliance with the requirements of that statute.

D. Reduction or waiver, under certain conditions, of minimum accessory off-street parking requirements for uses permitted in a designated landmark structure may be permitted under SMC Title 23.

Section 4. Enforcement of this ordinance and penalties for its violation are as provided in SMC 25.12.910.

Section 5. University of Washington Anderson Hall is added alphabetically to Section II, Buildings, of the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32.

Section 6. The City Clerk is directed to record a certified copy of this ordinance with the King County Recorder's Office, deliver two certified copies to the CHPO, and deliver one copy to the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections. The CHPO is directed to provide a certified copy of this ordinance to University of Washington Anderson Hall's owner.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect as provided by Seattle Municipal Code Sections 1.04.020 and 1.04.070.

Passed by the City Council the _____ day of _____, 2024, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2024.

President _____ of the City Council

Approved / returned unsigned / vetoed this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Bruce A. Harrell, Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2024.

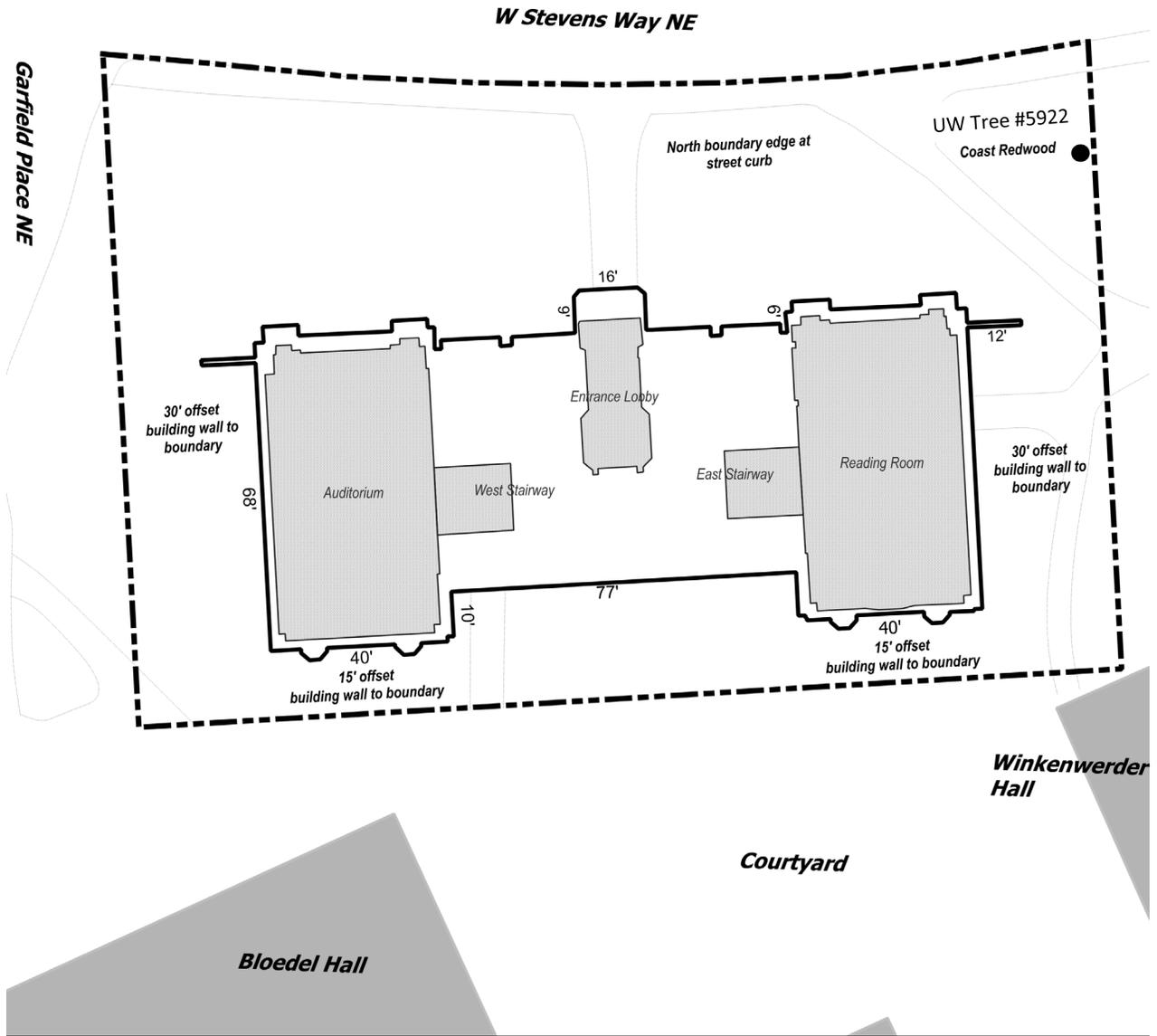
Scheereen Dedman, City Clerk

(Seal)

Attachments:
Attachment A - University of Washington Anderson Hall Site Plan

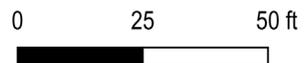
ATTACHMENT A

University of Washington Anderson Hall Site Plan



Site Plan Map

-  Anderson Hall building footprint
-  Anderson Hall Boundary
- Interior spaces subject to controls
-  Site circulation
-  Nearby buildings



SUMMARY and FISCAL NOTE

| Department: | Dept. Contact: | CBO Contact: |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neighborhoods | Erin Doherty/206-684-0380 | Nick Tucker/206-684-5847 |

1. BILL SUMMARY

Legislation Title:

AN ORDINANCE relating to historic preservation; imposing controls upon University of Washington Anderson Hall, a landmark designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board under Chapter 25.12 of the Seattle Municipal Code, and adding it to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in Chapter 25.32 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

Summary and Background of the Legislation:

The attached legislation acknowledges the designation of University of Washington Anderson Hall as a historic landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Board, imposes controls, grants incentives, and adds University of Washington Anderson Hall to the Table of Historical Landmarks contained in SMC Chapter 25.32. The legislation does not have a financial impact.

University of Washington Anderson Hall was built in 1925 and is located on the central campus. It is home to the School of Forestry. A Controls and Incentives Agreement has been signed by the owner and has been approved by the Landmarks Preservation Board. The controls in the agreement apply to a portion of the site, the exterior of the building, and portions of the building interior, but do not apply to any in-kind maintenance or repairs of the designated features.

2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Does this legislation create, fund, or amend a CIP Project? Yes No

3. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Does this legislation have financial impacts to the City? Yes No

4. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

a. Please describe how this legislation may affect any departments besides the originating department.

No effects anticipated.

b. Does this legislation affect a piece of property? If yes, please attach a map and explain any impacts on the property. Please attach any Environmental Impact Statements, Determinations of Non-Significance, or other reports generated for this property.

Yes, see attached map in Exhibit A. This legislation imposes controls upon the property, as outlined in the proposed landmark designation ordinance.

c. Please describe any perceived implication for the principles of the Race and Social Justice Initiative.

i. How does this legislation impact vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities? How did you arrive at this conclusion? In your response please consider impacts within City government (employees, internal programs) as well as in the broader community.

There are no known negative impacts on vulnerable or historically disadvantaged communities.

ii. Please attach any Racial Equity Toolkits or other racial equity analyses in the development and/or assessment of the legislation.

This legislation is to codify the Controls & Incentives Agreement between the City Historic Preservation Officer and the owner of this Landmark property. There was no formal equity analysis undertaken for this property related to the language in the agreement, although we work with each property owner to strike a balance between preservation goals and continued operation of a property. Early in the landmarks process, separate from the negotiation of controls, DON Historic Preservation program staff review each landmark nomination application for completeness and provide detailed guidance to the author, to increase representation and accuracy of untold or misrepresented history.

iii. What is the Language Access Plan for any communications to the public?

A language access plan is not anticipated.

d. Climate Change Implications

i. Emissions: How is this legislation likely to increase or decrease carbon emissions in a material way? Please attach any studies or other materials that were used to inform this response.

This legislation supports the sustainable practice of preserving historic buildings and their embodied energy. Reuse and restoration of a building or structure reduces the consumption of new natural resources, and the carbon emissions associated with new construction. Preservation also avoids contributing to the ever-growing landfills.

ii. Resiliency: Will the action(s) proposed by this legislation increase or decrease Seattle's resiliency (or ability to adapt) to climate change in a material way? If so, explain. If it is likely to decrease resiliency in a material way, describe what will or could be done to mitigate the effects.

Many historic buildings possess materials and craftsmanship that cannot be duplicated today. When properly maintained and improved, they will benefit future generations, and surpass the longevity of most of today's new construction. They can

also support upgraded systems for better energy performance, and these investments typically support local or regional suppliers, and labor industries.

- e. If this legislation includes a new initiative or a major programmatic expansion: What are the specific long-term and measurable goal(s) of the program? How will this legislation help achieve the program’s desired goal(s)? What mechanisms will be used to measure progress towards meeting those goals?**

No new initiative or programmatic expansion.

5. CHECKLIST

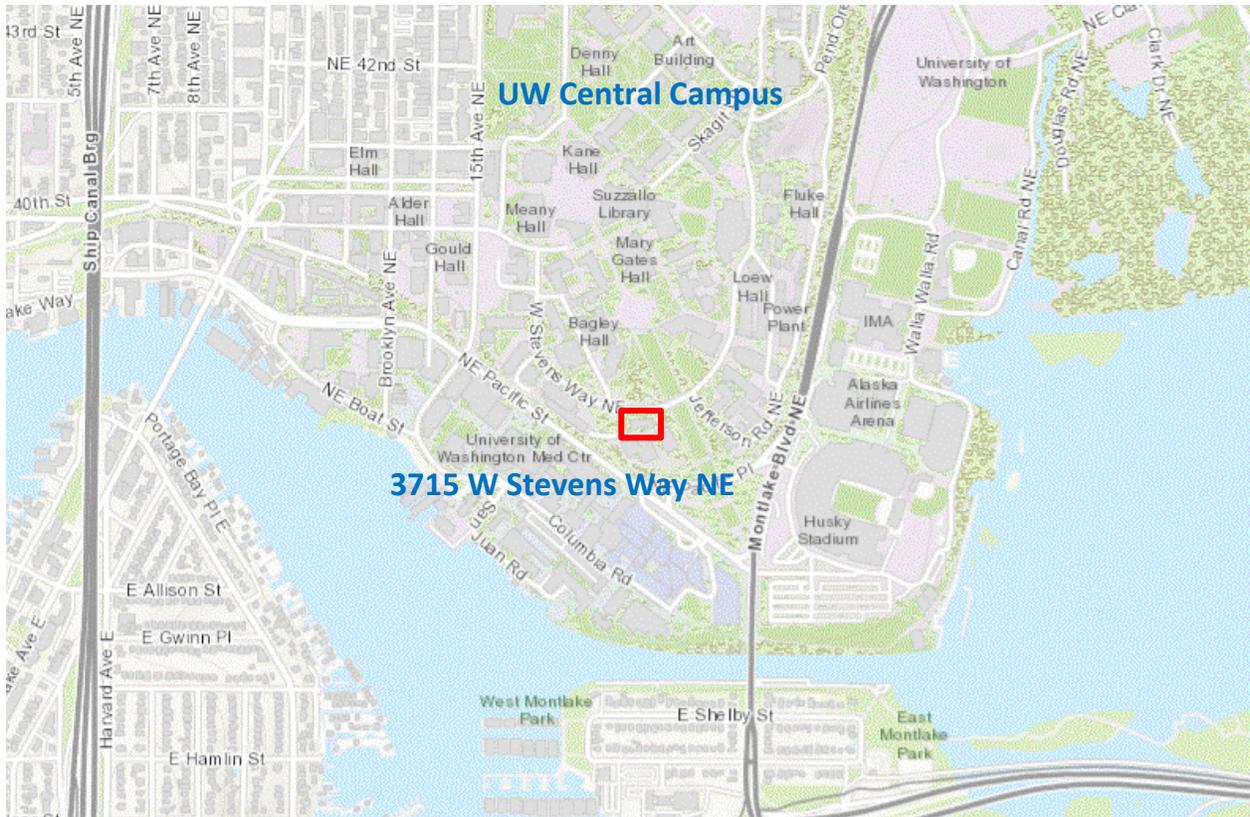
- Is a public hearing required?
- Is publication of notice with *The Daily Journal of Commerce* and/or *The Seattle Times* required?
- If this legislation changes spending and/or revenues for a fund, have you reviewed the relevant fund policies and determined that this legislation complies?
- Does this legislation create a non-utility CIP project that involves a shared financial commitment with a non-City partner agency or organization?

6. ATTACHMENTS

List Summary Attachments (if any):

Summary Exhibit A – Vicinity Map of University of Washington Anderson Hall

Summary Ex A – Vicinity Map of UW Anderson Hall
V1a



Note: This map is intended for illustrative or informational purposes only and is not intended to modify anything in the legislation.



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

Administered by The Historic Preservation Program
The Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

"Printed on Recycled Paper"

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.

Landscape

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 (vener) 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 comes 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 *dx^wdəwʔabš ʔálʔaltəd*—ancestral land of the Duwamish Tribe, the *Dx^wdəwʔabš*—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 *sluʔwit*, 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 *waqíqab* and the "Lowered Promontory" or *sk^wícaqs* 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 "babáq^wab near Belltown, "Herring's House" or *túʔulʔaltx^w* on what is now the western shores of the west Duwamish Waterway, and "Place of the Fish Spear" or *dxwqwi'lad* 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 Olmsted's 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

Bebb & Gould

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 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 Elmhurst, 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.

Issued: January 3, 2023

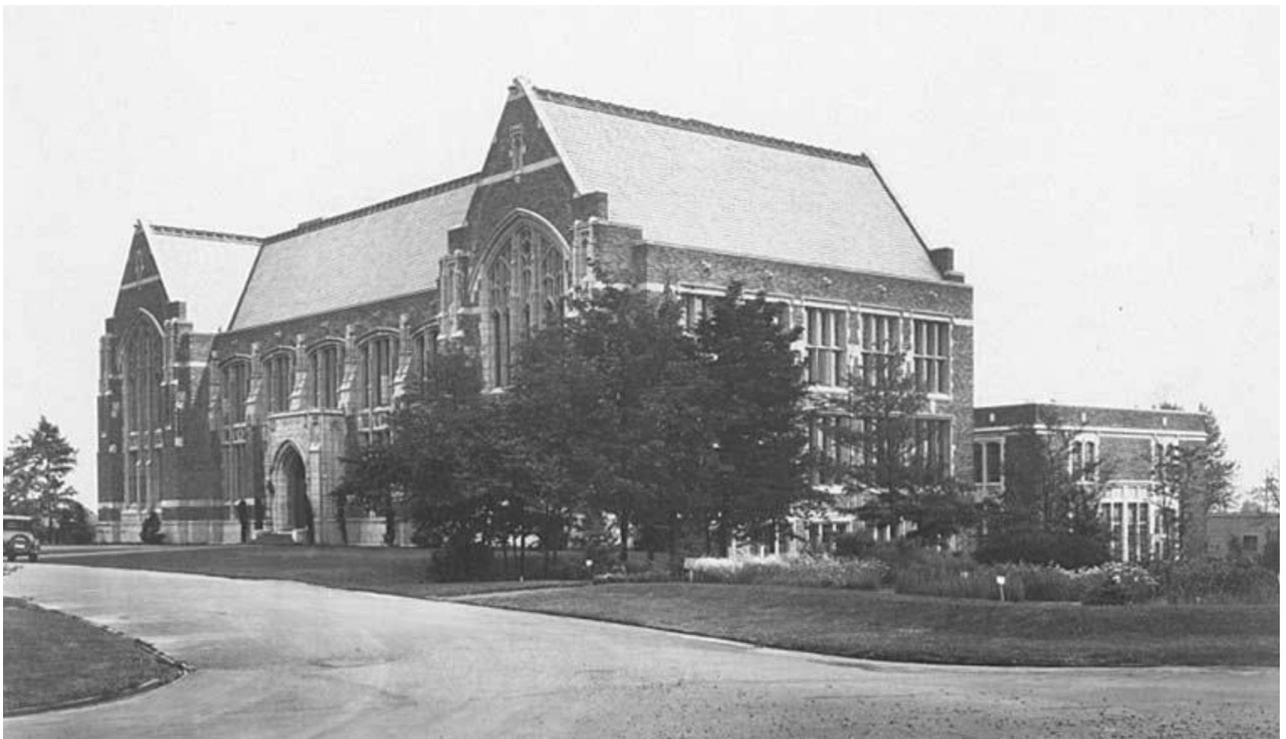


Sarah Sodt
City Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Julie Blakeslee, University of Washington
Katie Pratt and Spencer Howard, Northwest Vernacular
Kristen Johnson, Acting Chair, LPB
Nathan Torgelson, SDCI
Katrina Nygaard, SDCI
Ken Mar, SDCI



UW Anderson Hall, 3715 W Stevens Way NE, 2022



UW Anderson Hall, 3715 W Stevens Way NE, c. 1928



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 02997, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Taber Jossi Caton as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Taber Jossi Caton</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Landmarks Preservation Board</i> | | Position Title: <i>Architect</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | | Term of Position: * 8/15/2024 to 8/14/2027 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>Bryant</i> | Zip Code: <i>98115</i> | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Ms. Caton is a registered Landscape Architect with more than 20 years of experience in construction and project management. Her work in Washington State and Rhode Island has been focused on historic landscapes and districts, with extensive work in the design of public spaces and engaging with community. Ms. Caton holds a Bachelor of Landscape Architecture and a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the Rhode Island School of Design, and she previously served on the Planning and Architectural Review Committee of the Providence Preservation Society. Her practical preservation experience as a landscape architect has been a real benefit to the Landmarks Board, and we look forward to her reappointment.</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature): Date Signed (appointed): <i>7/29/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.



Taber Jossi Caton

PLA, ASLA | PRINCIPAL

A love of the natural environment inspired Taber Caton's interest in Landscape Architecture from a young age. Now, as a Principal Landscape Architect with a focus on public design, Taber's work seeks to improve people's connection to nature, highlighting the dynamic quality of environments and their processes. Driving her work is a belief that a greater understanding and appreciation of the natural world brings both physical and mental health benefits to individuals and communities.

Taber is a passionate problem solver. With over 20 years experience in multi-disciplinary project management, construction administration, nonprofit and public design, she is adept at working through conflicting priorities, challenging sites and difficult budgets to design resilient spaces for and informed by the communities they serve.

Relevant Experience

PIPER MIXED-USE - REDMOND
(Project Manager; Design - Construction Administration)

CASCADE YARD MIXED-USE - BELLEVUE
(Project Manager; Design for MDP)

TITUS MIXED-USE - TACOMA
(Project Manager; Design - Construction Administration)

MAVERICK APARTMENTS - BURIEN
(Project Manager; Design - Construction Administration)

SIX OAKS APARTMENTS - BOTHELL
(Project Manager; Design - Construction Administration)

EAST GREENWICH LIBRARY - EAST GREENWICH, RI*
(Principal in Charge; Design - Construction Administration)

SCRANTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY - MADISON, CT*
(Principal in Charge; Design - Construction Administration)

FARM FRESH COMMUNITY FOOD HUB - PROVIDENCE, RI*
(Principal in Charge; Design - Construction Administration)

*Work performed at another firm

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Landscape Architecture
Rhode Island School of Design
Bachelor of Fine Arts
Rhode Island School of Design

REGISTRATIONS

State Licensures: WA, MA, RI, CT

AFFILIATIONS

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)
Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board
AIA Seattle Women in Design Co-Chair



Landmarks Preservation Board

12 Members: Pursuant to *Ordinance No. 106348*, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 3-year term for 11 members, and 1-year term for Get Engaged Member:

- 12 Mayor-appointed

Roster:

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | 5 | 1. | At- Large | Dean E. Barnes | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 3 | 2. | At-Large | Lawrence Norman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 2 | 3. | Structural Engineer | Roi Chang | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 7 | 4. | Get Engaged | Marc Schmitt | 09-01-23 | 08-31-24 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 4 | 5. | Architect | Taber Jossi Caton | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 2 | 6. | Urban Planning | Ian Macleod | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 6 | 7. | Real Estate | Katie Randall | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large | Harriet M. Wasserman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | F | N/A | 9. | Historian | Lora-Ellen McKinney | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 2 | 10. | Architect | Becca Pheasant-Reis | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 1 | 11. | Finance | Padraic Slattery | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 1 | M | 6 | 12. | Historian | Matt Inpanbutr | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 6 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 7 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 02998, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Ian Macleod as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Ian Macleod</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Landmarks Preservation Board</i> | | Position Title: <i>Urban Planning</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | | Term of Position: * 8/15/2024 to 8/14/2027 <input type="checkbox"/> Serving remaining term of a vacant position |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>Columbia City</i> | Zip Code: <i>98118</i> | Contact Phone No.: [REDACTED] |
| Background: <i>Mr. Macleod is a photojournalist working in the architecture and historic preservation fields. He holds a Master of Architecture and Certificate of Historic Preservation Studies from the University of Washington, with extensive coursework and project experience focused in urban/preservation planning. Mr. Macleod has a minor degree in architectural history from his undergraduate studies. This paired with his knowledge of planning, construction, building renovation, and the treatment of historic properties has made him a major contributor to the Architectural Review Committee and Landmarks Board. Mr. Macleod currently serves as the Board Chair, for which we are very grateful, and we look forward to his reappointment.</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): 07/29/2024 | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Ian Macleod

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| profile | photographer, designer, artist, architecture historian; currently documenting the lifecycle of seattle buildings. |
| education | univ. of washington: m. arch. , 2019 materials + fabrication (conc.) historic preservation (prof. cert.) boston university: b.sci. , 2012 photojournalism architecture history (minor) |
| experience | seattle landmarks preservation board , 2019–20; 2021– volunteer, urban planner position, get engaged position (2019-20) acting chair, 2023 chair, 2024– designer , 2022– consultant for residential renovation projects; focus on energy + mechanical upgrades and planning, material reuse + conservation, interior + exterior lighting photographer , 2012– fine-art and freelance/stock; special interest in architecture and neighborhood documentation and analysis of urban form |
| selected projects | uw livable city year; tacoma historic districts , 2018 <i>with meagan scott, m.up.; kathryn rogers merlino (instructor)</i> co-led teams of undergraduate students in developing historic district nominations in south tacoma and mckinley district across two academic quarters, while working closely with tacoma preservation office and washington DAHP. researched and developed a historic context statement and rough district boundaries, and completed preliminary site surveys and inventories. at project conclusion, I was invited to present the document to the mayor, other municipalities' representatives and on a local cable program. matthew n. clapp house survey + nomination , 2018 <i>dr. david strauss (instructor); holly taylor (instructor)</i> surveyed a potential historic property in lakewood, wash. for courses in technical preservation and preservation practice, respectively. investigated and reported on interventions for rehabilitation on building envelope and mechanical systems. worked with property owner and archival resources to research history and develop a draft nomination for inclusion on lakewood historic register. |

plan for graham street station area, 2017

with ian crozier, m.up.; kathryn rogers merlino & dr. manish chalana (instructors)

researched demographics, potential historic properties, and transit authority plans for future light rail site in seattle's rainier valley. developed long-range plan for zoning, parkland, and affordable housing for station area; produced architectural design guidelines & preliminary renderings of station and public space.

u-district alley activation, 2017

café allegro, u-district square (clients); jim nichols (instructor)

design-build studio producing a parklet including benches and bicycle parking. worked with property owners and community stakeholders to design an engaging public space in a blighted alley. led a four-person breakout team designing and fabricating a novel bicycle parking system. continued fabrication and maintenance for client after project completion.

architecture documentation photography, 2014

john stamets (instructor)

produced + presented a photographic survey of prewar and early postwar structures in seattle's cascade neighborhood; documented existing conditions and addition to university of washington gould hall to habs/haer standards

publications

Food For Thought: Social & Historic Value of the Mid-century Supermarket

masters thesis, 2019

Working Towards Equity and Inclusion through Historic District Development

co-author; report for city of tacoma preservation office, 2018

selected exhibitions

stARTup Houston, 2019

solo exhibition; collection of images of abstracted architectural forms

altered landscapes / fractured line; gallery 110, 2014

group exhibition; selected images from a study of north philadelphia architecture and street life

References

dr. manish chalana; instructor + thesis committee univ. of washington



kathryn rogers merlino; instructor + thesis chair, univ. of washington



Landmarks Preservation Board

12 Members: Pursuant to *Ordinance No. 106348*, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 3-year term for 11 members, and 1-year term for Get Engaged Member:

- 12 Mayor-appointed

Roster:

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | 5 | 1. | At- Large | Dean E. Barnes | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 3 | 2. | At-Large | Lawrence Norman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 2 | 3. | Structural Engineer | Roi Chang | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 7 | 4. | Get Engaged | Marc Schmitt | 09-01-23 | 08-31-24 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 4 | 5. | Architect | Taber Jossi Caton | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 2 | 6. | Urban Planning | Ian Macleod | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 6 | 7. | Real Estate | Katie Randall | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large | Harriet M. Wasserman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | F | N/A | 9. | Historian | Lora-Ellen McKinney | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 2 | 10. | Architect | Becca Pheasant-Reis | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 1 | 11. | Finance | Padraic Slattery | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 1 | M | 6 | 12. | Historian | Matt Inpanbutr | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 6 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 7 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 02999, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Lora-Ellen McKinney as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Lora-Ellen McKinney</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Landmarks Preservation Board</i> | | Position Title: <i>Historian</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | | Term of Position: * 8/15/2024 to 8/14/2027 <input type="checkbox"/> Serving remaining term of a vacant position |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>Renton</i> | Zip Code: <i>98057</i> | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <p><i>Dr. McKinney holds a PhD in Clinical Psychology from the University of Washington, a Master of Public Administration from Harvard University, and a Certificate in Environmental Law and Regulation from George Washington University. A former psychology practitioner and professor, she also has an extensive background in strategic planning and policy, and currently has a consulting firm. Dr. McKinney has a love of architecture and history, valuing the stories of places and how they help to preserve the soul of a community. Dr. McKinney has worked with numerous local and national museums, serving on special committees, being a docent, and curating artifacts and documents from her family's collections that now reside in these institutions. Her research and writing led to the designation of Mount Zion Baptist Church as a Seattle Landmark, and its listing on the Washington State Heritage Register, and the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. McKinney has been a highly valued member of the Landmarks Board, sharing her life-long experience and knowledge of Seattle history, and we look forward to her reappointment.</i></p> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature): | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |
| Date Signed (appointed): 7/29/2024 | | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

LORA-ELLEN MCKINNEY, Ph.D.

**executive
summary**

Extensive senior-level experience in policy analysis, meeting facilitation, management, development and implementation innovative programs, child advocacy, health policy and reform, child and family health, environmental health, community health policy, childhood recovery from trauma, foundation relations, community-focused evaluation and family focused substance abuse recovery. Expert writing, document editing, public relations and process facilitation skills.

**professional
experience**

2000 - **MCKINNEY CONSULTATIONS** Renton, WA

- Create innovative community conversations on challenging topics such as race and faith. http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/jerrylarge/2016936099_jdl05.html
- Conduct evaluations of national significance for foundation, private and government clients on issues related to community health, social service provision, social justice and education, cultural competence in health care and social services.
- Consult on organizational development and change strategies with faith organizations.
- Meeting facilitation.
- Public relations and communications (writing of brochures, press releases, fact sheets, newsletters and white papers; facilitation of meetings between groups forming new partnerships; market research).
- Consultation on community health, organizational development, child development, and environmental equity.
- Strategic planning.
- Report writing and editing on diverse topics.
- Case studies of community leaders for Eureka Communities (<http://philanthropy.com/article/A-New-Generation-of-Programs/52572/>)
- Document editing for laboratory manual for American Public Health Laboratory (HIV/AIDS manual for developing countries, particularly African nations)
- Developed online university courses on fundraising for the Humane Society University.
- Teach fundraising for animal care institutions, Humane Society University (Online), 2009 – 2016

1999 - 2000 **THE LEWIN GROUP** Falls Church, VA
Senior Manager, Research, Policy and Management Group

- Conducted and managed multi-site project evaluations of national significance for foundation, private and government clients, particularly on issues of health care for the poor and underserved and cultural competence in health care.
- Managed collaboration between The Lewin Group and minority serving academic institutions for training minority researchers in the evaluation of community based systems' change
- Facilitated meetings on a variety of community health care and social service topics
- Conducted analyses of health care, education and other social policies for health care organizations and private foundations.

- Wrote successful grants for program evaluation, received from SAMSHA (\$2 -5M), private foundations (the Kellogg Foundation for Community Voices in a \$1M continuation grant and Packard, (\$500,000 for a community health assessment).

PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION

Washington, DC

1997-1999 **Senior Vice President, Planning and Network Development**

- In 200-year-old hospital, designed and instituted the first Planning Department, created and strengthened strategic planning, facilities planning, education and training and human resources improvements
- Raised funds for hospital programs (including DC government grants to fund school nurses through the Public Benefit Corporation to work in community health clinics).
- Negotiated transfer from DC Department of Public Health of School Health Program for 77,000 students in 146 schools
- Stabilized and coordinated early childhood screening systems
- Negotiated new personnel policies and procedures for 1800 employees in 14 health care unions

POLICY RESEARCH INCORPORATED

Bethesda, MD

1995-1996 **Senior Policy Analyst**

- Led policy analysis and report writing team for federal substance abuse agencies and Congressional offices on the medical and social impacts of drug addiction
- Consulted on child trauma and disabilities caused by exposure to family addiction and family and community violence
- Consulted on violence as a public health issue
- Provided technical assistance on program design and evaluation for government-funded drug treatment programs
- Consulted with, wrote and/or contributed to speeches for government project officers on program evaluation and design, developmental aspects of prenatal drug exposure and child and family social services
- Wrote or contributed to a number of successful grants for SAMSHA (SESS), the Centers for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment, and the Department of Education.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

San Francisco, CA

1993-1995 **Partner**

- Consulted with government agencies on child development, child trauma and treatment, evaluation of minority group children, cultural competence in social services, and familial and social impacts of alcohol and other drugs
- Provided assessment and treatment of children and families

UC MEDICAL CENTER

San Francisco, CA

1989-1995 **Assistant Clinical Professor, Behavioral Pediatrics (1992-1995)**

- Taught medical and other health students and professionals about social and emotional aspects of child health and family functioning, including a focus on childhood physical and sexual abuse, childhood exposure to community violence, learning disabilities, and adjustment to chronic disease
- Provided annual behavioral consultation to Pediatric HIV/AIDS unit, clinical services to and supervision of services to 350 children in general pediatrics

Director & Founder, Clearinghouse for Drug Exposed Children (1992-1995)

- Developed, managed and sought funding for nine-county community service, clinical, policy, research and evaluation program for drug exposed and drug affected children and their families
- Served as primary investigator/program evaluator for seven federally funded substance abuse treatment projects (SAMHSA and the Department of Education).
- Wrote grants to private foundations (Stuart, Packard, the Junior League).

Assistant Director of Training, Clinical Psychology Program (1990-1995)

- Created state of the art training child psychology training program for 12 trainees per year, teaching about social and emotional aspects of child functioning, diagnosis, treatment and recovery

Coordinator, Learning Evaluation Program (1989-1992)

- Coordinated multidisciplinary team assessments of children with pediatric, behavioral and psychological illnesses
- Wrote grants to fund the purchase of clinical materials.

HARLEM HOSPITAL

New York, NY

1986-1989 **Chief Psychologist, Sydenham Neighborhood Family Care Clinic**

- Established culturally relevant treatment protocols for child and family services for learning disabled, depressed and abused children
- Managed licensed psychology staff and trainees

education

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Cambridge, MA
Master in Public Administration

Concentration in health policy analysis, strategic management, foundation relations, and negotiations

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, DC

Certificate, Environmental Law and Regulations

Studied U.S. environmental law and environmental justice

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Seattle, WA

Ph.D., Clinical Psychology

Concentration in child clinical and community psychology

Master of Science, Psychology

Concentration in developmental psychology

VASSAR COLLEGE

Poughkeepsie, NY

Bachelor of Arts, Psychology

Concentrations in child psychology, urban planning, modern dance

honors

Hugo House Writer's Grant, 2010

Fulbright Senior Specialist (2000 – 2006)

Senior Health Policy Fellow, National Association of Public Hospitals, Washington, DC (1998)

Salzburg Seminar Fellow, Session: Race and Ethnicity: Models for Diversity, Salzburg, Austria (1997)

Partners in Leadership Fellowship, JFK School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA (1996-1997)

Kellogg National Leadership Program (Group XIII), W.K. Kellogg Foundation (1993-1997)

public service

Member, International Inter-Faith Working Group on Faith and Politics, (Eisenhower and Kellogg Fellows) (2005-2008); part of group that founded of The Abraham Path (www.abrahampath.org)

Election Monitoring (El Salvador) – Center for Global Education, Minneapolis, MN

Implementation of democratic reforms - (Brazil, China, El Salvador, Hong Kong, Venezuela) – W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, MI

Environmental Regulations and Equity (China, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Senegal) – Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, WA

volunteer board memberships

Institutional Review Board – Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center (2006-)

Social Justice Fund, Seattle, WA (Secretary) (2006 –2007)

Past board memberships - (*HIV/AIDS services, mental health, child and family services* – Seattle, WA; Boston, MA; New York, NY; San Francisco, CA; Washington, DC)

volunteer committees

American Cycle Committee, Intiman Theater, Seattle, WA, 2009
 International Cycle Committee, Intiman Theater, Seattle, WA, 2010
 Institutional Review Board, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA – medical focus (2006 -)
 Special Projects Fundraiser, Douglass-Truth Library, Seattle Public Library, 2006
 Social Justice Ministry, Mount Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, WA (Treasurer) (2007 - 2008)
 Social Justice Ministry, Mount Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, WA (Chair) (2008 -)
 Information Technology Ministry, Mount Zion Baptist Church, Seattle, WA (Treasurer) (2005 -)

arts

American Cycle Community Committee, Intiman Theater, Seattle (2008 – 2011)
 International Cycle Community Committee, Intiman Theater, Seattle, WA (2010- 2011)
 Docent, Seattle Art Museum, Seattle WA (2007-)
 Northwest African American Museum, Seattle, WA – Program and Educational Committees (2006 - 2009)
 Northwest African American Museum, Seattle, WA – Curator, Collection, Rev. Dr. Samuel Berry McKinney (2006 -2008)

arts (performance)

Solo Play – Match.Dot.Bomb (written and performed) - 2011

publications

The Unofficial Baptist Manual: A Guide for the Uninformed, the Newly Converted and the Forgetful. Valley Forge: Judson Press, 2011
Getting to Amen: 8 Strategies for Managing Conflict in the African American Church. Valley Forge: Judson Press, 2005.
View from the Pew: What Preachers Can Learn from Church Members. Valley Forge: Judson Press, 2004.
Total Praise!: An Orientation to Black Baptist Belief and Worship. Valley Forge: Judson Press, 2003.
Christian Education in the African American Church: A Guide for Teaching Truth. Valley Forge: Judson Press, 2003.
 Community Leadership Case Studies. Eureka Communities: www.eurekalearning.org (discontinued website: case studies available upon request) 1998 – 2004.
 Sylvia Villareal, Marcia Quackenbush and Lora-Ellen McKinney. *Handle with Care: Helping Children Prenatally Exposed to Drugs and Alcohol.* ETR Associates, 1992.

**special skills/
personal**

Language skills: proficiency in French
Computer skills: word processing, presentation software, statistical packages, spreadsheets
Travel: extensive travel in developing countries
Licenses: licenses to practice psychology (CA, NY and WA states); business licenses (Washington State, Turkey)

Landmarks Preservation Board

12 Members: Pursuant to *Ordinance No. 106348*, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 3-year term for 11 members, and 1-year term for Get Engaged Member:

- 12 Mayor-appointed

Roster:

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | 5 | 1. | At- Large | Dean E. Barnes | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 3 | 2. | At-Large | Lawrence Norman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 2 | 3. | Structural Engineer | Roi Chang | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 7 | 4. | Get Engaged | Marc Schmitt | 09-01-23 | 08-31-24 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 4 | 5. | Architect | Taber Jossi Caton | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 2 | 6. | Urban Planning | Ian Macleod | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 6 | 7. | Real Estate | Katie Randall | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large | Harriet M. Wasserman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | F | N/A | 9. | Historian | Lora-Ellen McKinney | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 2 | 10. | Architect | Becca Pheasant-Reis | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 1 | 11. | Finance | Padraic Slattery | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 1 | M | 6 | 12. | Historian | Matt Inpanbutr | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 6 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 7 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List gender, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03000, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Lawrence Norman as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Lawrence Norman</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Landmarks Preservation Board</i> | | Position Title: <i>At-Large</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | | Term of Position: * 8/15/2024 to 8/14/2027 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>Central Area</i> | Zip Code: <i>98122</i> | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Mr. Norman is a software developer with more than twenty-five years of engineering and management experience and holds a Bachelor of Science and Arts from Evergreen College, including architectural studies. He is a property owner and manager, giving him a practical understanding of long-term building needs and their economic challenges. Mr. Norman was born and raised in Seattle and is interested in preserving architectural and cultural artifacts as a way of sharing history and supporting equity and investment in communities. We greatly appreciate Mr. Norman’s knowledge and participation on the Landmarks Board, and we look forward to his reappointment.</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature): Date Signed (appointed): <i>7/29/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Lawrence Norman

Senior Software Development Manager, with 10 years of iOS/Android mobile app engineering management experience. I'm a highly motivated and business-minded professional with more than two decades of strong development management and technical experience.

EXPERIENCE

7HillsStudio, Seattle — *Software Development Manager*

Apr 2020 - present

Developed the LoopStar App for iPhone and iPad using Swift 5.0 and AudioKit. Audio loop recording App available on the App Store:

<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/loopstar/id1543974483>

<https://www.loopstar.pro/>

Cerence, Bellevue — *Software Development Manager*

Mar 2011 - Apr 2020

Managed iOS and Android App development for AppSuite with Toyota/Lexus CY11/CY13/CY15/CY17 automotive Head Units. Worked directly in collaboration with Toyota, Lexus, Amazon, Xevo, Denso, and Apple. Managed a team of 6 iOS/Android developers. Partnered with providers such as Amazon Alexa/AVS, iHeartRadio, Pandora, Inrix, Weather.com, Fandango, Glympse, Spotify, and others to bring these services to ~6 million vehicles. Over nine years met and exceeded all contractual obligations (3 releases per year per app) with our customer Toyota earning us more than ~\$400M in revenue.

Strong day-to-day and end-to-end leadership of the product and engineering team. History of making excellent hires, retaining talent, and motivating developers. Provided technical consultation to strategic development partners. Solved problems, designed, and customized technology solutions to support customers across the product life cycle and in the ongoing support of the daily business. Defined and executed plans with developers to bring new capabilities to customers. Worked closely with the Product and Engineering teams to monitor product performance and customer feedback.

Developed compelling and exciting presentations and demonstrations of new technologies to senior executives. I authored a white-paper for a Cerence Mobile App Platform that was well received by the CEO and CTO. This idea will speed up the company's development time for mobile apps, and save on maintenance costs long term.

Company History: I started at Tweddle in Mar 2011, Nuance bought Tweddle in May 2013, and Cerence Automotive spun out from Nuance

SKILLS

Tactical day to day leadership of iOS and Android App development teams.

Navigating stakeholders through complex technical issues cross organizationally. Strong customer focus. Brings large groups to clear paths of success and has excellent vision for the technical landscape that could impede the progress of engineering efforts.

AWARDS

Feb 2020 company-wide Cerence Hackathon grand prize winner. Lead my dev team to 1st place out of 26 teams with "TourGuide" iOS/Android apps and web POI DB.

LANGUAGES & PLATFORMS

iOS, Android, Java, Objective C, Swift, C/C++, Kotlin, Amazon Auto-AVS, XCode, Android Studio, Git, Jenkins Bluetooth, CarPlay, Android Auto, React Native, JavaScript, AWS Amplify, AudioKit.

7HillsStudios, Seattle— iOS Software Dev Engineer/Manager

Jun 2009 – Mar 2011

Developed iOS Apps: TouchLanguage (language learning apps for Spanish, French, Italian, German, English), MyWorld (geography app), and ChallengePact (social networking habit improvement app).

Microsoft, Redmond SDET Lead

1997 – 2009

SDET Test Lead, SPOT & DirectBand Microsoft 2005 – 2009 WA

MSNDirect.com was a wireless information service for navigation devices, delivering data to the US & Canada via FM radio spectrum. Services included Inrix Traffic, Weather, Gas prices, Movie times, Local Events, Stock Quotes, News, and Flight Status.

- Starting from scratch I hired over a dozen employees, performed the day to day management & developed two strong engineering leads. Architected and developed the QA Team's Toolset via C# code.
- Shipped solid DirectBand V1.0, V2.0 & V3.0 HW/SW & Web releases along with a number of interim service pack releases, including major web/web service/SQL/HW upgrades of the Server backend (70 machines). Drove project management & set the development tempo by setting product milestones. Coordinated with Ops on website & server components for ongoing deployments (Major releases, service packs, upgrades, hotfixes & patches)
- Interfaced with numerous external OEM partners (Garmin, Mitac, Liteon, & SiPort) supplying our SDK, dev support, and quality gates.

SDET Lead MSTV/Windows Media Center 2002 – 2005

Test Architect for over 50 SDETs and SDEs. Led a small core dev team of 5 to develop automated test infrastructure for set top boxes, Windows Media AV cards, digital video recorders, and media players. Interviewed, hired, and managed over 20 outsourced QA Devs in Beijing China

EDUCATION

The Evergreen State College, Olympia — BS/BA

Emphasis on Computer Science, Physics, Psychology

Landmarks Preservation Board

12 Members: Pursuant to *Ordinance No. 106348*, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 3-year term for 11 members, and 1-year term for Get Engaged Member:

- 12 Mayor-appointed

Roster:

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | 5 | 1. | At- Large | Dean E. Barnes | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 3 | 2. | At-Large | Lawrence Norman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 2 | 3. | Structural Engineer | Roi Chang | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 7 | 4. | Get Engaged | Marc Schmitt | 09-01-23 | 08-31-24 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 4 | 5. | Architect | Taber Jossi Caton | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 2 | 6. | Urban Planning | Ian Macleod | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 6 | 7. | Real Estate | Katie Randall | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large | Harriet M. Wasserman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | F | N/A | 9. | Historian | Lora-Ellen McKinney | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 2 | 10. | Architect | Becca Pheasant-Reis | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 1 | 11. | Finance | Padraic Slattery | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 1 | M | 6 | 12. | Historian | Matt Inpanbutr | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 6 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 7 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)
 - **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown
 - RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A
- Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.*



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03001, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Harriet M. Wasserman as member, Landmarks Preservation Board, for a term to August 14, 2027.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Harriet M. Wasserman</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Landmarks Preservation Board</i> | | Position Title: <i>At-Large</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | | Term of Position: * 8/15/2024 to 8/14/2027 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>Capitol Hill</i> | Zip Code: <i>98112</i> | Contact Phone No.: [REDACTED] |
| Background: <i>Ms. Wasserman has an academic background in Computer Science and Chemistry, and over forty years of professional experience in Information Technology and consulting. For the last decade of her distinguished career, she was the IT Services Director at Seattle Central College, following two decades of instruction at the same institution. Ms. Wasserman served on the site planning and capital projects committees at Seattle Central and has a life-long interest in historic buildings. We have been very grateful for Ms. Wasserman’s insights on the Landmarks Board, and her dedicated participation in the Architectural Review Committee meetings, and we look forward to her reappointment.</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>7/29/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Harriet M. Wasserman

Experience

2017-2018

Office/Administrative Manager, Historic Seattle

Word processing, mailings, public contact, event assistance, phones, ordering.

2000-2016

IT Services Director, Seattle Central College

Supervised and coordinated all aspects of college computing: academic and administrative. Managed budgets totaling \$4 million per year; provided support for 2000 networked Windows and Macintosh computers, onsite and cloud based servers using Windows, Macintosh and UNIX systems. Maintained "public facing" office with extensive contact by students, faculty, and staff. Served on site planning and capital projects committees. Coordinated with architects and contractors for two large renovation projects.

1982 - 2000

Instructor and Instructional Computing Manager, Seattle Central Community College. Subjects included BASIC, Pascal, COBOL, Introduction to Computer Science, Excel and specialized classes. Responsible for all aspects of instructional computing, including a drop-in student lab and attached classroom space.

1972-1990

Political Consultant and Owner: Politics as Usual. Computer analysis of election results and demographic data. Coordinated large volunteer and professional staffs, managed city, school levy, county and statewide campaigns. Office Manager for Saratoga-Los Gatos (California) coordinated campaign, Jim McDermott campaigns. Editor: *King County Democrat*).

Education

B.Sc., Chemistry, University of Washington.

Certificate in C programming; Computer Science, Data Communications and LAN courses at University of Washington and WWU.

Awards

Top 100 IT Leaders (national), PC Magazine; Lifelong Learning Award, Seattle Colleges; "Innovator of the Year" award, League for Innovation

Presentations

"The Impact of a Title III Grant on Computing at S.C.C.C.", Wenatchee, 1987.

"Networking the Lab Managers -- Structured Lab Management", Yakima, 1991.

"Issues in Student Labs", many Instructional Technology Conferences

Professional and Community Activities:

President: Washington State Community Colleges Instructional Computing Coordinators

Chair: Seattle Central College IT Advisory Committee.

Member: Seattle Central College Capital Projects and Site Use committees.

Member, Computers in Chemistry Division, American Chemical Society

Early Board Member, Capitol Hill (then "Stevens Area") Housing Project

Member, (2002-2005) Seattle City Telecommunications and Technology Advisory Board

Member (2015-2017), Seattle Transit Advisory Board

Active in parent organizations at Stevens Elementary and Garfield High School
Secretary, Capitol Hill Historical Society.

Harriet Wasserman Resume, Page 2

Interests: History, preservation and use of historic sites. Quilting and fabric arts. Projects to encourage women and girls in STEM.

References: **Gregory Nickels**
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Kji Kelly, Executive Director Historic Seattle
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Cima Malek-Aslani
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Bruce Riveland, V.P. for Administrative Services, Seattle Central College
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Landmarks Preservation Board

12 Members: Pursuant to *Ordinance No. 106348*, all members subject to City Council confirmation, 3-year term for 11 members, and 1-year term for Get Engaged Member:

- 12 Mayor-appointed

Roster:

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|-----|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | 5 | 1. | At- Large | Dean E. Barnes | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 3 | 2. | At-Large | Lawrence Norman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 2 | 3. | Structural Engineer | Roi Chang | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 7 | 4. | Get Engaged | Marc Schmitt | 09-01-23 | 08-31-24 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 4 | 5. | Architect | Taber Jossi Caton | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 2 | 6. | Urban Planning | Ian Macleod | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 6 | 7. | Real Estate | Katie Randall | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large | Harriet M. Wasserman | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 2 | F | N/A | 9. | Historian | Lora-Ellen McKinney | 08-15-24 | 08-14-27 | 2nd | Mayor |
| 6 | F | 2 | 10. | Architect | Becca Pheasant-Reis | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 1 | 11. | Finance | Padraic Slattery | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 1st | Mayor |
| 1 | M | 6 | 12. | Historian | Matt Inpanbutr | 08-15-22 | 08-14-25 | 2nd | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 6 | 6 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 7 | | | |
| Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03017, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Rachelle C. Olden as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | |
|--|---|
| Appointee Name: Rachelle C. Olden | |
| Board/Commission Name: Community Involvement Commission | Position Title: At-Large Member |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 6/1/2024 to 5/31/2026 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> |
| Residential Neighborhood: Belltown | Zip Code: 98121 Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: Rachelle Olden is a seasoned professional with a rich and diverse background in marketing, tech, international development, and social advocacy. As a Senior Product Marketing Manager at Google, she leads the Tech Equity Collective, an initiative focused on advancing Black innovation in tech. Her journey began as a first-generation college student, growing up as the oldest of four siblings in a single-parent home in both Brooklyn, New York, and Columbia, South Carolina. Rachelle has traveled to over 54 countries, gaining invaluable perspectives along the way. Her career started with the U.S. Peace Corps in the Dominican Republic and continued with impactful roles at the U.N. World Food Programme in Liberia and World Vision International in Latin America. She has also worked with the Clinton Foundation, the Sheryl Sandberg & Dave Goldberg Family Foundation, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, where she focused on addressing social issues and promoting equity. With an MBA from Duke University, Rachelle transitioned to Microsoft, where she managed global industry partnerships. In 2023, she was honored to be named one of Puget Sound's 40 under 40 and featured in ESSENCE magazine's inaugural Power 40 list. Outside of her professional life, Rachelle is a certified yoga instructor and enjoys teaching at shelters for homeless women. | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  | Appointing Signatory: Bruce A. Harrell Mayor of Seattle |
| Date Signed (appointed): 08/16/2024 | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Rachelle C. Olden

EDUCATION

DUKE UNIVERSITY, The Fuqua School of Business

Master of Business Administration, Marketing and Strategy

Full merit Scholarship. Dean's Executive Fellow. Forever Duke award recipient. WNBA and Calvert Foundation Impact Investing Consultant. Founder, inaugural Black Graduate Student Graduation. University of Cape Town Study Abroad.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON

Bachelor of Arts, Corporate Communication and Spanish

Senior Class President. Board of Trustees Student Representative. Chile Study Abroad Scholarship. Student Leader awards.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

GOOGLE

Seattle, WA

Sr. Product Marketing Manager | Lead of Tech Equity Collective

2022 - present

Tech Equity Collective, an initiative started by Google, accelerates Black innovation and representation in tech by bringing together community and industry partners to create programs and experiences that lead to tangible progress of Black tech innovators. Manage team of six Program Managers. Manage \$13M budget. Design training programs to serve over 5K participants. Lead national Go-to-Market strategy including narrative building, thought leadership, campaign design and experience curation. Build partner ecosystem, including public pledges from leading tech companies and organizations.

MICROSOFT

Redmond, WA

Product Marketing Manager / Global Partnerships Manager

2018 - 2022

Led global industry partnership and marketing engagement strategy for Microsoft Advertising. Developed brand strategy and lead execution of *Open Perspectives*, a global Microsoft Advertising production centered on inclusive marketing to drive business impact for 10K+ clients and leads. Conceptualized and designed go-to-market strategy for nurture and retain initiative to increase representation of diverse owned businesses in Microsoft Advertising ecosystem. Led BlackLight, Microsoft's community of Black Marketers. Steered Women's History Month integrated marketing campaign garnering over 10M external views.

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

Seattle, WA

Strategy Planning and Management Program Officer, MBA Fellow

2017

Informed strategic investment decisions related to \$5M portfolio of grants and contracts, resulting in an increase of minority-led grantees. Conducted budget analysis to design new global staffing solutions. Saved \$500K.

SHERYL SANDBERG & DAVID GOLDBERG FAMILY FOUNDATION, LEANIN.ORG

Palo Alto, CA

Partnerships & Marketing Lead

2015 - 2016

Developed DEI programmatic initiatives and digital campaigns, leading to a 50% increase in racial ethnic minority (REM) memberships, 75% increase in REM organizational partnerships, and 50% increase in coverage by REM media outlets.

THE ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE

New York, NY

National Director, Pipeline

2013 - 2014

Launched a national program in six cities with 2K+ young professionals to influence local government policy.

WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL

El Salvador + Costa Rica

Regional Advocacy Officer, Leland International Hunger Fellow

2011 - 2013

Implemented global advocacy methodology in 14 Latin American countries to improve dialogue between youth and local government. Reached 4K+ youth, increased participation by 65%. Program resulted in 25% improvement in government services. Managed \$500K regional budget. Supervised 14 direct reports.

UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Liberia

Program Officer

2009 - 2011

Designed and evangelized the Education Ministry's post-war community engagement program. Trained 300 national trainers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Spanish, oral and written fluency. U.S. Returned Peace Corps Volunteer (Dominican Republic). Former Clinton Foundation Intern. International travel to 50 countries. Founder, [AfroCamp](#), summer camp experience and community for Black adults. Advisory Board Member, ADCOLOR. Alumni Board Member, Duke University | Fuqua School of Business. Puget Sound 40 under 40. [ESSENCE magazine Power 40](#). Mentions in [New York Times](#) and [Wall Street Journal](#).

Community Involvement Commission

Sixteen Members: Pursuant to Ordinance 125192, all members subject to City Council confirmation, one – and two-year terms for the initial round of appointments, two-year terms thereafter:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 7 Mayor-appointed
- 2 Other Appointing Authority-appointed (specify): Commission-selected

Roster:*Updated 7/30/24

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|----|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 1. | City Council District 1 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 2 | 2. | City Council District 2 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 3 | 3. | City Council District 3 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 4 | 4. | City Council District 4 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 5 | 5. | City Council District 5 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | M | 6 | 6. | City Council District 6 Member | Dong Soo Michael Seo | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| 3 | M | 7 | 7. | City Council District 7 Member | Julio Perez | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 2 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large Member | Martha Lucas | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| | | | 9. | At-Large Member | Rachelle C. Olden | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 7 | 10. | At-Large Member | Nausheen Rajan | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | F | 6 | 11. | At-Large Member | Ahoua Koné | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 2 | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 5 | 12. | At-Large Member | Cade Wiger | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 4 | F | 5 | 13. | At-Large Member | Heidi Morisset | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | F | 3 | 14. | Get Engaged Member | Marisol Beas | 9/1/24 | 8/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 7 | 15. | Commission-Selected Member | Marcus White | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Commission |
| | | | 16. | Commission-Selected Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Commission |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Council | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

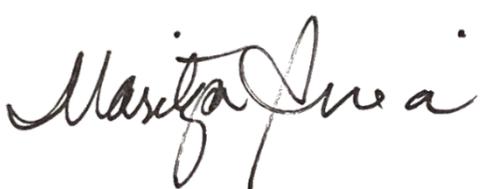
File #: Appt 03019, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Hunter Camfield as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Appointee Name: Hunter Camfield | | |
| Board/Commission Name: Community Involvement Commission | Position Title: City Council District 1 Member | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Fill in appointing authority | Term of Position: * 6/1/2024 to 5/31/2026 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serving remaining term of a vacant position | |
| Residential Neighborhood: White Center | Zip Code: 98126 | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: Hunter is a dedicated member of Seattle's recovery community and a proud University of Washington graduate, where he earned a degree in computer science in 2019. Originally from Ohio, Hunter moved to Washington at the age of 18, following in the footsteps of his family, who have deep roots in Seattle. He has called Seattle home for the past 10 years, contributing to the community through various roles. With 13 years of experience in the recovery community, Hunter has been committed to supporting young men in achieving and sustaining sobriety. As an organizer, he has played a key role in creating events that foster connection and support within the recovery community. Prior to his college education, Hunter worked as a caregiver and at the Seattle Cancer Care Alliance (SCCA), where he developed a strong sense of compassion and dedication to service. Hunter is passionate about leveraging his personal experiences and professional skills to advocate for the recovery community and beyond. Hunter is deeply invested in the well-being and growth of the city. He is committed to making a positive impact through his work on the city council, ensuring that all voices are heard and supported in Seattle's diverse and vibrant community. | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): 8/21/24 | Appointing Signatory: Maritza Rivera Seattle City Councilmember, District 4 | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Hunter Camfield

WORK EXPERIENCE

84.51 | *Software Engineer*

09/2022-Present

- Enhanced main stability of EDNA (Event Driven Notification and Actions), playing a key role in designing, testing, and implementing the conversion from **CosmosDB** to **PostgreSQL** for state engine backend by leveraging transaction, resulting in a 99% reduction in service tickets related to EDNA's stability.
- Designed, tested, and built the Notification Engine for EDNA using **SendGrid**, including creating a video walkthrough for customers and managing cloud infrastructure setup using **Terraform** and **Azure** Cloud services.
- Spearheaded the transformation of an outdated software product to EDNA, enhancing data processing efficiency by optimizing **SQL** tables and reducing query times by 2000%. Integrated Azure Functions through our IAC(**Terraform**) repo and created a custom hand rolled **Python** library, expanding the scalability of EDNA and allowing thousands of new customers to be added.
- Authored and implemented comprehensive programming, design, and documentation standards, expediting team onboarding by 50% and improving overall code quality.
- Utilized **Docker** in Azure DevOps pipelines to containerize applications, ensuring consistent deployment across all environments, significantly enhancing build times and application reliability. My efforts streamlined the CI/CD process, leading to increased deployment frequency and reduced environment-related issues.

Lutron Electronics | *Backend Software Engineer Intern*

04/2022-07/2022

- Designed and deployed a weather application in **Golang** on a central home Linux system to dynamically change light based on weather patterns from a weather API.
- Conducted testing by deploying weather app software on client products and surveyed for satisfaction.
- Attended AGILE meetings to discuss progress of weather app and update my team about current **Golang** trends.

Clincierge | *Full Stack Software Engineer (contractor)*

04/2021 – 04/2022

- Collaborated with writing the internal employee's website using **React** and **Node.js** using the Model-View-Controller model for the website. After deploying website, saved Clincierge employees on average 9.5 hours a week in pulling and filling out documentation for cases.
- Designed the schema for the database that was connected to an AWS server (PostgreSQL) ensuring normalization for the system.
- Wrote **Python** scripts accessing Microsoft's COM framework to automate excel tasks for internal employees.

EDUCATION

University of Washington | *Bachelor of Sciences in Computer Science*

07/2022

- GPA: 3.61
- Relevant Coursework: Discrete mathematics, Hardware/Software implementation, Data Structures and Parallelism, Databases Management, Distributed Systems (Cloud Computing), Natural Language Processing, Software Engineering.

PROJECTS

Linearizable, Sharded Key-Value Distributed System |

04/2022

- Recreated the PAXOS protocol and implemented it inside of a distributed system that managed multi key updates and dynamic load balancing in **Java** (similar to AWS DynamoDB / Google Spanner).

Flight Management System |

11/2020

- Created a flight management system that booked reservations, allowed payments, and created users and log-ins through a command line interface.
- Written in **Java** and interfaced with Azure SQL Server.

Community Involvement Commission

Sixteen Members: Pursuant to Ordinance 125192, all members subject to City Council confirmation, one – and two-year terms for the initial round of appointments, two-year terms thereafter:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 7 Mayor-appointed
- 2 Other Appointing Authority-appointed (specify): Commission-selected

Roster:*Updated 8/16/24

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|----|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 1. | City Council District 1 Member | Hunter Camfield | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 2 | 2. | City Council District 2 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 3 | 3. | City Council District 3 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 4 | 4. | City Council District 4 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 5 | 5. | City Council District 5 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | M | 6 | 6. | City Council District 6 Member | Dong Soo Michael Seo | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| 3 | M | 7 | 7. | City Council District 7 Member | Julio Perez | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 2 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large Member | Martha Lucas | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| | | | 9. | At-Large Member | Rachelle Olden | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 7 | 10. | At-Large Member | Nausheen Rajan | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | F | 6 | 11. | At-Large Member | Ahoua Koné | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 2 | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 5 | 12. | At-Large Member | Cade Wiger | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 4 | F | 5 | 13. | At-Large Member | Heidi Morisset | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | F | 3 | 14. | Get Engaged Member | Marisol Beas | 9/1/24 | 8/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 7 | 15. | Commission-Selected Member | Marcus White | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Commission |
| | | | 16. | Commission-Selected Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Commission |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Council | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03018, **Version:** 1

Reappointment of Cade Wiger as member, Community Involvement Commission, for a term to May 31, 2025.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Appointee Name: <i>Cade Wiger</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Community Involvement Commission</i> | Position Title: <i>At-Large Member</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appointment <i>OR</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | Term of Position: * 6/1/2023 to 5/31/2025 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: Greenlake | Zip Code: 98103 | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: Cade was born and raised in Washington and moved to Seattle to attend school. Studying sociology and human rights, Cade grew passionate about public service, philanthropy and getting involved in the community. Currently, he works with justice involved individuals in a community-based setting. He aspires to create more equitable access to voting and local government for individuals involved in various systems and learning from the community where and what the gaps in access are. He carries an optimistic outlook on life and enjoys finding creative and collaborative solutions to problems at hand. In his free time, Cade can be seen around the city with a local running group and volunteering as a CASA. Cade has degrees in sociology and forensic psychology and resides in the Greenlake neighborhood. | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): 08/16/2024 | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

Cade Wiger

Education:

Arizona State University, Phoenix, AZ December 2022
M.S., Forensic Psychology
Activities: Graduate Assistant, Forensic Psychology Department

University of Washington, Seattle, WA June 2019
B.A., Sociology with Honors, Minor in Human Rights

Work Experience:

King County Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention Dec. 2022-present
Community Corrections Caseworker

Certifications: Motivational Interviewing, Mental Health First Aid

Activities: DAJD Equity Engagement Team, Annual Giving Drive Ambassador

- Conduct comprehensive, relevant assessments including GAINS to determine level of programming needed for clients involved with the criminal justice system by assessing criminal history, criminogenic needs, substance use history, prior criminal history and
- Provide daily management of individuals involved in the criminal justice system released into community custody through direct supervision and compliance with treatment plans. Prepare detailed narrative reports and correspondence for King County Superior Court.
- Evaluate program participants to determine treatment needs, develop treatment plans, and ensure compliance.
- Crisis intervention including 1:1 counseling, coordinating mobile crisis teams, redirecting behavior.
- Maintain knowledge of community resources, social service/mental health providers, and coordinate treatment for clients.
- Work with clients from diverse backgrounds and maintain a high degree of cultural competency.
- Assist with the DAJD Equity and Social Justice Policy

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Seattle, WA March 2021-Dec 2022
Operational Support Technician, Crimes Against Children & Human Trafficking

- Answered and responded to public telephone inquiries, emails, and letters. Recorded and disseminated information regarding critical incidents such as bank robberies, threat to life, bomb threats, active shooters while remaining calm under the pressure.
- Performed data analysis for multiple projects covering child exploitation, human trafficking, and criminal justice applicants.
- Maintained confidentiality with top security clearance.
- Prepared, processed, and served subpoenas to telecommunications and data/social media companies and analyzed the results in a report upon return.
- Conduct searches of local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies, higher educational institutions, and city, county, and state court systems for background check investigations.
- Analyzed images to identify children being commercially sexually exploited and their

- traffickers through various programs.
- Transcribed telephone records between human trafficking subjects and victims and reviewed camera footage.
- Utilized various programs and tools to gather digital and social media information to identify subjects and victims in cases.
- Remained up to date with legal and Federal laws around investigative work/criminal justice. Participated in multiple search warrant executions and joint operations with local and Federal law enforcement agencies.
- Organized and executed office awareness events for National Human Trafficking Day and National Missing Children's Day. Coordinated with DCYF and the FBI Laboratory to create a PKU for a missing child.

Additional Duties:

- Acting Supervisor, EM6 (Administrative Branch)
 - Responsible for supervising over 18 employees at a given time, including a 24/7 Operations Center.
 - Assumed all duties of supervisor including addressing employee conflict, managing schedules, representing programs at executive and middle management meetings.
- Evidence Technician
 - Provide extensive advice, guidance, and training employees on all aspects of evidence processing and procedures including search, protocol, evidence packaging, and proper completion of paperwork.
- President, FBI-Seattle Recreational Association
 - Responsible for managing events, the FBI RA Store and other employee volunteers on the recreation association to boost employee engagement and morale.

YouthCare, Seattle, WA

Nov 2020-Feb 2021

Community Engagement & Volunteer Specialist

- Responsible for recruiting, training, and coordinating volunteers across the agency to fulfil needs and respond to needs of population.
- Identified needs across programs and shelters and creatively developed solutions.
- Engaged with stakeholders, businesses, community organizations and other entities who participate in the agency efforts to advance our mission. Supported in-kind donations and stewarded financial gifts from donors.

YouthCare, Seattle, WA

March 2020-Nov 2020

Transition Case Manager

- Provided case management services to young people exiting Department of Children, Youth and Families, Juvenile Rehabilitation (DCYF JR) facilities at risk of homelessness or housing instability upon release.
- Worked to improve housing stability and future involvement of adolescents in the juvenile justice system through outreach and engagement, safety planning, harm reduction strategies, emotional support, legal advocacy, information and referrals and guidance in navigating complex systems and institutions.
- Raised awareness of the root causes of homelessness and systemic barriers individuals face to access services and find housing.

Community Service:

Mentor, Seattle, WA

Sept 2021-present

Bethany Community Church & University of Washington

- Meet weekly with a group of college students at the University of Washington for mentoring.

Court Appointed Special Advocate, Seattle, WA

January 2021-present

Family Law Casa of King County

- Assigned by King County Superior Court to investigate high-risk custody cases often involving allegations of abuse, neglect and or abandonment.
- Complete home visit(s) with the child or children and interview the family members, other members of the home, the child(ren), personal collaterals, and relevant professionals. Review court records, CPS reports, police reports and other documents.
- Complete 1-2 written reports for the court with a recommendation for the parenting plan. Each case is about 100 hours of volunteering.
- Testify at King County Superior Court to findings and represent child in the legal process.

Additional Activities:

- Board Member, City of Seattle Community Involvement Commission (appt. Sept 2023)
- Admissions Counselor, University of Washington (22/23 and 23/24 cycles)
- Marathon Pacer, Greenlake Running Group

Community Involvement Commission

Sixteen Members: Pursuant to Ordinance 125192, all members subject to City Council confirmation, one – and two-year terms for the initial round of appointments, two-year terms thereafter:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 7 Mayor-appointed
- 2 Other Appointing Authority-appointed (specify): Commission-selected

Roster:*Updated 7/30/24

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|----|-----|----|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| | | 1 | 1. | City Council District 1 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 2 | 2. | City Council District 2 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 3 | 3. | City Council District 3 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 4 | 4. | City Council District 4 Member | VACANT | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| | | 5 | 5. | City Council District 5 Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | M | 6 | 6. | City Council District 6 Member | Dong Soo Michael Seo | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | City Council |
| 3 | M | 7 | 7. | City Council District 7 Member | Julio Perez | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 2 | F | 3 | 8. | At-Large Member | Martha Lucas | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| | | | 9. | At-Large Member | Rachelle C. Olden | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | F | 7 | 10. | At-Large Member | Nausheen Rajan | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | F | 6 | 11. | At-Large Member | Ahoua Koné | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 2 | Mayor |
| 6 | M | 5 | 12. | At-Large Member | Cade Wiger | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 4 | F | 5 | 13. | At-Large Member | Heidi Morisset | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | F | 3 | 14. | Get Engaged Member | Marisol Beas | 9/1/24 | 8/31/25 | 1 | Mayor |
| 2 | M | 7 | 15. | Commission-Selected Member | Marcus White | 6/1/23 | 5/31/25 | 1 | Commission |
| | | | 16. | Commission-Selected Member | VACANT | 6/1/24 | 5/31/26 | 1 | Commission |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ O/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Other | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern | Multiracial |
| Mayor | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Council | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Other | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5 | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 9)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary O= Other U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



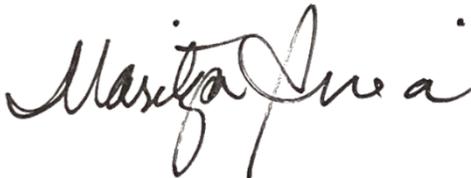
Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03020, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Max Tagsip as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.
The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Max Tagsip</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 1</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Max is student at Tops K-8.. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Max shared, "I want to join the Seattle Youth Commission because I want to learn, contribute and engage with my community. If I am lucky enough to be chosen as a youth commissioner, I would hope to gain more communication and public speaking skills, knowledge and understanding of how city leaders serve our city, and an incredible overall learning and life experience."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Council</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

27 Anonymous

03:23

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Max

2. Email *

[Redacted]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I want to join the Seattle Youth Commission because I want to learn, contribute and engage with my community.
If I am lucky enough to be chosen as a youth commissioner, I would hope to gain more communication and public speaking skills, knowledge and understanding of how city leaders serve our city, and an incredible overall learning and life experience.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I believe the Seattle Youth Commissioners should reflect the people and cultures living in our diverse community. I think it would be helpful to hear from the kids at schools in our community, what would make them feel better represented

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

Currently I'm passionate and concerned about feeling safe in my neighborhood because I don't feel safe right now. Being able to go outside in your neighborhood and feel safe is part of a healthy childhood. Top three issues include: 1. Gun violence; 2. Fentanyl; 3. Access to quality education

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

I haven't had the opportunity to work on a meaningful project but at my school I will be participating in Planting the Seeds, a service-learning project. I am a part of Rainier Scholars, a comprehensive 12 year program that combines academic enrichment, mental health support, college counseling and leadership and career development. I'm incredibly proud of being admitted into this program and the hard work I have done in my 4 years there.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

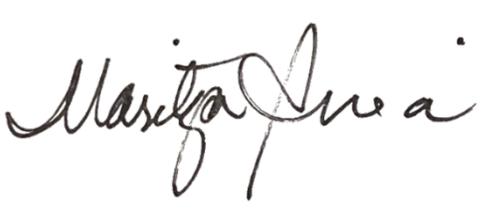
File #: Appt 03021, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Catherine Enriquez as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Catherine Enriquez</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 2</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Catherine is a student at Forest Ridge School of the Sacred Heart. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission, Catherine shared; "am interested in serving as a Seattle Youth Commissioner because of my innate curiosity for hearing different perspectives, my love for networking, and my communication skills. I believe that by serving as a youth commissioner, I can gain experience in diplomacy and political discourse while advocating for my community. I hope to do this through projects, discussion, and outreach in the community to represent and improve other's lives. In the future, I aspire to gain a job in public health or law so I can continue to advocate and represent those with whom I share similar backgrounds. Whether they are Latinos, low-income, or first-generation, I will always put people's well-being first. Thus, I hope my experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner enlightens my journey to my future career."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

2

Anonymous

151:52

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Catherine Enriquez

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I am interested in serving as a Seattle Youth Commissioner because of my innate curiosity for hearing different perspectives, my love for networking, and my communication skills. I believe that by serving as a youth commissioner, I can gain experience in diplomacy and political discourse while advocating for my community. I hope to do this through projects, discussion, and outreach in the community to represent and improve other's lives. In the future, I aspire to gain a job in public health or law so I can continue to advocate and represent those with whom I share similar backgrounds. Whether they are Latinos, low-income, or first-generation, I will always put people's well-being first. Thus, I hope my experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner enlightens my journey to my future career.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a Latina and a minority in my predominantly white school, I believe that equity can only be reached through applying race and social justice principles. In my school, I take the initiative to apply these principles by leading my school's Latine affinity group. Through this leadership, I have understood the importance of diversity, especially in social justice work. The voice of people of color must be amplified as we undergo unique experiences and disparities on a magnified scale. So, I find it crucial that racial equity is a key principle as Seattle Youth Commissioner. I believe that in taking this leadership role, social justice can only be achieved so long as we acknowledge the racist systems and foundations of this country and strive for reparations and proper representation in the government.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

As a first-generation American, I have witnessed social injustices against my family members who do not have the privilege to be American citizens. This includes the challenges of accessing quality healthcare, and education, and the stigma against immigrants. While many systems are broken, with youth representation and advocacy, I believe we can make progress. Moreover, as we enter this election season, strong feelings arise and the future is uncertain for the rights of many. This has sparked my interest in working with communities who face similar adversities as no one should be denied basic rights to live a healthy life. This is why I want to remedy these inequities by representing and advocating for the needs of the people.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

A project that I am very proud of running my affinity group's Pulsera Project fundraiser. I ran it recently from March 12-22 and we fundraised 695 dollars. The Pulsera Project is a nonprofit organization that connects Central American artisans from Guatemala and Nicaragua with schools all over the United States to sell indigenous bracelets and bags. The money we raised funds the Central American communities' education, healthcare, housing, and so much more. To execute this fundraiser I created the proposal, got the approval from the Director of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, communicated with the organization, ran the sale, and sent our profits back to the organization. While it was challenging to take this initiative, I am glad I did it. This project means a lot to me as a half-Guatemalan indigenous person because I was able to share a part of my culture with my school while aiding underserved communities.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Forest Ridge School of the Sacred Heart

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Indigenous American

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

Spanish

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

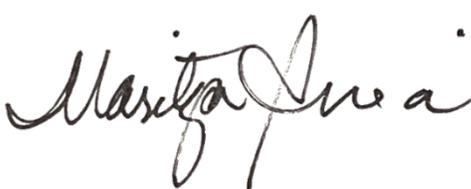
File #: Appt 03022, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Harrison Sumner as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Harrison Sumner</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 3</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Harrison is a student at Eastside Preparatory School. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Harrison shared, "Since elementary school, I have been interested in politics and the various means to create change, such as civic engagement, policy, and advocacy. The SYC bridges my interests well, allowing me to learn more about these connections within the government, which is a new environment for me. Through the SYC, I want to deepen my collaboration skills in a new atmosphere of people filled with diverse, thoughtful perspectives that help facilitate positive change. I think that the SYC will provide valuable experiences and various approaches that I can use to involve youth. I think that while I am a thoughtful collaborator, one thing I hope to improve on through the SYC is my public speaking skills in front of any group, especially when it may be awkward or uncomfortable. However, I look forward to continuing to work on this challenge through my debate and public speaking classes."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> | |
| Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

24 Anonymous

69:40

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Harrison Sumner

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

Since elementary school, I have been interested in politics and the various means to create change, such as civic engagement, policy, and advocacy. The SYC bridges my interests well, allowing me to learn more about these connections within the government, which is a new environment for me. Through the SYC, I want to deepen my collaboration skills in a new atmosphere of people filled with diverse, thoughtful perspectives that help facilitate positive change. I think that the SYC will provide valuable experiences and various approaches that I can use to involve youth. I think that while I am a thoughtful collaborator, one thing I hope to improve on through the SYC is my public speaking skills in front of any group, especially when it may be awkward or uncomfortable. However, I look forward to continuing to work on this challenge through my debate and public speaking classes.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

Race and social justice are core to my identity, shaped by my grandparents' immigrant journey and stories on equality and humanity. To me, America is built upon the idea that people of various backgrounds can express their own identity while existing in harmony. I think that one way to strengthen the bond between government and community is to improve communication by asking about people's needs while being aware and respectful of their cultures and situations. When I immerse myself in a community, I see the immediate needs more profoundly than through surveys and media. I recently volunteered at the ACRS food bank and heard about their struggles, not being able to get enough suitable food and the communication barriers. Communication, education, and empowerment among youth are necessary to address today's social discrepancies, and I look forward to working toward positive change.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

One area that I am immensely passionate about is helping my AAPI community. As AAPI Heritage Month passes, I am grateful that we had this time to celebrate and acknowledge a group of people and that it has been used to bring awareness to their struggles. As I look forward, any celebration, such as AAPI month, can also be used as a call to action. As a co-chair of my AAPI affinity group at school, we worked to facilitate a food drive, of which I have done many, and organized cultural events and gave people a new perspective on the contributions of AAPI members to society. When working within my community, I often think of my Halmoni and Halabogi, my Korean grandparents who took the biggest risk of their lives and moved to the US. Their bravery and passion are traits I hope to emulate when helping my community.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

My middle school published an annual anthology of vignettes. Students shared personal tidbits from their lives. I wrote about baking banana bread. Some wrote about pets and snow days. But making the book was no small feat. I initially volunteered because I was proficient with the Adobe publishing software. During meetings, I found that many needed a job or clarification on the layout design. I found myself taking significant responsibility for the overall execution, beyond what I originally signed up to do. Looking back, while maybe many didn't care about it, I am most proud of creating a window into the childhoods that parents, or in my case, my grandparents, could enjoy. I think that my efforts in this book demonstrate that I am flexible, enjoy collaborating, taking and giving directions, and giving many a voice to create the final product that everyone can be happy with and enjoy.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Eastside Preparatory School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

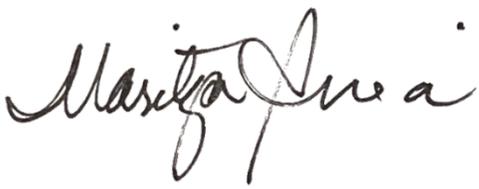
File #: Appt 03023, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Penelope Harrington as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Penelope Harrington</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 4</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Penelope is a student at Holy Names Academy. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Penelope shared, "I have really enjoyed the last couple of years volunteering in my community with other kids to help our communities and the larger community become better, and the chance to get to do this for our whole city is really exciting. I think we are better when we are connected, and kids have a lot to offer."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

PENELOPE HARRINGTON

Skills Summary

Experienced leader, involved student and community member, interested in service

Education

Holy Names Academy | Graduation year 2026

GPA 3.8

Multiple AP and honors classes

Experience

Shirts Across America

Served for Shirts Across America nonprofit dedicated to civil rights education

| 2023-2024 Volunteer | 2024-2025 Core Team Leader

Built Houses in New Orleans and engaged with historic and current civil rights leaders; as Core Team Leader will lead other student in the project and teach about social justice issues in the American south.

All That Dance studio

Mentee (student teacher) / September 2021- present

Teacher's Assistant for dance classes at local studio community. For approximately 6 hours per week over past three years, have taught skills, guided children during class, talked to parents, and staffed performances.

School and Community Involvement

ASB representative (2024-2025), varsity swim team, flag football team, Holy Names official recruiter, freshman welcome leader.

Participant (2024) in All That Dance chapter of National Honor Society for Dance Arts.

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

***D** List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)

****G** List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

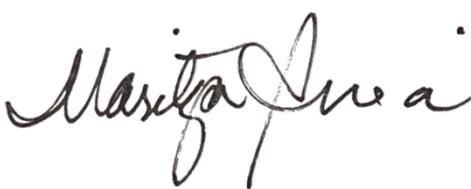
File #: Appt 03024, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Aicha Sinha-Khan as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Aicha Sinha-Khan</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 5</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Aicha is a student at Lakeside School. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission they shared, "As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I hope to make meaningful change in my community as well as advance my knowledge about politics and the law. As someone who belongs to multiple marginalized communities, I really want to be an advocate for those without a voice, and being a Seattle Youth Commissioner would mean that I get to use my voice to make a difference, which is often hard for people my age to do. I also have a lot of ideas that I am really passionate about that I would like to see realized. As for what I hope to gain as a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I really want to become a lawyer and help people as I learn more about the systems in governments, and how they affect me. I also am looking forward to collaborating with like minded teenagers who share a similar passion for politics and government."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

25

Anonymous

4737:27

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Aicha Sinha-Khan

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I hope to make meaningful change in my community as well as advance my knowledge about politics and the law. As someone who belongs to multiple marginalized communities, I really want to be an advocate for those without a voice, and being a Seattle Youth Commissioner would mean that I get to use my voice to make a difference, which is often hard for people my age to do. I also have a lot of ideas that I am really passionate about that I would like to see realized. As for what I hope to gain as a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I really want to become a lawyer and help people as I learn more about the systems in governments, and how they affect me. I also am looking forward to collaborating with like minded teenagers who share a similar passion for politics and government.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

It's no secret that underserved communities in Seattle tend to be those of families of color, and as a brown teenager, I'd like to work to advance opportunities for teens in the city. This would range from making after school activities, especially those that aren't considered 'important', such as art, to be made more readily available. Extracurriculars are becoming more and more necessary for students to have good applications for college, and college is becoming indispensable to the modern worker in America. Plus, extracurriculars increase opportunities for students to learn and connect with other students their age. This is just one specific example I have about working to consider lower-income and marginalized communities as a Youth Commissioner. Others include improving the quality of school lunches, and actually hosting more meetings and open listening sessions where we could get in contact with teens and find out more about what they need.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

Issues I am passionate about in my community include equal access and opportunity, systemic oppression and increasing political advocacy and engagement rates among teenagers. As a queer person of color who immigrated to America a few years ago, I know all too well the disparities in access and opportunities that communities face in Seattle today, and this knowledge has only been further proven by my classmates at the private school I attend. We are a privileged set of people, and have numerous opportunities that schools even a few miles away don't, yet I see no action taken among them to advocate for any political issues. It's for these reasons that I am also passionate about starting programs that help increase youth engagement in politics - especially in the wake of tumultuous current events such as climate change, the overturning of Roe vs. Wade, and the various wars, it's important that we mobilize the next generation of voters as early as we can.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

At school, I am part of the Leadership team for the South Asian Affinity Group (SAAG). Over this last year, we have achieved monumental strides towards achieving our goals. We successfully hosted an AAPI month assembly, and helped educate the school about traditional South Asian culture and traditions with decorations and infographics in the student center during special months like Ramadan and days like Holi. I'm very proud of all my group has accomplished this year, and I am proud of all the work I put into organizing the events, coordinating with other members of the leadership team, and making PowerPoints for our bimonthly meetings. I'm super excited to continue this as my high school career plows on!

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Lakeside School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English, Hindi

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|--------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

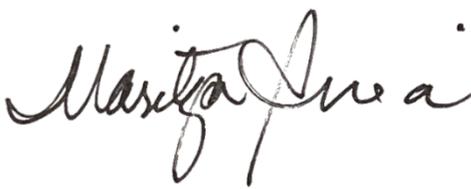
File #: Appt 03025, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Sabi Yoon as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Sabi Yoon</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 6</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: Sabi Yoon is a student at Ballard High School. When asked to share about their interest in the Seattle Youth Commission, Sabi wrote, "I want to join SYC because I am passionate about public policy, improving the community and having a positive impact on people's lives. There are so many youth issues currently plaguing our community including youth crime & safety, drug abuse, racial equity and mental health. I want to represent the youth of my district to help address these issues that I witness first-hand on a daily basis and work alongside other passionate youth leaders who share the same passion and goals of improving our community. I want to serve the youth as a representative voice in the policy decision-making process for the greater good. I am a very active volunteer for Seattle Parks & Recreation, Seattle Police Department and Seattle Municipal Court and want to draw upon these past experiences and improve my skill of becoming an effective policy maker to help prepare me for a career in public policy." | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

1

Anonymous

194:46

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Sabi Yoon

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I want to join SYC because I am passionate about public policy, improving the community and having a positive impact on people's lives. There are so many youth issues currently plaguing our community including youth crime & safety, drug abuse, racial equity and mental health. I want to represent the youth of my district to help address these issues that I witness first-hand on a daily basis and work alongside other passionate youth leaders who share the same passion and goals of improving our community. I want to serve the youth as a representative voice in the policy decision-making process for the greater good. I am a very active volunteer for Seattle Parks & Recreation, Seattle Police Department and Seattle Municipal Court and want to draw upon these past experiences and improve my skill of becoming an effective policy maker to help prepare me for a career in public policy.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

Bringing public awareness through education is paramount to changing people's perspectives. Hosting community events to discuss issues of racial disparity and raising public awareness through radio, newspaper and social media is a way to advance equity. Multi-cultural community events and exchanges where people from various backgrounds can showcase their traditions, food and music to bring the community together and dispel any cultural misunderstandings. Involving the Seattle Police Dept in multi-cultural events can dispel any misunderstanding and promote positive perceptions of each other. Enhancing youth education through public-private partnerships (i.e. Amazon) to create alternative career pathways for high school students who may not be looking to attend college but rather work full-time upon graduation. Utilizing restorative-justice policies to help juveniles, who may have petty criminal records, and expose them to these alternative career pathways during and after high school as opposed to recycling them through the justice system.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

I'm really passionate about youth crime & safety. There was a string of crimes committed on Ballard High School students a couple of months ago. This caused a lot of fear and anxiety among Ballard High School students, teachers and parents. The perpetrators were never caught and there were no policy solutions implemented to prevent this from happening again. Given my connections to the Seattle Police Department as a Police Explorer, I would like to collaborate with our local policy makers, Seattle Police Department and Seattle Public Schools in finding a solution to create a safe environment for our community. I am also a participant of the Seattle Youth Traffic Court where I serve as a juror, judge or bailiff on a monthly basis. As a SYTC participant, I utilize restorative justice goals to help bring back youth to justice and would like to expand this to not only traffic infractions, but to other youth crimes impacting the community.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

I am most proud of my 200+ hours of volunteer service work for the City of Seattle. For my services, I was awarded the Presidential Volunteer Service Award (Gold) by AmeriCorps. I've dedicated my services to: 1) Seattle Parks & Recreation; 2) Seattle Police Department; and 3) Seattle Public Schools. For SP&R, I served as both a swim and tennis instructor. Teaching students from diverse cultural and socio-economic backgrounds cultivated a deeper appreciation of inclusive civic engagement. It taught me patience and improved my communication skills with not only children and their parents, but also Seattle government employees. I also currently train and volunteer with the Seattle Police Department a couple times of month and assist at various community events. I had the opportunity to interact with children and teens from disadvantaged family backgrounds at these events and helped foster relations between the SPD and minority communities.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Ballard High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English & Korean

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

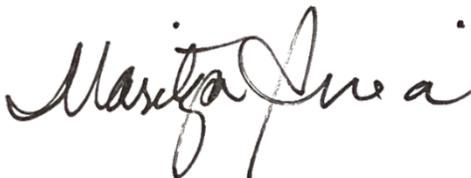
File #: Appt 03026, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Sienna Roggeveen as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Sienna Roggeveen</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Council <input type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 7</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Sienna is a student at Eastside Preparatory School. When asked why they wish to join the Seattle Youth Commission, Sienna shared, "How do I change the world, mama?" As a kid, my parents told me to make a difference in the world. I thought that meant I had to be the president. I have come to recognize that "changing the world" doesn't necessarily mean inventing flying cars or curing cancer. After discovering a passion for social justice, I realized that, to me, "changing the world" means advocating for others and fighting for racial justice. Throughout my time in social justice programs, I have learned about many social issues and plan to pursue law as a career. I want to be a Seattle Youth Commissioner to connect with city leaders to create and implement solutions, make tangible changes, and help others in my community, specifically in race and social justice initiatives. In addition, I believe this program will equip me with the necessary communication, decision-making, outreach, organizational, surveying, and public speaking skills to support my career in advocacy and strengthen my ability to create change, now and in the future."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Councilmember Maritza Rivera</i> <i>Seattle City Councilmember</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

12 Anonymous

2919:05

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Sienna Roggeveen

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

"How do I change the world, mama?"

As a kid, my parents told me to make a difference in the world.

I thought that meant I had to be the president.

I have come to recognize that "changing the world" doesn't necessarily mean inventing flying cars or curing cancer. After discovering a passion for social justice, I realized that, to me, "changing the world" means advocating for others and fighting for racial justice. Throughout my time in social justice programs, I have learned about many social issues and plan to pursue law as a career.

I want to be a Seattle Youth Commissioner to connect with city leaders to create and implement solutions, make tangible changes, and help others in my community, specifically in race and social justice initiatives. In addition, I believe this program will equip me with the necessary communication, decision-making, outreach, organizational, surveying, and public speaking skills to support my career in advocacy and strengthen my ability to create change, now and in the future.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I would be dedicated to advancing racial equity within the community by organizing forums, workshops, seminars, outreach events, and awareness campaigns that are aimed at both gathering information and educating our community about issues related to social justice issues. I want to ensure that first and foremost, youth voices are heard and involved in decision-making processes.

Throughout my time as a Youth Ambassador at the Gates Foundation, I have spent a lot of time advocating for equitable access to resources and opportunities for all young people, regardless of race. As a Youth Commissioner, I want to implement these ideas. I believe this could include supporting initiatives that provide scholarships, jobs, and leadership opportunities for marginalized youth. Finally, I want to advocate for equity assessments, anti-bias training programs, and policies that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion among staff and decision-makers.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

During the planning period for the Teen Action Fair in the Youth Ambassador Program, healthcare disparities became one of my personal passions. Over 400 million people in the world do not have access to basic healthcare. That is 400 million people who are denied their fundamental right to live a healthy life; 400 million people who suffer because of their race, economic instability, age, education, or gender. Across the world, people are dying of preventable diseases because of discrimination and lack of representation or financial power.

During the summer of 2023, I applied for and was awarded the Mike Yarrow Peace Fellowship. This fellowship has given me the opportunity to create a year-long project dedicated to advocating for others and fighting to make a change. I have been working to create a website compiling statistics and articles regarding health inequities; my goal is to create change by increasing awareness to support people for whom the healthcare system fails.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

For the past two years, I applied for and was accepted to the Youth Ambassador Program (YAP) at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. As a Youth Ambassador, I foster inclusion and raise awareness about global issues. In 2023 and 2024, the Youth Ambassadors planned two Teen Action Fairs at the Gates Discovery Center; over 15 non-profit organizations presented a social justice issue, their mission to solve it, and inspired others to get involved. Each year, we hosted over 500 guests and received feedback that the event allowed them to make connections that furthered their mission and strengthened their passion for creating change. Since becoming a Youth Ambassador in 2022, I have utilized my research, organizational, and outreach skills to contact and encourage organizations to come to the table at the events. For the past two years, I have been involved with event marketing; I also helped to choose two participating organizations for a \$5,000 grant each. Through YAP, I have learned about non-profits and the Youth Commission Program would give me an opportunity to expand on what I have learned with real-life work experience in local government.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Eastside Preparatory School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|----------------|------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S/ U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03027, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Bill Chen as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Bill Chen</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 2</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Bill Chen is a student at Cleveland STEM High School. When asked why they wish to join the Seattle Youth Commission Bill shared, "What motivates me in joining the Seattle Youth Commission is what motivates me in my daily life. I want to create a better world for everyone, and that means furthering justice and equity for all. As a Seattlite my entire life, I have lived through many of the pressing issues in our community. I view this role as an excellent opportunity for me to further this goal, as it would allow me to use the community feedback that I collected to better serve our community. As for what I hope to gain from this experience, I wish to gain a better understanding of how our city works, as well as extra knowledge as to how I can further work to improve our city. I believe that the only way to grow is to listen to feedback, and I hope I can use the feedback I gathered to grow our city."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> | |
| Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/24</i> | | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

9

Anonymous

196:07

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Bill Chen

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

What motivates me in joining the Seattle Youth Commission is what motivates me in my daily life. I want to create a better world for everyone, and that means furthering justice and equity for all. As a Seattleite my entire life, I have lived through many of the pressing issues in our community. I view this role as an excellent opportunity for me to further this goal, as it would allow me to use the community feedback that I collected to better serve our community. As for what I hope to gain from this experience, I wish to gain a better understanding of how our city works, as well as extra knowledge as to how I can further work to improve our city. I believe that the only way to grow is to listen to feedback, and I hope I can use the feedback I gathered to grow our city.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I believe that the best way to implement racial and social justice would be through promoting empathy and togetherness as a community. Most tension and anger is caused by a lack of understanding and a refusal to learn, and a lot of the problems and disadvantages minorities and marginalized populations face are caused by a lack of opportunities provided easily to more advantaged populations. As such, I will help to implement new strategies such as hosting events focusing on learning more about diverse cultures and marginalized populations during times that matter to them, creating more opportunities for minorities to succeed with educational programs, and more. These will all help to improve the city for everyone, not just those who would be directly impacted by my plans.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

While I have quite a list of problems that I believe we need to solve, one of them I am especially passionate about solving funding inequality. I was inspired to advocate for the improvement of this issue by collecting feedback and data from our city. I realized that this was an issue that impacted everyone in our community, and someone would need to speak up to solve it. Large chunks of the populace are at an innate disadvantage because of factors that they alone cannot stop. For example, a child who attends a school with lower funding will have a far harder time succeeding than another in a well-funded one. They then most likely score lower on important assessments with less funding for education, lowering school funding some more. It's an endless cycle that I have seen and is one of the major issues I care a lot about rectifying.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

A few years ago, I noticed that while Seattle is considered a major player in many high-tech fields, STREAM (Science/Technology/Robotics/Engineering/Arts/Math) education and opportunities are not available to many students living in lower-income communities, with few accessible. I was determined to solve this issue, and while doing so, positively impact as many people in our city as possible. I started the UpSTREAM program, a nonprofit organization created to provide service learning opportunities to local high school students while providing free, high-quality STREAM education to aspiring younger students by working with Seattle Public Schools. I'm a teacher for our in-person STREAM labs, where I work with groups of students in learning STREAM, as well as being the CEO of the organization, scheduling and managing the hundreds of students and tutors involved with UpSTREAM, connecting with outside organizations, and managing the funds needed to provide free STREAM education.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Cleveland STEM High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03028, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Caleb Goldberg as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Caleb Goldberg</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 4</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Caleb Goldberg is a student at University Prep. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Caleb shared, "I want to make a change. While the immense amount I could learn from being a Seattle Youth Commissioner about everything from public speaking and planning to what makes a community thrive is incredibly valuable to me, I would most importantly like to try to make Seattle a place where youth feel empowered to be compassionate, passionate and thrive. The opportunity that the Seattle Youth Commission offers to engage directly with city leaders, advocate for youth-centered policies, and contribute to meaningful change is one that I am eager to embrace. By serving as a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I aim to amplify the voices of young people, address their concerns, and champion initiatives that prioritize their well-being and success. The Seattle Youth Commission would be a great opportunity for me to learn and practice leadership skills, organizational skills, public speaking (which I could definitely use some work on) and learn about the city and its government. It's not just about personal growth but leveraging that growth. Being part of the Seattle Youth Commission resonated deeply with me on a personal level. Making a positive change in the community, bettering the lives of my family members, peers and fellow Seattleites fills me with a sense of motivation and dedication."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

6

Anonymous

10:26

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Caleb Goldberg

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I want to make a change. While the immense amount I could learn from being a Seattle Youth Commissioner about everything from public speaking and planning to what makes a community thrive is incredibly valuable to me, I would most importantly like to try to make Seattle a place where youth feel empowered to be compassionate, passionate and thrive. The opportunity that the Seattle Youth Commission offers to engage directly with city leaders, advocate for youth-centered policies, and contribute to meaningful change is one that I am eager to embrace. By serving as a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I aim to amplify the voices of young people, address their concerns, and champion initiatives that prioritize their well-being and success.

The Seattle Youth Commission would be a great opportunity for me to learn and practice leadership skills, organizational skills, public speaking (which I could definitely use some work on) and learn about the city and its government. It's not just about personal growth but leveraging that growth. Being part of the Seattle Youth Commission resonated deeply with me on a personal level. Making a positive change in the community, bettering the lives of my family members, peers and fellow Seattleites fills me with a sense of motivation and dedication.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I believe that Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative, or RSJI's modernist, forward-looking approach is a great fit for the Seattle Youth Commission as while both target the present, they mainly plan for the future. If I were a Seattle Youth Commissioner, ideas I have include starting conferences for youth to learn about social justice principles from local experts. This conference would be part of a larger (hypothetical) program where the students that attended could then have the resources to start clubs, affinity groups and discussions at their respective schools across Seattle focused on understanding how to apply social justice principles and goals throughout their communities and neighborhoods. A program like this would meet many of RSJI's principles including gatekeeping, developing leadership, and sharing culture.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

Firstly, I believe that substance abuse among teens is also a major issue. Today's rates of substance abuse in teens are terrifyingly high and the effects are seeping into too many aspects of daily life—education, families, relationships, occupations, mental health and more.

Secondly, bullying affects a large portion of students in Seattle to the point where it can be found in almost any classroom, hallway or school cafeteria. High bullying rates are connected to increased mental health problems, academic achievement and even physical health.

Lastly, while Seattle deals with substance abuse, climate change, poverty, education disparity, economic recovery and countless other issues, it has become more and more apparent to me that many, including Seattle's youth, are missing one crucial trait, kindness. Part of being a citizen in Seattle is showing empathy and compassion. Whether that means helping someone cross the street, thanking bus drivers or even just throwing away trash, I believe that there is a lack of general kindness in our area. This issue is important to me as I've noticed that increasingly, those in my community turn a blind eye to the issues in our community. It's this lack of kindness that not only contributes to a sense of disconnectedness among residents but also exacerbates existing problems such as social isolation, mental health struggles, and substance abuse. Without a foundation of kindness and empathy, many efforts to address larger societal issues like substance abuse, poverty, and education disparity become much more challenging.

Furthermore, the absence of kindness perpetuates a cycle of negativity and apathy, making it difficult to foster a sense of unity and collective responsibility for the well-being of our city. It's essential for us as Seattleites to recognize our role in shaping the community we inhabit.

As a member of this community, I am committed to advocating for and promoting acts of kindness, no matter how small they may seem. By fostering a culture of empathy and compassion, we can work towards creating a more inclusive, supportive, and resilient Seattle for everyone, particularly youth who are the future stewards of our city.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

From early 2022 through mid 2023, I volunteered in a local community gardening initiative that grew fresh produce to distribute to food banks for those in the Seattle area who needed it. We grew dozens of different types of produce from lettuce to plums—all organically. Personally, I was involved at least once a week and worked on the leadership team in charge of planning out what fruits and vegetables we would plant, when we would plant them and where. I would water, plant, weed, compost, tend to the plants and harvest them. During my work there, I added new plantable space to increase the amount of food we could produce. While the experience taught me values of patience, leadership, planning and organization, it most importantly taught me to be grateful and to never take anything for granted.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

University Prep

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03029, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Mohini Kaplan as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Mohini Kaplan</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 4</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Mohini Kaplan is a student at Holy Names Academy. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Mohini shared, "I want to join the Seattle Youth Commission for several reasons. First, I want to help improve conditions for youth in Seattle and be able to contribute to initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of teens. I am also interested in learning more about how the city government works and how laws and policies can be applied to better serve youth. As a youth commissioner, I hope to gain experience in leadership and community engagement. I aim to learn more about my local government and how it impacts teens in Seattle. I believe the position would help me improve my collaboration skills and would provide me with the opportunity to learn from other teens and their different perspectives. This experience offers a platform to not only represent the youth but also collaborate with fellow commissioners and city officials to foster a more inclusive and responsive city."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

16 Anonymous

18:55

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Mohini Kaplan

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I want to join the Seattle Youth Commission for several reasons. First, I want to help improve conditions for youth in Seattle and be able to contribute to initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of teens. I am also interested in learning more about how the city government works and how laws and policies can be applied to better serve youth. As a youth commissioner, I hope to gain experience in leadership and community engagement. I aim to learn more about my local government and how it impacts teens in Seattle. I believe the position would help me improve my collaboration skills and would provide me with the opportunity to learn from other teens and their different perspectives. This experience offers a platform to not only represent the youth but also collaborate with fellow commissioners and city officials to foster a more inclusive and responsive city.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I think it is very important to promote racial equity and social justice principles and I have several ideas of how to do so. First, I believe that it is important to advocate for policies that address systemic inequalities within Seattle and uplift communities that have historically been marginalized or underserved. Second, I believe in engaging in meaningful dialogue with diverse communities, actively listening to their voices, and collaborating to address their unique needs. By fostering understanding and empathy through these conversations, impactful change can be created. Finally, I believe it is important to hold educational events and workshops to raise awareness about issues of race and social justice among youth in Seattle. Together, these strategies can cultivate a more equitable and just city.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

In my community, I am passionate about addressing the intertwined issues of homelessness, food insecurity, mental health, and climate change. I believe these issues are crucial due to their profound impact on my life and the lives of other teens. Many young people face the harsh reality of unstable housing situations, which can disrupt their education, health, and overall well-being. Additionally, the stigma surrounding mental health often prevents individuals from seeking help, leading to long-term challenges and barriers to success. Moreover, food insecurity is another pressing concern, that affects not only physical health but also academic performance and overall quality of life for many teens. Finally, climate change poses a significant threat to the well-being of teens because it worsens existing inequities and can negatively affect our future. I believe that addressing these challenges is vital to ensuring that young people can thrive.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

One project I am exceptionally proud of is my role as a volunteer counselor at Girls Rock Math STEM camp for the past two summers. By being a counselor, I contributed to empowering young girls, especially those from underrepresented backgrounds, by fostering their interest and proficiency in STEM fields. I facilitated engaging activities and workshops that encouraged creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills. I helped cultivate confidence and enthusiasm in campers by creating a supportive and inclusive environment, equipping them with tools for future success. Additionally, I collaborated with fellow counselors and organizers to ensure that the lessons were effective. Through my dedication to Girls Rock Math, I am proud to have played a part in inspiring the next generation of female leaders in STEM.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Holy Names Academy

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

Spanish

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03030, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Daniel Tu Le as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Daniel Tu Le</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 5</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Daniel Tu Le is a student at Ingraham High School. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Daniel shared, "I've always been passionate about making a difference in my community. The opportunity to become a youth commissioner in Seattle excites me because it allows me to play a role in shaping decisions that impact young people. I aim to elevate the voices of youth, stand up for their rights, and strive for a more welcoming and encouraging atmosphere. As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I look forward to developing my leadership abilities, enhancing my public speaking capabilities, hosting events that resonate with young individuals, and working alongside others who share my vision for positive change in our city."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

20

Anonymous

32:35

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Daniel Tu Le

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I've always been passionate about making a difference in my community. The opportunity to become a youth commissioner in Seattle excites me because it allows me to play a role in shaping decisions that impact young people. I aim to elevate the voices of youth, stand up for their rights, and strive for a more welcoming and encouraging atmosphere. As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I look forward to developing my leadership abilities, enhancing my public speaking capabilities, hosting events that resonate with young individuals, and working alongside others who share my vision for positive change in our city.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, I'd be all in on making sure race and social justice are at the forefront of everything we do. One idea is to push for more diverse representation in city programs and decision-making. We got to make sure everyone's voices are heard, especially those who've been marginalized or overlooked. Another thing is education. We could organize workshops or events to raise awareness about racial equity and social justice issues among young people in our city my school Ingraham high school has a multi-cultural assembly and it celebrated everybody's culture I would like to bring that to the wider range of Seattle. We need to make sure policies and programs are actually helping to level the playing field for everyone, not just some. By recognizing race inequalities and social justice principles, we can work towards a Seattle where everyone feels valued and has equal opportunities.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

In my community, I'm particularly passionate about addressing mental health and education issues among young people. Mental health is a pressing concern that often goes overlooked or stigmatized, but its impact on individuals and communities cannot be understated. I believe in the importance of increasing awareness, access to resources, and destigmatizing discussions around mental health to ensure that young people feel supported and empowered to seek help when needed. Additionally education is a huge part of this from making education less stressful for youth and having mental health awareness be widely accessible should be a priority. By advocating for improved mental health services in schools, destigmatizing mental health conversations, promoting inclusive and supportive school environments, and addressing systemic inequalities in education, I hope to contribute to a community where all young people have the resources and support they need to thrive academically, mentally, and emotionally.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

A project that I am particularly proud of is my TEDx talk about community. During this project, I delved deep into the importance of community and how you need to be an active participant in getting the support you need. From brainstorming ideas for the talk to writing the script, researching relevant information, creating visually appealing slides, and finally giving the presentation, I dedicated a lot of time and energy to make it a success. This experience not only helped me improve my public speaking abilities, but also allowed me to share valuable insights and perspectives with a community of like minded individuals who were also preparing their Ted Talks.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Ingraham High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03031, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Anya Peterson as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Appointee Name: Anya Peterson | | |
| Board/Commission Name: Seattle Youth Commission | | Position Title: Member |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> Serving remaining term of a vacant position | |
| Residential Neighborhood: District 5 | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Anya Peterson is a student at Nathan Hale High School. When asked why they want to join the Seattle Youth Commission Anya shared, "I'm interested in the role of Seattle Youth Commissioner because advocating for members of the community has always been important to me and this role would enable me to meet and develop relationships with other youth from different backgrounds and with political leaders. I believe that understanding others perspectives and advocating for them is important. For example, during middle school my video advocating for access to non binary bathrooms was selected as a finalist by KQED. This experience motivated me to want to better understand the needs of youth and other people from different backgrounds than me. Being a youth commissioner would allow me to meet people from other backgrounds, to understand their needs and perspectives, to become a more effective public speaker, and to learn from political leaders how to bring about change."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): 08/26/2024 | Appointing Signatory: Bruce A. Harrell Mayor of Seattle | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

13

Anonymous

132:47

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Anya Peterson

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I'm interested in the role of Seattle Youth Commissioner because advocating for members of the community has always been important to me and this role would enable me to meet and develop relationships with other youth from different backgrounds and with political leaders. I believe that understanding others perspectives and advocating for them is important. For example, during middle school my video advocating for access to non binary bathrooms was selected as a finalist by KQED. This experience motivated me to want to better understand the needs of youth and other people from different backgrounds than me. Being a youth commissioner would allow me to meet people from other backgrounds, to understand their needs and perspectives, to become a more effective public speaker, and to learn from political leaders how to bring about change.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I believe it's important to understand the history, culture, and needs of different communities within Seattle in order to ensure that the actions we take are fair and equitable to all. For example, by understanding the history of redlining we can better understand differences in access to schools for different communities. In my own life, I've been fortunate to have friends and family members from different cultural backgrounds including many who immigrated from places such as Ethiopia, China, and The Philippines. All of this has taught me that when making decisions about schools and other government services, it is important to take into consideration the unique backgrounds and needs of all. In particular, it is important to give consideration to people who have been discriminated against or otherwise have fewer resources because they may be impacted differently.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

The main issues in my community that I am passionate about are access to clothing, food, housing, and other needs specifically for youth and lower income families. These issues resonate with me because I've seen them up close through my participation in Teen Feed, which provides meals for homeless youth. Another experience that has really shaped me is hosting a tent city at our church. In particular, I remember reading to a young girl who was staying in tent city with her family. She told me about how riding her bike around the tents with her friends made her happy, but I couldn't help but think about how unfair it is that she doesn't have permanent housing. These experiences have shown me how fortunate I am and lead me to want to help others who aren't as fortunate.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

One project that I'm very proud of is my service as the youth representative on my church's pastoral search committee. This was a two year process in which I served as the only youth working with senior church members to interview and evaluate multiple candidates to become our newest minister. Through this process I learned how to work on a committee, take initiative, collaborate with adult representatives, and represent the perspective of the church youth. Ultimately, my job was to take a broad perspective and help to hire the best candidate for the church and community, rather than solely focusing on my own desires. One reason I'm applying for this position is to build on this experience by working with others to serve the wider communities of Seattle.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Nathan Hale High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03032, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Lila Fu as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appointee Name: <i>Lila Fu</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 6</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Lila is a student at Lincoln High School. When asked why they would like to join the Seattle Youth Commission Lila shared, "As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, my passion lies in amplifying the voices of young people and advocating for positive change in our community. This role intrigues me because it offers a platform to address pressing issues affecting youth and collaborate on innovative solutions. Coming from a military family, I've developed resilience, adaptability, and a strong sense of duty, which I believe are valuable assets in representing diverse perspectives. Volunteering for the Washington State Senate page program further ignited my interest in civic engagement and policymaking. I aspire to gain leadership skills, foster meaningful connections, and make tangible contributions to the betterment of Seattle as a Youth Commissioner."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> | |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

15

Anonymous

45:59

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Lila Paige Fu

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a Seattle Youth Commissioner, my passion lies in amplifying the voices of young people and advocating for positive change in our community. This role intrigues me because it offers a platform to address pressing issues affecting youth and collaborate on innovative solutions. Coming from a military family, I've developed resilience, adaptability, and a strong sense of duty, which I believe are valuable assets in representing diverse perspectives. Volunteering for the Washington State Senate page program further ignited my interest in civic engagement and policymaking. I aspire to gain leadership skills, foster meaningful connections, and make tangible contributions to the betterment of Seattle as a Youth Commissioner.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I am deeply committed to advancing racial equity and social justice principles within our city. I believe in creating inclusive spaces where all voices are heard and valued, regardless of race, ethnicity, or background. To achieve this, I propose initiatives that prioritize diversity, equity, and inclusion in all aspects of city governance and community engagement. This includes advocating for policies that address systemic inequalities, promoting educational programs on cultural competency, and collaborating with marginalized communities to develop solutions that address their unique needs. By centering race and social justice principles in our work, we can create a more equitable and vibrant Seattle for all its residents.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

In my community, I am particularly passionate about issues surrounding affordable housing and homelessness. Witnessing individuals and families struggle with housing insecurity deeply affects me, spurring a desire for action. I believe everyone deserves access to safe and stable housing, and addressing this issue requires multifaceted solutions involving affordable housing initiatives, supportive services, and addressing root causes such as poverty and systemic inequities. Additionally, environmental sustainability is crucial to me, especially in the face of climate change. I advocate for initiatives promoting renewable energy, conservation efforts, and sustainable urban development to safeguard our planet for future generations.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

One project I'm proud of is creating a museum model highlighting the Mayan civilization's environmental practices. Researching Mayan culture, I designed and constructed the model, focusing on their unsustainable methods. Interactive exhibits engaged visitors, fostering awareness of historical environmental stewardship and its relevance today. The project aimed to educate and inspire action for a more sustainable future. Seeing visitors' increased awareness and appreciation for sustainability affirmed the project's impact, fueling my commitment to environmental advocacy.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Lincoln High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

*D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)

**G List *gender*, M= Male, F= Female, T= Transgender, NB= Non-Binary 2S= Two Spirit U= Unknown

RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03033, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Juliana Ariza as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Juliana Ariza</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 7</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Juliana is a student at Lincoln High School. When asked why they wish to join to the Seattle Youth Commission Juliana shared, "As a youth commissioner, I would be allowed the opportunity to embrace a larger community and speak for their needs. This opportunity would integrate me within the decision-making of pressing topics and would permit me to establish meaningful connections with other youth and city officials. In response to diverse topics, I would communicate effectively between other board members and provide my own insight and perspective towards pressing subjects. Serving as a member would allow me to achieve the opportunity to learn from my peers and be launched into a new process of advocating for issues relevant to the wellbeing of our city. I hope to address how the city approaches equity/opportunity for engagement and provide an inside perspective on issues manifested within the city; I want a chance for my voice to amplify solutions to represent youth issues and make projects that can leave a positive impact for the future."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

11 Anonymous

4072:23

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Juliana Agudelo Ariza

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

As a youth commissioner, I would be allowed the opportunity to embrace a larger community and speak for their needs. This opportunity would integrate me within the decision-making of pressing topics and would permit me to establish meaningful connections with other youth and city officials. In response to diverse topics, I would communicate effectively between other board members and provide my own insight and perspective towards pressing subjects. Serving as a member would allow me to achieve the opportunity to learn from my peers and be launched into a new process of advocating for issues relevant to the wellbeing of our city. I hope to address how the city approaches equity/opportunity for engagement and provide an inside perspective on issues manifested within the city; I want a chance for my voice to amplify solutions to represent youth issues and make projects that can leave a positive impact for the future.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I believe diversity does not correspond to just one group of people; it is a collective effort placed by people to create opportunities for everyone to succeed. Because of this, the opinions and day-to-day experiences of everyone need to be addressed in their most complete form. It is also important to understand that the role we have in a position such as this is not to benefit ourselves only, but the people whom we represent. To acknowledge the impact of youth voices, is to know the balance between justice and personal opinions. I think applying principles that contribute to social justice is certainly something that can be achieved, and having inside student perspectives is the correct way to approach. We can learn from past strategies to create new ones to address the problem in a way students can communicate best. Finding solutions to facilitate communication and integrity can be achieved by being open to a myriad of opinions from all sorts of people. The Youth Commissioner Program allows for pathways of free expression and identity to have a unique positive effect on the people around them and within the city government.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

I am passionate about mental health and medicinal resources, especially relating to the facilitation of access to marginalized communities. I believe in rehabilitating and giving people opportunities, which is why it surprises me that people who could receive treatments, medicine, or health resources do not have the ability to do so. This is impactful to me because, collectively, we should strive to achieve the greater good, and we can do so much if we start by just acknowledging the disparities in healthcare access. The wellbeing of the citizens of Seattle is something that we should be talking about, because there are many people in cities across the country that are overlooked by city governments because they do not have positions to speak. I believe that with issues we care about, we should use our voices to project solutions, instead of only speaking about it. Results can be achieved simply by spreading awareness and speaking about it; we can take the first steps to bridging the healthcare gap in Seattle. I think that despite any differences in background or situation, everyone should be able to have a secure pathway to their health needs, whether it be medicine, therapy, treatments, etc. Working with city officials to establish adequate programs to fund and provide health services would amplify the cause and build trust among communities, with us showing solidarity to their cause.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

Last year, I wanted to try creating a club at school, to try something new and take on a leadership role in something I was passionate about. I started the Red Cross Club and I am really proud of what we have done this year, considering it is our first year. Within the club I found a place where people wanted to learn more about the Red Cross mission to serve the community through volunteering and acts of service. We started hosting projects at school; for example the holidays in early December with KidVantage, and we also hosted a drive in February with the Children's Hospital. Afterwards, I decided to implement a way for CPR to be taught at school through our club so common knowledge needed to save lives could receive outreach within the school community. I personally think that the more people who know treatments that could save lives, the better. It is only our first year and there are lots of things planned for the next year, and I am very proud of our community outreach and the leadership projects we have hosted thus far. I am excited to see what we can do to further project our goals, and hopefully we can keep engaging the community!

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Lincoln High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

Spanish, but can fluently speak both English and Spanish

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.



Legislation Text

File #: Appt 03034, **Version:** 1

Appointment of Saniata Salva as member, Seattle Youth Commission, for a term to August 31, 2026.

The Appointment Packet is provided as an attachment.



City of Seattle Boards & Commissions Notice of Appointment

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Appointee Name: <i>Saniata Salva</i> | | |
| Board/Commission Name: <i>Seattle Youth Commission</i> | | Position Title: <i>Member</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appointment OR <input type="checkbox"/> Reappointment | City Council Confirmation required? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
| Appointing Authority: <input type="checkbox"/> City Council <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mayor <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Fill in appointing authority</i> | Term of Position: * 9/1/2024 to 8/31/2026 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Serving remaining term of a vacant position</i> | |
| Residential Neighborhood: <i>District 7</i> | Zip Code: | Contact Phone No.: |
| Background: <i>Sanita is a student at Middle College High School. When asked why they would like to join the Seattle Youth Commission, Saniata shared, "I want to be a Seattle Youth Commissioner to experience working in government and discover more about careers in helping communities across the city. I'm interested in a government job relating to criminal psychology and criminology, so this opportunity will help me learn more about the different systems in government. I'll learn more about work being done on important issues like crime, homelessness, and access to education. This role will allow me to work with others who are also passionate about creating change and have similar goals. I want to grow as a leader to support communities of color in Seattle and connect more with the smaller communities I'm a part of like my school. This role will also help me expand my public speaking skills. Being a youth commissioner will let me act on issues that I care about and create change in places that are important for Seattle's youth."</i> | | |
| Authorizing Signature (original signature):  Date Signed (appointed): <i>08/26/2024</i> | | Appointing Signatory: <i>Bruce A. Harrell</i> <i>Mayor of Seattle</i> |

*Term begin and end date is fixed and tied to the position and not the appointment date.

View results

Respondent

7 Anonymous

01:48

Time to complete

Applicant Contact Information

1. Full name *

Saniata Linnaea Salva

2. Email *

[REDACTED]

Short Answer Questions

Please limit your responses to 100-150 words for each question.

3. Please share about your interest in becoming a youth commissioner. What interest you in this role and what do you hope gain from the experience as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I want to be a Seattle Youth Commissioner to experience working in government and discover more about careers in helping communities across the city. I'm interested in a government job relating to criminal psychology and criminology, so this opportunity will help me learn more about the different systems in government. I'll learn more about work being done on important issues like crime, homelessness, and access to education. This role will allow me to work with others who are also passionate about creating change and have similar goals. I want to grow as a leader to support communities of color in Seattle and connect more with the smaller communities I'm a part of like my school. This role will also help me expand my public speaking skills. Being a youth commissioner will let me act on issues that I care about and create change in places that are important for Seattle's youth.

4. The City of Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative advances racial equity in city government and the community. What are your ideas about applying race and social justice principles as a Seattle Youth Commissioner? *

I strongly believe that the inclusion of underrepresented communities is important in helping communities effectively. Historically, people of color have not been heard by the government or have had the opportunities to have roles in the government. Applying race and social justice principles to me means including all perspectives. This will help people look at issues from different points of view leading to more effective changes being created and implemented. I also think it's important to acknowledge that people's cultures and backgrounds affect how they think and what they value. Acknowledging this helps people understand why others think the way they do leading to more collaborative and productive changes.

5. What issues or current events in your community are you passionate about and why? *

I care about affordable and sustainable transportation because climate change and wildlife conservation are important to me. Even though Seattle is an urban city, there are forests and other wildlife nearby that are affected by pollution and climate change. I want to learn more about how the city creates and improves sustainable transportation and what youth can do to help. I also care about homelessness and having public and free resources for people who are homeless. Homelessness is something I witness every day on my bus ride to school, so I want to find ways I can help effectively. For example, I want to help create more centers where homeless people can take showers and have basic access to hygiene products and other necessities.

6. What project have you worked on that you are most proud of? Please describe this project and what contributions you made. *

For my biology class, I created a video about the importance of Seattle's tree canopy and how neighborhoods with communities of color have low tree coverage levels. I'm proud of this project because I was able to find an intersection between climate change and racial justice, two issues that are important to me. I also chose a topic I didn't know about before, so I had to do detailed research for accurate information. This project also challenged me because I had to include scientific data along with my footage of trees in different neighborhoods. I also edited and organized it into one aesthetic and cohesive video.

7. The Seattle Youth Commission has five sub-committees. If selected, which committee are you most interested in joining? *

- Health & Human Service
- Civil Rights & Immigration
- Education
- Economic Development
- Executive Committee (Co-Chairs)

Demographic Information

8. Seattle Youth Commissioners must be between the ages of 13-19. Please indicate your age below. *

- 13 years of age
- 14 years of age
- 15 years of age
- 16 years of age
- 17 years of age
- 18 years of age
- 19 years of age

9. Seattle Youth Commissioners must live or go to school in Seattle. Please indicate which district you live or attend school in.

Find your district by entering an address at: <https://www.seattle.gov/council/meet-the-council/find-your-district-and-councilmembers> *

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5
- District 6
- District 7

10. Choose select all that apply to you. *

- I am a student
- I work full-time
- I work part-time
- I am not employed

11. If you are attending school, what is the name of the school that you currently attend.

Middle College High School

12. Please select the race or ethnicity identifiers that best describe you: *

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Asian American
- Black or African American
- Hispanic or Latine
- Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White
- I decline to answer this question
- Other

13. What is the primary language spoken in your home? *

English

Application Certification

14. I certify that the above application information is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the information I provided is subject to public records request unless it is specifically exempt from the Washington State Public Records Act. *

- Yes, I certify this application
- No, I do not certify this application

Seattle Youth Commission

Fifteen Members: Pursuant to [Ordinance 125029](#), all members subject to City Council confirmation for two-year terms:

- 7 City Council-appointed
- 8 Mayor-appointed

Roster: Updated 9/1/2024

| *D | **G | RD | Position No. | Position Title | Name | Term Begin Date | Term End Date | Term # | Appointed By |
|-----|-----|----|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| 1;4 | U | 1 | 1 | District 1 | Max Tagsip | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 3;4 | U | 2 | 2 | District 2 | Catherine Enriquez | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 3 | 3 | District 3 | Harrison Sumner | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 5 | U | 4 | 4 | District 4 | Penelope Harrington | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 5 | 5 | District 5 | Aicha Sinha-Khan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 6 | 6 | District 6 | Sabi Yoon | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1;5 | U | 7 | 7 | District 7 | Sienna Roggeveen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | City Council |
| 1 | U | 2 | 8 | At-Large | Bill Chen | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 4 | 9 | At-Large | Caleb Goldberg | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 4 | 10 | At-Large | Mohini Kaplan | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 5 | 11 | At-Large | Daniel Le | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 5 | U | 5 | 12 | At-Large | Anya Peterson | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 6 | 13 | At-Large | Lila Fu | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 3 | U | 7 | 14 | At-Large | Juliana Ariza | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |
| 1 | U | 7 | 15 | At-Large | Saniata Salva | 9/1/24 | 8/31/26 | 1 | Mayor |

SELF-IDENTIFIED DIVERSITY CHART

| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | |
|---------|------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Transgender | NB/ 2S / U | Asian | Black/ African American | Hispanic/ Latino | American Indian/ Alaska Native | Caucasian/ Non-Hispanic | Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander | Middle Eastern |
| Mayor | | | | 8 | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Council | | | | 7 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | | | | 15 | 9 | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | |

Key:

- *D List the corresponding *Diversity Chart* number (1 through 7)
- **G List *gender*, **M**= Male, **F**= Female, **T**= Transgender, **NB**= Non-Binary **2S**= Two Spirit **U**= Unknown
- RD Residential Council District number 1 through 7 or N/A

Diversity information is self-identified and is voluntary.