



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Daniel Bagley School/Bagley Elementary School Year Built 1930
(Common, present or historic)

Street and Number 7821/7901 Stone Avenue N

Assessor's File No. 0625049048

Legal Description See below

Plat Name: _____ Block _____ Lot _____

West 660 feet of North 395 feet of Government Lot 2 in North East quarter (¼) of Section 06 Township 25N Range 04, less West 165 feet thereof less portions for streets; together with North 10 inches of South 102.5 feet of North 500.01 feet of East 29 feet of West 200 feet of SD Government Lot 2.

Present Owner: Seattle School District No. 1 Present Use: Elementary School

Address: MS 22-336, PO Box 34165, Seattle, WA 98124-1165

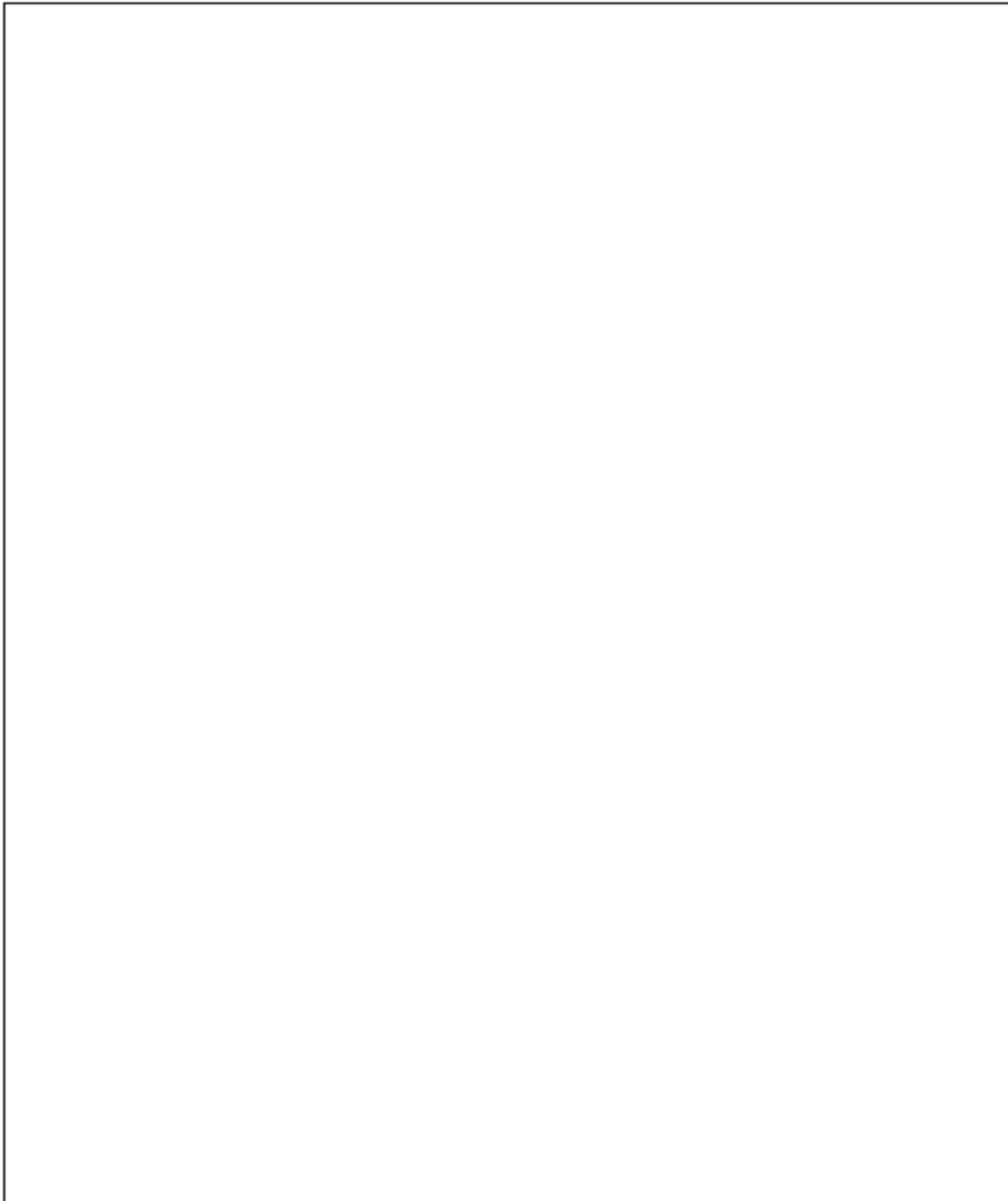
Original Owner: Seattle School District No. 1

Original Use: Elementary School

Architect: Floyd A. Naramore (1930)

Builder: Jenkins & Kauffman

Photographs



Submitted by: Joseph A. Wolf, K-12 Planning Coordinator, Seattle Public Schools

Address: MS 22-336, PO Box 34165, Seattle, WA 98124-1165

Phone: (206) 252-0657 Date January, 2014

Reviewed: _____ Date _____
Historic Preservation Officer

Daniel Bagley School

Landmark Nomination Report
7821/7901 Stone Avenue N, Seattle, WA
December 2014

Prepared by:
The Johnson Partnership
1212 NE 65th Street
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Daniel Bagley School Landmark Nomination Report

DECEMBER 2014

1. INTRODUCTION

This landmark nomination report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Daniel Bagley School. The building is located in the Green Lake neighborhood in Seattle, Washington. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of the Seattle Public School District.

1.1 Background

The City of Seattle's Department of Planning and Development (DPD), through a 1995 agreement with the Department of Neighborhoods, requires a review of "potentially eligible landmarks" for commercial projects over 4,000 square feet in area. As any proposed major alterations of the subject building described within this report will require a permit from DPD, Seattle Public Schools is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board (L&PB) to assist the City of Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board determining the property's eligibility as a City of Seattle Landmark.

To be eligible for nomination as a City of Seattle Landmark, a building, object, or structure must be at least 25 years old and it must meet one or more of the following six criteria (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.
- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the 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.
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrast of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.

1.2 Methodology

Research and development of this report were completed between June and December of 2014 by Ellen C. Mirro, with the assistance of Larry E. Johnson, AIA, principal of the Johnson Partnership, and Katherine V. Jaeger, of the Johnson Partnership, 1212 N.E. 65th Street, Seattle, WA. Research included review of written documents from the Seattle Public School District's archives. Other research was undertaken at the University of Washington Special Collections Library, the Seattle Public Library, the Museum of History and Industry, and the Puget Sound Regional Archives. The building and site were inspected and photographed to document the existing conditions on December 4 and 19, 2014.

2. PROPERTY DATA

Building Name: Daniel Bagley School/Bagley Elementary School

Address: 7821/7901 Stone Avenue N

Location: Green Lake

Assessor's File Number: 0625049048

Legal Description: West 660 feet of North 395 feet of Government Lot 2 in North East quarter (¼) of Section 06 Township 25N Range 04, less West 165 feet thereof less portions for streets; together with North 10 inches of South 102.5 feet of North 500.01 feet of East 29 feet of West 200 feet of SD Government Lot 2.

Date of Construction: 1930

Original/Present Use: School

Original/Present Owner: Seattle Public School District

Original Designer: Floyd A. Naramore

Original Builder: Jenkins & Kauffman

Zoning: SF5000

Property Size: 3.94 acres

Building Size: 40,330 s.f.

3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Neighborhood Character

The Daniel Bagley School is located in the Seattle's Green Lake neighborhood, in north Seattle. The Green Lake neighborhood surrounds Seattle's Green Lake Park. According to the 1999 Green Lake Neighborhood Plan, the boundaries are considered to be NE 85th Street to the north, Dayton Avenue N to the west, N 50th Street to the south, and I-5 to the east. The Wallingford and Fremont neighborhoods are south of Green Lake, with the Roosevelt neighborhood to the east, Greenwood to the north, and Phinney Ridge to the west. Approximately 15,000 people live in the Green Lake neighborhood. The neighborhood includes all of Green Lake Park itself, along with Woodland Park and most of the Woodland Park Zoo.¹ Parts of the Green Lake neighborhood that are not in the designated Urban Village are single-family residential areas, with well-maintained older craftsman-style homes, many dating from the early 1900s to the 1920s. Parks make up much of the land area of the neighborhood, and the recreation surrounding the lake is a primary draw for people from all over the city, including the paths around Green Lake Park, Evans Pool, the Green Lake Playground, playfields and sport courts, the Bathhouse Theater, the swimming beach, and lake access for fishing and non-motorized boating. Multi-family and commercial developments in the Urban Village on the east end of the lake are newer, with much of the development and in-fill happening since the 1990s. The school is located in a single-family area, with a commercial district on the western boundary along Aurora Avenue N. *See figures 1-7.*

3.2 Site

The site consists of 3.94 acres graded almost level in northwest Seattle. N 80th Street forms the northern border, Stone Avenue N forms the eastern border, the southern border abuts single-family residential properties along N 78th Street, and the western border abuts commercial properties along Aurora Avenue N. All streets have sidewalks and street trees. The building sits on the eastern side of the site, and a paved play area is on the western side of the site. Five portable classrooms are located on the site's southern end. Two of the oldest portable classroom structures probably date from 1952, measure approximately twenty-two feet by thirty-four feet, and are located just to the north of the southern property line, just off the southwestern corner of the school building. These units are clad with painted horizontal wooden drop siding, and have flat roofs overhanging by approximately one foot on all sides. The roofs have non-original painted metal flashing at the edges. The northern and southern façades of these structures are blank; the western façades each have six three-over-three horizontal light wood sash windows with narrow painted wooden trim and wooden mullions; the eastern façades each have two access doors with non-original wooden stairs and porches. A larger twenty-eight-foot by sixty-four-foot portable classroom dating from 2012 is located to the west of the older units, and in 2013 another double portable classroom building and ramps were installed just north of the 2012 unit. A sixty-stall parking lot was created on the northwest corner of the site in 2006, along with a trash enclosure. Landscaping consists of mature trees and shrubs, especially on the eastern and northern façades, and two large cedar trees adjacent to the western façade. *See figure 8.*

3.3 Building Structure and Plan

The Daniel Bagley School building is a flat-roofed, two-story concrete structure faced with variegated brick in a common bond with a header course every six courses and white cast stone ornamentation. The building's form is influenced by the Art Deco Style, and the ornamentation reflects Gothic Revival influences. The building is oriented around a central double-loaded corridor running north-south, with a one-story northern wing housing the auditorium/cafeteria room (also called the "meeting room") and the gymnasium. The meeting room projects to the east, and the gymnasium to the west. Two play courts were located the western side. Of these, one is still open to the air and half

¹ Green Lake Neighborhood Plan, www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/np/plans/greenlk/, accessed April 19, 2013.

of the southern play court has been converted to an art room. A kindergarten room on the southern end projects to the east with an angled bay. A pair of stairs leading to the upper floor flanks the main entry in the center of the eastern façade. Additional stairwells are located on the western side of the main hallway at both the northern and southern ends. In addition to the kindergarten room, the main floor also has the office, boys' and girls' toilet rooms, a teachers' room, book room, a janitorial space, passages to the play courts and six classrooms. The upper floor contains twelve classrooms, a janitorial space, and a small workroom. Four skylights are evenly spaced along the central hall. *See Appendix 2, Architectural Drawings.*

3.4 Exterior Features

The main entry to the school is located in the approximate center of the eastern façade, with three bays on either side plus a smaller eight-foot-wide bay located to the south of the northernmost bay. Brick buttresses measuring four feet wide and two feet deep divide the bays. The buttresses terminate with an angled cast stone cap at the height of the upper floor window lintels. Typical windows are groups of four twelve-over-twelve wood-sash with cast stone sills, lintels and mullions, and irregular quoin jamb trim. Each bay contains one group of four windows at each level except the main entry bay and the main floor level at the northern side of the main entry bay which contains a central twelve-over-twelve wood-sash window with cast stone trim and a smaller nine-over-nine wood-sash windows with cast stone trim spaced approximately four feet away on either side. A one-story angled bay window projects twenty-eight feet to the east on the southern end of the eastern façade. It contains two twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows with cast stone trim in the center and one twelve-over-twelve wood sash window with cast stone trim on each angled portion. A one-foot-tall cast stone coping originally capped the parapet, and is now covered by painted sheet metal flashing. An eleven-inch-tall cast stone water table is located at the sill height of the main floor windows, approximately two feet nine inches above the finish floor.

The entry bay projects east of the main façade by approximately one foot, and is flanked by vertically articulated piers that extend six feet above the top of the parapet of the main block of the school. The parapet of the entry bay is approximately eight feet taller than the parapet on the main block, and steps down in approximate two-foot six-inch increments at the six-foot four-inch-wide piers flanked by one-foot-wide two-foot-deep stepped piers at the outside. Massive cast stone mullions extend to the top of the parapet, dividing the entry bay into three sections above the entry arch. The entry consists of two pairs of double doors with a twelve-light arched transom above that is recessed approximately four feet into the entry arch. The casing is cast stone, with the words "Daniel Bagley School" in Gothic script relief. There is an ornamented cast stone spandrel above the main entry archway. The spandrel is divided into three panels, each panel bearing a bas-relief cast stone shield. The central shield contains an open book with "1930" in relief numerals. The northern shield depicts an owl and the southern shield depicts a three-legged stool. Cast stone triangular profile mullions dividing the spandrels extend upwards to divide three approximately twelve-foot-tall twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows, with twelve-light fixed wood sash windows above. The mullions extend to the top of the parapet and another cast stone shield is located in the central panel between them above the central windows. *See figures 9-14.*

The eastern façade of the northern wing is approximately twenty-one feet six inches tall and contains two evenly-spaced twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows with cast stone lintels, sills and irregular quoin jamb trim. The fan grill is located between the two windows. The parapet was originally topped with a one-foot-tall cast stone coping, but has now been covered with painted sheet metal flashing. The cast stone water table wraps around the northern wing from the main block of the school.

The northern façade of the northern wing is approximately twenty-one feet six inches tall and has two portions: the eastern meeting room façade, and the western gymnasium façade, which steps back approximately two feet. The meeting room façade contains five evenly spaced arch-topped windows in the center, flanked by an entry and small window on the eastern end, and another small window to the west. The five windows are pairs of nine-over-nine wood sash with six-light transoms divided by

cast stone mullions with cast stone sills, irregular quoin jamb trim and cast stone arched headers. The entry on the eastern end consists of a pair of wood doors with glass lights in the upper panels, and an arched six-light transom set in cast stone casing with cast stone irregular quoin jamb trim. The horizontal mullion between the door and transom is carved with flower motifs winding around a book, a movie projector and a light bulb. The cast stone casing contains an ornamental bas-relief rabbit and grapes at the corners. A cast stone shield depicting a dog and two cats is located above the door casing. A six-over-six-light window sits to the east with typical cast stone trim. The gymnasium façade contains five windows; the central three are pairs of twelve-over-twelve wood-sash with six light transoms, and the outer two are single twelve-over-twelve wood sash with six-light transoms. The gymnasium windows, unlike all other windows on the building, do not have cast stone trim, but instead have brick sills and plain brick heads and jambs. *See figures 15-19.*

The western façade of the northern wing contains a vent grill on the northern end and an access door on the southern end, but is otherwise blank brick. *See figure 20.*

The western façade of the main block of the school is not quite symmetrical about the central chimney and play courts. Each end has a double door with a twelve-over-twelve wood sash window and eight-light fixed sash above to illuminate the stairwells at either end. A terra cotta panel with a bas-relief shield depicting a racquet, bat, and three types of sporting balls is located between the door head trim and the windowsill trim at each door. Just to the south of the northern entry doors is a bay containing typical groups of four twelve-over-twelve wood-sash windows with cast stone sills, mullions, lintels and irregular quoin jamb trim. The next bay to the south contains the typical group of four wood sash windows at the upper floor, but the lower floor contains a single twelve-over-twelve wood sash window with typical cast stone casing, and, where the restroom is located at the interior, a pair of eight-over-eight obscure glass wood sash windows with typical cast stone casing. *See figures 21-22.*

Typical groups of four wood sash windows continue on the upper floor in the next four bays, and a louvered opening with typical cast stone trim is located adjacent to the chimney that extends approximately thirty feet above the roof of the main block of the school. The top of the chimney is detailed in a typical Art Deco manner, with the corners stepping back approximately eight feet below the top of the chimney and capped with a cast stone block, in addition to vertical reveals at the center of each chimney face. At the southern end main floor is another typical group of four windows, and a pair of eight-over-eight obscure glass wood sash windows with typical cast stone casing just to the north, where the restroom is located at the interior. This façade does not have the cast stone water table exhibited on the other three façades.

The play courts extend thirty-eight feet ten inches to the west, with blank brick running bond walls with a header course one course above the window opening heights on their northern and southern façades. The play courts each contain four bays, symmetrical about a centerline created by the chimney above. Three of the bays for each play court have ten-foot six-inch-tall, nine-foot-wide openings, originally in-filled with chain link. The openings have brick sills and do not have the typical cast stone trim of the windows on the main block. The outside central bays each have a double access door with a transom above. The southern play court has had its inside two bays converted to a classroom, and those bays each contain two sixteen-over-sixteen wood sashes with a central wooden mullion. Although non-original, the other openings retain chain link panels. A piece of metal equipment, originally called out in the drawings as a "G.I. Hoist Motor Cover," protrudes from the face of the play court just above and to the north of the southern pair of access doors. *See figures 23-24.*

The southern façade is approximately sixty-five feet long, and twenty-four feet (or two stories) tall and contains a pair of typical wood sash windows with typical cast stone casings at each level. This façade has the typical parapet cap, now covered in painted sheet metal, and the typical water table. A brick pier or buttress is located on the eastern end, and the southern projecting bay of the original kindergarten room contains a stair and an access door with a six-light transom above just to the east of the buttress. The southern façade of the bay also contains two typical windows to the east of the access door. *See figures 25-26.*

3.5 Interior Finishes

Interiors consist of painted concrete and plaster walls, linoleum floors at the hallways, wooden doors, and wooden door and window casings, wooden casework in the classrooms and portions of the main floor hallway, metal lockers and non-original acoustical tile or original “Celotex” ceilings. Where stair halls intersect hallways, the openings are arched. The meeting room features wooden doors of flush plank, and beams patterned with red and green painted chamfered corners, with wooden decorative painted stepped corbels. The meeting room also contains a wooden floor and original Celotex ceiling tiles. The proscenium arch is supported on 1’-7” radius wooden reeded pilasters, and contains a plaster ornamental detail of a shield in front of sailing ships at the center. The gymnasium retains its original wood flooring and Celotex ceiling. The beams in the gymnasium are not detailed like those in the meeting room. These are painted brown and supported on corbels. The gymnasium also retains original foldaway climbing equipment. Some original tile still exists in the restrooms. Most classrooms retain their original casework and blackboards. Classrooms have wooden floors except for two classrooms on the upper floor of the northeastern corner of the main classroom block, which have cement flooring. These rooms were originally used for science and industrial arts. *See figure 27-35.*

3.6 Documented Building Alterations

The school has had few significant alterations. Neither the sprinkler system installed in 1970, nor reroofing and seismic upgrade projects in 1979, 1984, 1991, 2001, and 2007—focusing on the parapets, chimneystack, brick, and steel lintels—affected the integrity of the building to a significant degree. An elevator was installed in 2003 as part of accessibility improvements. The most significant alteration in recent years was the enclosure of a portion of the play court to create an art room. *See figures 36-39.*

Documented Building Permits and School District Repairs

Date	Designer	Description	Permit #
1930	Naramore & Brady	Build school	292975
1970		Install sprinkler system	BN37532
1984		Alter/repair per plan	8402330
1985		Alter/repair per plan	8501680
1991		Seismic improvements	9101186
2001		ADA elevator, re-roof & insulate	2108165
2007		Partial re-roof & seismic upgrade	6131368

Documented Site Alterations

1952		Two portable classrooms	414064
1952		Portable classroom 24 x 32	417178
1953		Two portable classrooms	421732
1958		Relocate portable classroom from Pinehurst	466498
1964		Relocate two portables to Addams	BN18870
1966		Relocate two portables from Crown Hill	BN25856
1967		One portable classroom	BN29326
1969		Relocate portable classroom	BN36140

1971		Relocate portable classroom from Cooper	BN40234
1973		Relocate portable to Ingraham	BNxxx36
2005		60 parking stalls & trash enclosure	3003213, 6084240, 6130466
2007		20' curb cut on N 80 th Street	6135628
2011		One double portable classroom	6267171
2013		One single portable classroom with ramps and stairs	6357676, 6354647

4. SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Historical Site Context: Green Lake Neighborhood

Pre-historic or historic use of this area by Native American communities included fishing at Green Lake and an important healing center with sweat lodges and mineral springs at Licton Springs, just north of what is now known as the Green Lake neighborhood.²

Green Lake was first surveyed by David Phillips for the Surveyor General in 1855.³ Settlers began developing the area as early as 1869, when Erhart Seifried, also known as “Green Lake John,” filed the first homestead claim.⁴ In 1887 Seattle mayor William D. Wood purchased Seifried’s claim. Another important local homesteader was Charles Waters, a businessman whose land on the southwestern corner of the lake was purchased by Guy Phinney in 1889; that stretch of land eventually became Woodland Park and the Woodland Park Zoo.⁵ *See figures 40-41.*

Seattleites were attracted to Green Lake as a place to escape the city for recreation. Beginning in 1890, the Green Lake neighborhood started to develop as a suburb of Seattle, when Luther Griffith and Dr. E. C. Kilbourne developed rail lines to access their developments in what are now Fremont, Wallingford and Green Lake. The Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern railway route ran along the northern edge of Lake Union starting in 1885, but access from downtown Seattle to the area was made easier by a streetcar trestle linking what is now Westlake Avenue to Fremont, with lines continuing to Green Lake and Woodland Park. Griffith also built the Green Lake Electric Railway, and connected the Westlake route to the Green Lake route with a trestle across the west end of Lake Union.⁶ During 1890, Guy Phinney was also building his private Woodland Park Electric Railway.⁷ Phinney opened his estate to the public as a park, and after his death in 1893 the city purchased the land for a public park.⁸ Phinney’s Woodland Park was important to the development of the neighborhood, as it reinforced Greenlake’s status as a suburban and sylvan destination. At that time the park included formal gardens, a conservatory, promenade, hunting lodge, the “Woodlands Hotel,” and a menagerie featuring animals of North America, including black bear and deer, as well

² City of Seattle Parks and Recreation, “Licton Springs Park,” http://www.seattle.gov/parks/park_detail.asp?id=286, accessed April 19, 2013.

³ Louis Fiset, “Seattle Neighborhoods: Green Lake-Thumbnail History,” History Link.org Essay 1468, March 14, 2000, accessed April 19, 2013.

⁴ Louis Fiset, “Erhart Seifried, know as Green Lake John, files a homestead claim on Green Lake (Seattle) on October 13, 1869,” History Link.org Essay 1468, July 7, 1999, accessed April 19, 2013.

⁵ Louis Fiset, “Seattle Neighborhoods: Green Lake-Thumbnail History,” History Link.org Essay 1468, March 14, 2000, accessed April 19, 2013.

⁶ Paul Dorpat, “Now & Then—First Record of Seattle’s Fremont Neighborhood,” History Link essay 3028, <http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?keyword=3028&DisplayPage=results.cfm&Submit=Go>, accessed April 23, 2013.

⁷ Leslie Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle* (Forty Fort PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), pp. 28, 64-65.

⁸ Brittany Wright, *Seattle’s Green Lake* (San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), p.13.

as ostriches from Africa. The park's main entrance was at N 50th St. & Fremont Avenue N, where it remains today. A stone archway marked the entrance to the grounds.⁹ **See figures 42-43.**

By 1896 a railway line ran from the southern tip of the lake around the eastern and northern shores to the western edge, with Green Lake station located at 72nd Street on the northern shore of the lake.¹⁰ This railway line connected the neighborhood to downtown Seattle via Fremont.¹¹

The Green Lake, Fremont, and Ravenna neighborhoods were annexed to the city of Seattle in 1891.¹² At that time, Mayor Wood donated ten lots of his property for the first Green Lake School at Sunnyside and NE 65th. In 1891, thirty-two pupils attended the school. Enrollment grew, and by 1898 the original school building had been added to, and required two off-site satellite annexes. By 1902, a much larger school had been built with a student body of 900 children.¹³ **See figures 44-50.**

In 1903, the City of Seattle commissioned the Olmstead Brothers to develop a comprehensive plan for the city parks. John Olmstead and his assistant Percy Jones surveyed the area on foot, and created a master plan for Seattle's parks. In 1908 they supplemented the plan with additional parks for newly annexed areas.¹⁴ The plan for Green Lake included lowering the lake's water level in order to add 100 acres of parkland. This work began in 1910. Historic structures associated with the Olmstead plan include the Green Lake Bathhouse Theater, Green Lake Park Comfort Station #1, Green Lake Park Field House and Community Center, and the Green Lake Park Concession.¹⁵ John Olmstead also designed the zoological gardens at Woodland Park. **See figures 51-53.**

Between 1905 and 1910, the Green Lake Library was housed in a small wooden building on the eastern shore of the lake. Because of the overtaxed schools, the Green Lake community successfully campaigned for a Carnegie Library. The new library was built on the northern shore of the lake, and opened in 1910.¹⁶ **See figures 54-55.**

Efforts to improve the water of Green Lake started in 1921, when the lake was closed to swimmers due to poor water quality and blue-green bacteria causing "swimmer's itch." Water was diverted from nearby reservoirs, and the swimming beach was moved to the north, but algae caused the lake to be closed to swimmers again in 1925. In 1928, the water from Licton Springs that fed the lake was chlorinated, and copper sulfate was used on the surface of the lake. In 1963, a dredging project was started, as was an unrealized plan for a fountain in the center of the lake.¹⁷ **See figure 56.**

By 1915, street railways extended all the way around the lake. Trains reached downtown Seattle via the Stone Way Bridge, which was demolished in 1917, after the Fremont Bridge was completed.¹⁸ The Aurora Bridge was constructed in 1932, and the streetcars were removed in 1941 after the city replaced the streetcars with rubber-tired trolleys. The removal of the streetcars and the development of Aurora Avenue altered the character of the neighborhood, as highway development brought more commerce to the west side of the lake, and cut through Woodland Park and the western portion of the Green Lake neighborhood. **See figures 57-58.**

⁹ Woodland Park Zoo, "Chronological History of Woodland Park Zoo," <http://www.zoo.org/page.aspx?pid=2170>, accessed May 13, 2013.

¹⁰ Paul Dorpat, "Seattle Now and Then: The Green Lake Swimmers," June 18 2011, <http://pauldorpat.com/seattle-now-and-then/seattle-now-then-green-lake-swimmers/>, accessed April 23, 2013.

¹¹ Harry Foesig, "Seattle Street Railways, 1896," in *The Street Railway Era in Seattle*, ed. Leslie Blanchard (Forty Fort PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968).

¹² Greg Lange, "Seattle doubles in size by annexing north-of-downtown communities on May 3, 1891," History Link essay 2214 http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=2214, accessed April 23, 2013.

¹³ Brittany Wright, *Seattle's Green Lake* (San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), p. 32.

¹⁴ Cathy Wickwire, *Historic Resources Plan: Seattle Parks, 2004*, p. 26.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

¹⁶ Brittany Wright, *Seattle's Green Lake* (San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), pp.36-37.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ History Link Staff, "Fremont's first high bridge (called Stone Way Bridge) opens on May 31, 1911," History Link Essay 3313, http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3313, accessed April 23, 2013.

In 1950, the Aqua Theater was erected on the southwestern shore of Green Lake for the first Seafair festival. The 1950 Seafair included performances of the Aqua Follies at the Aqua Theater, and limited hydroplane races on the lake.¹⁹

Federal funding for Interstate Highway 5 through the middle of Seattle and on the eastern side of the Green Lake neighborhood was obtained in 1956, and the section through Seattle opened in 1967. The interstate now defines the eastern edge of the neighborhood.²⁰ *See figure 59.*

The neighborhood plan, formalized in 1999, allows for higher density residential and commercial development on the eastern side of the lake.

4.2 Daniel Bagley School

The first school on the subject site was known as the Allen Annex, founded in 1905 in a single portable building. The first permanent building was begun on the site in 1907, and was provisionally known as North Green Lake School.²¹ The school's name was changed to Daniel Bagley School, after the Methodist preacher who came to the Northwest as part of the Bethel Party, whose members also included Dexter Horton and Thomas Mercer. Bagley founded the Brown Church at Second Avenue and Madison Street, and advocated for the establishment of territorial universities in the region.²²

With five teachers and 219 students in grades one through eight, the new two-story school building opened in 1907, built in the "model school" plan then employed by school district architect James Stephen. The former Latona School was built on the same plan and still exists as a City of Seattle Landmark.²³ In 1917 the school district bought up more land to the east of the school, increasing the length of the site to 600 feet. Enrollment passed 400 students, but in spite of the increase in students and relative crowding, wartime scarcity of materials and resources curtailed new building. A temporary six-room "Liberty Building" was erected to accommodate the additional students. In 1919 the student body was 544, and by 1929 had risen to 632, with all students fitting into the 1907 building, the Liberty Building, and several portables.²⁴ *See figures 60-62.*

In 1929, construction commenced on the present building, designed by new district architect Floyd Naramore. The new building included two playcourts, a library, gymnasium, and auditorium-cum-lunchroom. In 1930 the school district purchased additional land, thus creating the largest elementary school playground in the city.²⁵

In the 1931-32 school year, Bagley added kindergarten, and the student body rose to 730. By 1940 the piece of land along Aurora Avenue had been sold, and the 1907 building was razed. By 1953-54, the student body was more than 800, necessitating the addition of several portable buildings. This growth, however, did not keep up: enrollment declined in the 1960s, and by 1970 most of the portables were removed.²⁶ *See figure 63-65.*

In the fall of 1975 Bagley became home to the Gypsy Children's Program. Serving grades K-8 in its own two-room portable building, the program helped bridge the cultural and academic gap for Gypsy children, and helped them stay in school. Classes were taught in both English and the Romani

¹⁹ "Seafair History," <http://www.seafair.com/subcontent.aspx?SecID=910>, accessed April 23, 2013.

²⁰ Leonard Garfield, "What was Seattle's most disruptive construction project?" posted by Monica Guzman, January 4, 2010, <http://blog.seattlepi.com/thebigblog/2010/01/04/what-was-seattles-most-disruptive-construction-project/>, accessed April 23, 2013.

²¹ Nile Thompson and Carolyn Marr, "Daniel Bagley Elementary," *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002).

²² Junius Rochester. "Bagley, Daniel (1818-1905) and Clarence B. Bagley (1843-1932)," HistoryLink Essay #3470, July 28, 2001. http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3470. Accessed December 15, 2014.

²³ Patricia C. Erigeron, *Seattle Public Schools: Historic Building Survey* (Seattle, WA: Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, 1989), pp 8-11.

²⁴ Thompson and Marr.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

language. By 1987, the program was the only remaining Gypsy school in the United States. The program folded in 1995 due to low enrollment.²⁷

Currently, Bagley Elementary offers contemporary standard and Montessori education programs to grades K-5.²⁸

4.3 Historical Architectural Context

The subject building was designed with significant elements of the Art Deco style with decorative elements in a Gothic Revival manner. Embellishments are incised or carved friezes incorporating fanciful animals, foliage and pedagogic symbols. Floyd A. Naramore designed a few examples of Art Deco or Moderne schools or additions to schools later in his career, such as Daniel Bagley Hall at the University of Washington with Bebb & Gould (1935), Bellingham High School (1938), the gymnasium for Colman School (1940), and T.T. Minor School (1940). He had used Gothic Revival decorative motifs at James Madison Middle School in West Seattle (1928), and to a minor degree on the addition to Daniel Webster School (1930). He used more effusive Jacobean decoration at Garfield High School (1923). Daniel Bagley Elementary School is Naramore's first Deco-influenced school, and one of few for which he used Gothic Revival ornamentation, as he usually preferred a Colonial Revival/Georgian style for elementary schools.

4.3.1 Gothic Revival and Collegiate Gothic Architecture

The Gothic Revival began in England in the late eighteenth century as an inspiration to revive the European, Christianity-based Gothic styles. It was most often employed in the construction of country houses, churches, schools, and libraries in both England and, later, in the United States. The earliest significant public building constructed in the Gothic Revival style was the Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament) in London (A. W. N. Pugin and Sir Charles Barry, 1836-65). *See figure 67.*

Around the turn of the twentieth century Gothic Revivalists reacted to the excesses of the Victorian era by promoting academic historicism and a return to the Anglo-Gothic styles that were based on the simple medieval churches of the English countryside.²⁹ This historicism was concerned more with historical associations than with accurate replications of stylistic details. This shift towards a more "modern" rendition of Gothic Revival in England was exemplified by George Frederick Bodley's designs for buildings at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Oxford and Cambridge inspired the designs of numerous collegiate campuses across the United States, especially in New England, including Princeton University. Today, this modern adaptation of the Gothic Revival style, which is often particularly associated with the style of college campuses, is commonly referred to as Collegiate Gothic. Collegiate Gothic reveals influences of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean styles, English forms that united the Gothic style (characterized by the use of the pointed arch) and the classicism of the Renaissance period. Thus the style adopts some classical conventions of formalism and rectilinear and symmetrical plans and massing. As the style further evolved concomitant with new engineering technology for building in reinforced concrete and steel, the form was adapted to these new methods of construction that allowed for freedom in the approach to fashioning interior spaces. Style was focused on the use of ornamental detail to preserve the historical associations. *See figure 68.*

The style was later employed briefly in the construction of commercial buildings in the United States, most significantly beginning with the Woolworth building (ca. 1913-1917) in New York. The work by Cass Gilbert had nationwide influence on the use of the Gothic style for tall commercial buildings. It was deemed much more suitable to express the basic vertical form of the skeletal structure of skyscrapers than the prevailing Classical Revival mode that had been awkwardly employed up until that time. However, by the 1930s, the Art Deco style came into favor for commercial buildings and the Gothic Revival left only a small legacy of design in most metropolitan

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Daniel Bagley Elementary School website, "About Our School," accessed December 15, 2014.

²⁹ Michael J. Lewis, *The Gothic Revival* (London: Thames and Hudson, 2002), pp. 170-181.

commercial districts. Throughout the Gothic Revival period, the building types which were most prolifically constructed in the style continued to be churches, schools, and libraries.

The Gothic Revival style first came to be used prominently in Seattle with construction of the Collegiate Gothic buildings at the University of Washington designed by architects Bebb & Gould. Their first executed building for the campus was the Home Economics Building (1916, now Raitt Hall) as part of the planned Liberal Arts Quadrangle to be modeled on Collegiate Gothic campuses such as Oxford and Cambridge. The iconic example of Collegiate Gothic on the University of Washington campus is Suzzallo Library. *See figure 69-70.*

Commercial buildings in downtown Seattle and the northwest that employ Gothic Revival or Collegiate Gothic styling include the Terminal Sales Building (ca. 1923), the Shafer Building (1924, James E. Blackwell), and the Fourth and Pike Building (1926-1927, Lawton and Moldenhour, also known as the Liggett Building). By the late 1920s and early 1930s, Art Deco had evolved from the Gothic form and had begun to be employed more often in commercial architecture in Seattle and nationwide. Art Deco enjoyed a brief popularity until commercial buildings and the steel-frame modernist structures of the Post-War era were sheathed with glass curtain walls.

4.3.2 Art Deco

The Art Deco style originated during the *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes*, held in Paris in 1925.³⁰ Literature promoting the expo prohibited imitations, reproductions, and counterfeits of ancient styles. The new style strove to meld artistic expression and the machine age in a forward-looking, complementary manner. Streamlined modern forms characterize the style and repetitive elements are derived from mathematically generated geometric shapes. The celebration of decoration and the use of polychromy are of prime importance in Art Deco styling. Art Deco motifs were applied on cars, trains, and kitchen appliances, as well as buildings. These motifs were low-relief geometrical designs in straight lines, chevrons, zigzags, and stylized floral or fountain shapes. The inspiration for many of these shapes came from Native art in the Americas and Cubism in Europe.³¹ Exterior finish materials of metal, smooth stone, and concrete were typically accented with terra cotta, glass, and colored mirrors. Some of the most famous examples in the United States are the Rockefeller Center (Raymond Hood, 1940) and the Chrysler Building (William Van Alen, 1930) in New York City, and the Historic District in Miami Beach. *See figure 71-74.*

Art Deco became the preeminent style for major buildings, especially public buildings, built between the late 1920s and the beginning of World War II. Art Deco was particularly associated with buildings funded through the federal Public Works Administration. During the 1930s there was little funding available for new schools outside of the federal Public Works Administration (PWA) building projects. At least three of these PWA schools were constructed in Washington State: Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore), Meridian Elementary School, Kent, WA (1939), and Panther Lake School, Federal Way, WA (1938-1939).³²

In Seattle, most of the buildings designed in the Art Deco style were built between the late 1920s and the onset of the Great Depression. Some examples of this style include the US Marine Hospital Building (Bebb & Gould, Graham, 1932), Fire station #6 (Architect Unknown, 1931), the Seattle Tower, (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, 1928), the Exchange Building, (Graham, 1930), the Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park (Bebb & Gould, 1933), the MGM/Loews Building at 2331 Second Avenue (Edmund W. Denel, 1936), the RKO Distributing Building (Earle Morrison, 1928), and the Seattle Times Building (R.C. Reamer, 1931). *See figures 75-80.*

³⁰ The term "Art Deco" did not come into widespread use in the architectural community until the 1960s, being recognized as a form of Modernism contrasting with Beaux-Arts eclecticism, prior to the widespread adoption in the post-war period of the International style.

³¹ John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers, Jr., *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2003), pp. 120-26.

³² UC Berkeley, "The Living New Deal," <http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/us/wa>. Accessed March 27, 2014.

4.4 Building Owner: Seattle School District Number 1

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

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

After World War I, and as Seattle entered the 1920s, the increased costs of providing educational programs to a growing population strained the school district. Public school enrollment grew from 51,381 in 1920 to slightly over 66,000 within ten years, requiring new construction in newly developed areas like Montlake and Laurelhurst, additions to older schools, and construction of intermediate schools and high schools. Despite a postwar recession in the early 1920s, the district entered a phase of a well-funded building program due to school construction bond issues passed in 1919, 1923, 1925, and 1927.³³

Floyd A. Naramore replaced Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919, overseeing the completion of several projects already underway. An M.I.T. graduate who had already designed several schools in Portland, Naramore would significantly influence the district's school design until his departure for private practice in 1932. Most of Naramore's schools were designed in a twentieth century version of the Georgian style.³⁴

With Frank B. Cooper still serving as superintendent, the district continued its vocational and technical programs, building a large reinforced concrete annex (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, later Edison Technical School, now part of Seattle Community College's Central Campus) across the street to the north from Broadway High School in 1921. The same year, the district also completed a new administration and facilities building (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered).³⁵

Cooper left the district in 1922, and was replaced by Thomas Cole, a former principal of Broadway High School. Cole served until 1931, and was succeeded by Worth McClure.³⁶

The district completed thirteen new elementary school buildings during this period, and altered several others with additions. By 1935, all elementary schools also included kindergarten, and lunchroom service was being added to all schools.³⁷

New elementary schools completed during this period include: *See figure 81-91.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Bailey Gatzert School	1921	615 12 th Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1989
Highland Park School	1921	1012 SW Trenton St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1998
Martha Washington School	1921	6612 57 th Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Originally Girls' Parental School, demolished 1989
Columbia School	1922	3528 S Ferdinand St.	Floyd A. Naramore	
John Hay School	1922	411 Boston St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
Dunlap School	1924	8621 46 th Ave. S	Floyd A.	Seattle Landmark

³³ Erigero, p. 26.

³⁴ Ibid., pp. 25-26. Hoerlein, p. xi.

³⁵ Thompson and Marr, pp. 86-87.

³⁶ Hoerlein, p. xi.

³⁷ Ibid., p. xii.

			Naramore	
Montlake School	1924	2409 22 nd Ave. E	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
William Cullen Bryant School	1926	3311 NE 60 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
E.C. Hughes School	1926	7740 34 th Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Magnolia School	1927	2418 28 th Ave. W	Floyd A. Naramore	Closed
Laurelhurst School	1928	4530 46 th Ave. NE	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Daniel Bagley School	1930	7821 Stone Ave. N	Floyd A. Naramore	
Loyal Heights	1932	2511 NW 80 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	

In the early 1920s, the district considered building intermediate or “junior high school” buildings serving students in grades seven through nine, to put itself in line with national educational philosophy and relieve pressure on existing elementary and high schools. The school board officially adopted the term Junior High School in 1932. Naramore designed four intermediate or “junior high” schools for the district, including the following:³⁸ *See figures 92-95.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School	1925	1610 N 41 st St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
John Marshall Jr. High School	1927	520 NE Ravenna Blvd.	Floyd A. Naramore	
Madison Jr. High School	1929	3429 45 th Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Monroe Jr. High School	1931	1810 NW 65 th St.	Floyd A. Naramore	

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

Three new high schools were completed between 1923 and 1929, all built with a hollow square plan and imposing primary façades.³⁹

High schools designed by Floyd Naramore include the following: *See figures 96-98.*

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

District high schools during this period adopted specialized programs for science, art, physical

³⁸ Erigero, pp. 26-27. Paul Hoerlein, “Introduction,” in *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002), p. xii.

³⁹ Erigero, p. 28.

education, industrial arts and home economics.⁴⁰

The Great Depression of the 1930s was a time of rising unemployment, with general school enrollment declining to 57,551 in 1933. Enrollment in adult education classes, however, increased dramatically. Seattle schools faced declining revenues, excess personnel and older urban facilities. Sixteen schools were closed, and their students were redistributed to nearby buildings. By the end of the 1930s, there were concerns about the lack of maintenance and the conditions of older schools, prompting the district to request a tax levy for a new building program.⁴¹

4.5 Building Architect: Floyd A. Naramore

The architect of record for Daniel Bagley Elementary School's original construction was Floyd A. Naramore, working as the district architect.

Floyd Archibald Naramore was born in Warren, Illinois, on July 21, 1879. He studied engineering at the University of Wisconsin while working as a draftsman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and architect George Fuller. Naramore later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating with a degree in architecture in 1907. He worked briefly in Chicago for architect John McEwen & Co., before relocating to Portland, Oregon where he became a cost estimator for the Northwest Bridgeworks. In 1913 Naramore was appointed Architect and Superintendent of Properties for the Portland School District, designing Couch Elementary School (1914-15).⁴² *See figures 99-100.*

The Seattle School District hired Naramore to replace Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919. Naramore designed approximately two dozen school buildings for the district between 1919 and 1931, including Classical Revival-style Roosevelt High School (1921-22, 1928 addition, altered), the Jacobean-style James Garfield High School (1922-23, altered), and Grover Cleveland High School (1926-27), four junior high schools, and fifteen elementary schools, nearly all being symmetrical eclectic masonry compositions. Naramore usually arranged his school sites to present an imposing façade, using terraces and stairs to accentuate a prominent projecting entry in the tradition of the Beaux Arts.⁴³

Naramore joined Alvin (Albert) F. Menken (1883-1978) in a partnership that lasted from 1924 to 1929. The firm designed schools in Ellensburg and Aberdeen and consulted on other school projects in western Washington. School funding declined dramatically during the depression of the 1930s, and lack of school commissions led to both the dissolution of the firm and Naramore's resignation as the Seattle School District's architect.⁴⁴

Naramore's extensive experience in institutional design and construction led to his commission and successful collaboration with Granger & Thomas in the design of the new Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, Daniel Bagley Hall (1935-36), on the University of Washington Campus. Funded by federal and state economic stimulus grants, the building was constructed in a solid Art Deco/WPA Moderne reinterpretation of Collegiate Gothic.⁴⁵ *See figure 101.*

Naramore was also the architect for Bellingham High School in 1938. The school was built in the Moderne style as a Public Works Administration (PWA) project.⁴⁶ *See figure 102.*

⁴⁰ Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.

⁴¹ Erigero, pp. 28-29. Hoerlein, p. xi.

⁴² Duane A. Dietz, "Floyd A. Naramore," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 198.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. 198-200.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 200.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Whatcom Museum, "New Deal Sites (Still Visible) in Whatcom County,"

<http://www.whatcommuseum.org/history/community/204-new-deal-sites-still-visible-in-whatcom-county>, accessed March 26, 2014.

Naramore formed another short-term partnership with Clifton Brady (1884-1963), resulting in the design of T.T. Minor Elementary School, (1940-41), and the additions to Colman School (1940), E.C. Hughes (1940), Magnolia (1941), Van Asselt (1944), Loyal Heights (1946), and others. Although the 1940 gymnasium addition to the Colman School could also be described as “streamlined,” T.T. Minor is regarded as the Seattle School District’s first Modern-style school.⁴⁷ ***See figures 103-104.***

The large-scale construction projects commissioned by the federal government during World War II led Naramore to other collaborations including Naramore, Granger & Thomas; Naramore, Granger & Johanson; and Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, the latter firm evolving into the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ.⁴⁸ Works that illustrate modern work by NBBJ include the King County Blood Bank (1951), Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953), and Ashwood Elementary School in Bellevue, WA (1957). ***See figures 105-107.***

NBBJ was the architect for Chief Sealth High School (1957), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963). Both schools were designed in an International Modern style. ***See figures 108-109.***

Naramore was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1935. He was active as a senior partner until his death in Seattle at the age of 91 on October 29, 1970.⁴⁹

4.6 Building Contractor: Jenkins & Kauffman

John L. Jenkins and John Kauffman were general contractors doing business at 205 Thompson Building between at least 1930 and 1933.⁵⁰ John L. Jenkins is listed at 714 Eleventh Avenue in Seattle between 1929 and 1936. At this time there are no available records of other buildings attributed to this construction company.

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⁴⁷ Dietz, p. 201.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 202.

⁴⁹ Dietz, p. 202.

⁵⁰ Seattle City Directory, 1930, p. 445 and 1933, p. 398.

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APPENDIX 1

FIGURES

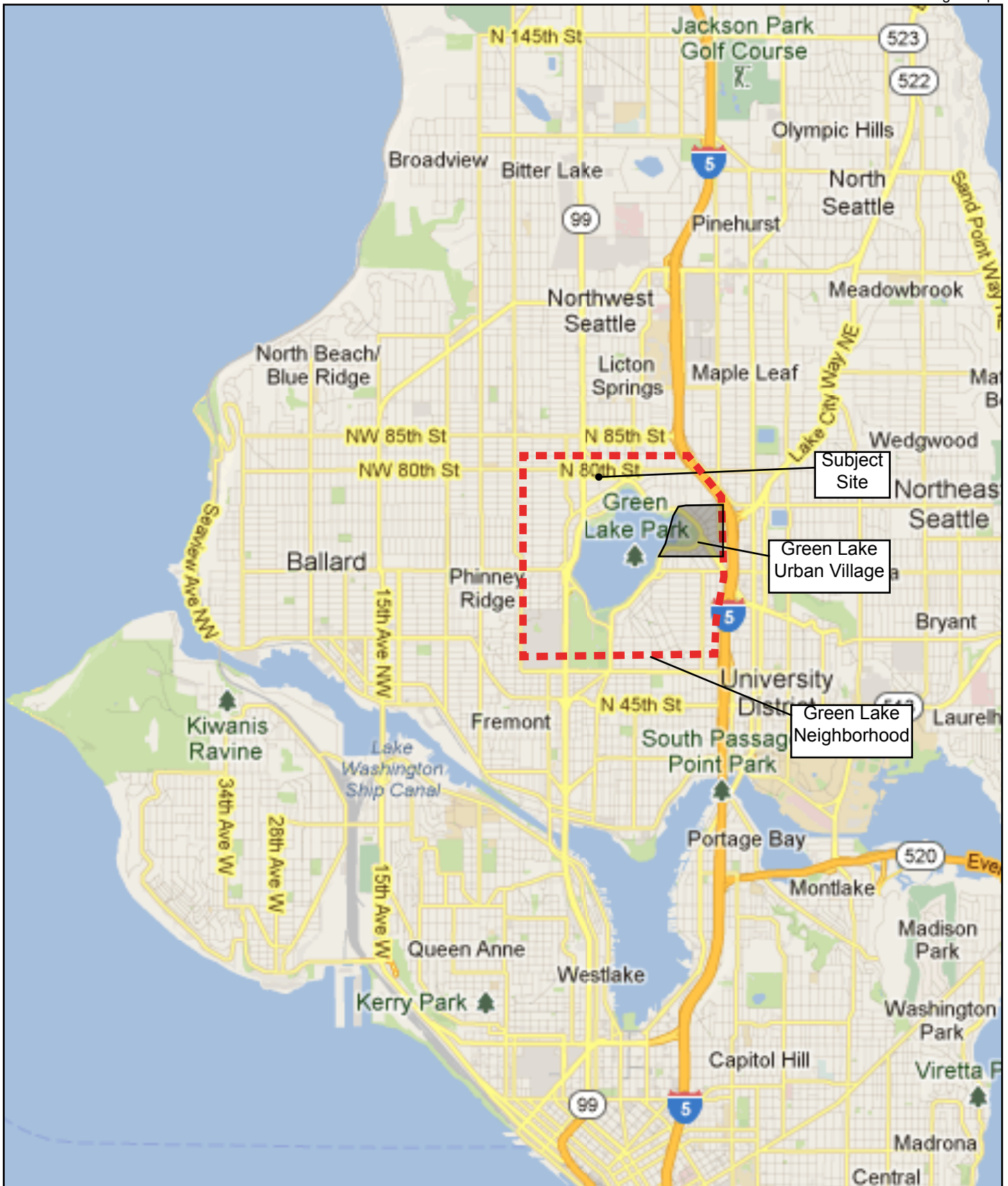
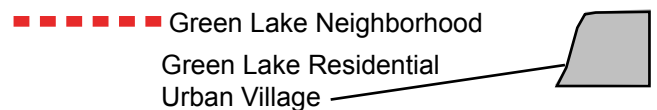


Figure 1. Location map



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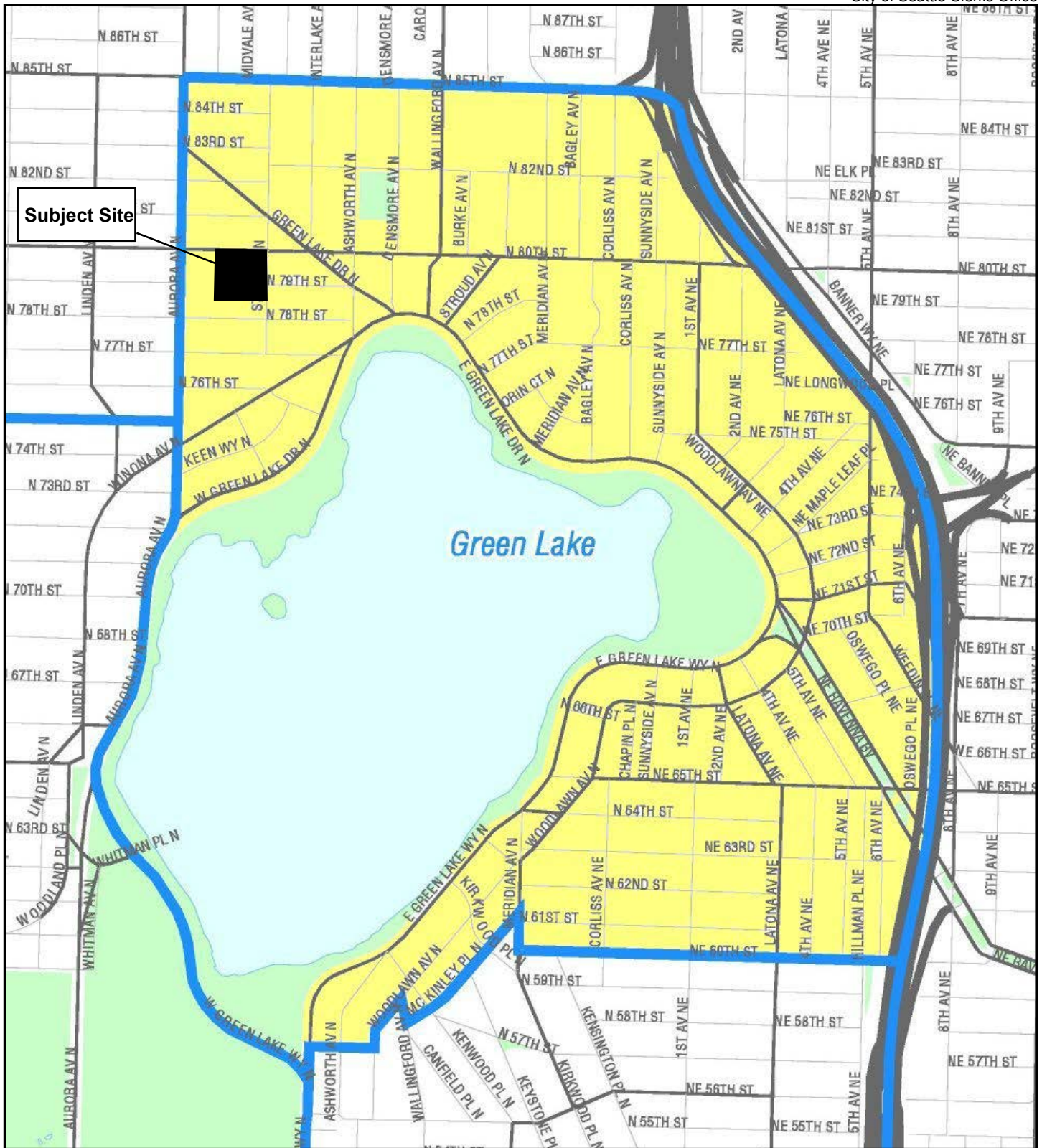


Figure 2. Green Lake neighborhood



Figure 3. Neighborhood aerial view referenced in this document ← (x)



Figure 4. View A—Viewing north on Stone Avenue N



Figure 5. View B--Viewing west on N 79th Street



Figure 6. View C—Viewing south on Stone Avenue N, across N 80th Street



Figure 7. View D—Viewing east on N 80th Street

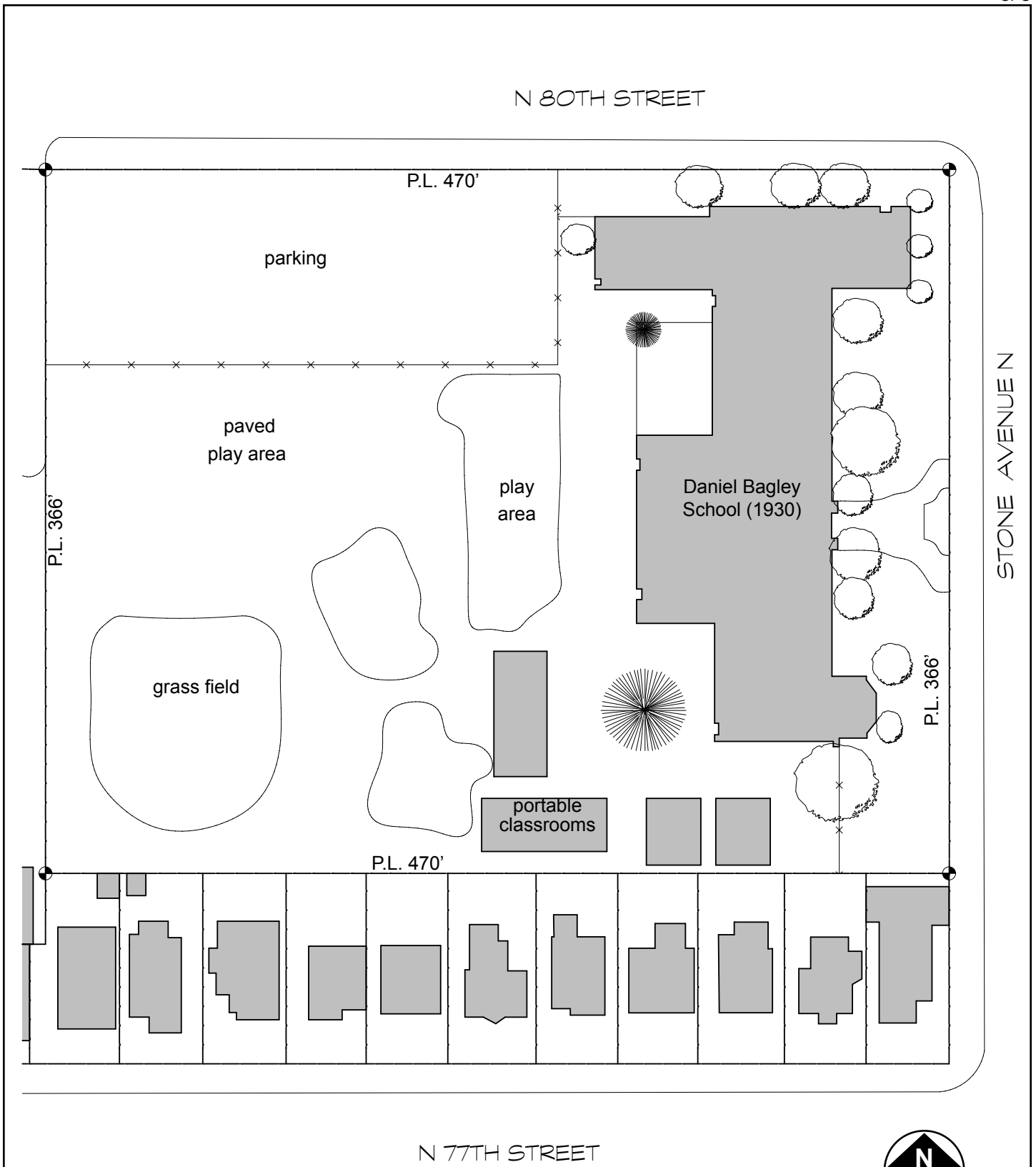
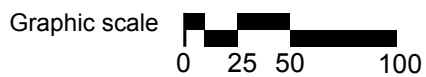


Figure 8. Site plan



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Figure 9. Daniel Bagley School, eastern façade and main entrance



Figure 10. Daniel Bagley School, eastern façade



Figure 11. Daniel Bagley School, entry bay, eastern façade



Figure 12. Daniel Bagley School, detail of transom, casing, and spandrel at main entry



Figure 13. Daniel Bagley School, cast stone shield and parapet



Figure 14. Daniel Bagley School, eastern façade, southern end original kindergarten bay



Figure 15. Daniel Bagley School, northern façade of northern wing



Figure 16. Daniel Bagley School, northern façade entry details



Figure 17. Daniel Bagley School, water table on northeastern corner



Figure 18. Daniel Bagley School, northern façade, including meeting room (left) and gymnasium (right)



Figure 19. Daniel Bagley School, gymnasium windows, northern façade



Figure 20. Daniel Bagley School, western façade of northern wing



Figure 21. Daniel Bagley School, southern façade of northern wing



Figure 22. Daniel Bagley School, detail of western façade entrance



Figure 23. Daniel Bagley School, western façade play courts and chimney

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Figure 24. Daniel Bagley School, western façade play courts



Figure 25. Daniel Bagley School, southern façade



Figure 26. Daniel Bagley School, southern façade, stairs and entrance to kindergarten classroom



Figure 27. First floor hallway



Figure 28. Arched opening at intersection of hallways



Figure 29. Meeting room/cafeteria



Figure 30. Detail of beams in meeting room



Figure 31. Meeting room/cafeteria detail



Figure 32. Gymnasium



Figure 33. Typical classroom



Figure 34. Kindergarten classroom



Figure 35. Upstairs hallway



Figure 36. Temporary buildings, erected 1953



Figure 37. Temporary building entrance



Figure 38. Temporary building, 2011



Figure 39. Temporary building, 2013



Figure 40. General Surveyor's Map, Green Lake, 1855



Figure 41. Cabin of "Green Lake John," built 1870, no date



Figure 42. Entrance to Woodland Park, 1889



Figure 43. South end of Green Lake with a trolley car (far left) of the Green Lake Electric Railway Company, 1891

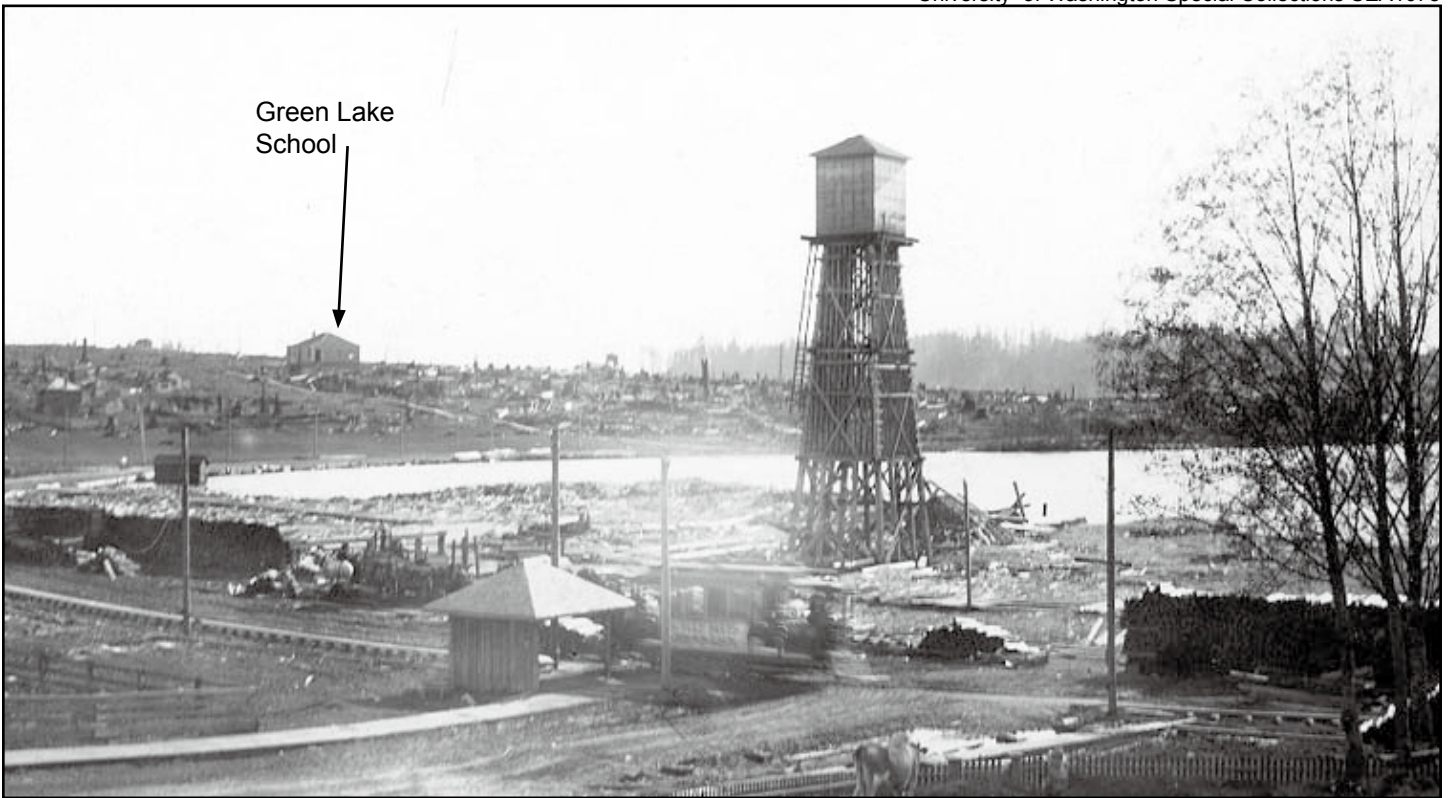


Figure 44. Green Lake, sawmill, and original two-room schoolhouse on hill, 1896



Figure 45. Wood Residence, Green Lake, 1890



Figure 46. Green Lake School, 1896



Figure 47. Green Lake School annex in the Independent Order of Good Templars Hall, 1897



Figure 48. Boathouse on southwest shore of Green Lake, no date



Figure 49. Green Lake School, 1902



Figure 50. Green Lake, viewing south, 1903

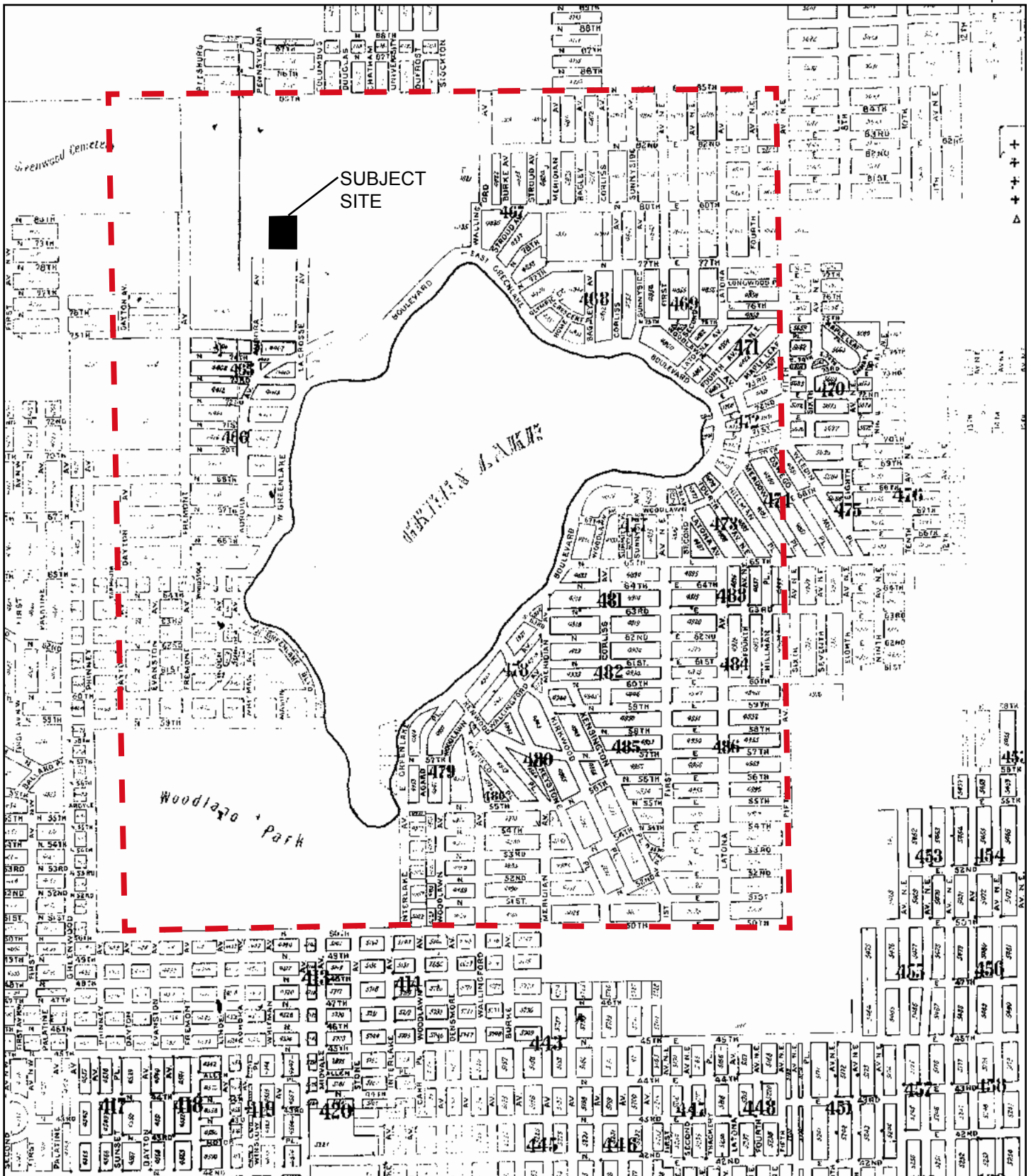


Figure 51. Green Lake neighborhood, 1905

--- Corresponds to present day Green Lake neighborhood boundary

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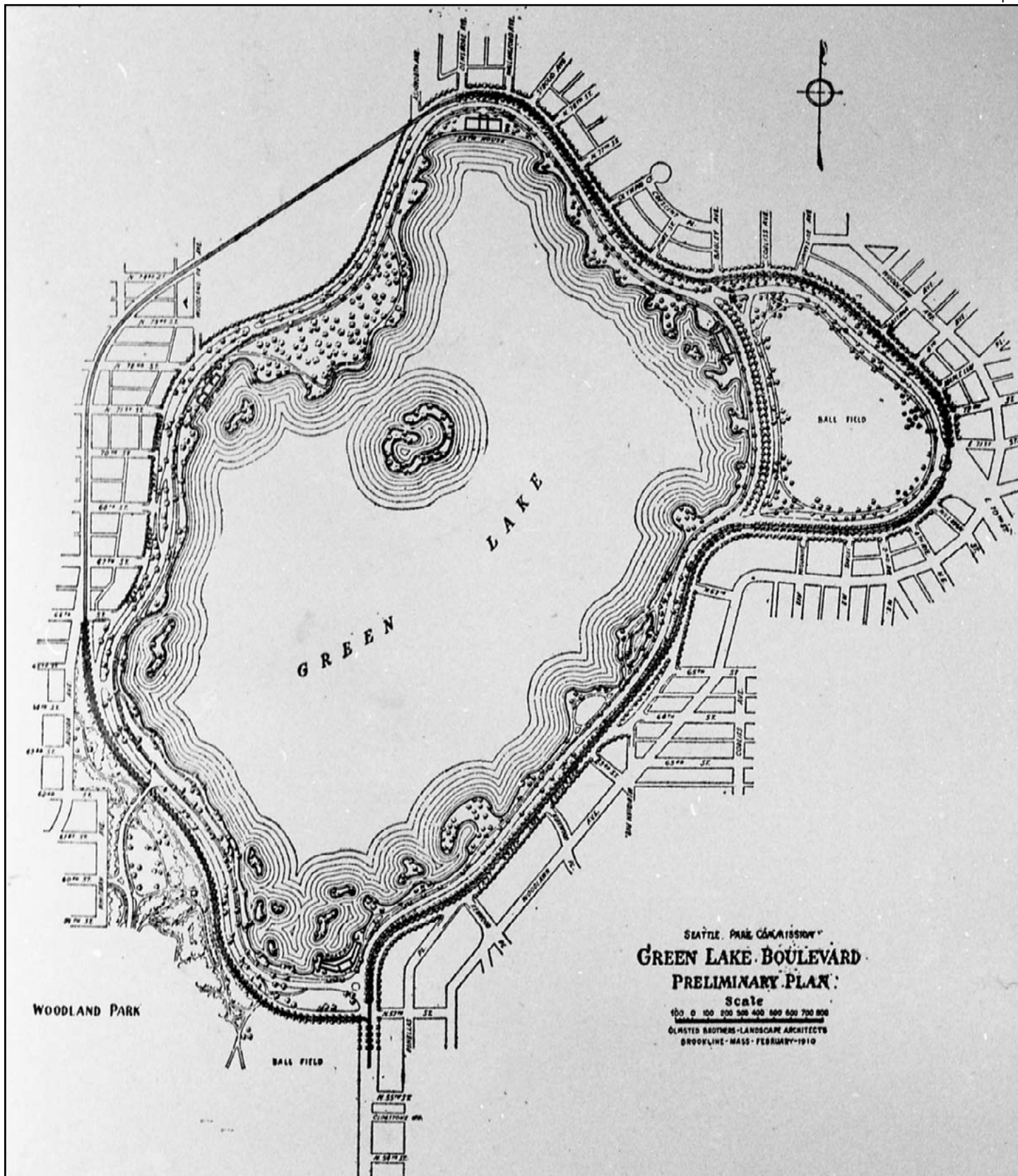


Figure 52. Olmstead Plan for Green Lake Parks and Boulevard, 1910



Figure 53. Green Lake neighborhood, 1917

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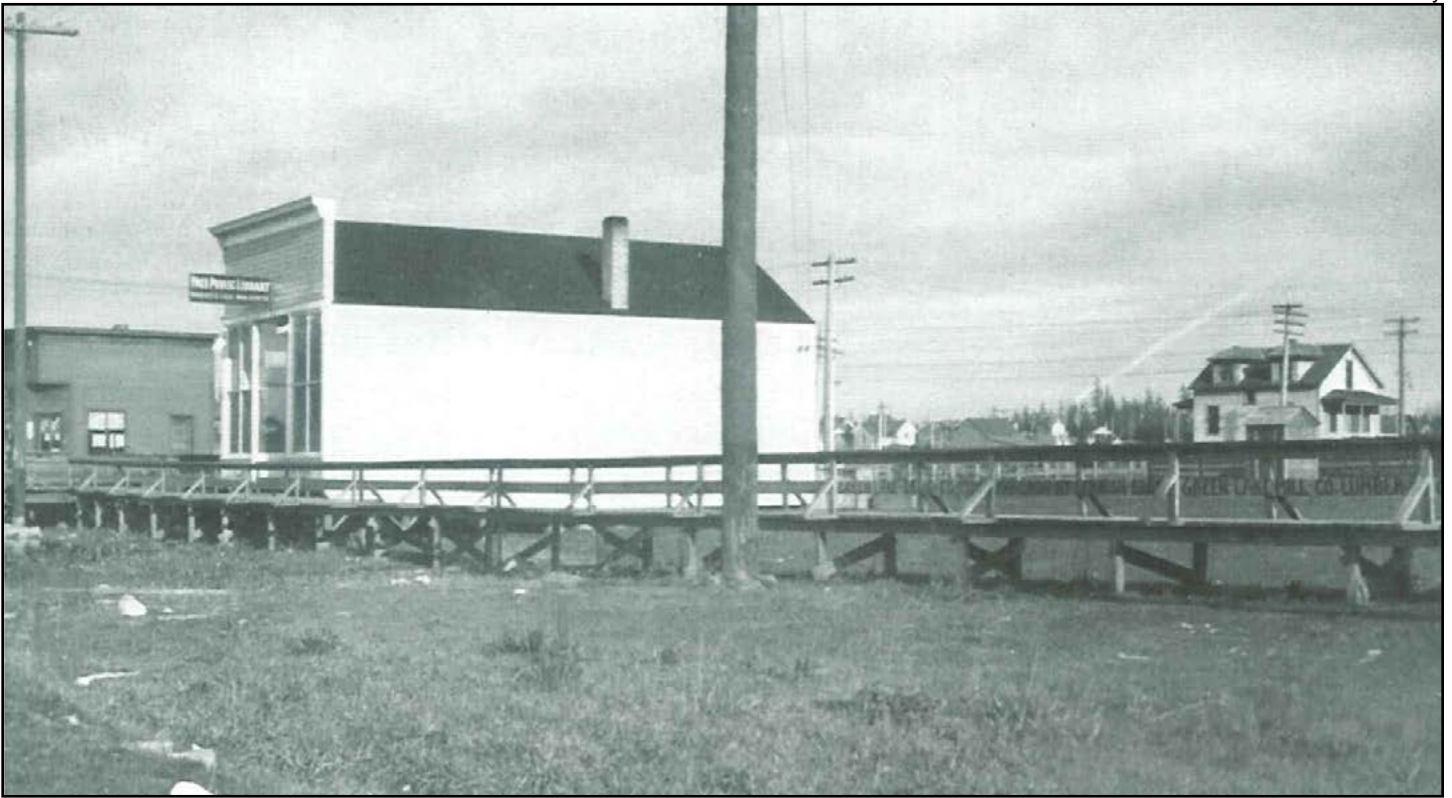


Figure 54. Green Lake Library, 1905

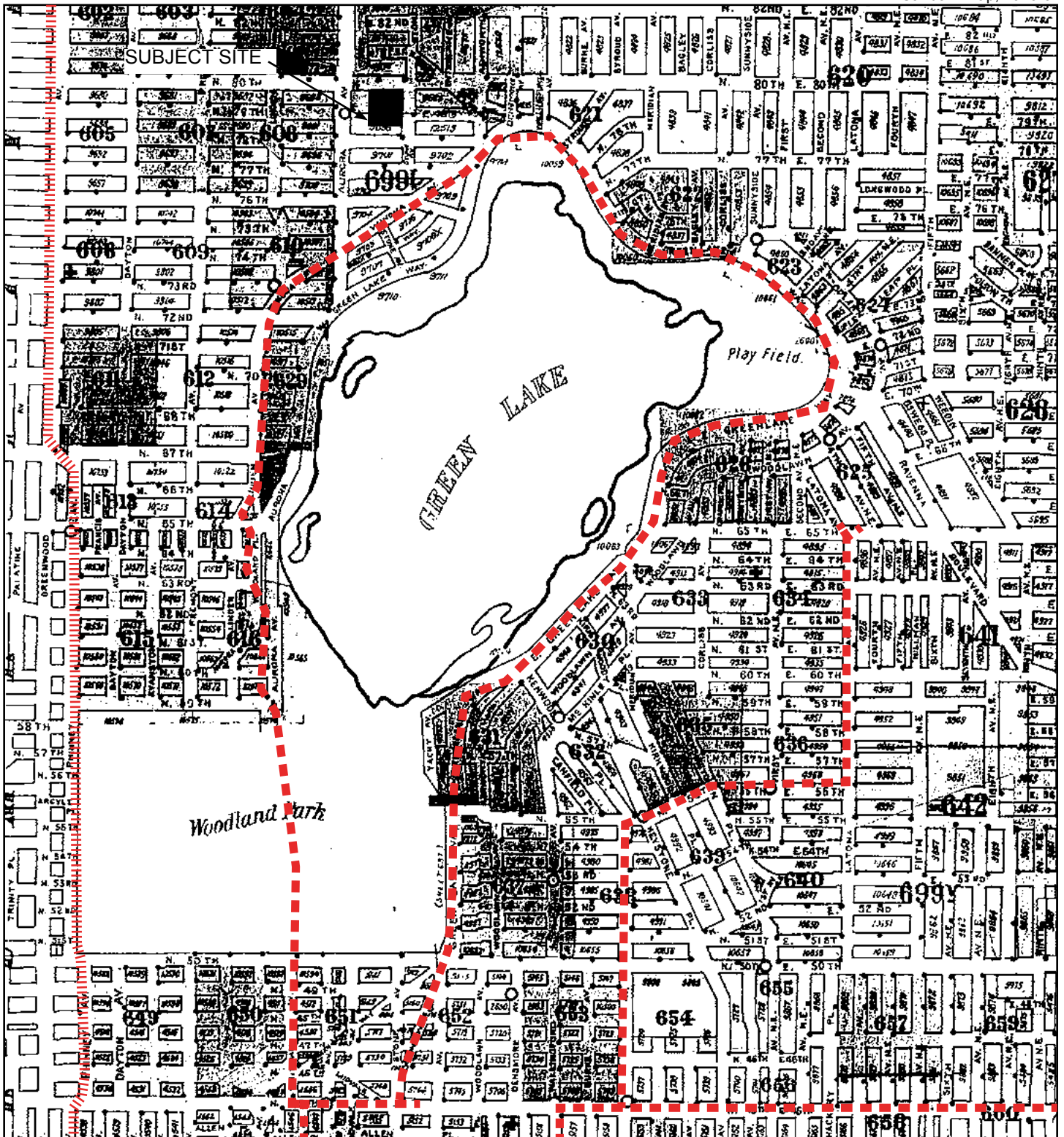
MOHAI



Figure 55. Green Lake Carnegie Library, 1917



Figure 56. Dredging Green Lake, 1937



- Streetcar route
- Interurban route

Figure 57. Streetcar and Interurban routes in the Green Lake Neighborhood, 1933 (shown on Sanborn 1919-1951 base map)

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Figure 58. Viewing east on NW 80th Street, 1959



Figure 59. Aerial of Green Lake, 1970



Figure 60. Allen Annex, ca. 1900



Figure 61. Children in front of 1907 North Green Lake/Daniel Bagley school, ca. 1910

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Figure 62. Green Lake neighborhood looking northeast, ca. 1928-29



Figure 63. Aerial view of Daniel Bagley School with surrounding neighborhood houses and yards, 1960

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Figure 64. Daniel Bagley School, ca. 1940



Figure 65. Daniel Bagley School, ca. 1950

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Figure 66. Play courts, ca. 1940



Figure 67. Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament) in London (A. W. N. Pugin and Sir Charles Barry, 1836-65)



Figure 68. Princeton University



Figure 69. University of Washington Home Economics building (1916, Bebb & Gould, now Raitt Hall)



Figure 70. University of Washington, Suzzallo Library (1923-27, Bebb & Gould)

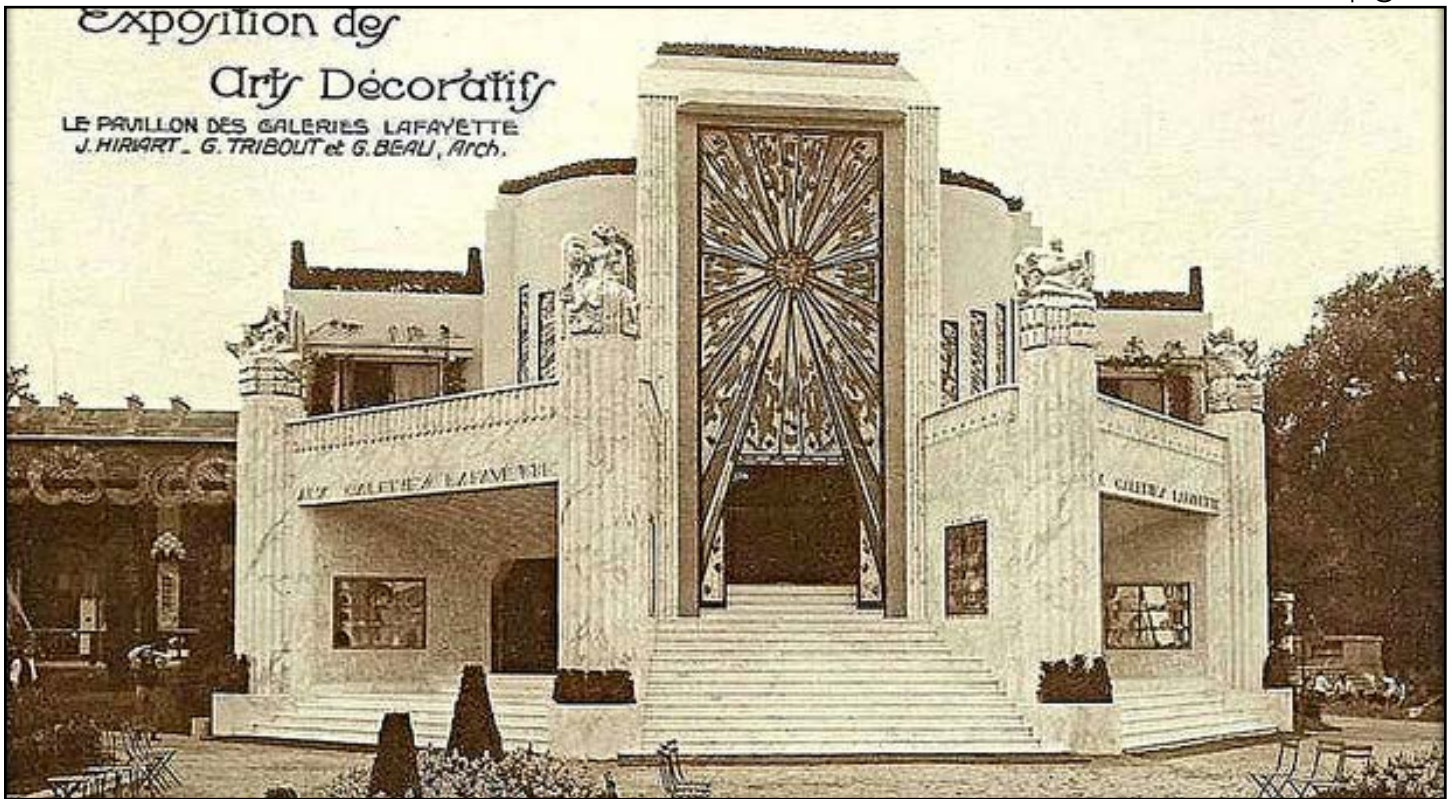


Figure 71. 1925 *Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes*, Pavillon des Galeries Lafayette, Paris, France (1925, Joseph Hiriart, Georges Tribout, & Georges Beau)



Figure 72. Rockefeller Center, New York City (1940, Raymond Hood)

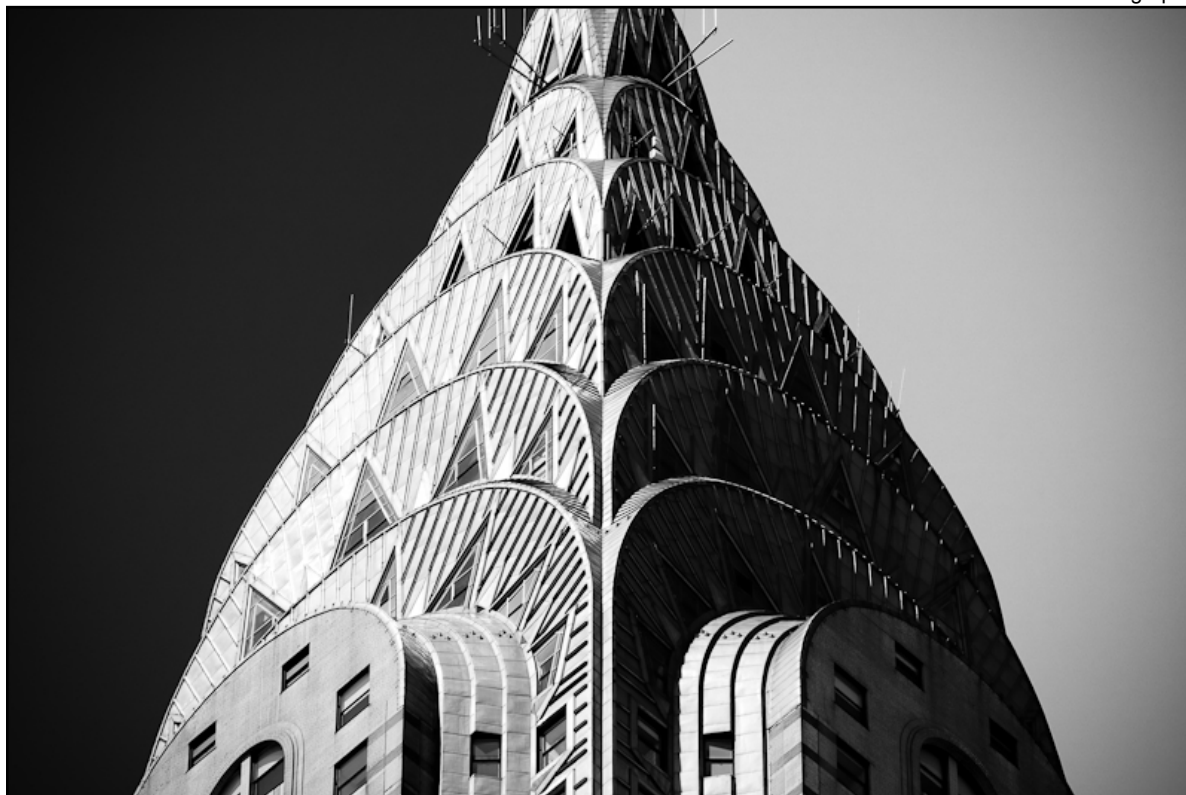


Figure 73. Chrysler Building, New York City (1930, William Van Alen)



Figure 74. Miami Beach Historic District



Figure 75. US Marine Hospital Building, Seattle (1932, Bebb & Gould with John Graham Sr., City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 76. Fire Station #6, Seattle (1931, George Stewart, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 77. The Seattle Tower, Seattle (1928, Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 78. The Exchange Building, Seattle (1930, John Graham Sr., City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 79. The Seattle Asian Art Museum at Volunteer Park (1933, Bebb & Gould, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 80. Paramount Pictures Building (1937, J. Lister Holmes)



Figure 81. Bailey Gatzert School, 307 Sixth Avenue (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, demolished 1987)



Figure 82. Highland Park School, 1012 SW Trenton Street (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, demolished 1998)



Figure 83. Martha Washington School, 6612 57th Avenue S (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, originally Girls' Parental School, demolished 1989)



Figure 84. Columbia School, 3528 S Ferdinand Street (1922, Floyd A. Naramore)

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Figure 85. John Hay School, 411 Boston Street (1922, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 86. Dunlap School, 8621 46th Avenue S (1924, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)

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Figure 87. Montlake School, 2409 22nd Avenue E (1924, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 88. William Cullen Bryant School, 3311 NE 60th Street (1926, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

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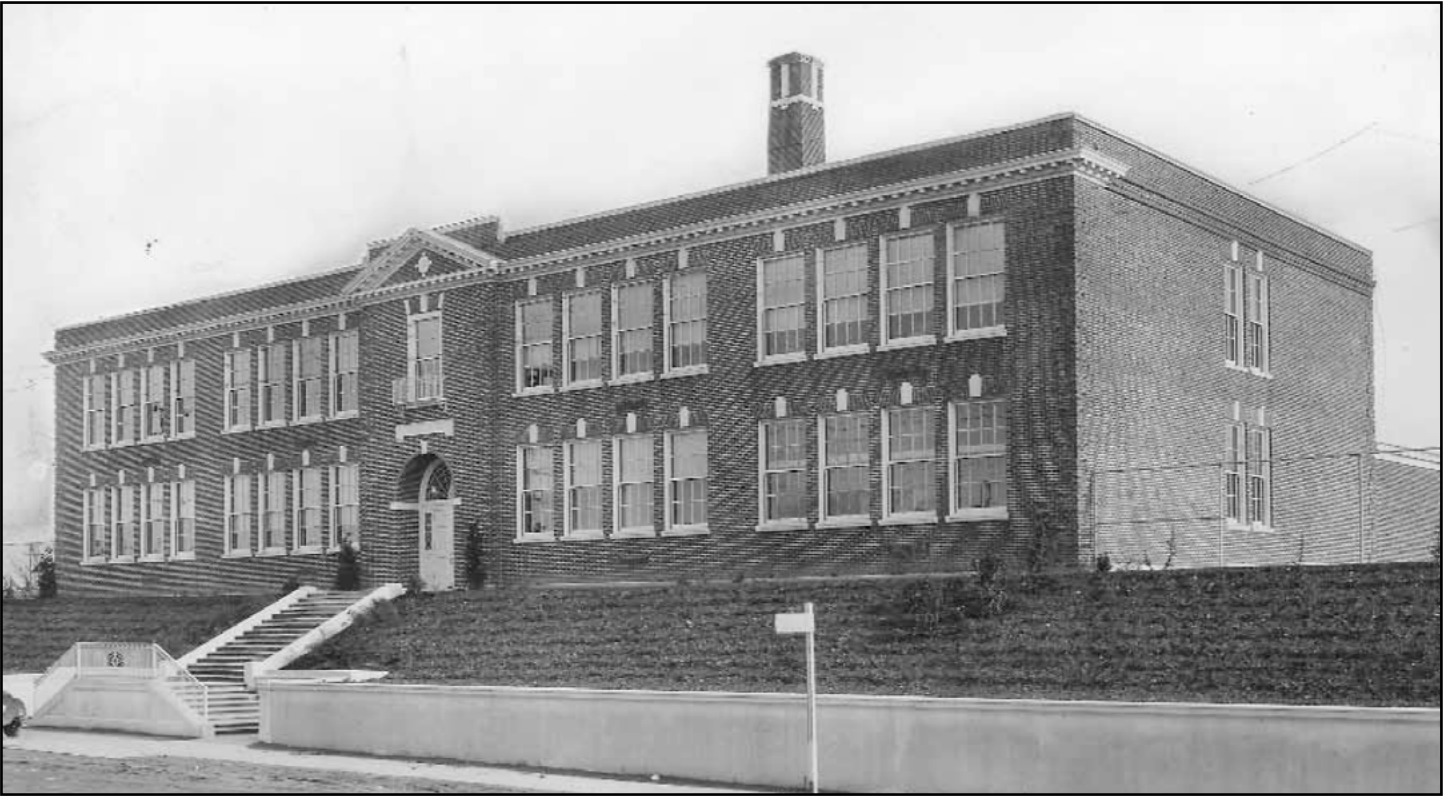


Figure 89. Magnolia School, 2418 28th Avenue W (1927, Floyd A. Naramore, closed)



Figure 90. Laurelhurst School, 4530 46th Avenue NE (1928, Floyd A. Naramore, altered)



Figure 91. Daniel Bagley School, 7821 Stone Avenue N (1930, Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 92. Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School, 1610 N 41st Street (1925, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

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Figure 93. John Marshall Jr. High School, 520 NE Ravenna Boulevard (1927, Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 94. Madison Jr. High School, 3429 45th Avenue SW (1929 Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)

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Figure 95. Monroe Jr. High School, 1810 NW 65th Street (1931 Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 96. Roosevelt High School, 1410 NE 66th Street (1922, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

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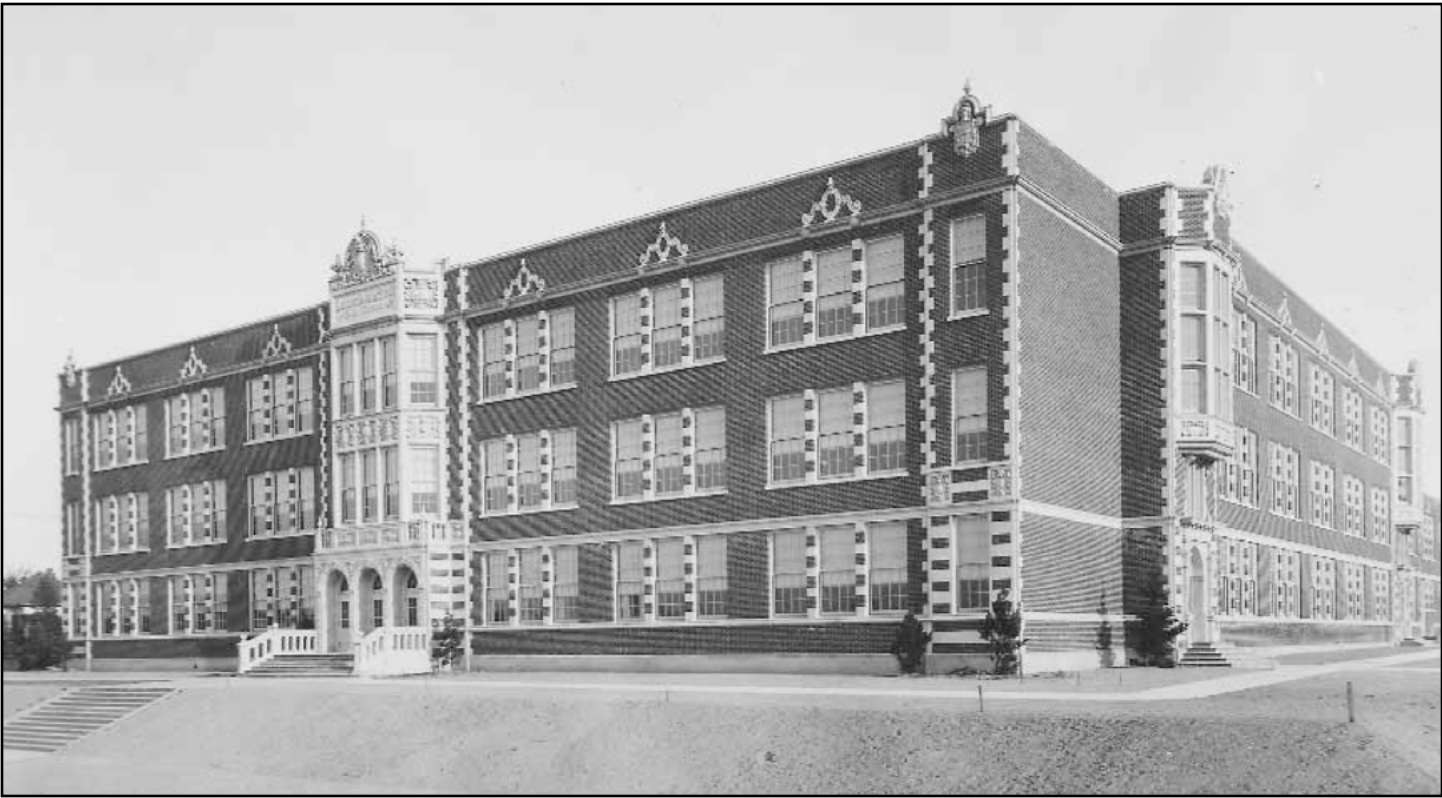


Figure 97. James A. Garfield High School, 400 23rd Avenue (1923 Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 98. Cleveland High School, 5511 15th Avenue S (1927 Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

Unknown



Figure 99. Floyd A. Naramore

Unknown



Figure 100. Couch Elementary School, Portland Oregon (1914-1915 Floyd Naramore, altered)

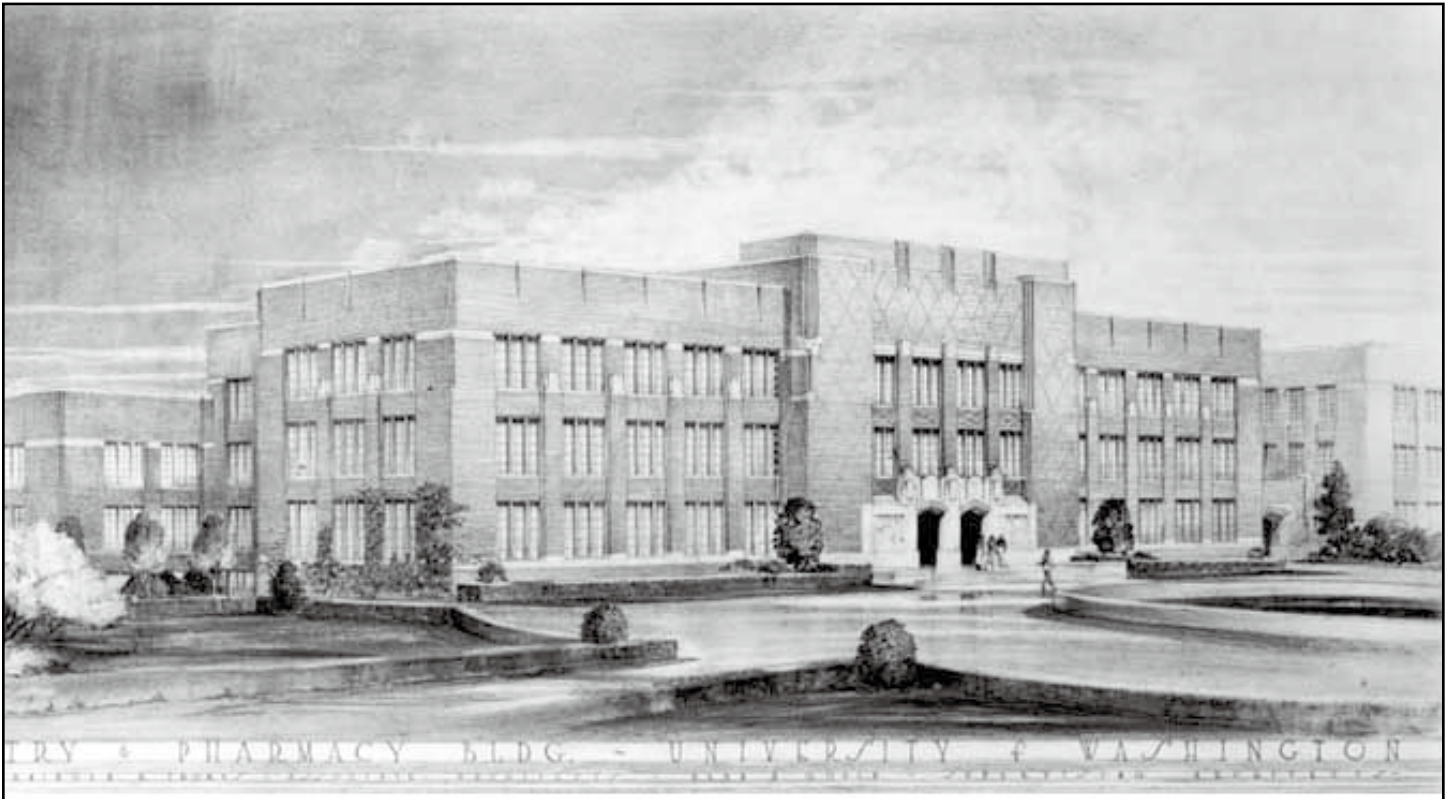


Figure 101. Bagley Hall at the University of Washington, Seattle (1935, Floyd Naramore with Granger & Thomas, altered)

WISAARD

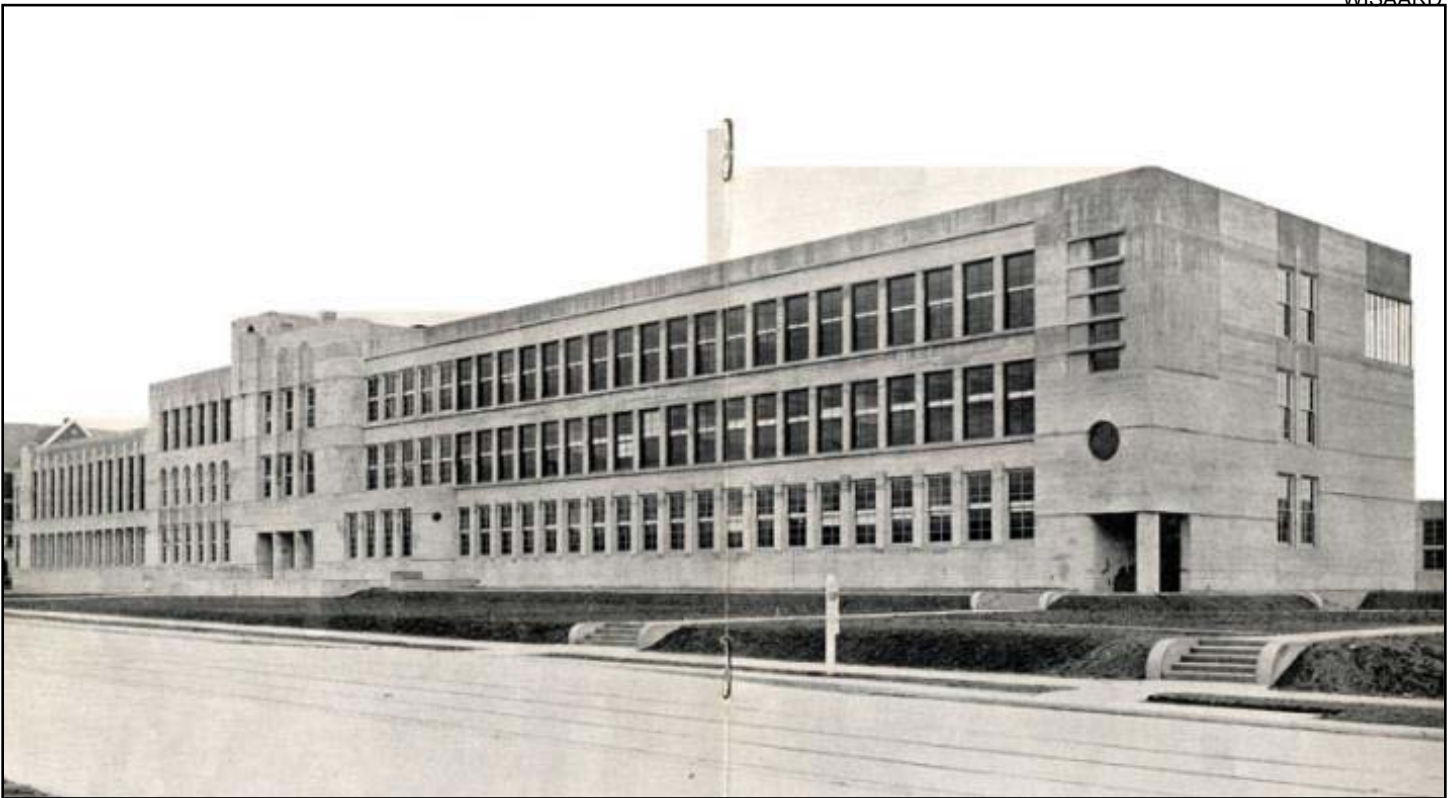


Figure 102. Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore)

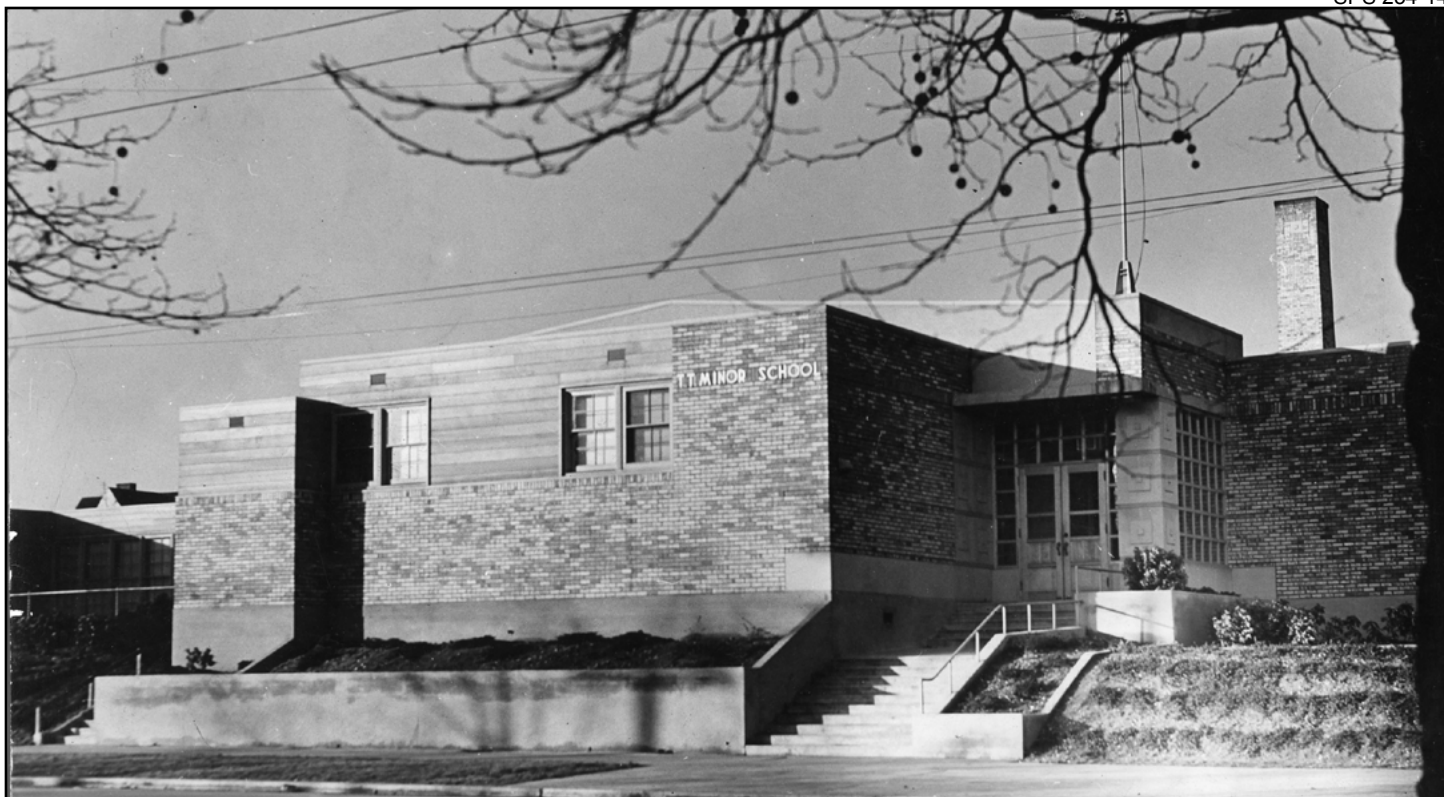


Figure 103. T.T. Minor Elementary School (1940, Naramore & Brady, altered)

Unknown

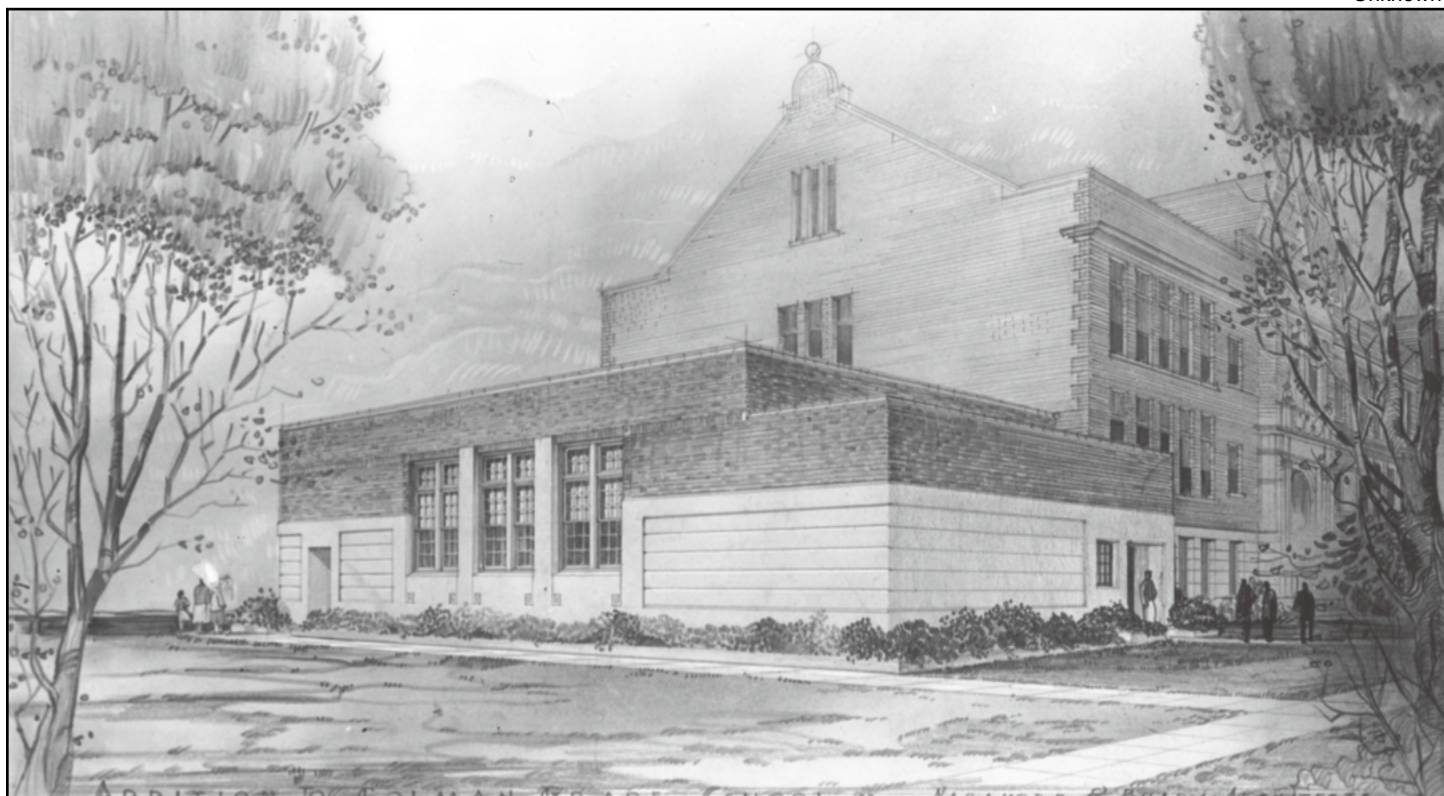


Figure 104. Gymnasium addition to Colman School (1940, Naramore & Brady)

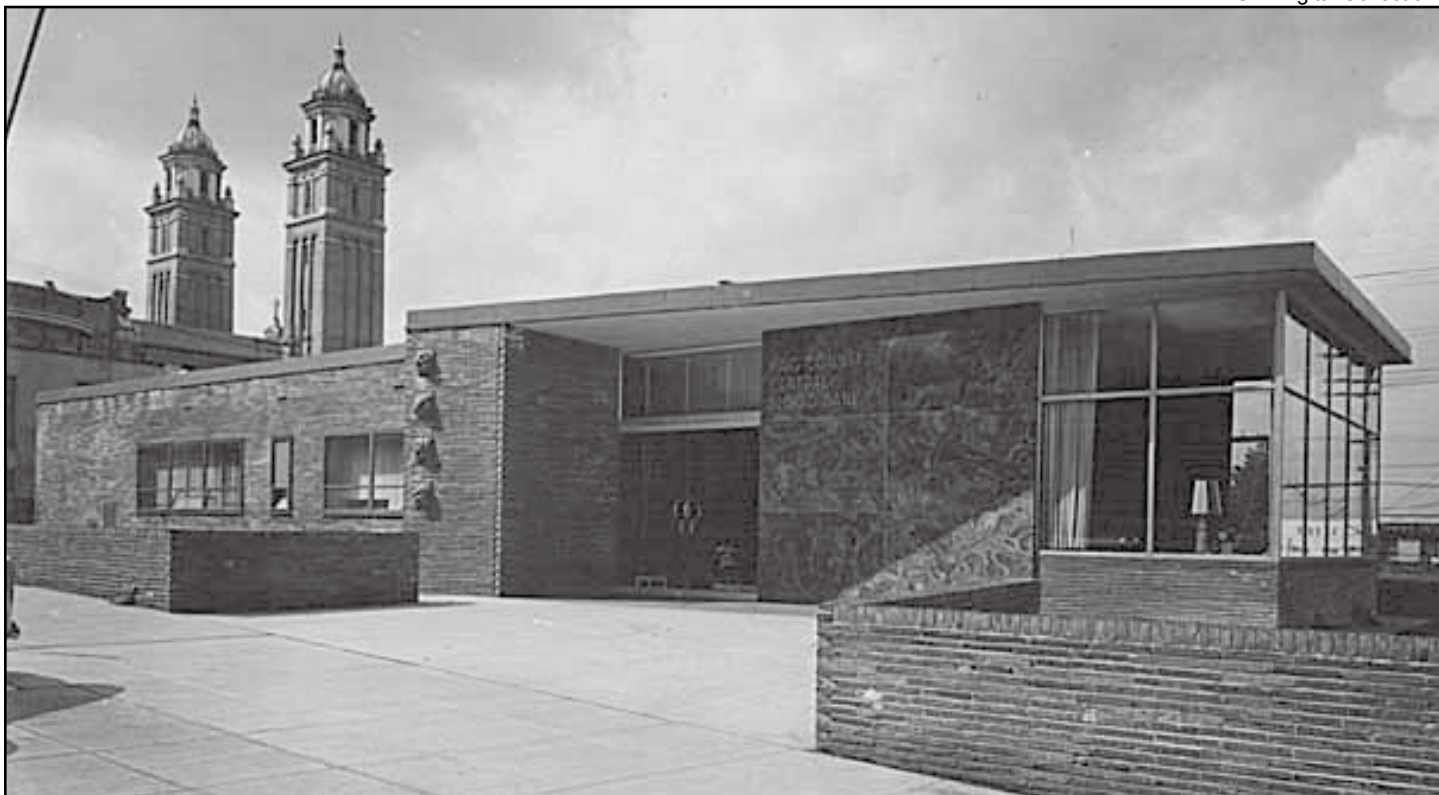


Figure 105. King County Blood Bank, Seattle, WA (1951 NBBJ, demolished)



Figure 106. Clyde Hill Elementary School, Clyde Hill, WA (1953, NBBJ, altered)

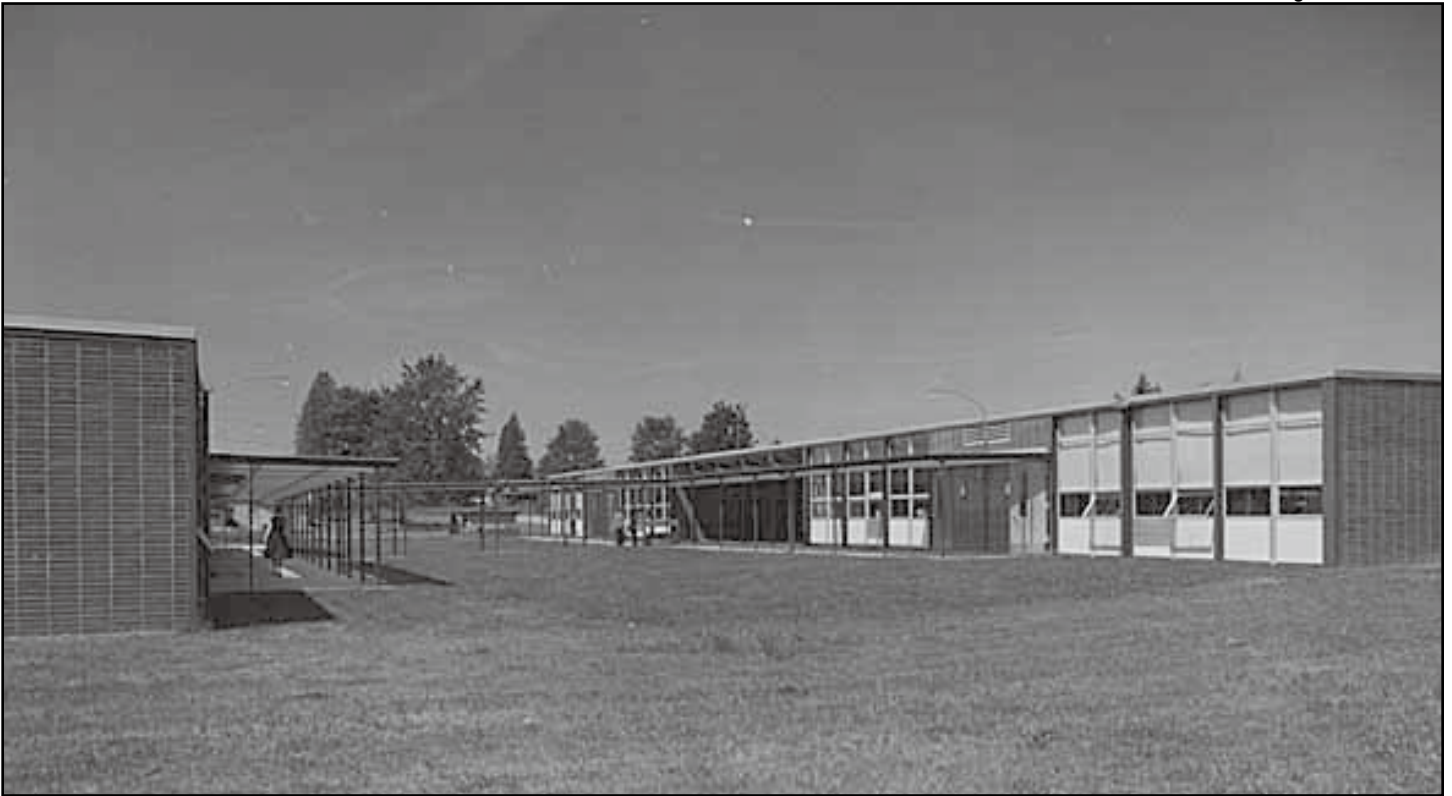


Figure 107. Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957 NBBJ, demolished)

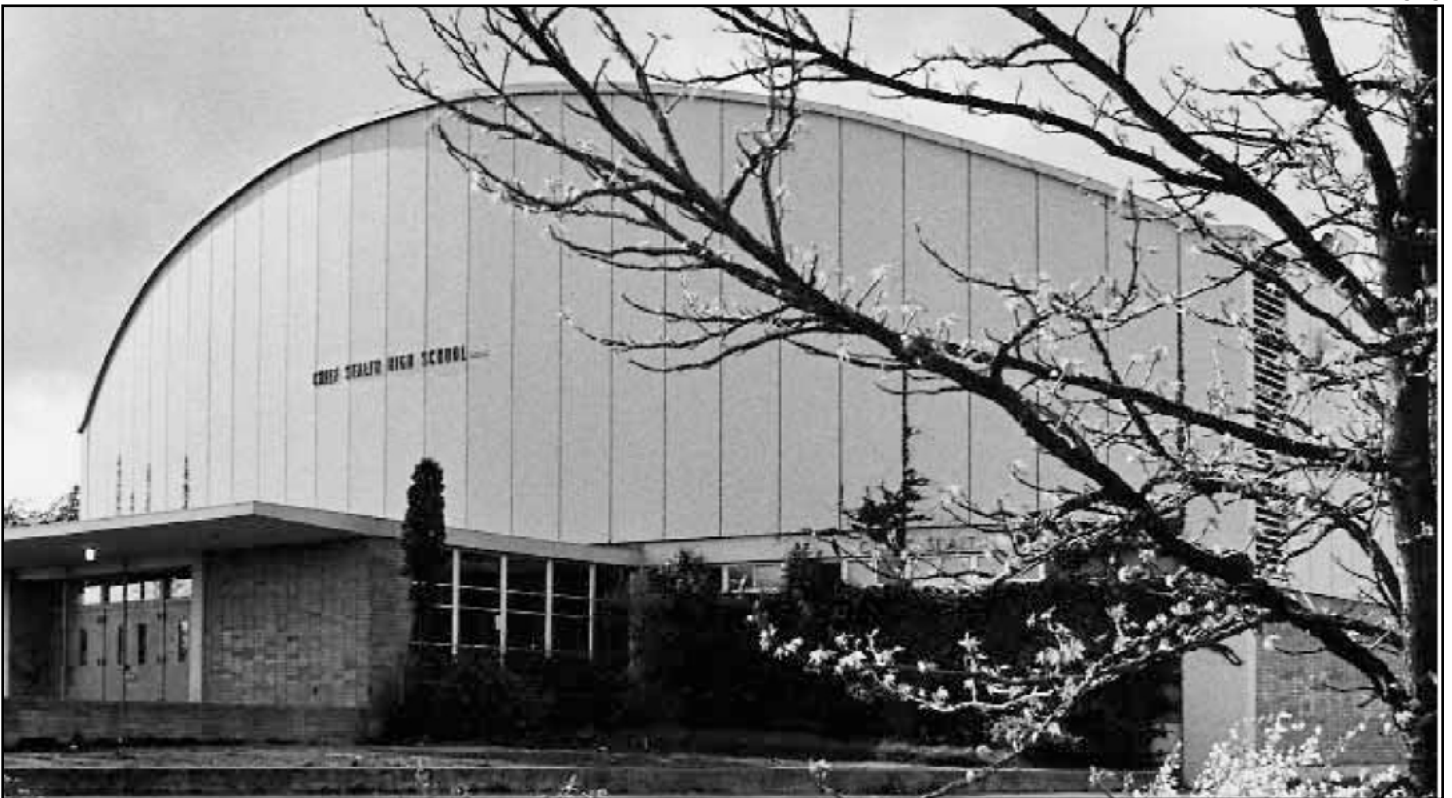


Figure 108. Chief Sealth High School (1957, NBBJ, altered)



Figure 109. Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963, NBBJ, altered)