



The City of Seattle

## Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Viewlands Elementary School Year Built 1954  
(Common, present or historic)

Street and Number 10505-10525 Third Avenue NW, Seattle, WA 98177

Assessor's File No. 747490-0060

Legal Description see below

Plat Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_

All of Blocks 5, 6, and 7, inclusive Ryeburg's Replat of Delano Park, according to the Plat thereof Recorded in Volume 34 of Plats page 25, Records of King County, together with vacated streets and alleys in Blocks 5 and 6.

Present Owner: Seattle Public Schools Present Use: school

Address: Mail Stop 22-336 PO Box 34165 Seattle WA 98124-1165

Original Owner: Seattle Public Schools

Original Use: Elementary School

Architect: Mallis & DeHart

Builder: Lewis Construction Co.



## Photographs

See attached pages

Submitted by: Rebecca Asencio

Address: Mail Stop 22-336 PO Box 34165 Seattle WA 98124-1165

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Preservation Officer

# Viewlands Elementary School

City of Seattle Landmark Nomination Report  
10505-10525 Third Avenue NW, Seattle, WA  
June 2019

Prepared by:  
The Johnson Partnership  
1212 NE 65th Street  
Seattle, WA 98115-6724  
206-523-1618, [www.tjp.us](http://www.tjp.us)



## Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Background.....	1
1.2	Methodology .....	1
2.	PROPERTY DATA .....	2
3.	ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.....	3
3.1	Location & Neighborhood Character .....	3
3.2	Site .....	3
3.2.1	Site Description.....	3
3.2.2	Documented Site Alterations .....	4
3.3	Viewlands Elementary School Building .....	5
3.3.1	Building Structure & Plan .....	5
3.3.2	Unit A, Exterior & Interior Features .....	8
3.3.3	Unit B, Exterior & Interior Features.....	5
3.3.4	Documented Building Alterations.....	9
4.	SIGNIFICANCE .....	11
4.1	Historic Neighborhood Context: Crown Hill, Broadview, and Bitter Lake.....	11
4.2	History of Schools in North Seattle.....	15
4.3	Building History.....	18
4.4	Historic Architectural Context: Modern & Mid-Century Modern School Typology.....	21
4.5	Building Owner: Seattle Public School District .....	24
4.6	Building Architect: Mallis & DeHart.....	27
4.7	Building Engineer: John H. Stevenson.....	29
4.8	Building Contractor: Lewis Construction Co.....	30
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	39
	APPENDIX 1—FIGURES .....	A1
	APPENDIX 2— ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS .....	A2
	APPENDIX 3—HISTORY OF SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 .....	A3

## List of Figures

Figure 1 • Location Maps .....	A-1
Figure 2 • Aerial View .....	A-2
Figure 3 • View A - Viewing northwest on Third Avenue NW .....	A-3
Figure 4 • View B - Viewing west on NW 105th Street .....	A-3
Figure 5 • View C - Viewing northeast from NW 105th Street .....	A-4
Figure 6 • View D - Viewing southwest along Third Avenue NE .....	A-4
Figure 7 • View E - Viewing west on NW 107th Street .....	A-5
Figure 8 • View F - Viewing east on NW 107th Street.....	A-5
Figure 9 • Site Plan .....	A-6
Figure 10 • Viewlands Elementary School, main entry sign on Third Avenue NW.....	A-7
Figure 11 • Viewlands Elementary School, portable classrooms at southern end of site, viewing north ...	A-7
Figure 12 • Viewlands Elementary School, site viewing east.....	A-8
Figure 13 • Viewlands Elementary School, site viewing west .....	A-8
Figure 14 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, entry from Third Avenue NW .....	A-9
Figure 15 • Viewlands Elementary School, entry and covered playcourt viewing east .....	A-9
Figure 16 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, covered playcourt viewing south .....	A-10
Figure 17 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, covered playcourt viewing northeast .....	A-10
Figure 18 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, eastern façade .....	A-11
Figure 19 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing east .....	A-11
Figure 20 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing west .....	A-12
Figure 21 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kitchen & boiler room, southern & eastern façades	A-12
Figure 22 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kindergarten & play area/southern walk .....	A-13
Figure 23 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kindergarten room.....	A-13
Figure 24 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A classrooms, southern covered walk .....	A-14
Figure 25 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A classrooms, southern façade .....	A-14
Figure 26 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A classrooms, western façade .....	A-15
Figure 27 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A classrooms, interior viewing west .....	A-15
Figure 28 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A classrooms,interior viewing east.....	A-16
Figure 29 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A administration, western façade .....	A-16
Figure 30 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A administration, interior hallway viewing south.....	A-17
Figure 31 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A administration, interior office viewing southwest....	A-17
Figure 32 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, courtyard, western façade, eastern classroom bar ....	A-18
Figure 33 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, western façade eastern classroom bar .....	A-18
Figure 34 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern façade .....	A-19
Figure 35 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, eastern façade .....	A-19
Figure 36 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, western façade .....	A-20
Figure 37 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, viewing south at the western walk and library .....	A-20
Figure 38 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern walk viewing west.....	A-21
Figure 39 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, eastern walk viewing south.....	A-21
Figure 40 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, interior at library .....	A-22
Figure 41 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, interior at Classroom 7 .....	A-22
Figure 42 • Original drawing sections and elevations, with color coding for window changes.....	A-23
Figure 43 • King County Building Permit.....	A-24
Figure 44 • City of Seattle Permit no. ....	A-25
Figure 45 • Anderson's map, King County Atlas, 1907 .....	A-26
Figure 46 • Denny Cabin at liq'ted (Licton) Springs, n.d. ....	A-27
Figure 47 • Woman lounging at liq'ted (Licton) Springs (City of Seattle Landmark), 1913 .....	A-27
Figure 48 • Wilhelmina Hausmann Piper ca. 1900 .....	A-28
Figure 49 • Students outside original Oak Lake School, 1894 (Demolished) .....	A-29
Figure 50 • Oak Lake Elementary (1914, V.W. Voorhees, Demolished).....	A-29
Figure 51 • Broadview Elementary (1914, Demolished).....	A-30

Figure 52 • Haller Lake Elementary (1924, Demolished) .....	A-30
Figure 53 • Maple Leaf Elementary (1926, William Mallis, Sold) .....	A-31
Figure 54 • Lake City Elementary (1931, Mallis & DeHart, City of Seattle Landmark, Leased) .....	A-31
Figure 55 • Jane Addams Jr. High School (1949, Mallis & DeHart, Open) .....	A-32
Figure 56 • Pinehurst Primary (1950, Mallis & DeHart, demolished, now site of Hazel Wolf K-8) .....	A-32
Figure 57 • Olympic Hills Elementary (1954, John Graham & Co., demolished and replaced 2017) .....	A-33
Figure 58 • Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School (1953, Mallis & DeHart, City of Seattle Landmark, demolished and replaced with Robert Eagle Staff and Cascadia Elementary) .....	A-33
Figure 59 • John Rogers Elementary (1956, Theo Damm) .....	A-34
Figure 60 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry) .....	A-34
Figure 61 • North Beach Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co., Open) .....	A-35
Figure 62 • Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	A-35
Figure 63 • Sacajawea Elementary (1959, Waldron & Dietz) .....	A-36
Figure 64 • Olympic View (1989, Eric Meng Associates) .....	A-36
Figure 65 • Olympic Hills Elementary (2017, McGranahan) .....	A-37
Figure 66 • Cascadia Elementary (2017, Mahlum, former Woodrow Wilson location) .....	A-37
Figure 67 • 1936 aerial view of future school site .....	A-38
Figure 68 • 1937 Plat map .....	A-39
Figure 69 • Viewlands School, 1955 .....	A-40
Figure 70 • Viewlands School, 1955 .....	A-40
Figure 71 • Viewlands School viewed from Third Avenue NW and NW 107th Street, 1958 .....	A-41
Figure 72 • Rear of Viewlands School viewed from the southwest, 1960 .....	A-41
Figure 73 • Viewlands School, 2000 (windows of multipurpose room, Unit A) .....	A-42
Figure 74 • Viewlands School mural in covered playcourt, 2000 (painted over in 2011) .....	A-42
Figure 75 • School picture, 6th grade class, illustrating original western windows of Unit B, and intersection of covered playcourt and Unit B, 1959 .....	A-43
Figure 76 • Exterior view of Viewlands western entrance, “deteriorating,” 1976 .....	A-43
Figure 77 • FC Seattle soccer players with students in gym, 1987 .....	A-44
Figure 78 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s .....	A-44
Figure 79 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s .....	A-45
Figure 80 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s .....	A-45
Figure 81 • Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore) .....	A-46
Figure 82 • Ansonia High School, Connecticut (1937, William Lescaze) .....	A-46
Figure 83 • Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois (1940, Eliel Saarinen) .....	A-47
Figure 84 • Corona Avenue School, California (1935, Richard Neutra) .....	A-47
Figure 85 • Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, California (1939-40, Franklin & Kump) .....	A-48
Figure 86 • Portola Junior High School, El Cerrito, California (1951, John Carl Warneke, demolished 2015) .....	A-48
Figure 87 • Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Seattle (1958, NBBJ) .....	A-49
Figure 88 • Location Map, Seattle Public Schools 1945-1965 .....	A-50
Figure 89 • View Ridge Elementary (1948, William Mallis) .....	A-51
Figure 90 • Arbor Heights Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard, Demolished) .....	A-52
Figure 91 • Briarcliff Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard, Demolished) .....	A-53
Figure 92 • Genesee Hill Elementary (1949, George Stoddard, Demolished) .....	A-54
Figure 93 • Lafayette Elementary (1950 Addition, John Graham & Co.) .....	A-55
Figure 94 • Van Asselt Elementary (1950, Jones & Bindon) .....	A-56
Figure 95 • Olympic Hills Elementary (1953, John Graham & Co., Demolished) .....	A-57
Figure 96 • Viewlands Elementary (1954, Mallis & DeHart) .....	A-58
Figure 97 • Wedgwood Elementary (1955, John Graham & Co.) .....	A-59
Figure 98 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry) .....	A-60
Figure 99 • John Rogers Elementary (1956, Theo Damm) .....	A-61
Figure 100 • North Beach Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co.) .....	A-62
Figure 101 • Roxhill Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co.) .....	A-63

Figure 102 • Sand Point Elementary (1958, George Stoddard and Francis Huggard).....	A-64
Figure 103 • Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark).....	A-65
Figure 104 • Sacajawea Elementary (1959, Waldron & Dietz).....	A-66
Figure 105 • Decatur Elementary (1961, Edward Mahlum).....	A-67
Figure 106 • Graham Hill Elementary (1961, Theo Damm).....	A-68
Figure 107 • Rainier View Elementary (1961, Durham, Anderson & Freed).....	A-69
Figure 108 • Schmitz Park Elementary (1962, Anderson & Freed).....	A-70
Figure 109 • R. H. Thomson Junior High School (1963, Waldron & Dietz).....	A-71
Figure 110 • Fairmount Park School (1964, Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, altered).....	A-72
Figure 111 • Nathan Eckstein Middle School (1950, William Mallis, City of Seattle Landmark).....	A-73
Figure 112 • Catharine Blaine Junior High School (1952, J. Lister Holmes).....	A-74
Figure 113 • Aki Kurose School (1952, William Mallis, formerly Casper W. Sharples Jr High School) ..	A-75
Figure 114 • David Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart, Demolished).....	A-76
Figure 115 • Asa Mercer Junior High School (1957, John W. Maloney).....	A-77
Figure 116 • Whitman Junior High School (1959, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-78
Figure 117 • Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson).....	A-79
Figure 118 • George Washington Junior High School (1963, John Graham & Co.).....	A-80
Figure 119 • Worth McClure Junior High School (1964, Edward Mahlum).....	A-81
Figure 120 • Chief Sealth High School (1957, Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson).....	A-82
Figure 121 • Ingraham High (1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson, City of Seattle Landmark).....	A-83
Figure 122 • Rainier Beach High School (1960, John Maloney).....	A-84
Figure 123 • Nathan Hale High School (1963, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-85
Figure 124 • Enumclaw School (1925, Mallis & Aitken).....	A-86
Figure 125 • Ronald School, with addition (1926, Mallis & Aitken).....	A-86
Figure 126 • Thomas School (1928, Mallis & Aitken).....	A-87
Figure 127 • Renton High School (1931, Mallis & Aitken).....	A-87
Figure 128 • View Ridge School (1948, William Mallis).....	A-88
Figure 129 • Nathan Eckstein Middle School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins).....	A-88
Figure 130 • Pinehurst Elementary School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins).....	A-89
Figure 131 • Casper W. Sharples, later Aki Kurose Middle School (1952, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-89
Figure 132 • David T. Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-90
Figure 133 • Woodrow Wilson Junior High School (1953, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-90
Figure 134 • Crawford Music Building (1960, Mallis & DeHart).....	A-91

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

JUNE 2019

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Landmark nomination report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Viewlands Elementary School, a mid-century modern-style school building addressed at 10525 Third Avenue NW, in the Crown Hill/Blue Ridge neighborhood of North Seattle. The school was designed by architect Mallis & DeHart and completed in 1954. The building was not documented on the Seattle Historic Resources survey. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of Seattle Public Schools.

### 1.1 Background

The City of Seattle's Department of Construction and Development (SDCI)—formerly the Department of Planning and Development—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 alterations or demolition of the subject building described within this report will require a permit from DCI, the owner is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board (LPB) to resolve the property's status.

To be eligible for nomination as a City of Seattle Landmark, a building, object, or structure must be at least 25 years old, have significant character, interest, or value, the integrity or ability to convey its significance, 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

Ellen F. C. Mirro, AIA, Principal, Katherine Jaeger, and Audrey N. Reda of The Johnson Partnership, 1212 NE 65th Street, Seattle, completed research on this report between March and June 2019. Research was undertaken at the Seattle Public School District Archives, Puget Sound Regional Archives, Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, Seattle Public Library, the Museum of History and Industry, and the University of Washington Special Collections Library. Research also included review of Internet resources, including HistoryLink.com, and the *Seattle Times* digital archive, available through the Seattle Public Library. Special thanks to Meaghan Kahlo, the Seattle Public School Archivist for assistance with research. Buildings and site were inspected and photographed on June 11, 2019 to document the existing conditions.



## 2. PROPERTY DATA

**Historic Building Names:** Viewlands School

**Current Building Name:** Viewlands Elementary School

**Address:** 10505-10525 Third Avenue NW

**Location:** Crown Hill/Blue Ridge/Broadview

**Assessor's File Number:** 747490-0060

**Legal Description:** All of Blocks 5, 6, and 7, inclusive Ryeburg's Replat of Delano Park, according to the Plat thereof Recorded in Volume 34 of Plats page 25, Records of King County, together with vacated streets and alleys in Blocks 5 and 6.

**Date of Construction:** 1954

**Original/Present Use:** School

**Original/Present Owner:** Seattle Public School District

**Original Designer:** Mallis & DeHart, architect; John H. Stevenson, engineer

**Original Builder:** Lewis Construction Co.

**Zoning:** SF5000

**Property Size:** 283,140 sq. ft.

**Building Size:** 17,853 sq. ft.

### 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Location & Neighborhood Character

Viewlands Elementary School is located on Third Avenue NW, at the convergence points of several North Seattle neighborhoods, namely Greenwood, Crown Hill, North Beach/Blue Ridge, Broadview, and Bitter Lake. The subject building is located immediately east of the southeastern portion of Carkeek Park. The northeast-southwest arterial of Holman Road NW is three blocks south of the building.

The subject building is located between W 107<sup>th</sup> Street and W 105<sup>th</sup> Street along Third Avenue NW. The neighborhood immediately surrounding the school to the north and south is almost entirely single-family residences, and Carkeek Park borders the school site to the west. ***See figures 1-8.***

Designated City of Seattle Landmarks in the general northeastern area are as follows: Greenwood Jewelers Street Clock (129 N 85<sup>th</sup> Street), Ingraham High School (1819 N 135<sup>th</sup> Street), Rosen House (9017 Loyal Avenue NW), the Golden Gardens Bath House (8001 Seaview Ave NW), Loyal Heights Elementary School (2501 NW 80<sup>th</sup> Street), and *liq'tad* (Licton) Springs Park (9536 Ashworth Ave N).

#### 3.2 Site

##### 3.2.1 Site Description

The subject site measures approximately 600'-0" north-south on the eastern side along Third Avenue NW and more than 620'-0" east-west at the southern boundary along W 105<sup>th</sup> Street. The western and northern boundaries are irregular, angling out to the west, and narrowing at the northern end of the site. The northern boundary runs straight east-west for the first 275 feet along W 107<sup>th</sup> Street, demarcating the northern boundary of Block 5 of the plat along with the northern end of the vacated Fourth Avenue NW. From there, the boundaries angle at the northern end of Block 6 of the plat at the vacated Fifth Avenue NW, and encompass a portion of Block 7 of the plat near the southern boundary of the site. The school building was constructed on the easternmost portion of the site, on Block 5 of the plat.

The eastern boundary of the site, fronted by Third Avenue NW, is bordered by a paved sidewalk with pressed designs of orcas, the school mascot, at intervals in the paving. Six flagpoles holding double flags commemorating the school's 60-year anniversary display artwork and indications of the school values. These include "Helpful, 1954-2014," "Empowered, 60 years," "Safe, 1954-2014," "Challenged, 1954-2014," "Kind, 60 years," and "Inspired, 60 years." A sloping lawn on the northeastern end of the site contains some large coniferous trees. A red and white sign marks the school entry at the midpoint of the eastern boundary of the site. South of the sign, beyond the pedestrian entry to the building, is a small parking and service loading paved area. The southeastern corner of the site contains two portable buildings within a lawn and landscaped area.

The southern boundary of the site is marked by a three-foot-tall chain-link fence and a wide native planted hedgerow blocking views of the school and site from the dead end of W 105<sup>th</sup> Street.

The site slopes down to the west, approximately seven feet to an asphalt paved area stretching north-south along the site, formerly used for parking and bus drop-off. As of June 2019, this

paved area contains approximately seven additional single- and double-classroom portable buildings of various vintages, basketball hoops, and painted foursquare courts. A concrete ramp and stair connect the level of the school site to the level of the asphalt area. The site slopes again down to the west approximately seven feet to an approximately level, irregularly-shaped playfield area of un-mowed grass. The playfield level is linked to the paved asphalt level by a wide concrete stair and a wooden ramp with wooden railings. A three-foot-tall chain-link fence separates the asphalt area from the playfield area. A six-foot-tall chain-link fence surrounds the western boundaries of the playfield. Playground equipment is located on the southern end of the playfield level. The northern edge of the site is bounded by a paved concrete sidewalk, which ends at a small gravel parking area. A lawn north of the school building contains both coniferous and deciduous trees, and plantings mark the northeastern corner of the site. *See figures 9-13.*

### 3.2.2 Documented Site Alterations

Evident alterations to the site include the addition of portable classroom buildings as early as 1955, the construction of additional concrete stairs between levels at the western side of the building in 1955, and ramps in 2011. The re-purposing of the parking and bus drop-off for portable classrooms has had a functional impact on the site, as there is no longer a large on-site location for parking or bus drop-off.

#### Recorded Permits & SPS records:

Date	Description	Designer	Permit #
1954	Install fuel oil tank		426516
1955	Move 2 existing portable classrooms to site from 840 E. 78 <sup>th</sup> Street		437406
1955	Construct retaining walls and fences		441248
1960	Relocate portable building to this location		BN4533
1962	Relocate portable building to this location & and construct post and pier foundation		BN11761
1966	Relocate portable building to this location		BN25650
1966	Relocate portable building to this location		BN25651
1969	Concrete wall at playfield	SPS Facilities	NA
1971	Relocate portable building to this location		BN42568
1971	Relocate portable building to this location		BNx1856
2011	New concrete ramp on site and add ramps to portable buildings	Mahlum	6238831-CN
2013	Add one premanufactured double portable classroom building.	SPS Facilities	6353883-CN
2014	Installation of factory built classroom building	SPS Facilities	6414334-CN
2016	New play area and ADA path		6471697
2019	New running path, funded by PTA and grant from DON		

### 3.3 Viewlands Elementary School Building

#### 3.3.1 Building Structure, Plan, Exterior & Interior Features

The one-story building structure includes poured-in-place concrete foundations and slab-on-grade floor structure. Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU) walls have integrated bond beams at door header height and at the clerestory window height. There are selected wood stud partition walls at the interior. Generally roofs are framed with steel “W” sections as the primary members for long spans. Wooden roof joists are the secondary members atop the steel, with tongue-and-groove decking and membrane roofing, although at each specific roof condition, the framing system differs slightly.

The one-story building campus is divided into two units. Per the original architectural plans, these units are named “Unit A” and “Unit B.” The entry is accessed at the mid-point of the building campus between the two units where a covered play-court connects Building Units A and B. Most of the circulation and hallway space is exterior, under covered walkways and at the playcourt, which functions as the school's forecourt and gathering space. *See figure 14.*

##### Typical Classroom Module:

As a modularly-planned building, the classrooms are planned in shed roof structures 32'-2" wide and of varying length. Each classroom is made up of three 11'-2" bays separated by two wide-flange 12 x 6½ steel beams,<sup>1</sup> supported on nominal 5 x 5 wide-flange columns at the window wall. The slope of the shed roof typically faces west, at 1 in 12, allowing space on the eastern side for clerestory windows. Wooden two-by-six roof joists span across these beams, with flat wooden two-by-fours extending out, forming one-foot overhangs at the long sides of the classroom bars. Membrane roofing was originally installed over diagonal sheathing, however, re-roofing projects in 2007 and 2011 have replaced some of the sheathing, added insulation, and increased the roof's overall depth and profile. The roofs of the covered walk are supported on the outer side by steel pipe columns holding up glue-laminated beams with three-inch tongue-and-groove decking. Exterior doors lead out to the covered walkways and are recessed in concrete-wall alcoves.

In two locations, described below, the classrooms vary from this east-west orientation. The spandrel under the window wall is clad in brick veneer with a brick sill. Each bay of the window wall is divided into three vertical columns with three six-light windows per bay. The bottom light of each includes an operable hopper unit, and the central two lights of the center window are an operable awning unit. Although the windows were replaced in 2011, they retain their original configuration, except that originally only the center window of each bay contained a hopper unit at the bottom light, instead of every window in the bay having an operable hopper unit at the bottom light. The window replacement project also involved the addition of shear walls; this entailed removing some windows and replacing them with wall sections, clad at the exterior with corrugated metal siding and at the interior with gypsum wall board.

The clerestory windows typically face east (except in two instances described below), and are installed as a row of six horizontal fixed aluminum sash. Currently each set of six clerestory lights is separated by a wall clad in corrugated metal siding. Originally these clerestories were completely glazed, with cement-asbestos-board (CAB) panels at those locations where there were mechanical perforations or the need for opaque panels.

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<sup>1</sup> All steel wide-flange beams and columns are distinguished by their nominal indicators according to the original design drawings. The wide-flange nominal numbers do not necessarily relate to imperial measurements.

## **Covered Playcourt**

The entry to the school consists of an informal progression down a concrete stair from Third Avenue W through the playcourt, with the multipurpose room to the south, and the administrative office beyond that near the western exit to the play fields. There is a clear view through the covered playcourt from the entry stair to the playfield to the west.

The covered playcourt is approximately 38'-4" wide between Units A and B, and 163'-0" long. The structure for the covered playcourt consists of round steel pipe columns spaced every 17'-4" along the northern edge of the playcourt and the CMU wall of the Unit A to the south. 18 x 7½ wide-flange beams span between the columns and the CMU wall. Atop the wide-flange beams, six-by-twelve wooden purlins hold tongue-and-groove decking and membrane roofing. The floor of the playcourt is paved asphalt painted with sport court striping. *See figures 15-17.*

### **3.3.2 Unit A**

"Unit A" houses the administrative offices, boiler room, kindergarten classrooms, and the combined gymnasium, auditorium, and lunchroom referred to as the multipurpose room. Unit A has a low-slope gable roof with an east-west ridge covering the multipurpose room on the eastern portion of Unit A. A shed roof covers a north-south-oriented bar for administration and classrooms on the western side of the unit. Unit A also has a shed-roofed single classroom on the southern end along an exterior walk. The northern slope of the gable over the multipurpose room continues down over the covered playcourt that links the two units. Overall, Unit A measures approximately 245'-0" north-south, and 163'-0" east-west.

#### **Unit A: Multipurpose room**

The multipurpose room, its accompanying raised stage, and athletic gear storage are located under a large gabled raised roof. The stage and gym storage are located west of the multipurpose room, and adjoin the administration area hallway to the west. The multipurpose room located on the northeastern corner of the unit near the building's exterior entry measures approximately 62'-0" by 57'-0".

The slope of the roof is approximately 1 in 12. Although the roofline of the multipurpose room continues on the same slope over the covered play area, the roof structure is discontinuous at the northern wall of the multipurpose room. The 17'-4" wide structural bays run north-south, with the structure of multipurpose room roof consisting of 30" x 10½" wide-flange beams welded at the peak of the gable and wooden 6"x12" purlins spanning across the bays. At the eastern window wall, the 6"x12" purlins are supported on 6"x8" wooden columns. The beam lines of structure at the covered playcourt are aligned with that of the multipurpose room.

The multipurpose room window wall faces east. It is constructed with fixed panes in a wood mullion system, with operable-hopper wooden-sash windows located approximately 30" above the exterior ground plane. Each bay contains eight lights including two hopper sash windows, with four lights above and two below the operable sash. Above the eight glazed lights, located between the 6"x12" roof purlins, the wall continues with opaque panels between the wooden mullions. Although the majority of the remaining window wall appears to be original material, in 2011, the outer bays of the window wall were removed, infilled, and clad with painted corrugated metal.

Interior finishes of Unit A include a composite gymnasium floor at the multipurpose room, fir flooring at the stage, maple treads and risers from the gym floor to the stage, and concrete floor at the gymnasium storage and stage ramp. The walls are painted CMU. The flared proscenium

arch of the stage is approximately 4'-0" deep and clad in maple plywood, with mitered corners and a slight point at the center, with the slope at the head of the arch matching that of the interior ceiling, approximately 1 in 12. The ceiling is comprised of painted exposed structural members, both steel and wooden, and acoustical tiles adhered to the decking above. Circular LED light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling along with ropes for gymnasium equipment, fire sprinklers and other utilities. Doors are flush-panel steel, except for the kitchen's steel roll-up doors. Fabric drapes line the eastern window wall and the stage. *See figures 18-20.*

#### **Unit A: Kitchen & Boiler Room**

The kitchen is located south of the multipurpose room, and faces a paved utility court that is accessed from Third Avenue NW. The kitchen roof steps down approximately 5 feet from that of the multipurpose room roof structure, forming a distinct lower volume for the kitchen. A ten-light aluminum frame clerestory lights the southern façade of the kitchen and an access door is located on the eastern end of the southern kitchen façade. The boiler room and janitorial area is also defined by a distinct volume with a roof height approximately 18 inches higher than that of the kitchen. The boiler room volume is located to the south and west of the kitchen volume. An eight-light aluminum sash with four lights infilled with solid panels is located on the exposed eastern façade of the boiler room volume. Two access doors are located on the southern end of the eastern façade of the boiler room volume. The southern façade of the boiler room volume is a blank, painted, poured-in-place concrete wall. Originally the boiler room had a chimney, which has subsequently been removed. *See figure 21.*

#### **Unit A: 1986 Office**

In 1986 an office room was added to the southern end of the boiler room volume, underneath an existing playcourt, with the western side defining an exterior covered walk. The roof of the playcourt is supported on steel pipe columns, with glue-laminated beams and membrane roofing on tongue-and-groove decking. The walls were constructed of CMU, and two aluminum-sash awning windows were installed on the eastern façade of the office volume. The name of the school, "Viewlands," is painted on the eastern side of this volume.

#### **Unit A: Kindergarten**

A detached kindergarten room is located at the southern end of the playcourt and covered walk. The detached kindergarten room demonstrates the typical construction of all of the classroom structures (but for a single room), and is oriented opposite of the typical classroom building with the shed roof oriented to the west. The window wall faces east and the clerestory faces west. It has CMU walls on three sides, and a window wall. The main volume of the kindergarten measures 31'-2" east-west and 34'-5" north-south. Toilet rooms in a 5'-4" by 11'-8" volume on the northwestern corner of the kindergarten structure were planned to be accessed from the northern façade facing the playcourt. However, access to the toilet rooms was modified to the western side facing the covered walk and the rooms were combined to a singled ADA-accessible toilet room. The kindergarten classroom structure has three bays, as is typical for each classroom in the building. (See the description above for the typical structural condition and window configuration.) However, in 2011, the outer windows (rather than the whole bay) were removed, along with their sills and brick spandrels below, and were filled in and clad with painted corrugated metal panels. *See figure 23.*

#### **Unit A: Classrooms**

A bar of three classrooms running north-south is located on the western side of the covered walk and playcourt, located north and west of the kindergarten room, defining the western edge

of the covered walk. The classroom structure is a typical shed roof structure, with the shed sloping down to the west. The classroom doors are located on the eastern façade, under the covered walk, and a window wall is located on the western side, as is typical of all the classrooms in the building besides the kindergarten. The 2011 modernization removed the windows and brick spandrel at the outer bays of the northern and southern classrooms. These bays were infilled and clad with painted corrugated metal siding at the exterior and painted gypsum wallboard at the interior.

Each of these classrooms has retained their individual toilet rooms, located in the southeastern corner of each room, although they have all been renovated for ADA accessibility by removing the walls between the toilets and lavatory area, relocating the toilets and lavatories, widening the access doors, and having new finishes installed.

Interior finishes at these classrooms include rubber floor tile, gypsum wall board, acoustical ceiling tiles between painted exposed steel beams. Entry doors are painted steel flush panel, toilet room doors are wood flush panel. The original cloak room areas have been modified with infill of pegboard, as is typical throughout the school. Exposed insulated hot water pipes run across the room under the clerestory level, and round air ducts run east-west at the ceiling along the interior partition walls. Clerestories have bottom-up shades, and the western window wall has top-down shades. *See figures 24-28.*

#### **Unit A: Administration Area & Hall**

The administration area is located west of the multipurpose room, north of the Unit A classrooms, and is the only portion of the building with an interior conditioned hallway. The administration area roof is approximately two feet lower than that of the typical classroom building to the south. The main office is located on the northern end of the hall, just off the covered playcourt. Other administrative space and the staff lounge are located in rooms on the western side of the hallway, before an exterior exit to the west and staff restrooms. Access to the stage of the multipurpose room, storage space, and the boiler room is located on the eastern side of the hallway. The hallway is approximately 8'-9" wide, and the administrative spaces 28'-6" wide. Steel double doors with single narrow lights access both the northern and southern ends of the hallway.

The fenestration at the administration area matches that of the classrooms, however, the windows and spandrel at the first bay to the north of the western exit doors, and that of the central bay, has been removed and clad with painted corrugated metal siding. CMU wing walls define the western exit from the exterior, and the northernmost wing wall extends approximately two feet above the roofline of the administration area, matching the height of the end-wall of the classroom building to the south.

The finishes at the interior of the administration area and hall include rubber tile flooring, both painted CMU and painted gypsum wallboard, and painted acoustical ceiling tiles. Doors are either painted steel flush panel or wooden flush panel. Large cork boards line the hallway walls, and a four-light relight visually connects the hall and main office. *See figures 29-31.*

#### **3.3.3 Unit B**

Unit B is a "U"-shaped classroom wing. The classrooms grouped in typical shed roofed bars, approximately 31'-2" wide with clerestories facing east at the north-south-oriented portions and facing south at the northern end, which is oriented east-west. Covered walks line the eastern sides of the north-south-oriented bars and the southern side of the east-west-oriented bar on the



northern end of the building, with roofs sloping away from the building toward the courtyard formed by the "U"-shaped arrangement.

The courtyard is planted with lawn and a small variety of deciduous trees, including a strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*) that is a "significant tree" according to City of Seattle arborist standards. The eastern wall of the courtyard is defined by the western façade of the eastern classroom bar. In 2011, the windows and the brick sill and spandrel below them on this façade were removed at the southern, northern, and middle bays. These were infilled and clad with painted corrugated metal siding. The southern boundary of the courtyard is defined by a horizontal painted metal pipe railing spanning between the pipe columns of the covered playcourt. A small hedge is planted beyond this railing. The western and northern sides of the courtyard are defined by the concrete of the exterior walkway and the horizontal metal pipe railings spanning between the painted metal pipe columns of the covered walkways.

Windows at the classrooms typically face west. However, at the northern end of Unit B, the windows of the east-west-oriented classroom bar have windows facing north and a clerestory facing south. Originally the plan included small women's and men's toilets at the southern end of the eastern classroom bar of Unit B and a single girls' or boys' toilet room between each classroom at the eastern exterior hallways. This plan was modified in 1962, when the individual toilet rooms were removed and converted to classroom storage and the original men's and women's toilets were combined and an additional restroom was added at the southern end of the western classroom bar of Unit B.

The exterior walk at the eastern side of the eastern classroom bar is enclosed with chain-link fencing with privacy slats, creating a visually solid eastern façade from Third Avenue NW.

On the northern façade, the two outer bays of the window wall have been replaced with painted corrugated metal siding as has been described elsewhere in this report. On the western façade, the northern and southern bay and one central bay also had their windows, brick sills, and spandrels removed, infilled, and clad over with painted corrugated metal siding.

The library was originally planned for the southernmost classroom space of the western classroom bar. Although not originally implemented, eventually the library was installed in that location, and expanded into the next classroom to the north. The reconfiguration of the library meant that the doors to the eastern walk were reconfigured—one was infilled, one was infilled with a window, and a new doorway was created.

Typical interior finishes of the classrooms match those described at Unit A classrooms above, minus the individual toilet facilities for each room. *See figures 32-41.*

### **3.3.4 Documented Building Alterations**

The subject building, Viewlands Elementary School, was built in 1954. In the ensuing decades, the building has been upgraded and improved several times, starting with small alterations in 1962 and 1963. In 1979 a seismic upgrade reinforced the structure of the entire building. The re-roofing and window replacement occurred in two phases in 2007 and 2011. The work in 2011 was accompanied by a major whole-building remodel that replaced some of the exterior finishes, nearly all of the interior finishes, and caused the building and the portables that were on-site at the time to be painted the current-day red color. Those portable classrooms not painted red are evidently later additions to the site.

The major alterations to the building include:

- Removal of certain window bays, their infill and re-cladding in painted corrugated siding  
*See figure 42 for a graphic representation of the window replacement and removal.*
- Removal of the boiler room chimney

**Recorded Permits & SPS records:**

Date	Description	Designer	Contractor	Permit #
1954	Complete work on county permit #122243, permit exp. 8/14/54 <i>See figures 42 &amp; 43.</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Lewis Construction Co	425322
1962	Toilet Rooms Addition & Remodel 0033	SPS Maintenance		NA
1963	Construct addition and alter building			BN13678
1970	Cabinets for rooms 2-7 0037	SPS Facilities		NA
1974	Revise Room 11	SPS Facilities		NA
1979	Seismic improvements phase II	McDonald McLaren Hammond		NA
1980	504 Accessibility Program	Cuykendall, Iles & Associates		NA
1982	Wall partition room 11	SPS Facilities		NA
1984	HVAC control replacement	Wood/Harbinger Inc.		NA
1986	Classroom addition, alteration	SPS Facilities		NA
1989	Fire Alarm Replacement	Sparling Associates		NA
2001	Toilet Room modification	SPS Facilities		NA
2001	Accelerated Technology Improvement project	Waldron Akira		NA
2005-2007	Re-roofing & add parapets around reroofed portions and replace existing clerestory windows, per plans	Waldron Akira		6072135-CN
2011	Modernization, incl. selected re-roofing & window replacement, interior finishes, ramp to play area	Mahlum w/ PCS engineers		6238831-CN

## 4. SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 Historic Neighborhood Context: Crown Hill, Broadview, and Bitter Lake

#### First People and Early Settlers

The first people to inhabit these areas were the members of the Duwamish tribe, which included the *bab-choo-AHBSH* or “People of the Large Lake.” During the period of native inhabitation, the use of the area surrounding the subject site was seasonal or migratory, with the major village located to the south at the entry to Union Bay called *behs-KWEE-kweel* where the Duwamish Chief, Cheslahud, lived.<sup>2</sup> Haller Lake and *liq’tad* (Licton) Springs were important spiritual and medicinal sites; they are the surviving wetland features of a larger marshland of springs called *Slo’q`qed* or “bald head” by the Duwamish due to the absence of evergreen trees. The area was cultivated with periodic controlled burns to improve harvests.<sup>3</sup>

*Liq’tad*, or “red-paint,” referred to the spring’s red iron oxide, which was used as face paint and decorative paint, for spiritual and healing practices, and was traded by the Duwamish. The spring water was used medicinally. Legend has it that Lake Washington Duwamish district chief Cheslahud (also known as “Lake John”) and Lake Union Duwamish district chief Doctor James Zackuse used this water to cure Emily Inez, daughter of David Denny, of a skin disease.<sup>4</sup>

Before white settlers arrived in the area, the land that would come to be known as Carkeek Park was a day encampment for Shilshole people, who named the creek that would become Piper’s Creek “Kwaateb,” which translates to “leave it alone.”

One of the first white settlers in the area northeast of Seattle was an Englishman named John Welch, who filed a homestead application for 160 acres in April of 1869, and lived on his claim from 1870 onwards. Early records occasionally list the fifteen-acre lake at the center of his property as “Welch Lake.” In 1905, real estate developer Theodore N. Haller purchased the land from Welch and platted lots around the lake.<sup>5</sup>

After 1918, Clare (or Clara) E. Huntoon<sup>6</sup> (ca. 1861- ca. 1938) arrived in Seattle and purchased a large tract of land (nearly 200 acres) in the area. She never platted the land, but her acreage was the site of many important sites in the neighborhood, including the subject building, Ingraham High School, Northwest Hospital, and the former Playland amusement park at Bitter Lake (located north-northwest of Haller Lake) that operated from 1930 to 1961.

By 1905 the Everett and Interurban Railway Company had established fourteen lines of track, running from Ballard to Lake Ballinger/Hall’s Lake in Lynnwood, with Hammond cars connecting the line to Everett.<sup>7</sup> However, the land was not quick to be urbanized, retaining its

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<sup>2</sup> Duwamish Tribe, “Cheslahud and Family on Lake Union, Circa 1885,” <http://www.duwamishtribe.org/lakejohn.html>, accessed May 10, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Mimi Sheridan & Carol Tobin, ed. David Wilma, “Seattle Neighborhoods: Licton Springs—Thumbnail History,” HistoryLink.org essay 3447, July 17, 2001, <https://historylink.org/File/3447> (accessed May 2019).

<sup>4</sup> Manola Secaira, “In North Seattle, Native people reclaim a whitewashed spring,” Crosscut, April 24, 2019, <https://crosscut.com/2019/04/north-seattle-native-people-reclaim-whitewashed-spring> (accessed May 2019).

<sup>5</sup> Haller was the son of the late Colonel Granville Haller, a storied figure who had served as an officer in the Indian Wars, prospected in the Yukon Gold Rush, and amassed land throughout Seattle and neighboring counties and on Whidbey Island. The Haller family had a large home on Seattle’s First Hill and the Haller Building downtown, on the northwestern corner of Columbia Street and Second Avenue.

<sup>6</sup> United States Federal Census, 1930, Ancestry.com

<sup>7</sup> Leslie Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle: A Chronicle of Six Decades* (Forty Fort, PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), pp. 48-53.

large lot sizes and considerable farmland until well into the twentieth century.<sup>8</sup> *See figures 45-47.*

### **Holman Road**

On April 30, 1926, a classified advertisement in the *Seattle Times* announced plans for building a 20-foot-wide arterial through Crown Hill.<sup>9</sup> The road was constructed in the fall of that year, and was named for Axel Holman, a real estate developer and engineer who had platted the Loyal Heights area.<sup>10</sup> The diagonal road served as a main arterial connecting Ballard and the more northerly neighborhoods, and connecting to the trunk road to Everett.

### **The Piper Family & Carkeek Park**

Carkeek Park extends west and northwest from just behind the subject building to Puget Sound, and comprises Piper's Canyon and Creek, Mohlendorph Creek, and Venema Creek. Before the park was established in 1927, much of the lands had been the homestead claim of Andrew and Minna Piper, whose large family was often held up as one of Seattle's pioneer families. When the land was purchased by the City to form Carkeek park, the Pipers moved up the western-facing slope, to the area around Eighth Avenue NW and NW 112<sup>th</sup> and 113<sup>th</sup> streets, approximately one half mile northwest of the subject building.

Minna and Andrew, both of them German immigrants, settled in San Francisco. They lived there for 20 years, before moving to Seattle around 1872.<sup>11</sup> Piper was trained as an artist and a baker/confectioner. He opened the Puget Sound Candy Confectionery at 616 Front Street in Pioneer Square, where he made candy, ice cream, and a "fine assortment of plain, fancy, and wedding cakes."<sup>12</sup>

Piper was a cartoonist, drawing political cartoons and caricatures. In 1877 Piper became a member of the city council.<sup>13</sup> Around 1880, the Pipers purchased 80 acres of land north of the town of Ballard, and in 1883 Minna and Andrew established a homestead on that land.<sup>14</sup> The land had been a logging camp, and the Pipers established fruit orchards and vegetable and flower gardens, all fed by the creek that would come to bear the family's name.

Piper's bakery and shop were completely destroyed in the Great Fire of 1889. In 1891, Piper purchased a bakery on Yesler Avenue, and a confectionery on Second Avenue and Marion Street.<sup>15</sup> In 1894 he unsuccessfully, on the ticket of the socialist Populist party, ran for mayor of Seattle, coming in fourth out of five candidates. Andrew Piper died in 1904.

Minna Piper (1835-1930) was a respected amateur horticulturist, participated in and was celebrated by various garden groups in the city. She lived in her house at Piper's Canyon, at NW 112<sup>th</sup> Street and Eighth Avenue NW, where she continued to garden, until her death in 1930 at age 95. *See figure 48.*

The Pipers had eleven children, many of whom were adults and living independent lives at the time Walter and Minna moved north. Several gained in Seattle and beyond. The oldest daughter,

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<sup>8</sup> Louis Fiset, "Haller Lake Thumbnail History," HistoryLink.org essay #3455, posted July 22, 2001, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=3455](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3455).

<sup>9</sup> *Seattle Times*, classified advertisement, April 30, 1926, p. 30.

<sup>10</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Axel Holman, Railway, Road Engineer, Dies," July 2, 1962, p. 41.

<sup>11</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Pioneer Business Man Dead," November 11, 1904, p. 4.

<sup>12</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, advertisement, April 13, 1882, p. 3.

<sup>13</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Sawed Off," July 18, 1877, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Woman, 93, lives in Garden, Participated in Flower Show," November 20, 1927, p. 14.

<sup>15</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Engaged in Business Again," October 28, 1891, p. 8.

Bertha Piper Venan (1860-1928), was a writer and prominent "pioneer daughter." She was known for her close friendship with Kikisoblu, the daughter of Chief Sealth commonly known as Princess Angeline. After Kikisoblu's death, Bertha came into possession of her personal effects. In 1928 Bertha's children donated Angeline's clothing, walking stick, and other personal items to the University of Washington.<sup>16</sup>

Mathilde ("Tillie") Piper (1863-1942) taught art at Broadway High School for 36 years, becoming head of the art department there. She lived on the family property northeast of the subject building, at 11323 Eighth Ave NW.<sup>17</sup>

Walter Piper (1872-1914) was a partner in the sports equipment firm of Piper & Taft, which was later bought out by Eddie Bauer.<sup>18</sup>

Oscar Piper (1876-1968) was a civil engineer, and served as assistant city engineer from 1907 to 1917. He helped plan the Lake Washington Ship Canal and the Ballard Locks. He designed the expansion of the highway from Seattle to Tacoma from two lanes to four.<sup>19</sup> In 1933 he supervised the grading and paving of Aurora Avenue N, from 39<sup>th</sup> to 73<sup>rd</sup> streets.<sup>20</sup>

When the city purchased the land that included the 80 acres of the Piper Ranch in 1927, Minna, Tillie, Paul, and Lillie moved eastward up the hill, moving into a brick house and several cottages at Eighth Avenue and NW 112<sup>th</sup> and 113<sup>th</sup> streets.<sup>21</sup>

The 220-acre Carkeek Park, located north of Holman Road and spanning from Fourth Avenue NW to the shore of Puget Sound, was named after Morgan J. Carkeek, a Cornwall-born stonemason and contractor who moved to Seattle in 1870. Carkeek built houses, commercial buildings, and large office buildings throughout the Pacific Northwest, and he and his wife helped found the Seattle Historical Society. The Carkeeks bequeathed to the city a swimming beach on the shore of Lake Washington. This land later became part of the Sand Point Naval Air Station, but Carkeek stipulated that proceeds from that sale be used to establish another park elsewhere in Seattle.<sup>22</sup> In 1927 the city acquired the land that forms present-day Carkeek Park, which included the 80-acre ranch of the Piper family.

In 1949 the Greenwood Sewer District was allowed to establish a sewage treatment plant in Carkeek Park.<sup>23</sup> In 1954 the City of Seattle annexed the land between N 85<sup>th</sup> Street and N 145<sup>th</sup> Street and spanning from Lake Washington to Puget Sound.<sup>24</sup> With this change, Carkeek Park was incorporated into the Seattle Parks system, and the sewage plant was incorporated into Seattle public utilities system.<sup>25</sup>

In the ensuing decades, the former Piper land became completely overgrown. In 1975 a local boy scout troop cut a path through Piper's Canyon, which was the first access visitors would have had to this part of the park in ages.<sup>26</sup> In 1981 landscape architect Daphne Lewis was

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<sup>16</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Hall of Fame for Princess Angeline," June 24, 1928, p. 67.

<sup>17</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Mathilde Piper Taken by Death," June 22, 1942, p. 19.

<sup>18</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Late Walter F Piper Prominent in City," September 20, 1914, p. 16.

<sup>19</sup> *Seattle Times*, "'Pioneer' Engineer Is 90 Years Old," July 13, 1966, p. 4.

<sup>20</sup> *Seattle Times*, "North End Work."

<sup>21</sup> Stripling.

<sup>22</sup> C. T. Conover, "Just Cogitating: M. J. Carkeek was Noted Early-Day Contractor," *Seattle Times*, September 20, 1959, p. 6.

<sup>23</sup> Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, "Carkeek Park," Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, [http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F\\_archives/sherwood/Carkeek.pdf](http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F_archives/sherwood/Carkeek.pdf) (accessed May 22, 2018).

<sup>24</sup> David Wilma, "Seattle annexes the area north of N 85<sup>th</sup> Street to N 145<sup>th</sup> Street on January 4, 1954," HistoryLink.org essay 7514, October 12, 2005, <http://www.historylink.org/File/7514> (accessed May 22, 2018).

<sup>25</sup> Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, "Carkeek Park," Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, [http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F\\_archives/sherwood/Carkeek.pdf](http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F_archives/sherwood/Carkeek.pdf) (accessed May 22, 2018).

<sup>26</sup> Stripling.

surveying the park and discovered the vine-choked fruit trees. Lewis proceeded to lead the excavation of the orchard. The restoration began as a volunteer efforts, but after two years the parks department contributed equipment and employees to hasten the project. The "excavation" revealed approximately 30 apple trees, two each of pear and cherry trees, a chestnut tree, and many hawthorns and maples.<sup>27</sup>

By the early 1980s the waters off the shore of Carkeek Park were heavily polluted with treated sewage and toxic runoff, particularly motor oil and automotive chemicals such as antifreeze. A citizens' group lead a campaign to rehabilitate the Piper's Creek watershed.<sup>28</sup> The Piper family's garden, long obscured by brambles and neglect, was rediscovered and has since been restored and incorporated as part of the public park.<sup>29</sup> *See figure 15.*

Since 2007 the Friends of Piper's Orchard have hosted an annual Festival of Fruit in the orchard.

### **Racial Covenants in North Seattle**

Many of the plats in the area of north Ballard, Bitter Lake, and north Greenwood neighborhood included racial restrictive covenants prohibiting races besides whites or "Caucasians" to own or reside on the land. These restrictive plats included: Schroepel Park (platted 1939), Blue Ridge (1938), Alderbrook Park Division #1 (1948), Oak Lake Villa Tracts 1 & 2, Licton Springs (1929), North Seattle Heights Division 1 & 2, Haller Lake (1930), and Winchester Heights, Greenwood North (1929).<sup>30</sup> Despite the fact that the Supreme Court ruled that racial restrictive covenants were unenforceable in the 1948 Shelley vs. Kramer case, these covenants retained a powerful influence on the racial demographic of the north Seattle's neighborhoods.<sup>31</sup> In the 1950 and 1960 censuses, less than 1% of the population of most north Seattle neighborhood census tracts were recorded as other than white.<sup>32</sup>

The Civil Rights act of 1964 led to the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which expressly prohibited housing discrimination. By the 1970 census, percentages of non-white inhabitants of North Seattle neighborhoods were increasing, but only incrementally. However, forty years later, by the 2010 census, the nonwhite population of the upper mid-northern neighborhoods such as Haller Lake, Pinehurst and Olympic Hills had increased dramatically to between 33 and 39 percent, while the population density remained lower than the median of the city as a whole. Meanwhile, the neighborhoods nearer Lake Washington (i.e. Matthews Beach, Cedar Park) and Puget Sound (i.e. Broadview, North Beach) retain a higher white population density.<sup>33</sup>

Post-World War II development brought suburban tract home development to north Seattle, and a large influx of families.

On April 21, 1950, Allied Stores and the Simon Property Group opened the Northgate Center at the intersection of First Avenue NE and NE 110<sup>th</sup> Street, one of the United States' first shopping malls, which radically changed the retail shopping dynamics of the area. Northgate

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<sup>27</sup> Frederick Case, "A Living Antique," *Seattle Times*, October 10, 1984, E1.

<sup>28</sup> Eric Pryne, "The Imperiled Sound—Carkeek Park: Case study in pollution," *Seattle Times*, June 11, 1984, p. D2.

<sup>29</sup> Washington Trails Association, "Carkeek Park," <https://www.wta.org/go-hiking/hikes/carkeek-park> (accessed May 22, 2018).

<sup>30</sup> Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, "Racial Restrictive Covenants," University of Washington, <https://depts.washington.edu/civilr/covenants.htm> (accessed May 2019).

<sup>31</sup> Boston Fair Housing, "1948-1968: Unenforceable Restrictive Covenants," <https://www.bostonfairhousing.org/timeline/1948-1968-Unenforceable-Restrictive-Covenants.html> (accessed May 2019).

<sup>32</sup> Anna Yoon, et. al., "Interactive Map of Race Seattle/King County 1940-2010," Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, <http://depts.washington.edu/labhist/maps-race-seattle.shtml> (accessed May 2019).

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

Mall opened on sixty-two acres between First and Fifth Avenues NE.<sup>34</sup> The shopping center, designed by John Graham, Jr., had space for eighty shops, including a three-story, \$3 million building that housed the Bon Marche. The mall was a success from its opening.<sup>35</sup>

On January 4, 1954, the city of Seattle annexed ten square miles north of N 85<sup>th</sup> street and south of N 145<sup>th</sup> street, spanning from Puget Sound to Lake Washington. This annexation made Seattle the seventeenth-biggest city in the nation.<sup>36</sup>

The neighborhoods of Crown Hill, Blue Ridge (also known as North Beach), and Broadview all have lower median population densities than that of Seattle as a whole. Today the neighborhood of Crown Hill is mostly residential, with a population of about 6,072,<sup>37</sup> and approximately 60% of the population identifying as white. Whereas Blue Ridge has a population of 6,802 with over 75% of those residents identifying as white, Broadview has a population of approximately 7,548, with less than 50% of those identifying as white. Blue Ridge has a much higher than average median household income, and the median average detached household value exceeds by more than \$200,000 Seattle's median home price. Broadview's median home price and median income are closer to that of the Seattle averages. Crown Hill, however, has a lower-than-Seattle-median average home price and slightly higher than average household income.<sup>38</sup>

Additional nearby sites of note besides Carkeek Park include Evergreen Washelli Cemetery to the east, Golden Gardens Park to the south, and the Seattle Golf Club in the Highlands to the north. In November 2019 *liq'tad* (Licton) Springs Park was designated a City of Seattle Landmark.

## 4.2 History of Schools in North Seattle

### Early School History

Prior to 1944, the unincorporated areas north of Seattle's city limits, 85<sup>th</sup> Street, and south of the boundary between King and Snohomish counties, had several small separate school districts. Each corresponded to small discrete historic settlement areas including Richmond Beach (#86), Ronald (#179), Lake Forest Park (#181), Lake City (#180), Maple Leaf (#184), and Oak Lake (#51). None had enough students to justify the construction of a high school, so parents often sent their children to Seattle, Edmonds, or Bothell high schools.

### Oak Lake School District

Oak Lake School District No. 51 formed in 1885 when David T. Denny donated an acre of his land around the *liq'tad* (Licton) Springs area for a one-room school. The district served the entire area south of the Snohomish County line down to 85th Street and east-west between Lake Washington and the Puget Sound. The original 12' x 16' one-room schoolhouse was built by volunteer labor and opened in September 1886. There were ten pupils in the first year. A new Oak Lake School opened in 1914 on the same site as the earlier buildings. The buildings were demolished in 1985 when the site was developed into the Oak Tree Village shopping mall.<sup>39</sup> Other schools that were part of the Oak Lake School District included the East School, built in

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<sup>34</sup> David Wilma, "Northgate Shopping Mall (Seattle) opens on April 21, 1950," HistoryLink.org essay 3186, August 2, 2001, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=3186](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3186), (accessed July 2016).

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> David Wilma, "Seattle Annexes the area north of N 85<sup>th</sup> Street to N 145<sup>th</sup> Street on January 4, 1954," HistoryLink.org essay 7514, October 12, 2005, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=7514](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=7514) (accessed June 2016).

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/Crown-Hill-Seattle-WA.html>

<sup>38</sup> City Data <http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/Broadview-Seattle-WA.html> and <http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/North-Beach-Seattle-WA.html>

<sup>39</sup> Thompson & Marr, "Oak Lake School," *Building for Learning*.



1903 at Fifth Avenue NE and (N)E 95th Street to serve children in grades 1-4 living east of Meridian (now Olympic View Elementary), and another one-room school built at N 105<sup>th</sup> Street and Greenwood Avenue N for the first and second grades (now Viewlands). *See figures 49-50.*

### Shoreline School District (No. 412)

Just prior to the end of World War II, in April 1944, Richmond Beach (#86), Ronald (#179), Lake Forest Park (#181), Lake City (#180), Maple Leaf (#184), and Oak Lake (#51) districts officially consolidated into the Shoreline School District. Ray Howard, a veteran teacher, principal, and administrator, was hired as the district's first superintendent. Between 1949 and 1960 Howard oversaw the creation of a unified district and the construction of 15 new elementary schools, four middle schools, and one high school.<sup>40</sup>

Post-World War II prosperity led to rapid suburban development of the areas north of Seattle, augmented by the highway improvements that were completed along State Route 99 in the late 1920s and 1930s. New affordable tract houses filled in the previously autonomous communities. New schools were filled to capacity as soon as they opened. When the district's first new school, Ridgecrest, was opened in 1949, the district was forced to run double shifts (sessions) for the first and second grades. During the 1950s, between 400 and 1,460 new students were registered in the district per year. Because school operation funding was provided by Washington state based upon average daily attendance of the previous school year, as well being as based upon assessed valuation of improvements within the school district, funding lagged behind for fast-growing districts like Shoreline. Shoreline subsequently became the first school district in the state dependent upon special levies for its continued operation.<sup>41</sup>

Capital funding for new school construction during the 1950s was accomplished by federal funding with state matching funds. State policy restricted the cost of construction relative to size, affecting overall construction quality. The district constructed Cromwell Park Elementary in 1955 for a little over \$10.00 per square foot. Despite the rush to deliver more classrooms and limited budget, the district's second school, Jane Addams, was considered innovative in its design and efficiency when it was completed in 1949.<sup>42</sup>

Beginning in 1951, residents in the area north of N 85<sup>th</sup> Street (the city limits at that time) and south of 145<sup>th</sup> Street petitioned for annexation into Seattle. They felt the burden of new special school levies, and felt that there were advantages to Seattle's transportation services and police and fire protection. One small section after the other, the first being the area directly around the newly constructed Pinehurst Primary School, voted to approve annexation, and by 1954, the entire area south of N 145<sup>th</sup> Street was annexed. As a result, ten schools either previous managed by or built by the Shoreline School District were transferred to the Seattle School District in the 1954-1955 school year. The Shoreline School District enrollment, which had grown from 4,150 (1944) to approximately 12,000 (June 1954) was reduced to 6,500 by September 1954.<sup>43</sup>

### Shoreline Schools Transferred to the Seattle School District between 1953 and 1954<sup>44</sup>

Year	School	Architect	Present Status
1914	Oak Lake Elementary	V.W. Voorhees	Demolished

<sup>40</sup> Hawkins, Roberta ed. *Shore to Shore and Line to Line, A History of The Shoreline School District*. Shoreline, WA: Shoreline Historical Museum, 2007. pp. 17-24.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid., pp. 21-23.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid., pp. 21-23

<sup>43</sup> Ibid., p. 26.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., p. 26.

1914	Broadview Elementary <i>See figure 51</i>		Demolished
1924	Haller Lake Elementary <i>See figure 52</i>		Demolished
1926	Maple Leaf Elementary <i>See figure 53</i>	William Mallis	Sold
1931	Lake City Elementary <i>See figure 54</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Leased
1949	Jane Addams Jr. High <i>See figure 55</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Open, now Jane Addams Middle School
1950	Pinehurst Primary <i>See figure 56</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Replaced in 2016 with Hazel Wolf K-8
1954	Olympic Hills Elementary <i>See figure 57</i>	John Graham & Co.	Replaced in 2017
1953	Woodrow Wilson Jr. High (Woodrow Wilson) <i>See figure 58</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Replaced in 2017 with Cascadia Elementary, Licton Springs K-8 and Robert Eagle Staff Middle School
1954	Viewlands Elementary <i>See figures 49-57.</i>	Mallis & DeHart	Open

### Current North Seattle Public Schools

As of 2019 Seattle Public School District has 19 schools operating in the areas between N 85<sup>th</sup> Street and the northern Seattle boundary line (N 145<sup>th</sup> Street). Of these only Viewlands Elementary (1954, Mallis & DeHart) and Jane Addams (1949, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins) exist in the original buildings commissioned by the Shoreline school district. After World War II, the population boom, coupled with suburbanization, caused increased demand for schools in Seattle neighborhoods. Certain schools were located in portables, such as the short-lived Victory Heights School in the Maple Leaf neighborhood, which was only in operation between 1955 and 1959. Other schools began in portables before they received permanent buildings, and most required portable classrooms directly after their schools building were constructed, as enrollment tended to exceed capacity within the first or second year of operation.

Currently-operating Seattle public elementary schools in North Seattle include: Northgate (1956, Paul Thiry), John Rogers (1956, Theo Damm), North Beach (1958, John Graham & Co), Cedar Park (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark), Sacajawea (1959, Waldron & Dietz), Olympic View (1989, Eric Meng Associates), Olympic Hills (2017, McGranahan), Cascadia (at Woodrow Wilson site, 2017, Mahlum).

Currently operating Seattle public K-8 schools in North Seattle include: Broadview-Thomson K-8 (1962, Waldron & Dietz), Hazel Wolf K-8 (2016, NAC Architecture), Licton Springs K-8 (at same site as Cascadia and Robert Eagle Staff, 2017, Mahlum).

Currently operating Seattle public middle schools in North Seattle include: Whitman (1959 Mallis & DeHart), and Robert Eagle Staff (at Woodrow Wilson site, 2017, Mahlum).

Currently operating Seattle public high schools in North Seattle include: Ingraham (1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, City of Seattle Landmark) and Nathan Hale (1962, Mallis & DeHart).

From the list above, it is apparent that there are currently five remaining mid-century elementary school buildings still in use. One K-8 school building (Broadview-Thomson), one middle school building (Whitman), and the two remaining high school buildings also date from the mid-century construction initiatives spurred by the population boom. Since then, the north area has gained two contemporary facilities housing single school programs (Olympic View, Hazel Wolf) and a contemporary facility to housing programs for three schools (Cascadia, Eagle Staff, Licton Springs K-8) from the BEX IV capital program in 2017. ***See figures 59-66.***

In 2014 the Woodrow Wilson building (1953, Mallis & DeHart) was landmarked under criteria B and C due to the significance of the Indian Heritage Program and the director of the program, Robert Eagle Staff, at the school site. School programs for Cascadia Elementary, Robert Eagle Staff Middle School, and Licton Springs K-8 were slated to move to a new school at the site under the BEX IV levy. The architect for the new facility, Mahlum, integrated into the design of the new school buildings the exterior murals of Native American leaders by artist Andrew Morrison that were associated with the Indian Heritage Program.

Other landmarked schools in the North Seattle group include Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry) which was rehabilitated under the BEX IV levy by Studio Meng Strazzara in 2015, and Ingraham High School (1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson).

### 4.3 Site & Building History

In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, children in the area north of Ballard and Greenwood attended the Oak Lake School, located at Morrow Road (now Aurora Avenue) and N 100<sup>th</sup> Street. By 1911, the area had become much more populous and built up, and students from the area had to cross two highways and the interurban tracks to reach Oak Lake School. For the safety of the young children, The first school at or near the subject site was a one-room school house, known as the Little Green School and serving grades 1 and 2.

By 1909 the land containing the subject site had been purchased by Nels P. Ryeburg. Ryeburg was born in Sweden around 1864, and immigrated at the United States around 1884, becoming a naturalized citizen in 1890.<sup>45</sup> He moved to Seattle around 1900. By 1909 he owned the land that includes the subject site.<sup>46</sup> By 1913 Ryeburg was operating a dairy farm on the subject site, which contained a barn and three outbuildings.<sup>47</sup> The dairy was first called Greenwood Dairy, but by 1917 was called Crystal Springs Dairy.<sup>48</sup> Ryeburg re-platted the land in 1937 and retired in 1941. He died July 1951 at age 87. See figures 67-68.

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<sup>45</sup> US Federal Census Data, "Nels Ryeburg," 1920, via Ancestry.com.

<sup>46</sup> A classified ad from 1909 reads: "For sale by owner. 40 acres at \$750 per acre; overlooking Sound between the city and golf club, 7 acres in cultivation, balance partly cleared' buildings and hydraulic water system. N.P. Ryeburg, RFD No. 2." *Seattle Times*, classified ad, April 25, 1909, p. 35.

<sup>47</sup> King County Tax Assessor, "Parcel No. 747490-0060," Puget Sound Regional Archives.

<sup>48</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Nels R. Ryeburg," July 29, 1951, p. 32.

By 1949 the site had been purchased by the Shoreline School District, and by 1952 all farm buildings, with the exception of a portion of the barn, had been demolished.<sup>49</sup>

In the early 1950s the Shoreline School District made plans for a school to relieve crowding at Broadview school, at Greenwood Avenue 125<sup>th</sup> Street. By the time the school building was complete, it had been annexed into Seattle Public Schools.

The school opened in September 1954, with 584 students. This was a higher enrollment than anticipated, and so the planned library room was reconfigured into an additional classroom.<sup>50</sup> The first principal was Allen J. Olson, and the first PTA president was Clifton Edwards. A dedication ceremony for the new school was held on January 13, 1955.<sup>51</sup>

The school opened for the 1955-1956 school year with 19 teachers. In December 1955 the Superior Construction Co. got a \$13,855 contract for grounds development at the school, and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was granted a \$6,791 contract to install fencing.<sup>52</sup> **See figures 69-72.**

In 1959 teacher Dean Masters created the Viewlands Outdoor Education Program, with a focus on the environment and the relationship between environmental and individual health.<sup>53</sup> Masters continued to direct the program for thirty years, at which point he transferred the reins to other staff.

In 1972 a learning resource center was added to the school. An activity center and gymnasium space were housed in portable buildings. In June 1974 Elon Lundquist was named principal.<sup>54</sup> That same year, the school enfolded three classes of students with learning disabilities. Rather than keeping these students in their own separate classrooms, they were integrated into the regular classes. This was the beginning of a long tradition of Viewlands providing significant special education services to neurodiverse students and other students requiring special services.<sup>55</sup>

In 1980, teacher Bob Bernhof established the Salmon in the Classroom program, which hatched salmon for release in Piper's Creek.<sup>56</sup> Salmon and their presence in, absence from, and importance to Piper's Creek have been an important part of the school ever since.

In 1984, enrollment was at 452 students and overcrowding was becoming a problem.

By 1977 Seattle Public Schools was charged with racially integrating its schools, either by a voluntary system or by federal court order. To avoid the latter, the city instituted sweeping desegregation regulations, and in 1978 established a citywide busing program, known as the "Seattle Plan," wherein students from neighborhoods north of the Lake Washington Ship Canal and West Seattle were bused to the Central District and south end, and vice versa.<sup>57</sup> As of 1985 Viewlands was not part of the busing plan, although that year the student body was 73.7% white, three percentage points over that year's racial-imbalance cutoff point.<sup>58</sup> Viewlands was one of

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<sup>49</sup> King County Tax Assessor, "Parcel No. 747490-0060," Puget Sound Regional Archives.

<sup>50</sup> Nile Thompson & Carolyn Marr, "Viewlands," *Building for Learning*.

<sup>51</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Viewlands School to Be Dedicated," January 9, 1955, p. 18.

<sup>52</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Contracts Awarded," December 17, 1955, p. 9.

<sup>53</sup> Nancy Malmgren, "Viewlands Elementary School: Highlighting 50 Years of Community Service," Carkeek Watershed Community Action Project, 2006, Seattle Public School Archives.

<sup>54</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Schools announce 15 changes atop," July 25, 1974, p. 20.

<sup>55</sup> Thompson & Marr.

<sup>56</sup> Malmgren.

<sup>57</sup> Constantine Angelos, "School-closure proposals mean major changes," *Seattle Times*, October 12, 1980, A18.

<sup>58</sup> Constantine Angelos, "Integration Plan Needs Change, Says Vassar," *Seattle Times*, November 8, 1985, p. C1.

two elementary schools out of compliance (nearby North Beach being the other), and by July 1987 was the only school still out of compliance, with still more than 70% white student body.<sup>59</sup>

By 1989, Viewlands was home to a drug awareness and intervention program that elaborated on the basic drug prevention program provided by the state of Washington. Viewlands was one of only five schools in the district that used its own school budget to expand the program. In part due to the success of the Viewlands program, the school board allocated \$26,000 to expand the program to 20 elementary schools in the district.<sup>60</sup>

In May 1996 Viewlands was profiled in the *Seattle Times* for how the school restructured its curriculum and overall approach to education. The new approach included the following: a focus on students learning at their own pace and having more agency over what they read and studied; the integration of special-needs students into standard classes; combining several grades into one, thus allowing students to spend two years with the same teacher; and shifting decision-making from administrators to teachers, parents, and students. This shift in how Viewlands operated resulted in rising test scores, a large increase in parent volunteer involvement, and notable improvements in students' reading ability.<sup>61</sup> Superintendent William Kendrick held up Viewlands as a model for his proposed plan for restructuring the district, specifically decentralizing the administration tasks.

In November 1994 the school celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary.<sup>62</sup> That same year, the total enrollment was 446 students, of which 56% were racial minorities, a notable change since the 30% of 1987. **See figures 73-80.**

In 1997 the school helped establish an Ethnobotanical Garden in Carkeek Park.<sup>63</sup>

In the fall of 1997 the school, and the surrounding neighborhood, was roiled by reports that the Los Angeles-based gang Mara Salvatrucha (MS) had “staked a claim” on the Viewlands site. The *Seattle Times* reported that the gang's insignia had been repeatedly painted on the school buildings, that gang members tended to gather near several portable buildings, and that some would climb on the school roof to act as lookout.<sup>64</sup> This reporting resulted in various rebuttals: that the article was inflammatory, ill-timed, and factually incorrect,<sup>65</sup> and a counter-rebuttal that these replies missed the gravity of the situation and that the Seattle Police should respond to the gang members with speed and force.<sup>66</sup> The lack of additional reporting on the incident indicates the problem was short-lived.

In 2000 the school was one of four in the district to adopt a program serving children with the autism-spectrum disorder Asperger's syndrome. Prior to this program, students with Asperger's were placed in the same classrooms as students with autism, although specialists recommended

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<sup>59</sup> Constantine Angelos, “‘Controlled Choice’ Busine Attacked,” *Seattle Times*, July 21, 1987, p. B3.

<sup>60</sup> Bill C. Dugovich, “Schools Help Children Whose Kin Used Drugs,” *Seattle Times*, January 17, 1989, p. D3.

<sup>61</sup> Jolayne Houtz, “Some Seattle Schools Already Reformed—A Peek Inside the Classroom of a Self-Made Elementary,” *Seattle Times*, May 16, 1994,

<sup>62</sup> *Seattle Times*, “School Anniversary to be Marked,” October 3, 1994, p. B2.

<sup>63</sup> Malmgren. <https://www.pacifichorticulture.org/articles/saving-place/>

<sup>64</sup> Arthur Santana, “L.A. Gang Stakes Claim to School—Presence Puts Police, Residents on Alert,” *Seattle Times*, September 5, 1997.

<sup>65</sup> David Bates, “Viewlands Elementary—Parents, Staff Owed Apology,” letter to the editor, *Seattle Times*, September 13, 1997, p. A15. Cathy Profflet (Viewlands Principal), “Viewlands Elementary—School is Safe, Clean Thanks to Action Plan, Vigilance by Police, Staff, Community,” letter to the editor, *Seattle Times*, September 13, 1997, p. A15.

<sup>66</sup> Roberta Varney, “Gangs in Seattle—Principal Should Approach Gangs with Zero Tolerance; Use Tax Resources to Remove Them,” letter to the editor, *Seattle Times*, September 16, 1997, p. B5.

different learning approaches for the two different issues.<sup>67</sup> By 2006, 23% of students were in Special Education programs.

In 2006, the district saw overall enrollment at a 50-year low. Viewlands, with an enrollment of 206 students that made it one of the smallest schools not only in the district but in the state as a whole, was one of seven schools recommended for closure or consolidation.<sup>68</sup> The announcement was met with a huge wave of outrage and pushback from teachers, neighbors, parents, alumni, area businesses, and local organizations. Of particular concern was the dismantling of the programs for students with autism and Asperger's. However, on July 27 of that year, the school board voted to close Viewlands, after rejecting three measures that would prevent or forestall its closure.<sup>69</sup> By September 2006, District Superintendent Raj Manhas announced that Viewlands would merge with Broadview-Thomson and become a K-8 school.<sup>70</sup>

In October 2009 the district announced plans to reopen Viewlands, on the grounds that enrollment in the area was increasing faster than anticipated. During the four years it was shuttered, the school fell victim to theft, vandalism, and neglect. In advance of reopening the school, the district spent nearly \$10 million on renovations. Volunteers from the neighborhood planted pots on the site and performed other landscaping work. Viewlands reopened for the 2011-2012 school year with an academic focus on environmental issues and a Secondary Bilingual Orientation Center. Although the school district had projected an initial enrollment of 80 students, shortly before the school year began enrollment was at 179.<sup>71</sup>

In the 2017-2018 school year, Viewlands had a student body of 401. The student body was 49% white (only fractionally over the district average), 17% Latino, 11% black, 11% multiracial, 10% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% Native American. 38% qualified for free or reduced lunch, somewhat higher than the districtwide percentage). In 2019 the school was recognized by the Washington as a State Recognized School, for its demonstrated results in closing opportunity gaps.<sup>72</sup>

#### 4.4 Historic Architectural Context: Modern & Mid-Century Modern Style School Typology (1945-1965)<sup>73</sup>

The design of the 1957 school building reflects the adoption of modern ideas of cleanliness and functionality, as well as some ideas of how to use precast concrete structural elements. Before World War II, some school designs, mostly in Europe, were responding to Modernist ideas, striving for clean, rational, and functional spaces. These buildings set the stage for the boom in new Modernist schools built after the war.

Modernism, or the Modern Movement in design and architecture, had its origins in Europe after World War I, with an underlying belief that advances in science and technology would generate a new form of architecture, free from the pervasive eclecticism based on revival forms. The possibilities of curtain wall construction utilizing steel frames and the freeform massing using

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<sup>67</sup> Paige Parker, "A chance like no other for autistic children," *Seattle Times*, August 7, 2000, p. A1.

<sup>68</sup> Linda Shaw, "For schools, does size matter?" *Seattle Times*, July 23, 2006, p. B1.

<sup>69</sup> Emily Heffter, "Seattle board votes 5-2 to close 7 schools," *Seattle Times*, July 27, 2006, p. B1.

<sup>70</sup> Heffter, "Parents fear overcrowding with next school closures," *Seattle Times*, September 19, 2006.

<sup>71</sup> Heffter, "Shuttered schools celebrate a rebirth—Reversal of trend means Viewlands, Rainier View will reopen," *Seattle Times*, September 6, 2011, p. A1.

<sup>72</sup> Amy Klainer, "State Honors Viewlands for Continued Improvement," Viewlands Elementary School, May 30, 2019, [https://viewlandses.seattleschools.org/state\\_honors\\_viewlands\\_for\\_continued\\_improvement](https://viewlandses.seattleschools.org/state_honors_viewlands_for_continued_improvement) (accessed June 2019).

<sup>73</sup> Larry E. Johnson, AIA, The Johnson Partnership, May 2013. Additional input was received from Susan Boyle, AIA, of BOLA Architecture + Planning.

ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects and American Modernist pioneers, including Frank Lloyd Wright.<sup>74</sup> Although educational theories excoriated the traditional classroom structure as factory-like and welcomed the idea of new schools with more flexible learning environments, school designers in the United States were slow to adopt new styles of building, continuing to use traditional models during the Great Depression and into the 1940s.

In America, school design started to be influenced by the outward aesthetic of the Modern movement, while retaining traditional classroom sizing and daylighting standards. During the 1930s, little funding was available for new schools outside of the federal Public Works Administration (PWA) building projects. Washington State had at least three of these PWA-constructed schools: Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore), Meridian Elementary School in Kent (1939), and Panther Lake School in Federal Way (1938-1939).<sup>75</sup> **See figure 81.**

Many of the plans for modern schools included classrooms that opened directly to the exterior and were air conditioned. One of the earliest schools to apply the principles of the International Style was William Lescaze's Ansonia High School in Connecticut in 1937.<sup>76</sup> The Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois, designed in 1940 by Eliel Saarinen, was instrumental in influencing Modern school design, as was Richard Neutra's 1935 Corona Avenue School in California. The firm of Franklin & Kump designed the Acalanes Union High School (1939-40) in Lafayette, California, which applied these ideas in an economical way to an expandable high school.<sup>77</sup> **See figure 82-85.**

Modern construction, technologies, and ideas for the health, welfare, and educational ideals for children also impacted school design. The new designs focused on one-story flat-roof buildings, using modern lightweight building technologies with metal-frame windows. These schools were less expensive to build than their two-story Classical, Colonial, or Gothic predecessors. They also had a shorter life expectancy.

New research on tolerable levels of light, temperature, and ventilation, combined with technological advances in lighting and environmental controls, bolstered the success and proliferation of the new architectural forms. As designs relied more on artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation, architects during the latter part of the postwar era also began to focus on the acoustical design principles for school classrooms, affecting roof and ceiling forms.<sup>78</sup> An early example of this is illustrated at John Carl Warneke's Portola Junior High School in El Cerrito, California, constructed in 1951. The 1958 gymnasium by NBBJ at Lincoln High School reflects the same popular idea of natural lighting with monitor skylights facing alternately north and south.<sup>79</sup> **See figure 86-87.**

During this period, new school designs accommodated new functions and frequently had separate structures for auditoriums/lunchrooms, gymnasiums, and covered outdoor play areas, although this was less common for elementary schools than high schools. Some schools had

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<sup>74</sup> R. Furneaux Jordan, *A Concise History of Western Architecture* (Norwich, G.B.: Jarrold and Sons, 1969), p. 320.

<sup>75</sup> UC Berkeley, "The Living New Deal," <http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/us/wa>, (accessed March 2014).

<sup>76</sup> R. Thomas Hille, *Modern Schools: A Century of Design for Education* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2011), p. 78.

<sup>77</sup> Architecture Week: Great Buildings, "Crow Island School,"

[http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Crow\\_Island\\_School.html](http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Crow_Island_School.html), accessed February 18, 2012.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> Charles Burrell, "Workers Gearing Up for Tearing Down Portola Middle School," *El Cerrito Patch*, May 23, 2012, <http://elcerritopatch.com/groups/schools/p/portola-middle-school-replacement-moves-closer-to-reality>.



specialized classrooms for music, art, and science, while portable buildings were also often retained for art and music.<sup>80</sup>

## **The Design of Seattle School Buildings after World War II**

In the Pacific Northwest, a new generation of architects emerged from architectural schools, including the University of Washington, where early adopters of Modernism challenged traditionalist professors. These new practitioners—including Victor Steinbrueck (1911-1985), Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995), Omer Mithun (1918-1983), and Roland Terry (1917-2006)—emerged from their apprenticeships embracing a new Northwest Modernism.

Seattle architect John Morse cited the origins and formal principles of Modern school designs in a 1957 publication:

After the doldrums of the Depression, the Second World War waked architect and public alike: new designs for one-story schools came out of Michigan, Texas and California – plans based on groups of classroom wings and landscaped courts, together with a complete restudy of assembly and athletic rooms. The following terms became well known: single-loaded corridors, bilateral lighting, sky-lighting, radiant heating unit ventilation, the finger plan, the campus plan, multipurpose room, slab-on-grade, brightness ratios, color harmony; and still later: luminous ceilings, window walls, audio-visual techniques, resilient playground surfacing, flexible special-purpose rooms, student activity rooms. Washington State contributed to the national awakening with pioneering work in top-lighting, color design and concrete design in both pre-stressed and shell design

The principal changes in regular classrooms have been these: more floor area per pupil – minimum 30 sq. ft., square rooms, sinks in all primary classrooms, day-lighting from above or from two sides, lower ceilings – down from 12 feet to 8 or 9 feet, mechanical ventilation, more tackboard – less chalkboard, more positive colors on walls and floors, higher illumination – 40 foot candles minimum, sun control outside the windows, all furniture movable.<sup>81</sup>

School design in Seattle followed the national pattern, with school districts struggling to accommodate rapid population growth resulting from the postwar Baby Boom. During this period, the Seattle School district chose separate architects for each school design, definitively moving away from the previous model of a school district architect producing unified designs. Most school architects between 1945 and 1965 designed one-story elementary schools with ribbon windows and a modern expression. Several schools replaced interior corridors with covered exterior walkways as circulation spaces. All were purposely residentially scaled to fit better within their neighborhoods, and perhaps to be less intimidating to younger children. Because of the booming student population, portable school units were used at all schools to ease overcrowding.

During the war years, the Seattle Parks Department and the Seattle Public Schools shared the administration of sports programs, and in 1948 the school district adopted interscholastic sports programs. This resulted in changes of both school design and school site planning. This effort

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<sup>80</sup> Baker, pp. 10-16.

<sup>81</sup> John M. Morse, "The Art of Building Has Changed," *Washington Education*, April 1957, p. 13-15.

reflected a national interest, advanced by the National Education Association and others, to meet the specific and distinct needs of teenagers. Thus, the postwar schools accommodate more sports and play, with a typical emphasis on indoor/outdoor connections, and additional paved outdoor recreation and equipment areas. While many schools were fenced, play areas were typically accessible for neighborhood use. School sites were expanded to create larger paved parking lots for teachers, staff, service vehicles, and visitors. Landscaped plant beds were typically placed along the primary façades and entries of classroom and administrative buildings and within courtyards.

Seattle Public Schools specifications have changed since 1950, now requiring designs that prioritize student learning, personalization, community engagement, and flexibility in building design. Some of the key components that have changed since the mid-century include accessibility for students of all abilities, increased school security concerns, increased emphasis on technology and communications, design for increased community use, energy conservation, and sustainability.<sup>82</sup>

The 1954 Viewlands building reflects the influence of the California Plan schools, and the extreme economizing of the post-war period of school construction in the Shoreline School District.

#### 4.5 Seattle School District No. 1: History, General Historic & Building Context<sup>83</sup>

*For the complete context of the Seattle School District No. 1 please see Appendix 3 to this report.*

##### **Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965**

After World War II, enrollment swelled to a peak in the 1960s of approximately 100,000 students. Between 1946 and 1958, six separate bond issues were approved for new school construction. Samuel Fleming, employed by the district since 1908, succeeded Worth McClure as superintendent in 1945. After Fleming retired in 1956, Ernest Campbell became superintendent.<sup>84</sup>

In 1945, the Seattle School District Board commissioned a study of population trends and future building needs. One proposal called for the modernization of all existing schools and the addition of classrooms, along with multi-use rooms for lunch and assembly purposes, covered and hard-surfaced play areas and play-courts, and expanded gymnasiums. Improvements in lighting, heating, plumbing systems, and acoustical treatments were sought as well. This survey occurred at a time when student enrollment in Seattle was stable, at around 50,000. By this time the school district was overseen by a five-member board of directors, and employed approximately 2,500 certified teachers, with an average annual salary of about \$2,880.<sup>85</sup>

The district completed a large stadium with reinforced concrete stands (1947, George W. Stoddard) in 1947, adjacent to the National Guard Armory at Harrison Street and Fourth Avenue N, at the former Civic Field. In 1951, a war memorial shrine bearing the names of 762 Seattle schools graduates killed in World War II was dedicated at Memorial Stadium.

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<sup>82</sup> Seattle Public Schools, "Generic Elementary Education Specifications," May 31, 2016.

<sup>83</sup> Prepared by Larry E. Johnson, AIA, principal of the Johnson Partnership, May 2013. Additional input was received from Susan Boyle, AIA, of BOLA Architecture + Planning. Note: This general historical survey does not provide a comprehensive list of every school built or operated by Seattle Public Schools from the district's founding in 1882 to the present day.

<sup>84</sup> Paul Hoerlein, "Introduction," *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862- 2000*, Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002), p. xii.

<sup>85</sup> Robinson, p. 192-193. Aaron Purcell, School enrollment figures from Seattle Public Schools archives.

In 1949, a 6.8 Richter-scale earthquake damaged several elementary schools, resulting in their subsequent replacement by temporary portables. As enrollment continued to swell throughout the 1950s, these temporary structures served as a quick, flexible response to overcrowding. In 1958 an estimated twenty percent of the total Seattle student body was taught in portable classrooms. Despite their popularity, however, the occupants of the portables suffered from inadequate heating, lack of plumbing, and distance from other school facilities.<sup>86</sup>

Elementary schools included separate gymnasiums and auditorium-lunchrooms. Older high schools gained additions of gymnasiums and specialized classroom space. Despite all the construction, there were still extensive needs for portable classrooms to accommodate excess enrollment.<sup>87</sup>

During this period, the quality of construction gradually improved. The earliest school buildings, put up as rapidly as possible, included the three schools constructed in 1949. Designs prepared by George W. Stoddard for these schools were essentially linked portables with a fixed administrative wing. Each of the district's thirty-five new school buildings was individually designed in the Modern style, with nearly all of the elementary schools constructed as one-story buildings, or on sloping sites. To conform to change in building code, each classroom had direct access to grade. *See figure 88, location map.*

The twenty-two new elementary schools built by the district between 1948 and 1965 include:  
*See figures 89-110.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
View Ridge School	1948	7047 50 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	William Mallis	
Arbor Heights School	1949	3701 SW 104 <sup>th</sup> St.	George W. Stoddard	Demolished, replacement opened 2016
Briarcliff School	1949	3901 W Dravus St.	George W. Stoddard	Demolished
Genesee Hill	1949	5012 SW Genesee St.	George W. Stoddard	Demolished, replacement opened 2016
Lafayette School	1950	2645 California Ave. SW	John Graham & Co.	
Van Asselt School	1950	7201 Beacon Ave. S	Jones & Biden	temporary site for Wing Luke
Olympic Hills School	1954	13018 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	John Graham & Co.	Demolished, replacement opened 2017
Viewlands School	1954	10523 Third Ave. NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Wedgwood School	1955	2720 NE 85 <sup>th</sup> St.	John Graham & Co.	
Northgate School	1956	11725 First Ave. NE	Paul Thiry	
John Rogers School	1956	4030 NE 109 <sup>th</sup> St.	Theo Damm	

<sup>86</sup> Hoerlein, p. xiii.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid., pp. xii-xiii.

North Beach School	1958	9018 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NW	John Graham & Co.	
Roxhill School	1958	9430 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave. SW	John Graham & Co.	
Sand Point School	1958	6208 60 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	G.W. Stoddard w/ F. Huggard	
Cedar Park School	1959	13224 37 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	Paul Thiry	Seattle Landmark
Sacajawea School	1959	9501 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	Waldron & Dietz	
Decatur School	1961	7711 43 <sup>rd</sup> Ave. NE	Edward Mahlum	Re-opened 2017
Graham Hill School	1961	5149 S Graham St.	Theo Damm	Altered
Rainier View School	1961	11650 Beacon Ave. S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	
Schmitz Park School	1962	5000 SW Spokane St.	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Vacant
Broadview-Thomson School	1963	13052 Greenwood Ave. N	Waldron & Dietz	
Fairmount Park School	1964	3800 SW Findlay St.	Carlson, Eley & Grevstad	Altered

One of the first priorities during this period was the building of new junior high schools. Between 1950 and 1959, ten new junior high schools were completed: ***See figures 111-118.***

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Eckstein Jr. High School	1950	3003 NE 75 <sup>th</sup> St.	William Mallis	Seattle Landmark
Blaine Jr. High School	1952	2550 34 <sup>th</sup> Ave. W	J. Lister Holmes	
Sharples Jr. High School	1952	3928 S Graham St.	William Mallis	Now Aki Kurose Middle School
David Denny Jr. High School	1952	8402 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave. SW	Mallis & Dehart	Demolished
Asa Mercer Jr. High School	1957	1600 Columbian Way S	John W. Maloney	
Whitman Jr. High School	1959	9201 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Louisa Boren Jr. High School	1963	5950 Delridge Way SW	NBBJ	Now Boren K-8 STEM
George Washington Jr.	1963	2101 S Jackson St.	John Graham	

High School			& Co.	
Worth McClure Jr. High School	1964	1915 First Ave. W	Edward Mahlum	

During this period, the district also constructed three new high schools, including: *See figures 119-123.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Chief Sealth High School	1957	2600 SW Thistle	NBBJ	Altered
Ingraham High School	1959	1819 N 135th Street	NBBJ	Altered, portions are City of Seattle Landmark
Rainier Beach High School	1960	8815 Seward Park S	John W. Maloney	Altered
Nathan Hale High School	1963	10750 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	Mallis & Dehart	Altered

Between 1943 and 1954, voters in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas north of Seattle, feeling the burden of new special school levies, and believing that there were advantages to Seattle transportation services and police and fire protection, approved at least twelve annexations to the city of Seattle. This pushed the city limits northward from a line near N 85<sup>th</sup> street, to a uniform north border at N 145<sup>th</sup> Street. These annexations brought an additional ten schools into the district from the struggling Shoreline School District.<sup>88</sup>

#### 4.6 Building Architect: Mallis & DeHart<sup>89</sup>

The architect for the 1954 Viewlands Elementary School construction was the Seattle architectural firm Mallis & DeHart. Joseph Henry Dillon DeHart signed the drawing as the project architect.

William Mallis and his former associate Joseph Henry Dillon DeHart founded the architectural firm of Mallis & DeHart in 1945. The firm designed many schools in the Pacific Northwest during the postwar period. The firm was later joined by Bruce Hopkins to form the partnership of Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins Architects. After Hopkins retired in 1951, the firm was renamed Mallis & DeHart, and sometime after Mallis died in 1954, the firm was renamed DeHart, Lands & Hall Architects. In 1990 the firm became known as Gregory & Chapel, a partnership that disbanded in 1996.<sup>90</sup>

William Mallis (1883-1954) was one of Washington State's most prolific school designers. Mallis was born in Auchterarder, Scotland on June 29, 1883. He served a four-year apprenticeship at an estate and conservatory architectural firm in nearby Perth. Mallis immigrated to the United States in 1912. From 1912 to 1917 he worked with the firm of J. H. Felt & Company, school architects for Kansas City, MO. Following a brief period in Fallon, Nevada, he arrived in Seattle in 1919. He began work here as a draftsman/designer for the Pacific Coast Coal Company. In 1920 he shared an office in the L. C. Smith tower with fellow architect William Aitken. Later in

<sup>88</sup> Hawkins, p. 26.

<sup>89</sup> Text from this section adapted from the Landmark Nomination Report for Pinehurst Elementary School, February 2013 by The Johnson Partnership.

<sup>90</sup> Mimi Sheridan, "Lake City Professional Center, Landmark Nomination Application," October 2008, pp. 16 and 17.

the year, Mallis opened his own office in the Lyon Building, where he remained for the rest of his career. He formed a partnership with his associate, Joseph H. DeHart, in 1945.

All of William Mallis' and Mallis & DeHart's known attributions are for educational facilities and K-12 schools. Mallis' early work on Richmond Beach School and the Ronald School demonstrate that Mallis, or his firm, were designing schools consistent with educational philosophy and accepted school design principals of the time, typically with two-story brick construction and high ceilings for natural light. Their postwar designs evolved to reflect contemporary ideas of education and school design, with single-story, flat-roof elementary schools incorporating new technologies, modern materials, and construction methods.

Mallis died in Seattle on December 19, 1954.<sup>91</sup>

Joseph Henry Dillon DeHart (1899-1999) was born in Richland, WI on January 12, 1899.<sup>92</sup> His family moved to Big Timber, MT in 1900, later to Great Falls, and then to Helena. DeHart moved to Seattle around 1929, where he worked as a draftsman for William Mallis.<sup>93</sup> He became a firm associate in 1939, and a partner in 1945, of the Seattle architectural firm of Mallis & DeHart.<sup>94</sup> DeHart died in Lacey, WA on February 28, 1999.<sup>95</sup>

#### **William Mallis Attributions:**

- Richmond Beach School, Shoreline, WA (1924, demolished)
- Enumclaw High School, 2222 Porter Street, Enumclaw, WA (1925) *See figure 124.*
- Ronald School, 749 N 175<sup>th</sup> Street, Shoreline (1926, addition, NHR) *See figure 125.*
- Maple Leaf School (1926, demolished, now Meadowbrook Playfield)
- Thomas Grade School, Thomas, WA (ca. 1928) *See figure 126.*
- Renton High School, 400 S Second Street, Renton, WA (1931, altered) *See figure 127.*
- Carnation Grade School, Carnation, WA (1934)
- Skykomish School, 100 Railroad Avenue, Skykomish, WA (1936)
- Edmonds High School, 410 Fourth Avenue N, Edmonds, WA (1939 addition, now Edmonds Center for the Arts)

#### **Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins and Mallis & DeHart Attributions:**

- Lake City Elementary School (1945, addition)
- Cle Elum-Roslyn High School (1946, unbuilt project)
- Lincoln Elementary, 200 S Sampson Street, Ellensburg, WA (1947)
- Bainbridge Island Grandstand, 9300 High School Rd, Bainbridge Island, WA (1947-51, pro bono, NHR)
- View Ridge Elementary School, 7047 50<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Seattle (1948) *See figure 128.*
- Jane Addams Junior High School, 11051 34<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Seattle (1949)
- Shoreline High School, 340 NE 185<sup>th</sup> Street, Shoreline (1950)
- Nathan Eckstein Middle School, 3003 NE 75<sup>th</sup> Street, Seattle (1950, Seattle of Seattle Landmark). *See figure 129.*

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<sup>91</sup> *Daily Journal of Commerce*, "Mallis, School Architect, Dies; Services Today," December 23, 1954, p. 1. Washington Death Index, 1940-1996, William Mallis, Certificate 21836.

<sup>92</sup> United States Census Bureau, United States, Twelfth Census of the United States, Big Timber, Sweet Grass, MT, 1900, Roll T623-915, p. 4A.

<sup>93</sup> R.L. Polk Co. *Polk's Seattle City Directory*, 1928, 1929.

<sup>94</sup> *Daily Journal of Commerce*, p. 1.

<sup>95</sup> United States Social Security Administration, Death Master File, Joseph H DeHart.

- Pinehurst Elementary School, 11530 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Seattle (1950, now Hazel Wolf) ***See figure 130.***
- Lake Washington High School, Kirkland (1950)
- Auburn High School, 800 Fourth Street NE, Auburn (1950)
- Kent Meridian High School, 10020 SE 256<sup>th</sup> Street, Kent (1951)
- Chief Joseph Junior High, 504 Wilson Street, Richland (1951)
- Casper W. Sharples Junior High, 3928 S Graham St., Seattle (1952, now Aki Kurose) ***See figure 131.***
- David T. Denny Junior High, 8403 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue SW, Seattle (1952) ***See figure 132.***
- Woodrow Wilson Junior High, 1330 N 90<sup>th</sup> Street, Seattle (1953) ***See figure 133.***
- Port Angeles High School, 304 East Park Avenue, Port Angeles, WA (1953)
- Crawford Music Center, Seattle Pacific University, Seattle (1959-60, after Mallis's death) ***See figure 134.***
- Shorecrest High School, 15343 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Shoreline (1961, after Mallis's death)

#### **DeHart, Landis & Hall Attributions:**

- Nathan Hale High School, 10750 30<sup>th</sup> Ave NE (1963, City of Seattle Landmark)

#### **4.7 Building Engineer: John H. Stevenson**

John H. Stevenson stamped the structural drawings prepared for Viewlands Elementary School as the engineer, alongside DeHart's architectural stamp.

John H. Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1886, immigrated to the United States in 1908,<sup>96</sup> and arrived in the Pacific Northwest by 1910, at which time he was working as an engineer and boarding with the Fenton family in north Seattle.<sup>97</sup> In the next decade Stevenson worked as a draftsman for various companies including JFD & Co, and the Seattle branch of New York-based engineering firm Purdy & Henderson. Stevenson met John Lincoln Hall, a vice president of Purdy & Henderson, during his employment in the Seattle branch.<sup>98</sup> By 1922, after 26 years at Purdy & Henderson, Hall formed his own firm in Seattle, and hired Stevenson as an associate. By 1924, Stevenson had become Hall's partner in the firm Hall & Stevenson.<sup>99</sup>

Hall & Stevenson are credited with the structural engineering of three major works:

- The Northern Life Tower/Seattle Tower (1928, A. H. Albertson, J. W. Wilson, Paul Richardson, City of Seattle Landmark)
- St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1930, A. H. Albertson, City of Seattle Landmark)
- Washington Athletic Club (1930, Sherwood D. Ford, City of Seattle Landmark)<sup>100</sup>

Hall & Stevenson dissolved shortly after 1930, and by 1931 Stevenson was working on his own from an office in the White Henry Stuart Building.<sup>101</sup> By 1936 Stevenson was a draftsman for the

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<sup>96</sup> *Seattle Times*, Obituary, 1968.

<sup>97</sup> U.S. Census 1910 (from Ancestry)

<sup>98</sup> *Pacific Builder and Engineer*, "John Lincoln Hall," June 22, 1912 p. 528.

<sup>99</sup> Seattle City Directories (from Ancestry)

<sup>100</sup> The credit for this appears only in Hall's Seattle Times obituary in 1943.

<sup>101</sup> Directories

Port of Seattle. As a delegate of the Engineers Club, Stevenson visited the Grand Coulee Dam in September and made a presentation on the topic.<sup>102</sup>

Between 1948 and 1958 Stevenson was in partnership with Boris Rubens, in the engineering firm of Stevenson & Rubens with offices in the Olympic National Building. In 1958 they had a staff of 25, but had previously had a peak staffing capability of 40.<sup>103</sup> Known engineering designs by Stevenson & Rubens include:

- Remodel of Mill and Mine Supply Company/Esquin warehouse, 1952 (original 1930 design by Earl Roberts)<sup>104</sup>
- Viewlands Elementary School, for the Seattle Public School District, with architects Mallis & DeHart, 1954
- *Seattle Times* Home of the Month September with H. Leed Carmine architect, 1958<sup>105</sup>

After his partnership with Rubens dissolved, Stevenson once again went out on his own as John H. Stevenson & Associates between 1958 and his death in 1968. Stevenson was one member of a team of three engineers, including Arthur Andersen of Andersen Bjornstad & Kane and Albert E. Kelley of Kelley Pittelko, hired by the Board of King County Commissioners in 1966 to report on safety of King County Courthouse.<sup>106</sup>

Known works of the firm John H. Stevenson & Associates include:

- University Unitarian Church with architects Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, 1958-1959<sup>107</sup>
- Skagit Valley College Library, Mount Vernon, Washington, 1963. "Firetrol" columns: new type of fire rated steel column, manufactured by Bethlehem Steel Co. architect Harold A. Hovind of Hovind, Hawthorne & Smith.<sup>108</sup>
- Fairmount Park School Architects Carlson Eley & Grevstad, Seattle Public School District, 1964.<sup>109</sup>
- Post office in Butte, Montana, architect Thomas Albert Smith Associates, and Baugh Construction, 1964.<sup>110</sup>
- Finn Hill Junior High, 84<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE and NE 132<sup>nd</sup> Street for the Lake Washington School District, architects Waldron & Dietz, 1966.<sup>111</sup>
- Between 1966 and 1967 Stevenson developed engineering for an industrial park in Kent, with Boeing as the primary tenant. Jack A. Benaroya was the developer, and architect was Hunt & Leonard of Bellevue.<sup>112</sup>
- 40-unit apartment building at 164<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE with architects Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, 1968.<sup>113</sup>

After Stevenson's death in July of 1968, some of the senior engineers in the firm formed McDonald McLaren & Hammond. Stevenson was a member of the Engineering Club, the

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<sup>102</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Engineer's Club to Hear of Coulee Dam." September 23, 1936, p. 56

<sup>103</sup> Lumm 1957

<sup>104</sup> Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, <https://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=2147012010>

<sup>105</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Home of the Month," September 28, 1958 p. 32

<sup>106</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Courthouse Is Held Safe As Long As Shoring Is Maintained," May 31, 1966 p.1

<sup>107</sup> PCAD <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/6064/>

<sup>108</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Library Gets New Type of Columns," December 1, 1963 p. 21

<sup>109</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Fairmount Park School Dedication To Be Tuesday," October 4, 1964 p.35

<sup>110</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Seattle Firm Will Build Post Office," April 19, 1964 p.74

<sup>111</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Work Begins on Junior High," July 10, 1966 p.32

<sup>112</sup> Alice Staples, "\$20 Million Industrial Park to Be Built In Kent," *Seattle Times*, July 28, 1966 p.1

<sup>113</sup> *Seattle Times*, 1968.



Structural Engineers Association of Washington, the Masons, the Caledonians and St. Andrews Societies, and the Seattle Rose Society.<sup>114</sup>

#### 4.8 Building Contractor: Lewis Construction Co.

The general contractor for construction for Viewlands Elementary was Lewis Construction Co. Harry Lewis served as the president of Lewis Construction, which was most active in the 1940s, 1950s.

Harry Lewis was born in 1900 in Russia, and by 1914 had immigrated to the United States.<sup>115</sup> Before World War II, Lewis appears to have worked for the Washington Lumber Company. After the war he began his own construction company. He worked around the Pacific Northwest and considered projects as far away as Bogota, Columbia.<sup>116</sup> He was involved in developing housing in Anchorage, AK with FHA loans.<sup>117</sup> Other work by Lewis Construction in Alaska included the geophysical institute at the University of Alaska in 1949.<sup>118</sup>

Lewis's first recorded completed work in Seattle was the Strato Luncheonette #2 at 1617 Third Avenue.<sup>119</sup> Lewis was the contractor responsible for the modernization of West Seattle High School in 1954 with the architectural firm Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson.<sup>120</sup>

In 1954 Lewis Construction Co. won the bid to construct new kitchen and dining facilities at the state prison in Walla Walla.<sup>121</sup>

Lewis was the contractor for the Northeast Branch of the Seattle Public Library, designed by architect Paul Thiry and structural engineer Sigmund Ivarsson. The building won an AIA award of merit in 1957.<sup>122</sup>

Lewis retired in 1960, moved to New York, and died in 1966. He had been a member of the Herzl Congregation, the Temple de Hirsch, had been the chairman of the Federated Jewish Fund and the State of Israel Bond Drive, and served on the executive board of Boys' Town.<sup>123</sup>

Prepared by:  
Katherine V. Jaeger, MFA  
Larry E. Johnson, AIA  
Ellen F. C. Mirro, AIA  
Audrey N. Reda  
The Johnson Partnership  
1212 NE 65<sup>th</sup> Street  
Seattle, WA 98115

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<sup>114</sup> *Seattle Times*, obituary for John H. Stevenson, July 28, 1968 p.91

<sup>115</sup> *Seattle Times*, Obituary for "Harry Lewis Contractor," November 13, 1966 p.80

<sup>116</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Project" May 16, 1955 p.22

<sup>117</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Seattle Builder Defends Work Done In Alaska," February 17, 1953 p.24

<sup>118</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Lewis Gets Alaska U. Work," April 6, 1949 p.36

<sup>119</sup> *Seattle Times*, advertisement, May 8, 1946 p. 8.

<sup>120</sup> *Seattle Times*, "West Seattle High School Bids Opened," October 27, 1953, p. 27.

<sup>121</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Seattle Firm Gets State Prison Job," October 16, 1954, p. 17.

<sup>122</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Branch Library Wins Award for Architect," March 31, 1957, p. 27.

<sup>123</sup> *Seattle Times*, Obituary for "Harry Lewis Contractor," November 13, 1966, p. 80.



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## Appendix 1

### Figures

Seattle City Clerk

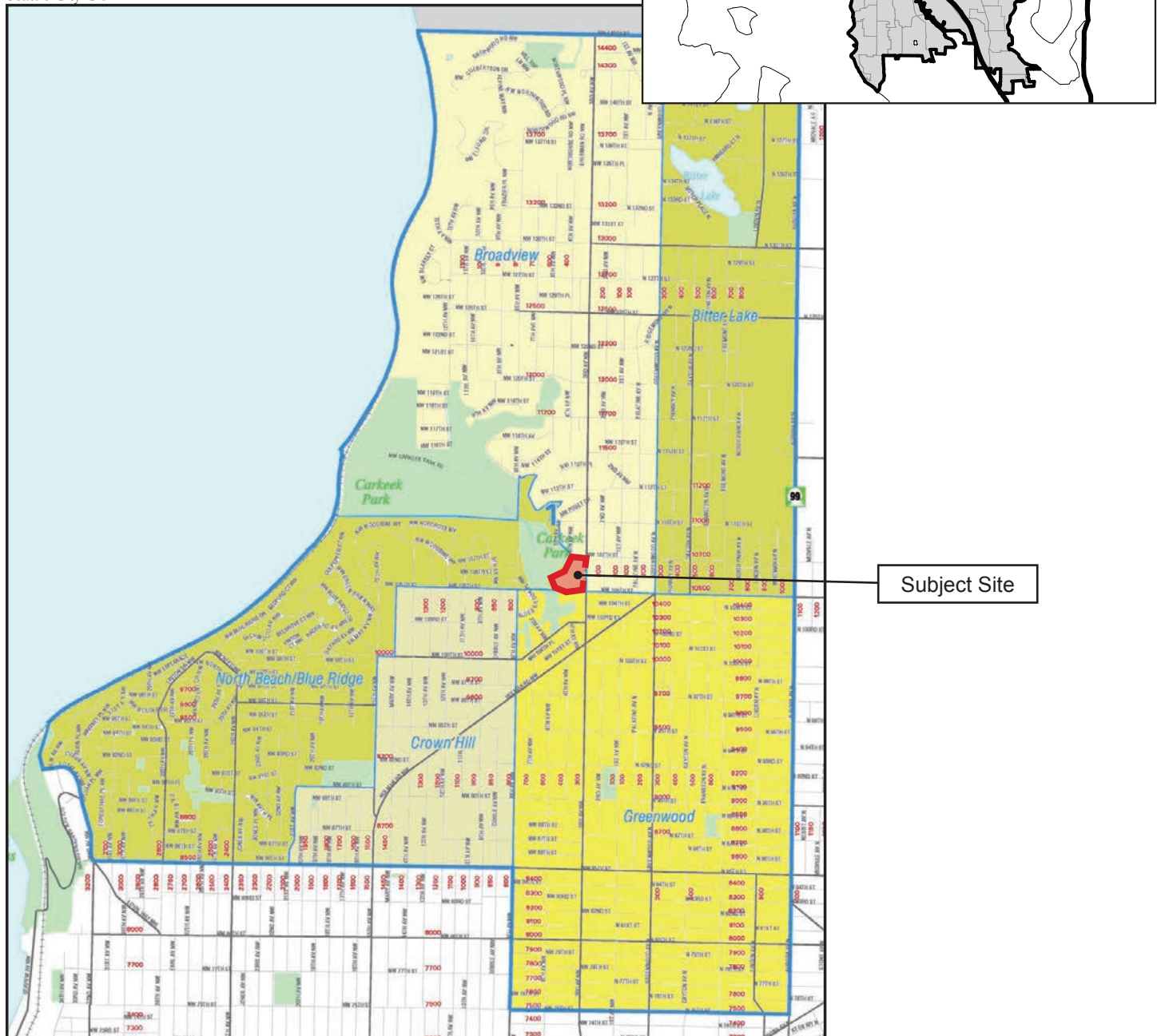


Figure 1 • Location Maps

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 2 • Aerial View



# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 3 • View A - Viewing northwest on Third Avenue NW



Figure 4 • View B - Viewing west on NW 105th Street

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



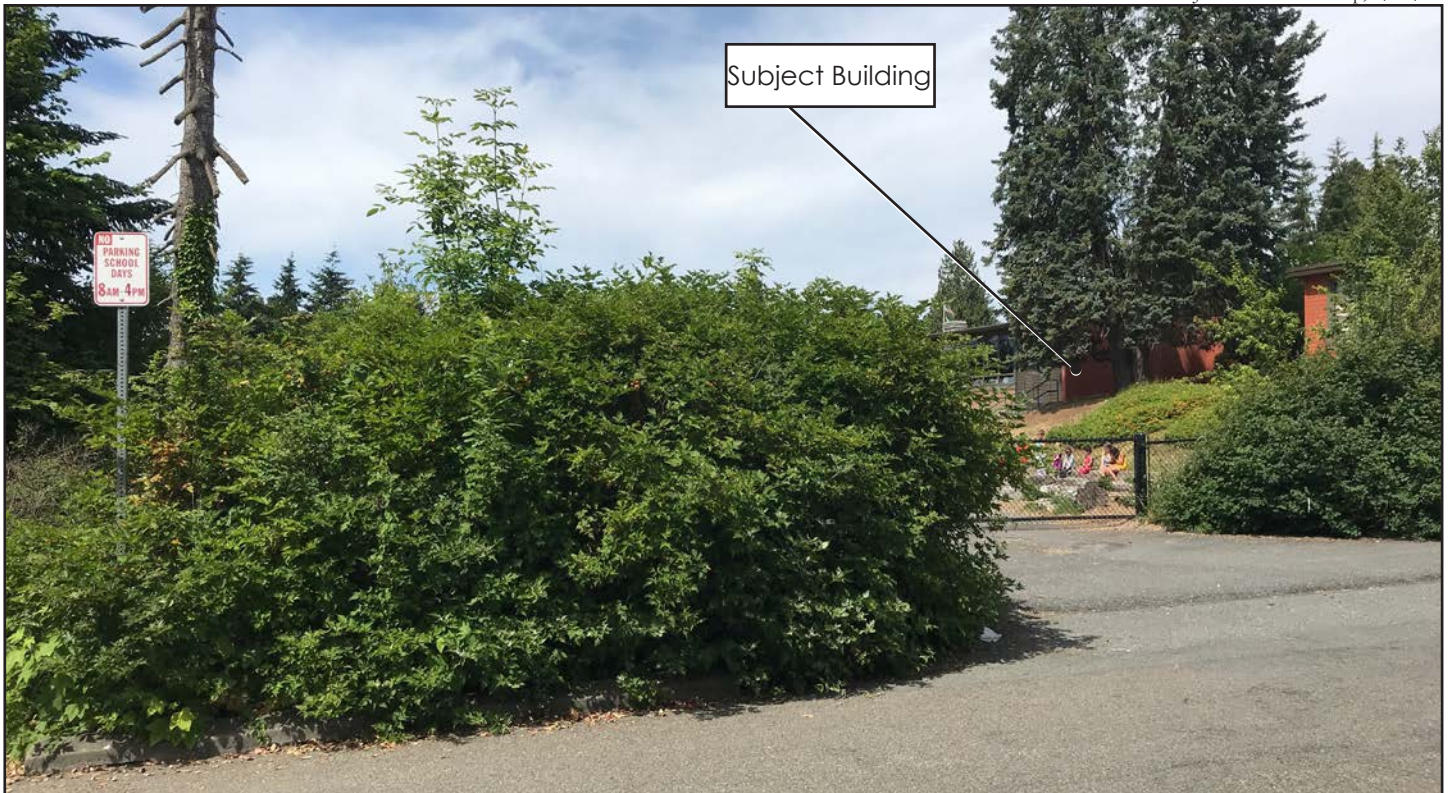


Figure 5 • View C - Viewing northeast from NW 105th Street



Figure 6 • View D - Viewing southwest on Third Avenue NE





Figure 7 • View E - Viewing west on NW 107th Street



Figure 8 • View F - Viewing east on NW 107th Street

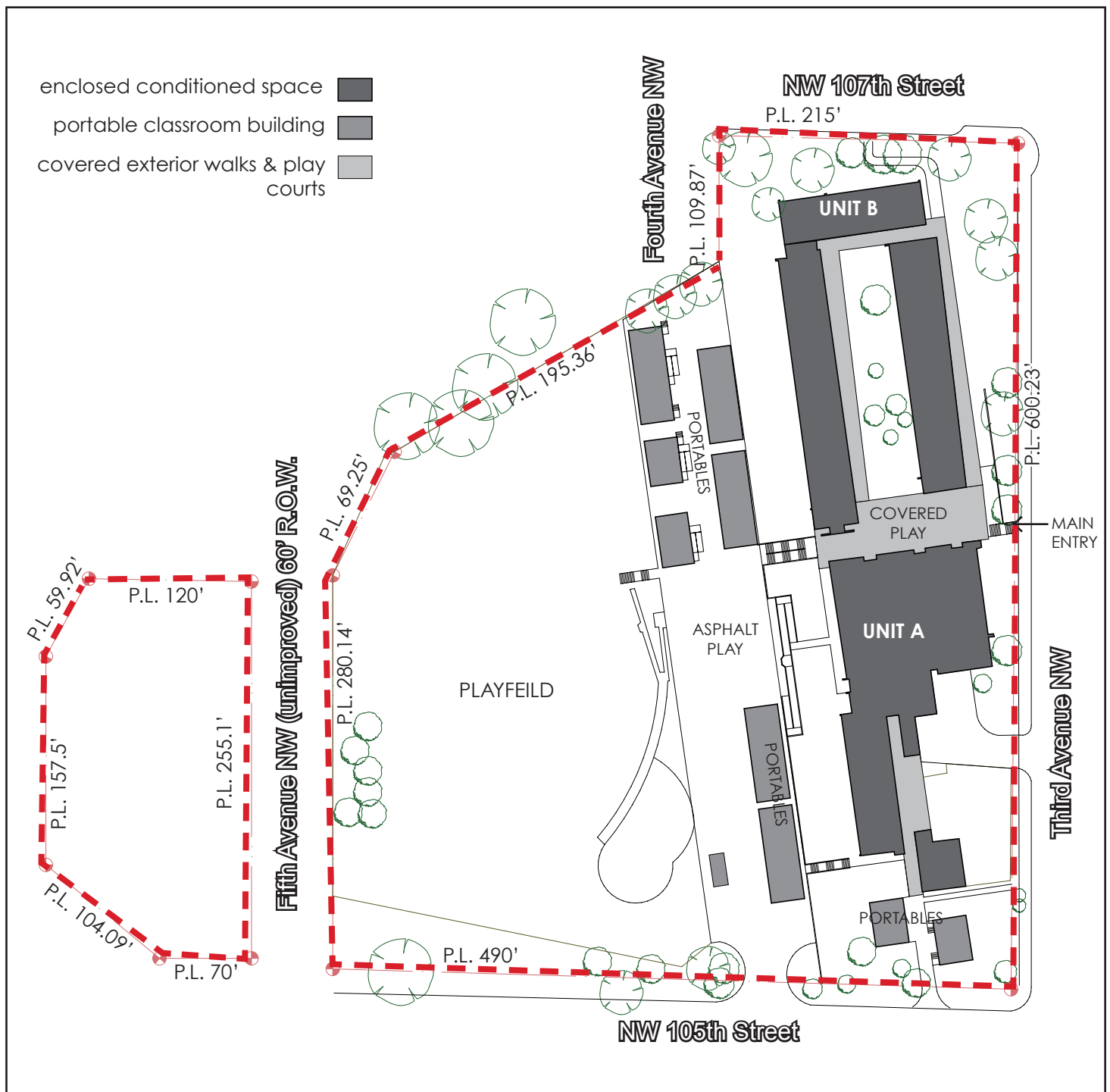


Figure 9 • Site Plan





Figure 10 • Viewlands Elementary School, main entry sign on Third Avenue NW



Figure 11 • Viewlands Elementary School, portable classrooms at southern end of site, viewing north

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 12 • Viewlands Elementary School, site viewing east (New running path added 2019)



Figure 13 • Viewlands Elementary School, site viewing west (New running path added 2019)



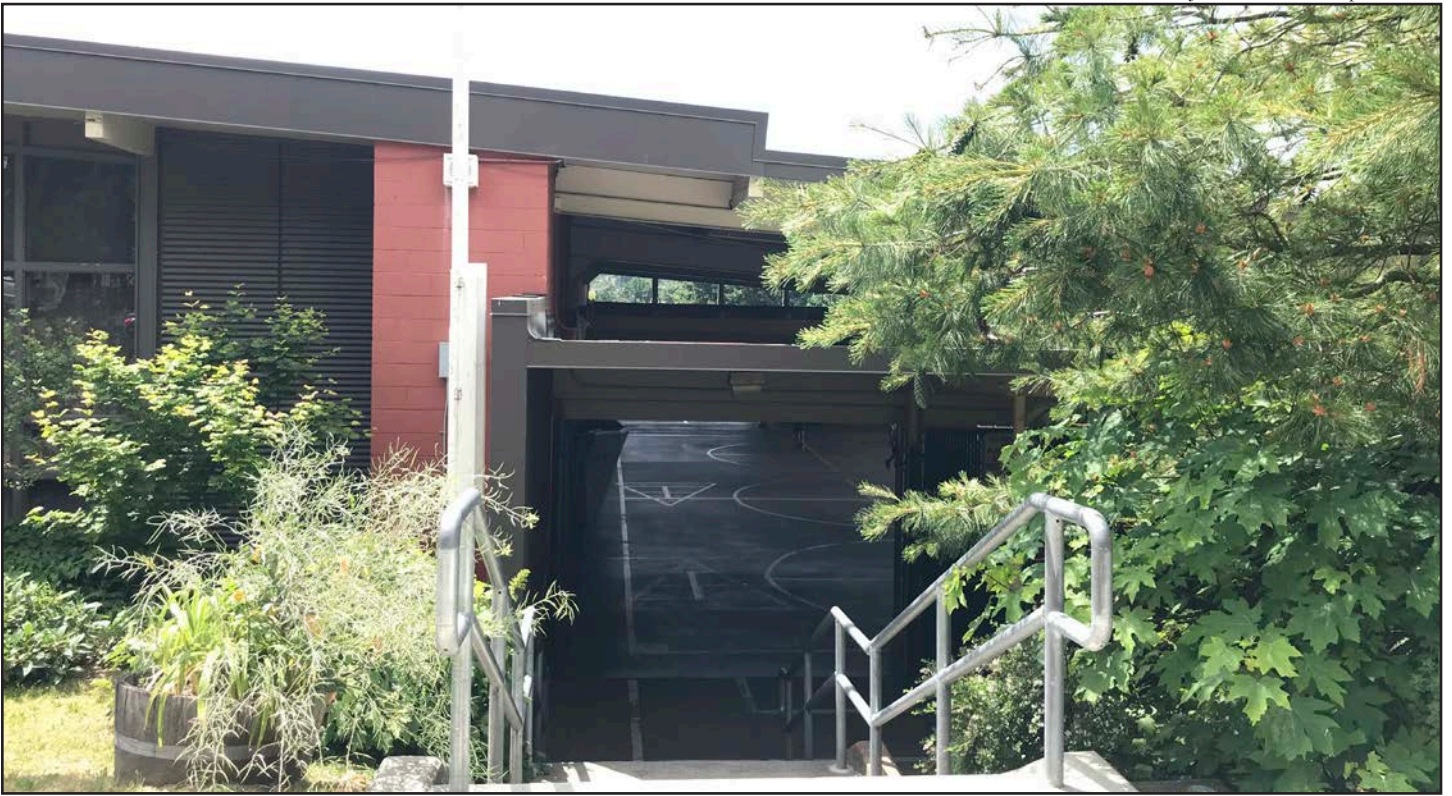


Figure 14 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, entry from Third Avenue NW

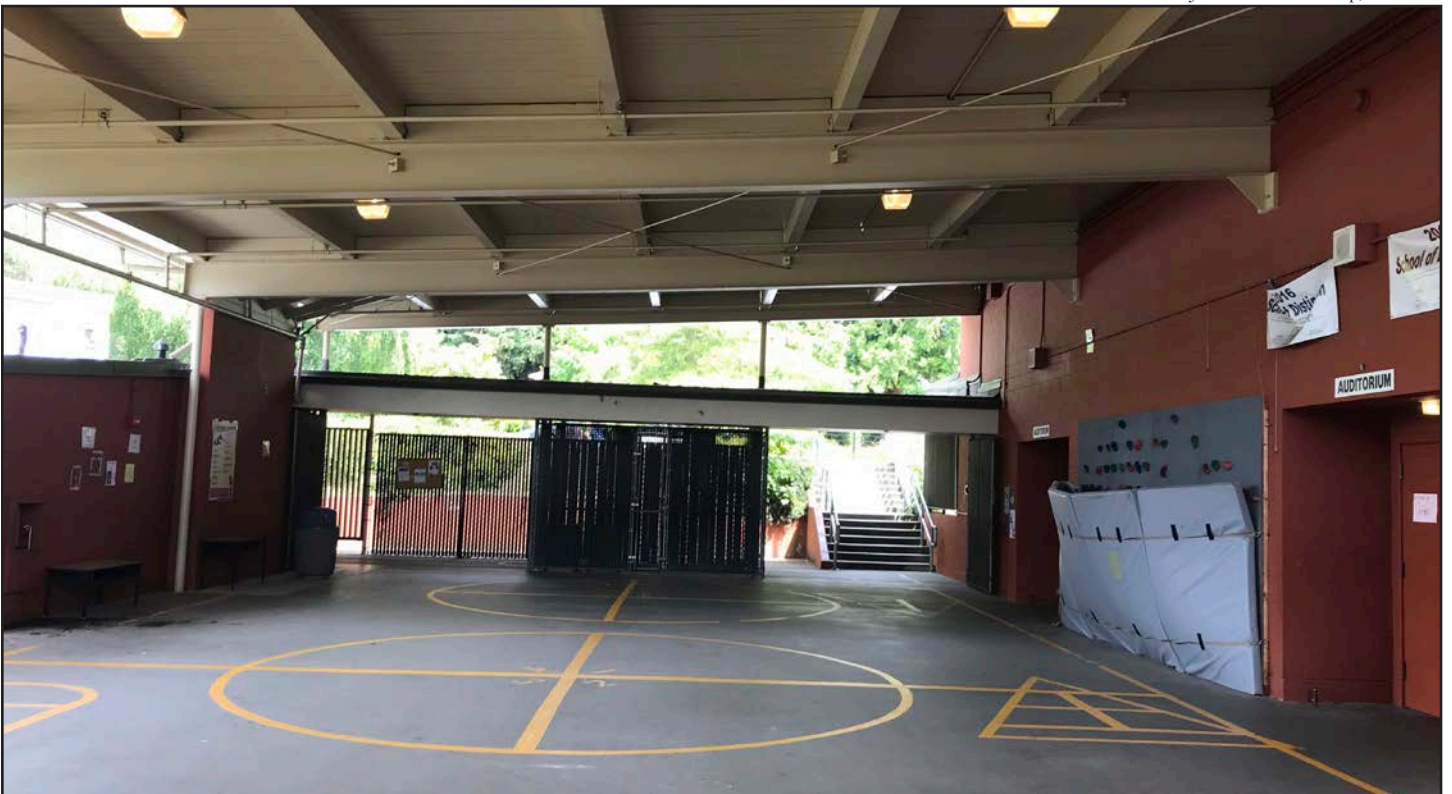


Figure 15 • Viewlands Elementary School, entry and covered playcourt viewing east

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



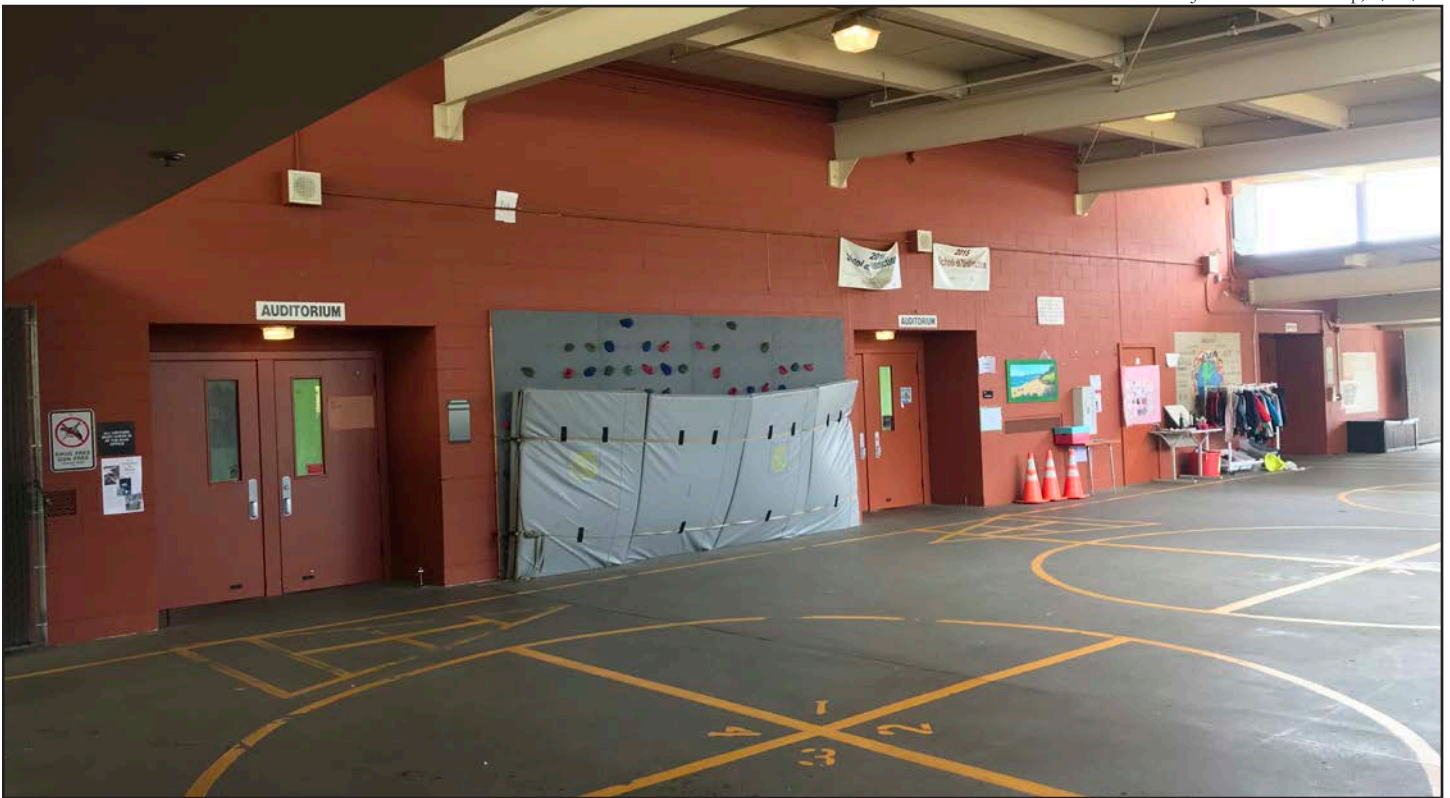


Figure 16 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, covered playcourt viewing south



Figure 17 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, covered playcourt viewing northeast

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 18 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, eastern façade



Figure 19 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing east





Figure 20 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing west



Figure 21 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kitchen and boiler room, southern and eastern façades

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 22 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kindergarten and covered play area/southern walk with classrooms beyond



Figure 23 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kindergarten room

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



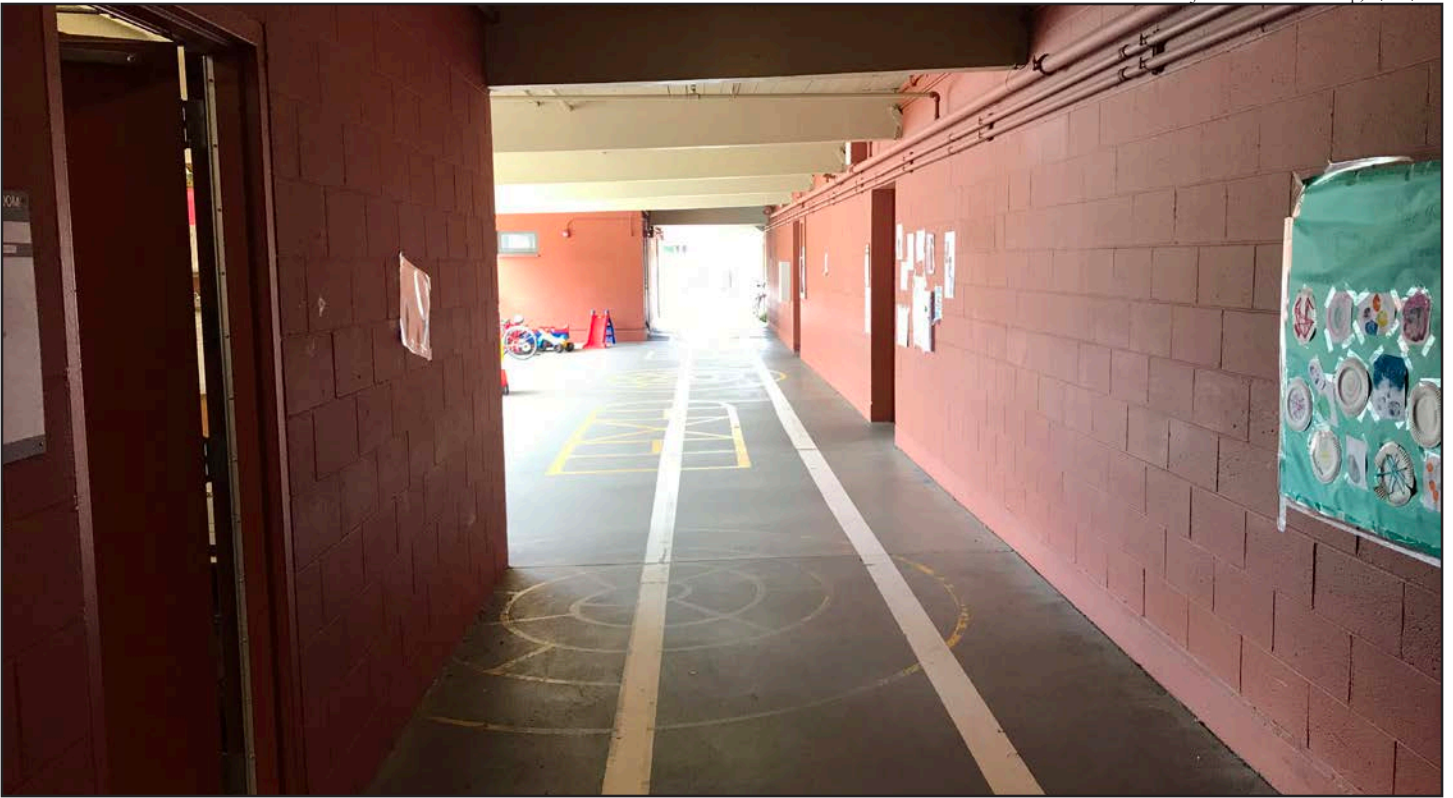


Figure 24 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms, southern covered walk

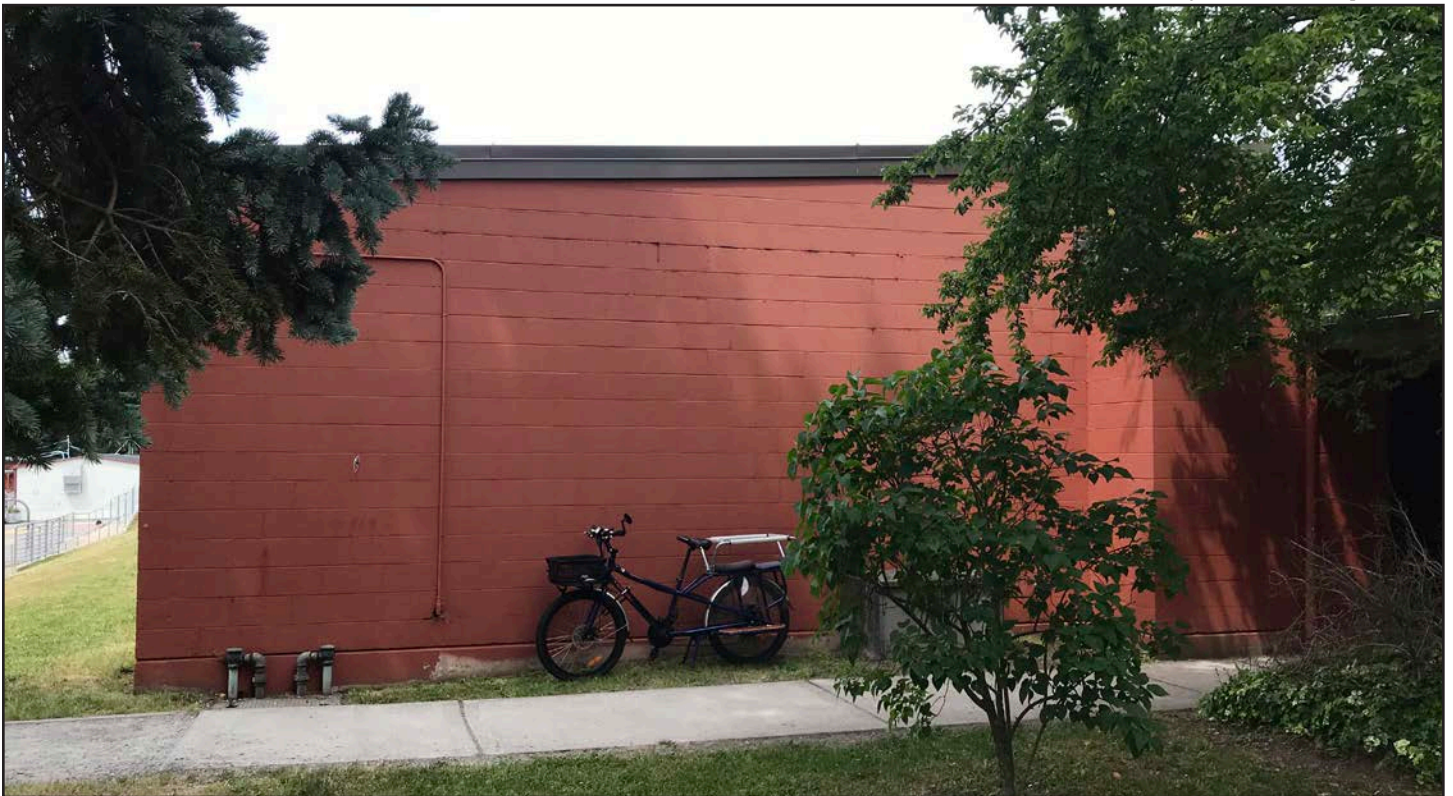


Figure 25 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms, southern façade





Figure 26 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms, western façade



Figure 27 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms, interior viewing west

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 28 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms,interior viewing east



Figure 29 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, administration, western façade

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 30 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, administration, interior hallway viewing south



Figure 31 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, administration, interior office viewing southwest





Figure 32 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, courtyard, western façade, eastern classroom bar



Figure 33 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, western façade, eastern classroom bar





Figure 34 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern façade



Figure 35 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, eastern façade

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 36 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, western façade



Figure 37 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, viewing south at the western walk and library

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



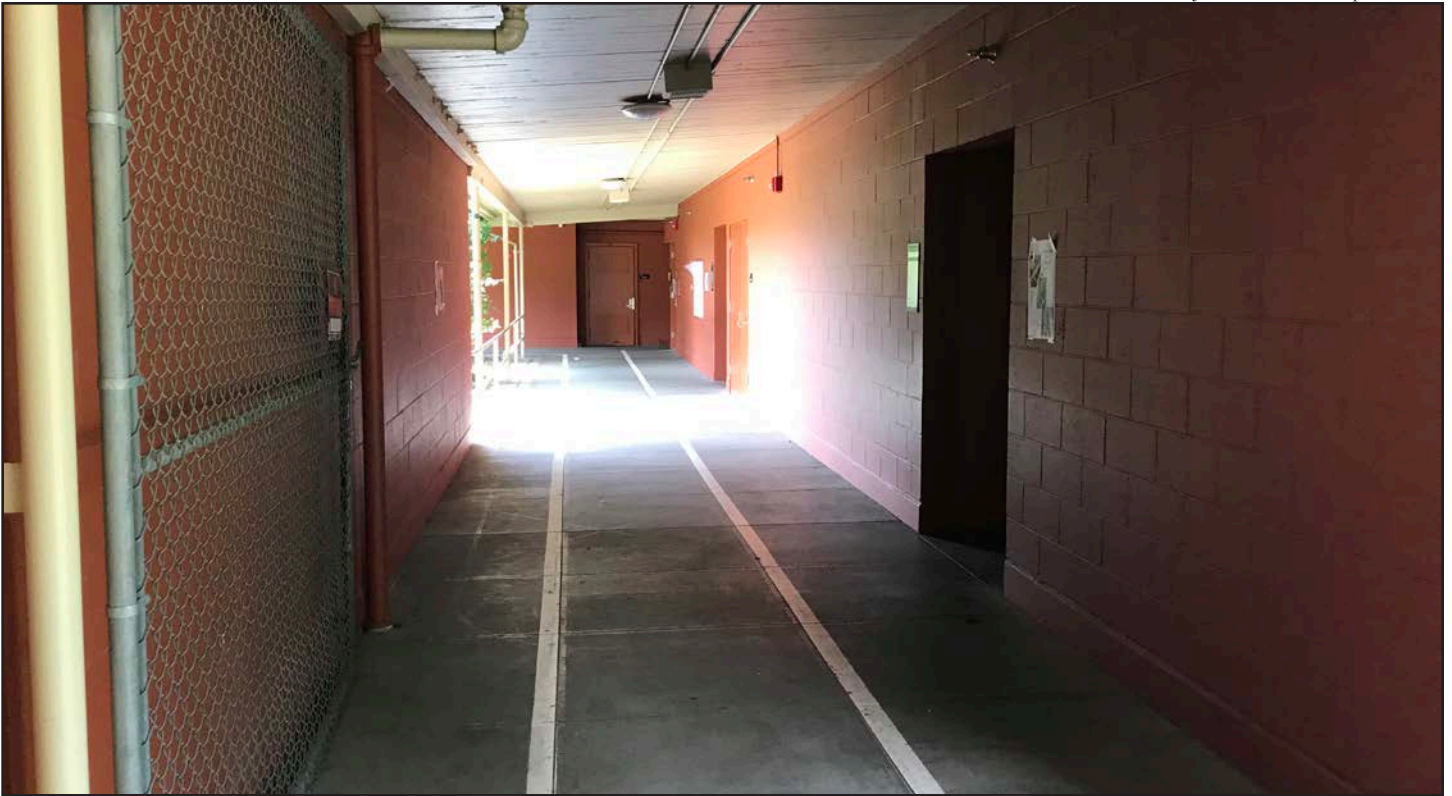


Figure 38 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern walk viewing west

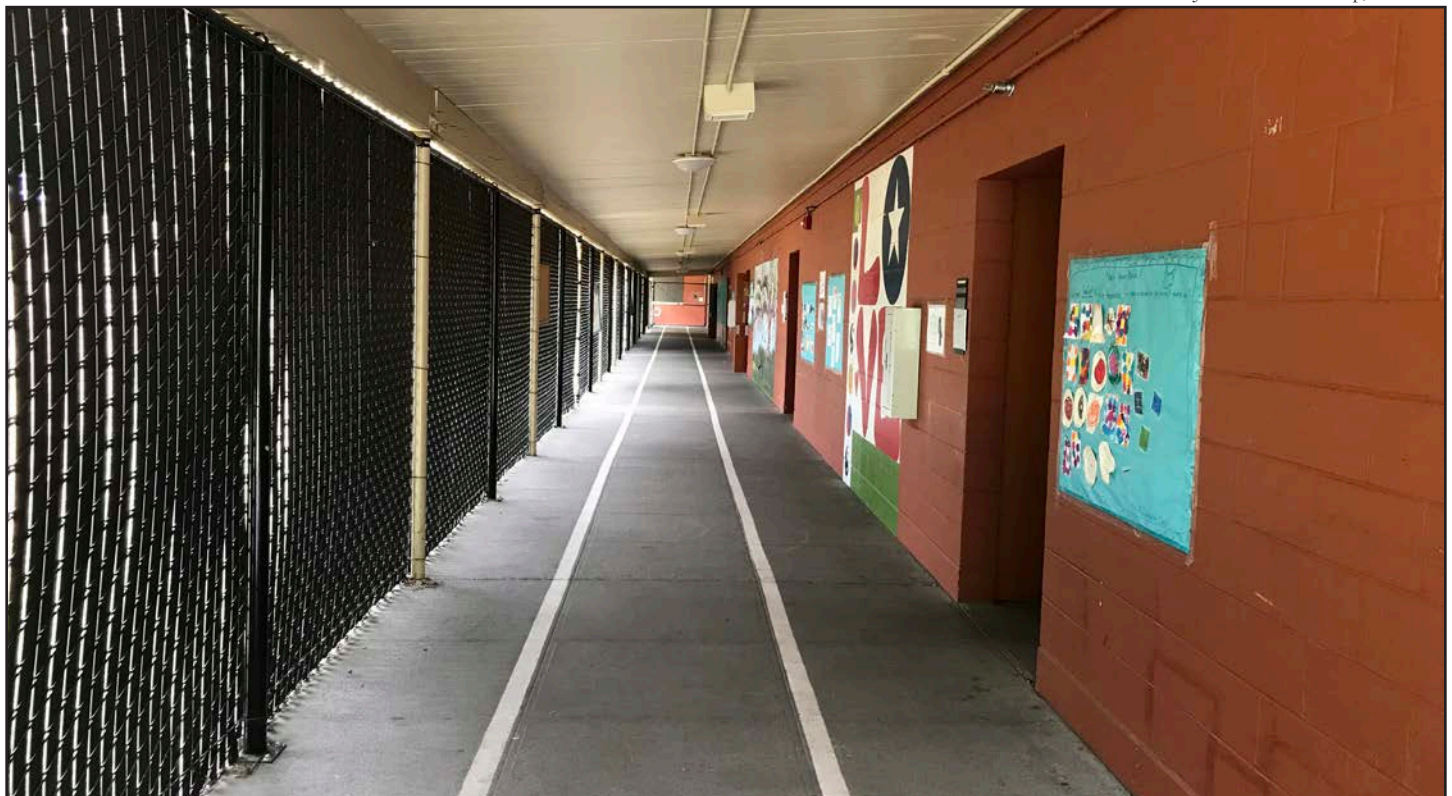


Figure 39 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, eastern walk viewing south





Figure 40 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, interior at library



Figure 41 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, interior at Classroom 7



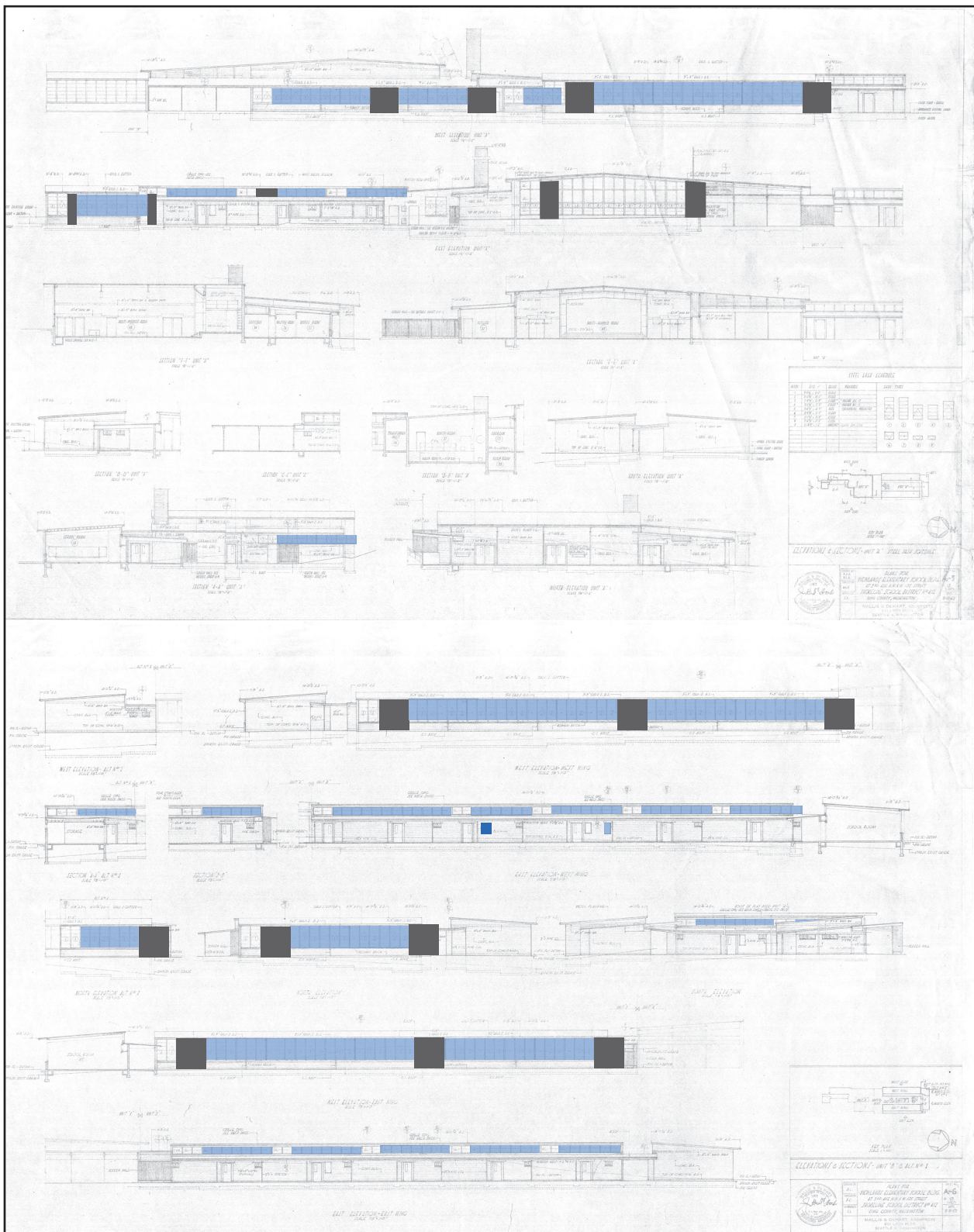


Figure 42 • Original drawing sections and elevations, with color coding for window changes

- windows replaced, original configuration
- windows and portion of wall removed
- new window/convert door opening to window

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



**KING COUNTY BUILDING PERMIT**

344 KING COUNTY ENGINEERING OFFICE  
KING COUNTY CITY BUILDING  
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON  
MAIN 8300 LOCAL 835

**SHORELINE SCHOOL**  
**DISTRICT # 412**

Project Address **1600 2<sup>ND</sup> AVE NW** Area **3** Comm. Dist. **3**  
Contractor **LEWIS CONST. CO.** Sec. **2.5** Twp. **26** N.R. **3** E.W.M.  
Address **1711 JACKSON - SEATTLE** Subdivision **REPAT O.S. DELAND**  
Type of Bldg. **VIEWLAND ELEM. SCHOOL** Lot **Block 5, 6, 7 Tract**  
Type of Const. **MASONRY** M & B Description **W. 1/4 VAC 4<sup>TH</sup> AVE**  
Owner's Value \$ **400,000.00** NW 1/4 VAC ALLEYS  
Stories **1** Rooms **19** Basement **NO**  
Area **499.036** Rate **27.34** Garage **NO** Property Address **10525-3<sup>RD</sup> AVE NW**  
Fee \$ **475.80** Remarks **How Zoned R-1**  
Plans Filed **Yes** ☒ **No** ☐  
No part of any building may be nearer than **8** feet to north property line, **15** feet to east property line,  
**15** feet to south property line, **8** feet to west property line.  
Size of Building **31' x 39'** Size of lot **495' x 600'**  
REMARKS: **(NO BOND REQUIRED)**  
**(No Bond Required)**

Is an approach culvert necessary? **YES OR NO**

I Hereby Certify that the Above Information is Correct; **OWNER OR AGENT**  
**Lewis Const. Co**  
**Carl James**

**NOTICE**

This permit does not cover plumbing, sewer or electric wiring installation, and is subject to the provisions of King County Ordinance 11867 (King County Building Code) and 11873 (King County Engineering Department), and the information furnished by applicant and owner.

**RECEIPT AND APPROVAL**

Inspector's Receipt No. **1222**  
Permit No. **1222**  
KING COUNTY ENGINEERING  
**W. H. H.**

Figure 43 • King County Building Permit



4253

**CITY OF SEATTLE—DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS**  
APPLICATION AND BUILDING PERMIT

724E

Owner's Value	Blg. & Equip. Value	Class of Constr.	Blg. Dist.	Use Dist.	Area Dist.	Height Dist.	Plans Filed	Date of Permit	Other
64		OM	4	R1	A		Yes No	50	20

PERMIT FEE \_\_\_\_\_

ONE FAMILY HOUSING UNITS ADDED \_\_\_\_\_

Application is hereby made for permit to do the following work:

COMPLETE WORK AUTHORIZED FOR OCCUPANCY  
PERMIT #122243  
EXPIRATION DATE 10-10-1954

"VIEWLAND ELEM. SCHOOL"

10525 — 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE N.W. on Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Block 5-647

(Number) (Street)

of REPLAT OF DELAND PK. Addition. Lot is 495' x 600' Alley NO wide.  
Building will be \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ and ONE stories in height, in addition  
to NO basement. Occupancy will be SCHOOL

No part of the building may be nearer than 3 feet 0 inches to any adjoining lot line.

The under side of the joists must be at least 18 inches above the ground.

Owner SHORELINE SCHOOL DIST #117 Address 16002 - 20<sup>TH</sup> NE

Contractor LEWIS CONST. CO. Address 1711 JACKSON

Architect \_\_\_\_\_ Phone 6 0000

Structural Engineer \_\_\_\_\_ (Owner) Shoreline School Dist

Application made 2-1, 1954 By Carl James  
His Authorized Agent.

Permission is hereby given to do the above described work, according to the conditions hereon and according to the approved plans and specifications pertaining thereto, subject to compliance with the Ordinances of the City of Seattle.

Permit issued 2-1, 1954 By Oliver  
SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Report and recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

REINFORCING STEEL MUST BE INSPECTED after placing and before covering.  
BE SURE YOU ARE FULLY INFORMED ON THE BUILDING AND ZONING LAWS before beginning your work.

Figure 44 • City of Seattle Permit no.





# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report





Figure 46 • Denny Cabin at *líq'ted* (Licton) Springs, n.d.

Seattle Municipal Archives, #29670



Figure 47 • Woman lounging at *líq'ted* (Licton) Springs (City of Seattle Landmark), 1913



Figure 48 • Wilhelmina Hausmann Piper ca. 1900





Figure 49 • Students outside original Oak Lake School, 1894 (Demolished)



MOHAI

Figure 50 • Oak Lake Elementary (1914, V.W. Voorhees, Demolished)





Figure 51 • Broadview Elementary (1914, Demolished)



Figure 52 • Haller Lake Elementary (1924, Demolished)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 53 • Maple Leaf Elementary (1926, William Mallis, Sold)



Figure 54 • Lake City Elementary (1931, Mallis & DeHart, City of Seattle Landmark, Leased)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



Figure 55 • Jane Addams Jr. High School (1949, Mallis & DeHart, Open)



Figure 56 • Pinehurst Primary (1950, Mallis & DeHart, demolished, now site of Hazel Wolf K-8)





Figure 57 • Olympic Hills Elementary (1954, John Graham & Co., demolished and replaced 2017)



Figure 58 • Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School (1953, Mallis & DeHart, City of Seattle Landmark, demolished and replaced with Robert Eagle Staff and Cascadia Elementary)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 59 • John Rogers Elementary (1956, Theo Damm)



Figure 60 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry)



Figure 61 • North Beach Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co., Open)

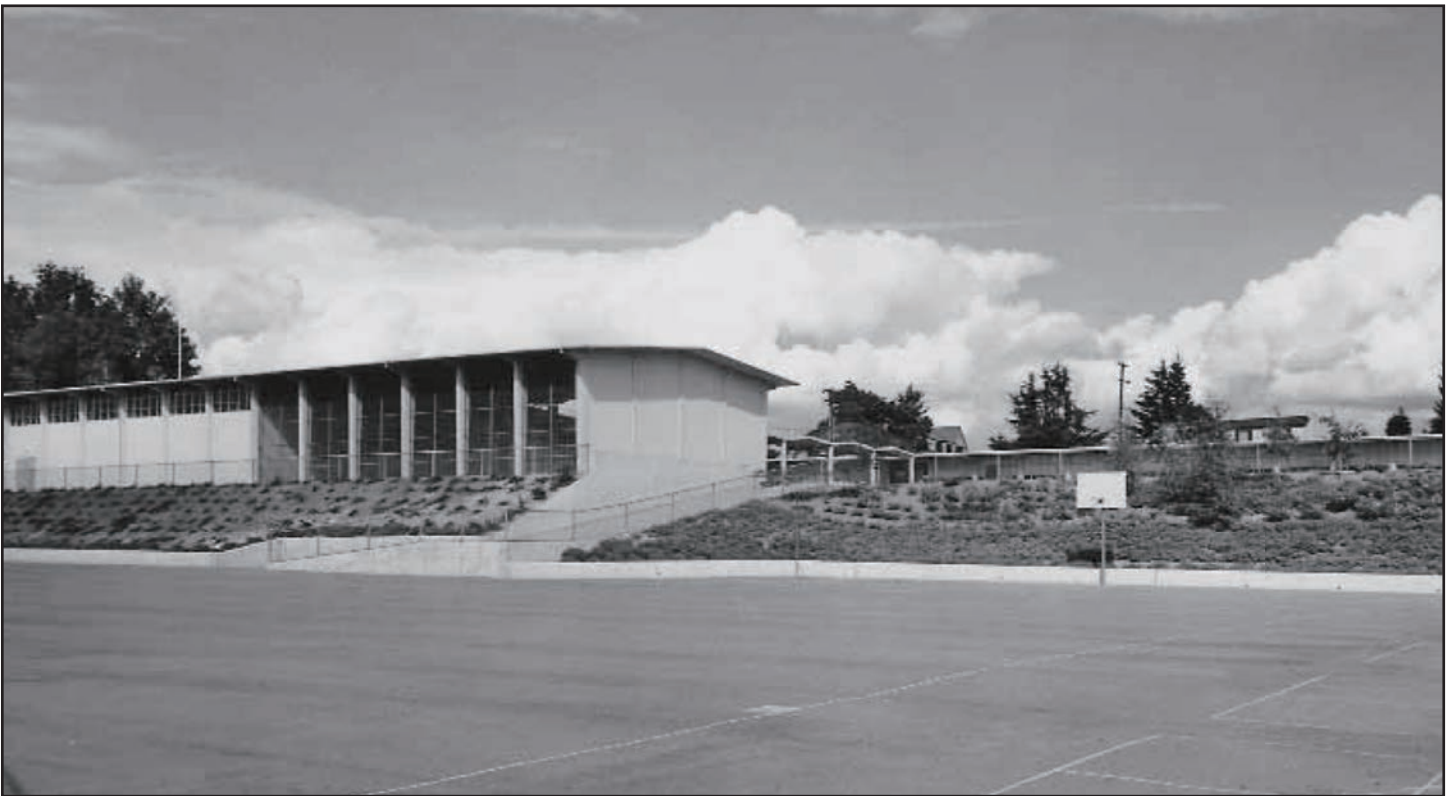


Figure 62 • Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 63 • Sacajawea Elementary (1959, Waldron & Dietz)

Mary Randlett 2000, Seattle Public School Archives

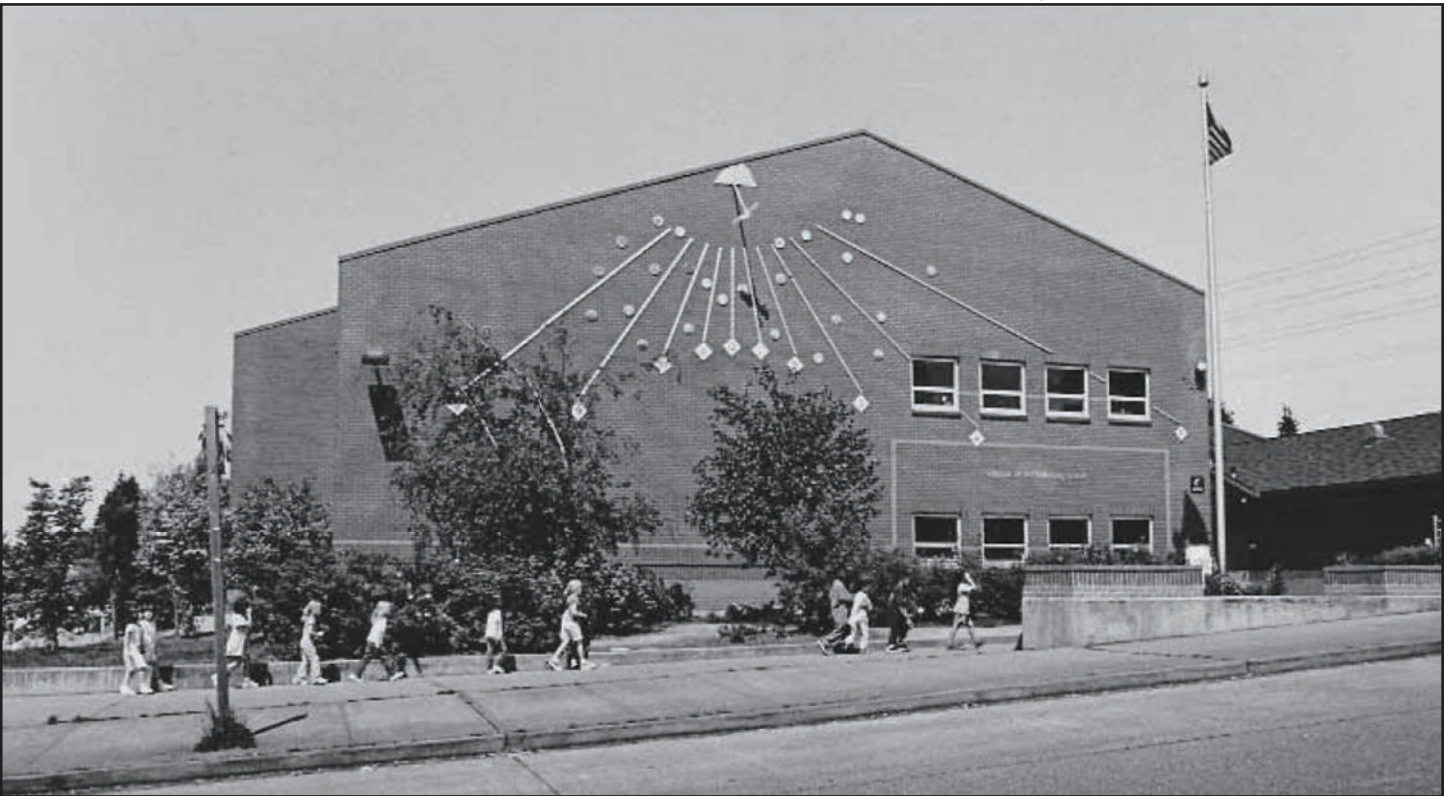


Figure 64 • Olympic View (1989, Eric Meng Associates)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 65 • Olympic Hills Elementary (2017, McGranahan)



Figure 66 • Cascadia Elementary (2017, Mahlum, former Woodrow Wilson location)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



Figure 67 • 1936 aerial view of future school site



# RYEBURG'S REPLAT OF DELANO PARK

GARDNER GARDNER & HITCHINGS INC  
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

2308 DEEDS 162

APRIL 1937  
SCALE 1" = 100'

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE  
WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT RYEBURG'S REPLAT OF DELANO PARK IS BASED UPON AN ACTUAL SURVEY AND SUBDIVISION OF SECTION 25, T. 26 N. R. 3 E. W. 4; THAT COURSES AND DISTANCES ARE CORRECTLY SHOWN; AND THAT MONUMENTS AND LOT STAKES HAVE BEEN SET.

GARDNER GARDNER & HITCHINGS INC

BY ALLEN HITCHINGS



EXAMINED AND APPROVED THIS 22nd DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1937.

BY H.M. SISLER  
COUNTY ROAD ENGINEER

*Attest: Marion K. Lee*  
Deputy Clerk of Board

EXAMINED AND APPROVED THIS 22nd DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1937.

LOUIS NASH  
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF  
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST *Marion K. Lee*  
DEP. CLERK OF BOARD

FILED FOR RECORD AT REQUEST OF COUNTY ROAD ENGINEER ON the 22nd day of May A.D. 1937 AT 10:00 P.M. AND RECORDED IN VOL. 24

## DESCRIPTION

RYEBURG'S REPLAT OF DELANO PARK AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED TRACT OF LAND:  
SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 25, TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, W. 4, EXCEPT THE EAST 30 FEET THEREOF FOR 3RD AVE. NORTHWEST, THE WEST 30 FEET FOR 8TH AVE. AND THAT PORTION OF THE NORTH 30 FEET LYING EASTERLY OF THE SOUTHERLY PRODUCTION OF THE WEST LINE OF 6TH AVE. NORTHWEST.

## DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT I, NELS P. RYBERG, A BACHELOR, OWNER IN FEE SIMPLE OF THE LAND HEREBY PLATTED, HEREBY DECLARE THIS PLAT AND DEDICATE TO THE USE OF THE PUBLIC FOREVER, ALL STREETS, DRIVES AND ALLEYS OR WHATEVER PUBLIC PROPERTY THERE IS SHOWN ON PLAT, AND THE USE THEREOF FOR ANY AND ALL PUBLIC PURPOSES NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE USE THEREOF FOR PUBLIC HIGHWAY PURPOSES; ALSO THE RIGHT TO MAKE ALL NECESSARY SLOPES FOR CUTS OR FILLS UPON THE LOTS AND BLOCKS SHOWN UPON THIS PLAT IN THE ORIGINAL AND REASONABLE GRADING OF ALL STREETS, ALLEYS, AND DRIVES SHOWN THEREON.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 22nd DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1937.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF KING ) S.S.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ON THIS 12TH DAY OF APRIL A.D. 1937, BEFORE ME THE UNDERSIGNED, A NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, DULY COMMISSIONED AND SWORN PERSONALLY APPEARED NELS P. RYBERG TO ME KNOWN TO BE THE INDIVIDUAL WHO EXECUTED THIS FOREGOING INSTRUMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME THAT HE SIGNED AND SEALED THE SAME AS HIS FREE AND VOLUNTARY ACT AND DEED FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

IN WITNESS WHERE I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND AFFIXED MY OFFICIAL SEAL THE DAY AND YEAR ABOVE MENTIONED.  
*H. V. Henderson*  
NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, RESIDING IN SEATTLE.

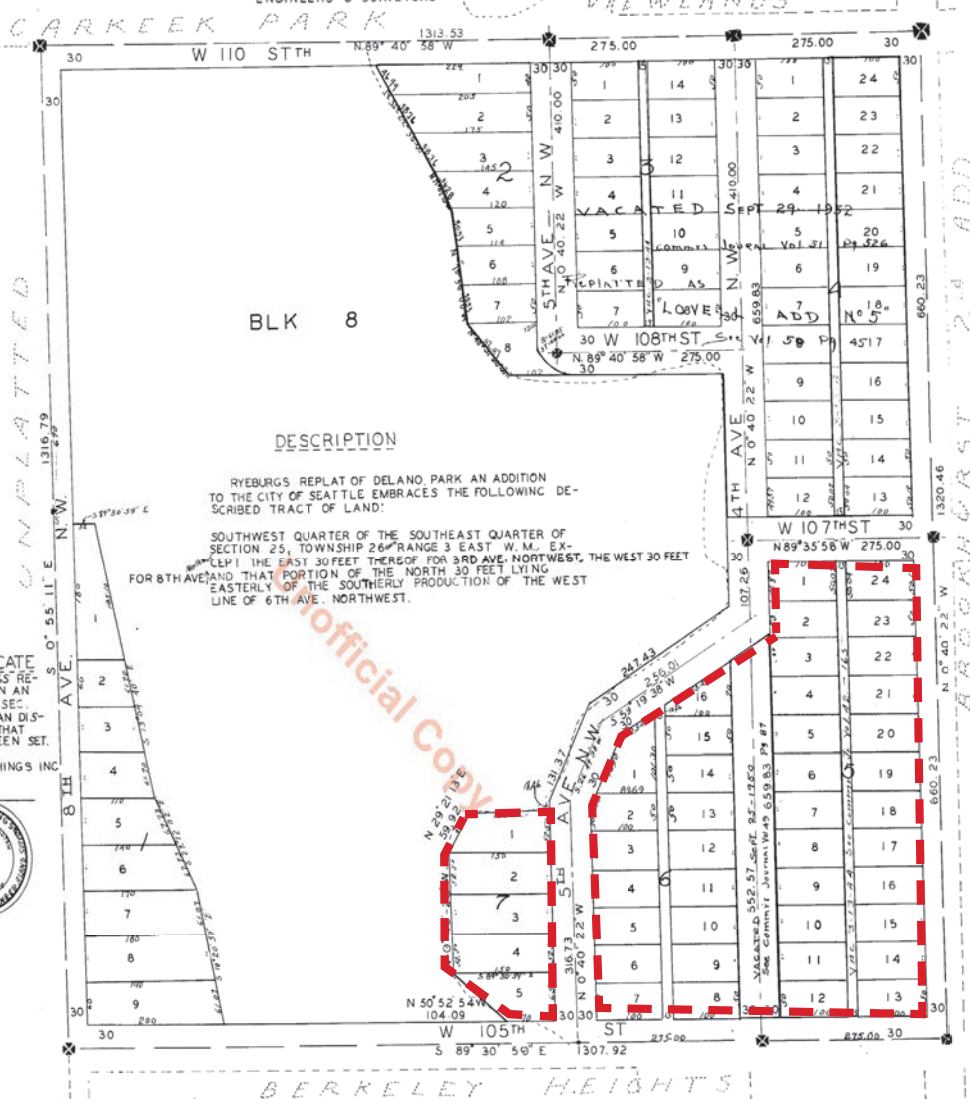


Figure 68 • 1937 Plat map





Figure 69 • Viewlands School, 1955



Figure 70 • Viewlands School, 1955

# Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



Figure 71 • Viewlands School viewed from Third Avenue NW and NW 107th Street, 1958



Figure 72 • Rear of Viewlands School viewed from the southwest, 1960





Figure 73 • Viewlands School, 2000 (windows of multipurpose room, Unit A)



Figure 74 • Viewlands School mural in covered playcourt, 2000 (painted over in 2011)





Figure 75 • School picture, 6th grade class, illustrating original western windows of Unit B, and intersection of covered playcourt and Unit B, 1959

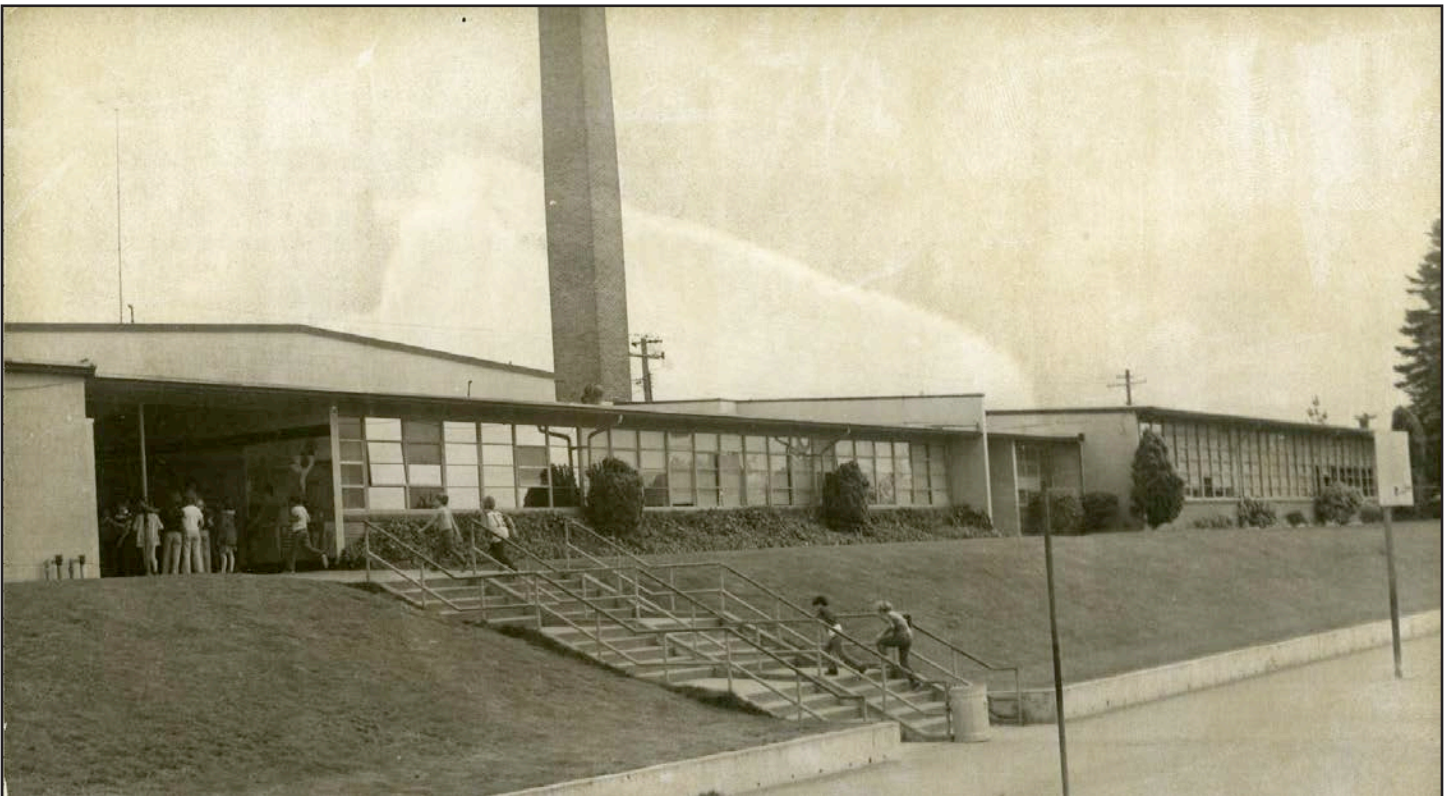


Figure 76 • Exterior view of Viewlands western entrance, "deteriorating," 1976

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 77 • FC Seattle soccer players with students in gym, 1987



Figure 78 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s



Figure 79 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s



Figure 80 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s





Figure 81 • Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore)

Syracuse University Special Collections, Lescaze Collection

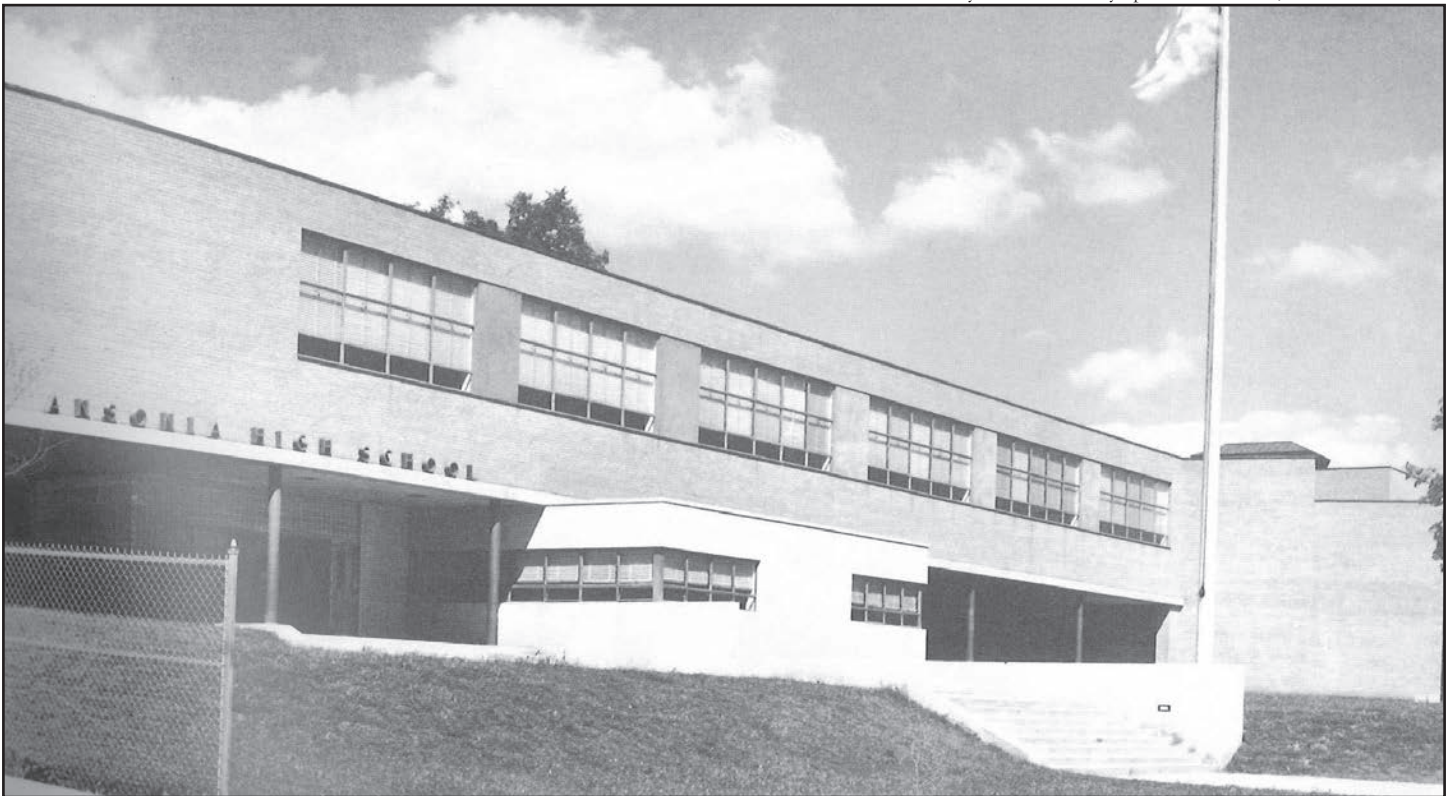


Figure 82 • Ansonia High School, Connecticut (1937, William Lescaze)





Figure 83 • Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois (1940, Eliel Saarinen)

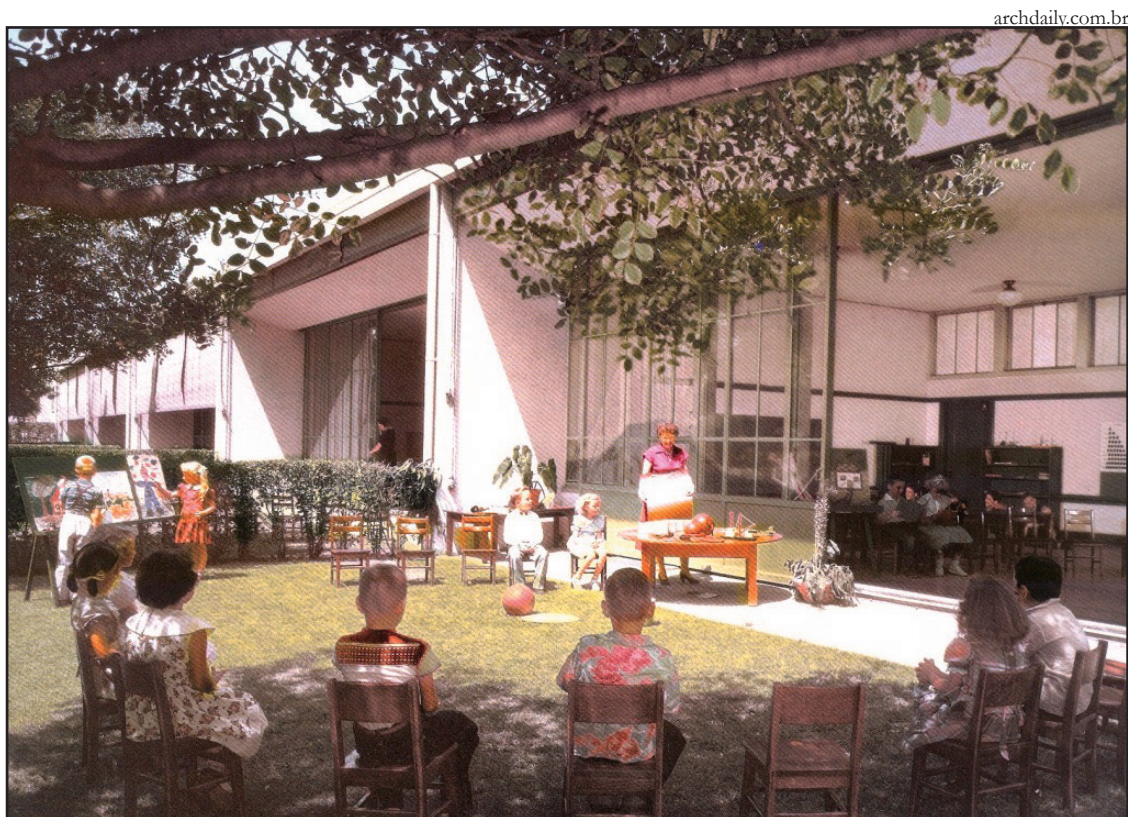


Figure 84 • Corona Avenue School, California (1935, Richard Neutra)



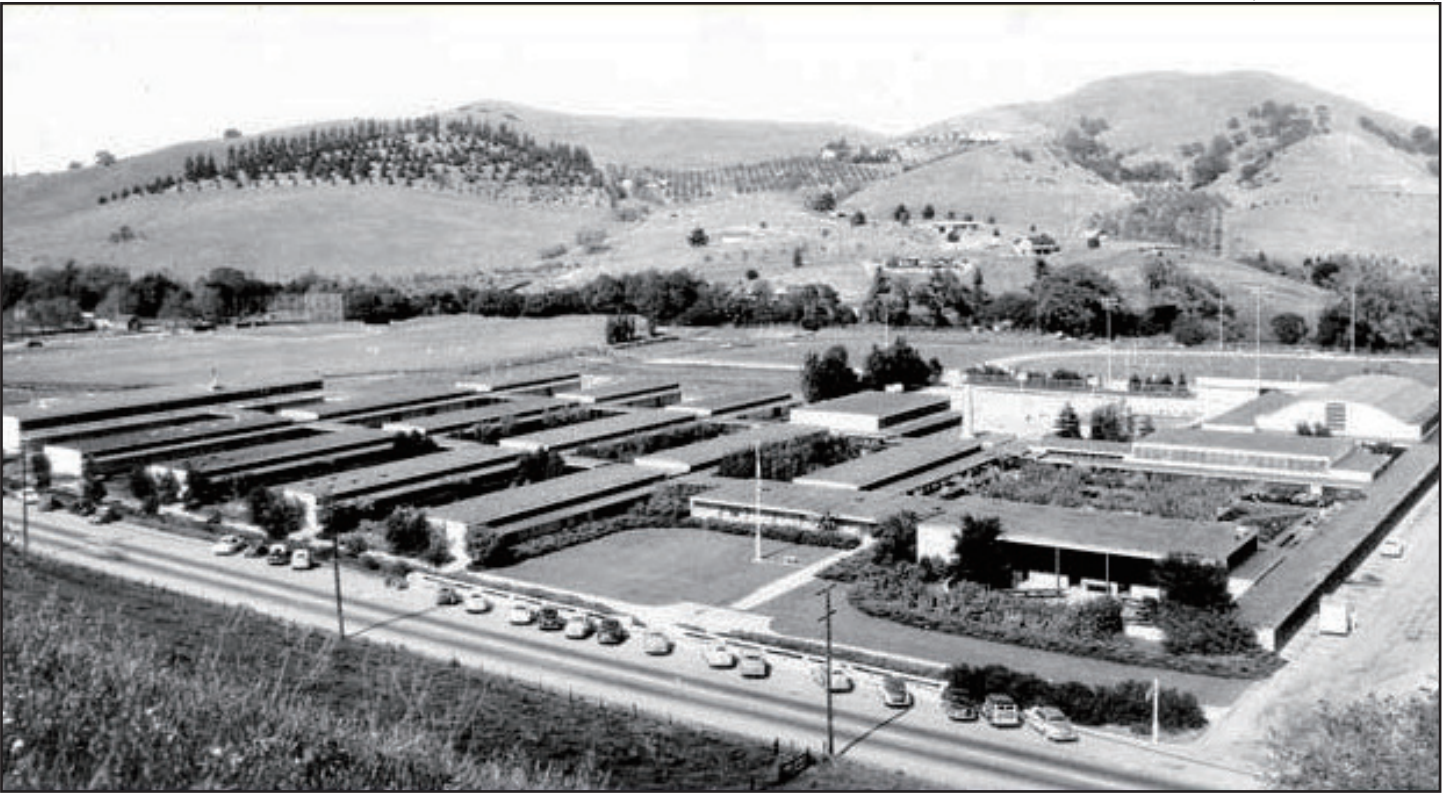


Figure 85 • Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, California (1939-40, Franklin & Kump)

Julius Shulman

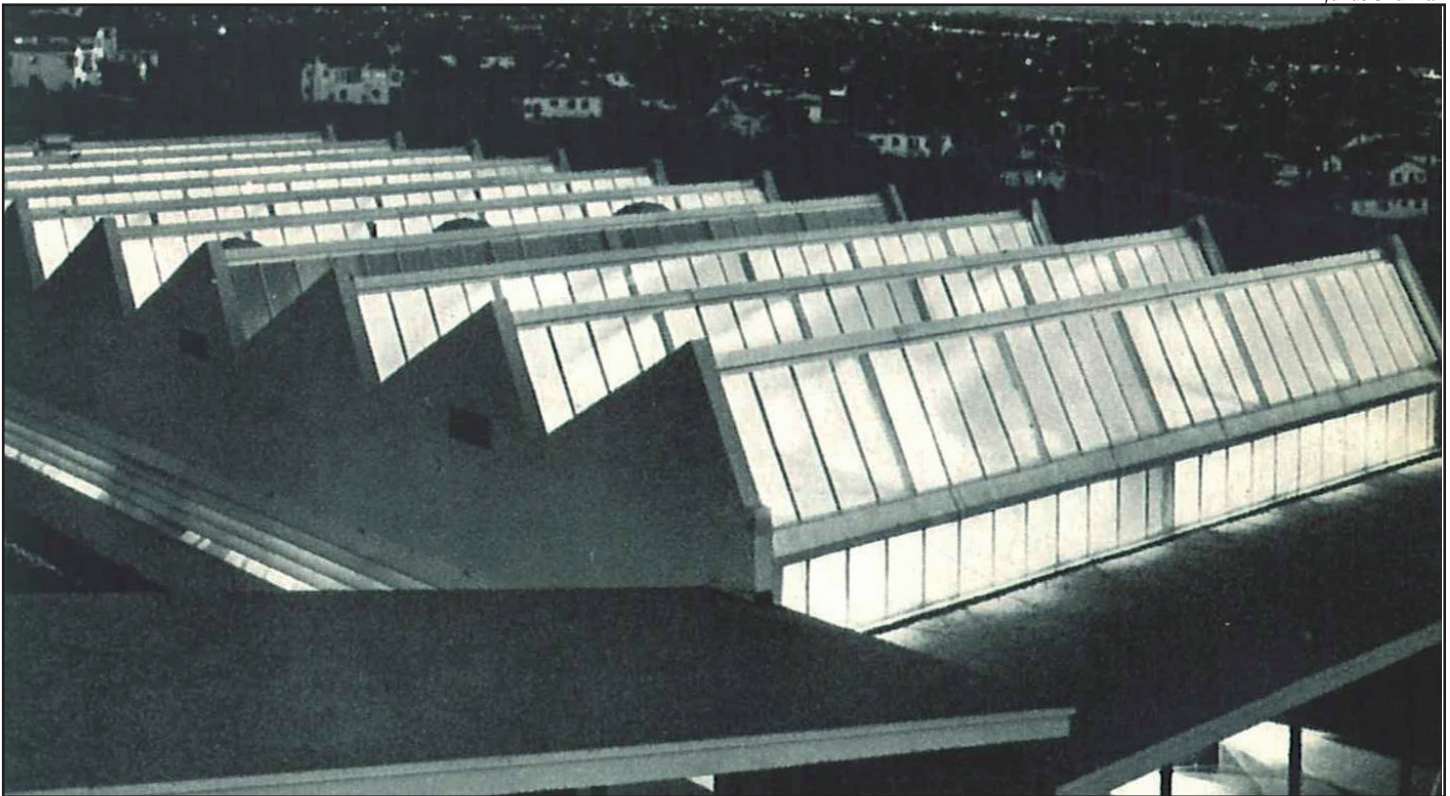


Figure 86 • Portola Junior High School, El Cerrito, California (1951, John Carl Warneke, demolished 2015)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019





Figure 87 • Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Seattle (1958, NBBJ)

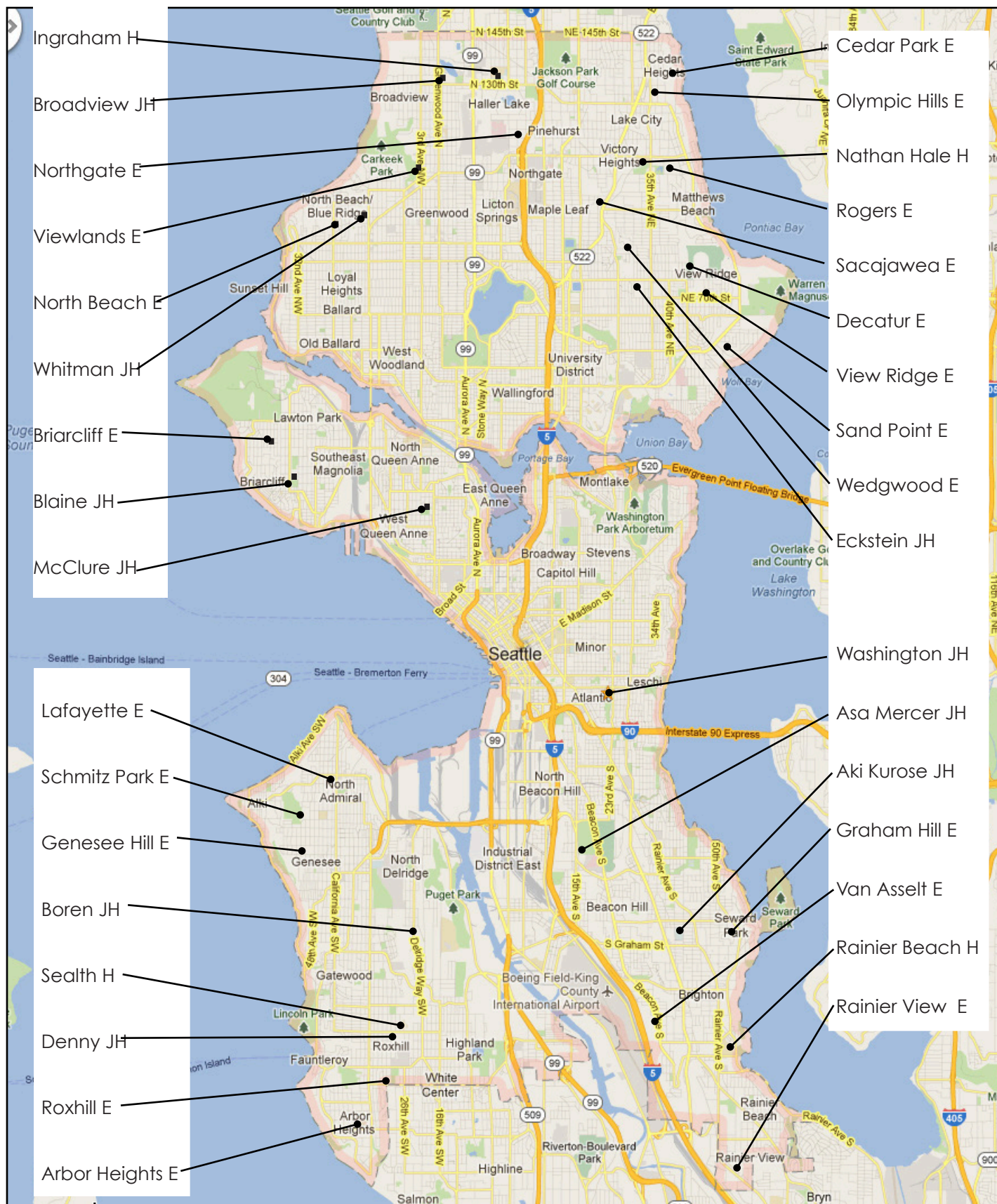


Figure 88 • Location Map, Seattle Public Schools 1945-1965

\*abbreviations: E=Elementary School, JH=Junior High School, H= High School

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# View Ridge Elementary

48th Avenue NE  
1948, William Mallis



The Johnson Partnership , August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

## Notes:

- Roman brick masonry construction with original steel-sash windows.

William Mallis also designed Sharples/Kurose Junior High (1952) & Eckstein Junior High (1950).

Mallis' firm, Mallis & DeHart, designed Whitman Junior High (1959), Denny Junior High (1952, demolished), Nathan Hale High School (1963), and Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) and Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for the Shoreline School District, and the schools were gained by annexation.

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins also designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.

Figure 89 • View Ridge Elementary (1948, William Mallis)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Arbor Heights Elementary (Demolished)

3701 SW 104 Street

1949, George W. Stoddard



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Roman brick and stone masonry construction.
- Retains original steel sash windows.
- Stoddard designed three additions to the school (1950, 1953, 1957).

Stoddard also designed Briarcliff Elementary (1949, demolished), Genesee Hill Elementary (1949), and Sandpoint Elementary with Francis Huggard (1958).



Seattle Public Schools 1949

Figure 90 • Arbor Heights Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard, Demolished)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

## Briarcliff Elementary (Demolished)

3901 W Dravus Street

1949, George W. Stoddard



Seattle Public Schools date unknown

### Notes:

- Roman brick masonry and stone construction.
- Surplused, and demolished in 2004.

Stoddard also designed Arbor Heights Elementary (1949), Genesee Hill Elementary (1949), and Sand Point Elementary with Francis Huggard (1958).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 91 • Briarcliff Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard, Demolished)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Genesee Hill Elementary (Demolished)

5012 SW Genesee Street  
1949, George W. Stoddard



## Notes:

- Roman brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Closed in 2009.
- Stoddard designed the northern addition in 1953.

Stoddard also designed Arbor Heights Elementary (1949), Briarcliff Elementary (1949, demolished), and Sand Point Elementary with Francis Huggard (1958).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 92 • Genesee Hill Elementary (1949, George Stoddard, Demolished)

# Lafayette Elementary

2645 California Ave SW

1950 Addition, John Graham & Co.



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Roman brick masonry construction.
- Windows sensitively replaced.
- John Graham & Co. also designed the 1953 addition.

John Graham & Co. also designed North Beach Elementary (1958), Olympic Hills Elementary (1954), Roxhill Elementary (1958), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Washington Middle School (1963).



Seattle Public Schools 1949

Figure 93 • Lafayette Elementary (1950 Addition, John Graham & Co.)



# Van Asselt Elementary

8311 Beacon Avenue S

1950, Jones & Bindon

The Johnson Partnership, 2018



## Notes:

- Brick masonry with steel construction.
- Windows replaced in 2006.
- Original 1909 Landmarked building is also located on the site.

This is the only new freestanding school designed for SPS by Jones & Bindon during this period, although they designed a major addition at Crown Hill, and later Bindon & Wright designed major additions at Harrison (now Martin Luther King Jr.) and Leschi.

SPS 275-3



Figure 94 • Van Asselt Elementary (1950, Jones & Bindon)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Olympic Hills Elementary (Demolished)

13018 20th Avenue NE

1953, John Graham & Co.



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Roman brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Roof monitors for classroom lighting

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), North Beach Elementary (1958), Roxhill Elementary (1958), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Washington Middle School (1963).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 95 • Olympic Hills Elementary (1953, John Graham & Co., Demolished)



# Viewlands Elementary

10523 Third Avenue NW

1954, Mallis & DeHart



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Concrete block and brick masonry construction.
- Frame roof.
- Replacement windows and other recent upgrades.

Mallis & DeHart designed Whitman Junior High (1959), Denny Junior High (1952, demolished), and Nathan Hale High (1963) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) and Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, but these schools were gained by annexation.

William Mallis designed Sharples/Kurose Junior High (1952), Eckstein Junior High (1950), and View Ridge Elementary (1948).

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which was gained by SPS through annexation.



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 96 • Viewlands Elementary (1954, Mallis & DeHart)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Wedgwood Elementary

2720 NE 85th Street

1955, John Graham & Co.



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete.
- Replacement windows.

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), North Beach Elementary (1958), Olympic Hills Elementary (1954), Roxhill Elementary (1958), and Washington Middle School (1963).



Seattle Public Schools



Figure 97 • Wedgwood Elementary (1955, John Graham & Co.)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Northgate Elementary

11725 First Avenue NE

1956, Paul Thiry



## Notes:

- Precast concrete construction.
- Some replacement windows of same similar configuration to original.

Thiry also designed Cedar Park Elementary (1959) for SPS, as well as Our Lady of the Lake and St. Pius X for the Archdiocese of Seattle.



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools



Mary Randlett, 2000, Seattle Public Schools



Figure 98 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# John Rogers Elementary

4030 NE 109 Street

1956, Theo Damm



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Brick masonry construction with some steel.
- Retains original steel-sash windows.

Theo Damm also designed Graham Hill Elementary (1961).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 99 • John Rogers Elementary (1956, Theo Damm)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# North Beach Elementary

9012 24th Avenue NW

1958, John Graham & Co.



## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete.
- Retains original aluminum sash windows.

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), Olympic Hills Elementary (1954), Roxhill Elementary (1958), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Washington Middle School (1963).



The Johnson Partnership , August 2012



Seattle Public Schools



Figure 100 • North Beach Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co.)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

Roxhill Elementary  
9034 30th Avenue SW  
1958, John Graham & Co.



The Johnson Partnership , August 2012

Notes:

- Masonry and concrete construction.
- Some windows replaced.

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), North Beach Elementary (1958), Olympic Hills Elementary (1954), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Washington Middle School (1963).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 101 • Roxhill Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co.)

Viewlands Elementary School  
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Sand Point Elementary

6208 60th Avenue NE  
1958, George Stoddard and Francis Huggard



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Insensitive addition of roof insulation.

This is the only school for SPS that Stoddard and Huggard share credit for.

Stoddard also designed Arbor Heights Elementary (1949), Briarcliff Elementary (1949, demolished), and Genesee Hill Elementary (1949).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 102 • Sand Point Elementary (1958, George Stoddard and Francis Huggard)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Cedar Park Elementary (City of Seattle Landmark)

13224 37th Avenue NE

1959, Paul Thiry



The Johnson Partnership, May 2012 and 2019



Seattle Public Schools



Collection of Lance Wagner

## Notes:

- Precast concrete construction.
- Retains original windows.
- Some changes to interior and exterior openings.
- Rehabilitated 2017.

Thiry also designed Northgate Elementary (1956) for SPS, as well as Our Lady of the Lake and St. Pius X for the Archdiocese of Seattle.

Figure 103 • Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Sacajawea Elementary

9501 20th Avenue NE

1959, Waldron & Dietz



## Notes:

- Brick masonry and steel frame construction.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.
- Insensitive addition of roof insulation.

Waldron & Dietz also designed Broadview-Thomson Junior High (1963).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 104 • Sacajawea Elementary (1959, Waldron & Dietz)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Decatur Elementary

7711 43rd Avenue NE

1961, Edward Mahlum



## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Retains its original aluminum-sash windows.

Mahlum also designed McClure Junior High (1964).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 105 • Decatur Elementary (1961, Edward Mahlum)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Graham Hill Elementary

5149 South Graham Street

1961, Theo Damm



## Notes:

- Brick masonry.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.
- Recent addition on western side.
- Non-original supplemental fletch beam observed at overhang.

Theo Damm also designed Rogers Elementary (1956).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 106 • Graham Hill Elementary (1961, Theo Damm)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Rainier View Elementary

11650 Beacon Avenue S  
1961, Durham, Anderson & Freed



## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Building completed renovation with replacement windows and new entrance.

Durham, Anderson & Freed also designed Schmitz Park Elementary (1962).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 107 • Rainier View Elementary (1961, Durham, Anderson & Freed)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Schmitz Park Elementary

5000 SW Spokane Street  
1962, Durham, Anderson & Freed



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.

Durham, Anderson & Freed also designed Rainier View Elementary (1961).



SPS 270-23

Figure 108 • Schmitz Park Elementary (1962, Anderson & Freed)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

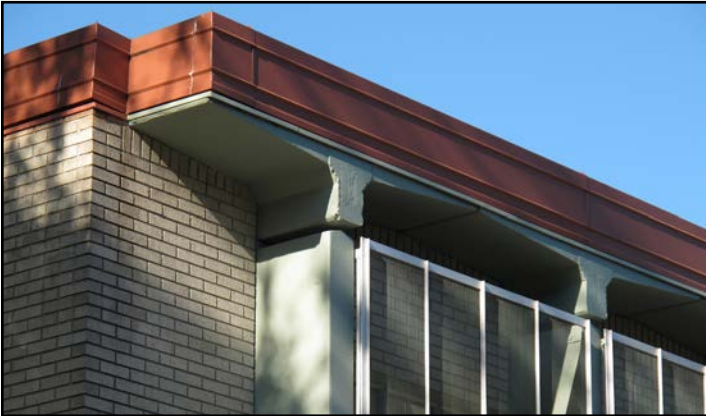
Broadview-Thomson Elementary (formerly R. H. Thomson Jr High)  
13052 Greenwood Avenue N  
1963, Waldron & Dietz



Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Retains original aluminum-sash.
- Lin-T concrete slab roof.
- Recent roof insulation upgrade.

Waldron & Dietz also designed Sacajawea Elementary (1959).



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

Figure 109 • R. H. Thomson Junior High School (1963, Waldron & Dietz)

Viewlands Elementary School  
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



Fairmount Park School (altered, now Fairmount Park Elementary School)  
3800 SW Findlay Street  
1964, Carlson, Eley & Grevstad



Seattle Public Schools

Notes:

- Brick masonry
- Flat roofs
- Aluminum windows

Carlson, Eley, & Grevstad designed the Fairmount Park School (1964).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 110 • Fairmount Park School (1964, Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, altered)

# Nathan Eckstein Middle School (City of Seattle Landmark)

3003 NE 75th Street

1950, William Mallis



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

## Notes:

- Brick masonry with integral glass block.
- Retains original steel-sash windows.
- City of Seattle Landmark.

William Mallis also designed Sharples/Kurose Junior High (1952) and View Ridge Elementary (1948).

Mallis' firm, Mallis & DeHart, designed Whitman Junior High (1959), D. Denny Junior High (1952, demolished), Nathan Hale High School (1963), & Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) & Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, and the schools were gained by annexation.

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which was SPS gained through annexation.

Figure 111 • Nathan Eckstein Middle School (1950, William Mallis, City of Seattle Landmark)



# Catharine Blaine Middle School

2550 34th Avenue W

1952, J. Lister Holmes



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Concrete with brick masonry infill.
- Appears to retain early aluminum-sash windows.
- Original saw-tooth clerestories removed.

This is the only school that J. Lister Holmes designed for SPS during this period.



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 112 • Catharine Blaine Junior High School (1952, J. Lister Holmes)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

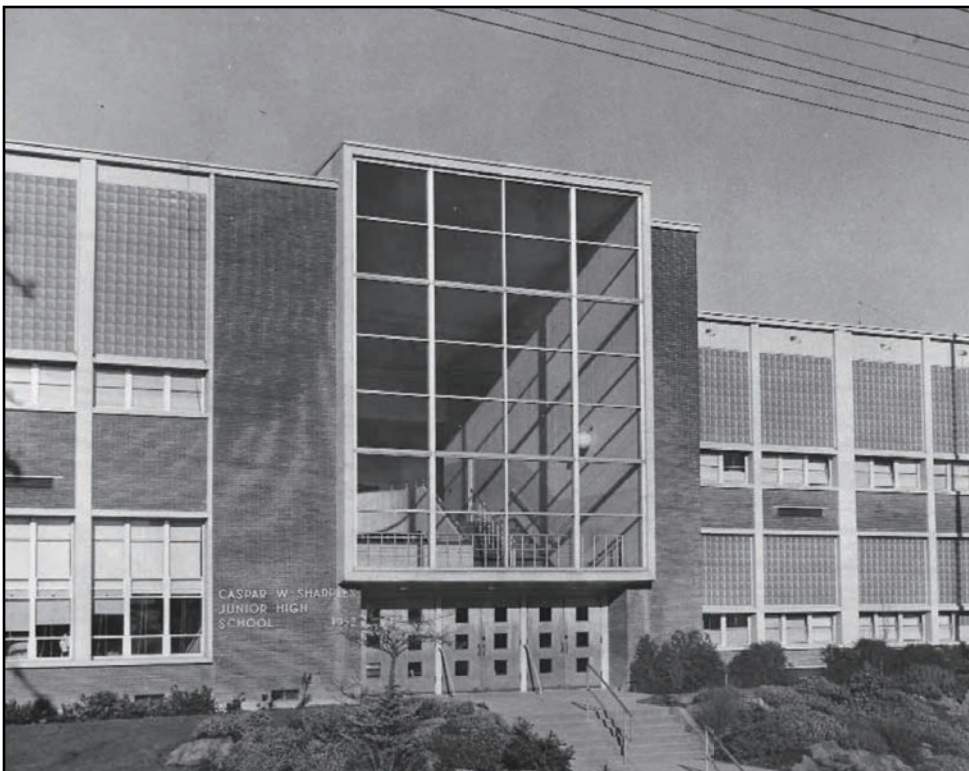
June 2019



Aki Kurose Middle School (Formerly Casper W. Sharples Jr. High)  
3928 S Graham Street  
1952, William Mallis



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction with integral glass block infill.
- Replacement windows.

William Mallis also designed Eckstein Junior High (1950) & View Ridge Elementary (1948).

Mallis' firm, Mallis & DeHart, designed Whitman Junior High (1959), D. Denny Junior High (1952, demolished), Nathan Hale High School (1963), & Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) & Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, and the schools were gained by annexation.

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.

Figure 113 • Aki Kurose School (1952, William Mallis, formerly Casper W. Sharples Jr High School)

Viewlands Elementary School  
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# David Denny Junior High School (Demolished)

8402 30th Avenue SW

1952, Mallis & DeHart



Seattle Public Schools

## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Demolished in 2011.

Mallis & DeHart designed Whitman Junior High (1959), Nathan Hale High School (1963), and Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) and Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, and the schools were gained by annexation.

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.

William Mallis also designed Sharples/Kurose Junior High (1952), View Ridge Elementary (1948), and Eckstein Junior High (1950).

Figure 114 • David Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart, Demolished)

# Asa Mercer Middle School

1600 Columbian Way S

1957, John W. Maloney



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 115 • Asa Mercer Junior High School (1957, John W. Maloney)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Whitman Middle School

9201 15th Avenue NW

1959, Mallis & DeHart



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

Figure 116 • Whitman Junior High School (1959, Mallis & DeHart)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

### Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.

Mallis & DeHart designed David Denny Junior High (1952), Nathan Hale High School (1963), and Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) & Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, and the schools were gained by annexation.

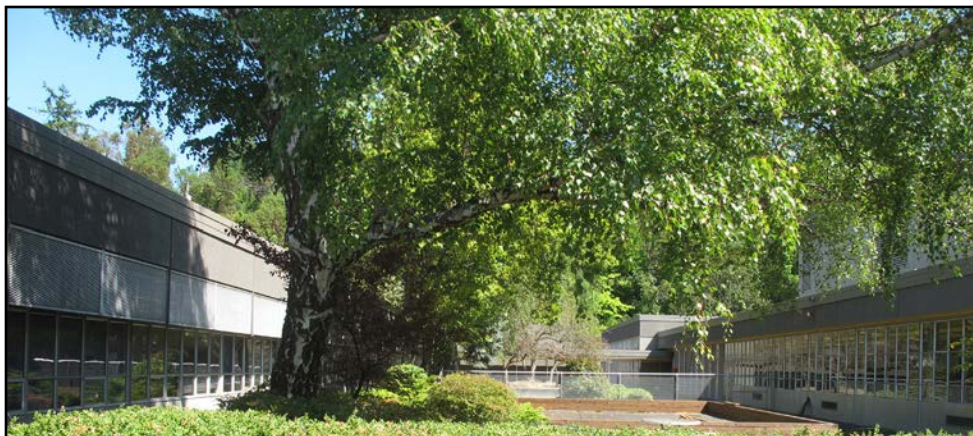
Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.

William Mallis designed Aki Kurose Junior High (1952), View Ridge Elementary (1948) & Eckstein Junior High (1950).

# Lousia Boren Junior High School (now Boren K-8 STEM)

5950 Delridge Way SW

1963, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 117 • Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson)

## Notes:

- Stucco over frame.
- Retains original windows.
- Recent upgrades to roof insulation.
- Currently K-8 STEM school.

NBBJ designed Ingraham High School (1959), Chief Sealth High School (1957), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963).



# George Washington Middle School

2101 S Jackson Street

1963, John Graham & Co.



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Precast concrete construction with folded plate roof.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), North Beach Elementary (1958), Olympic Hills Elementary (1954), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Roxhill Elementary (1963).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 118 • George Washington Junior High School (1963, John Graham & Co.)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Worth McClure Middle School

1915 First Avenue W

1964, Edward Mahlum



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Concrete with brick masonry infill.
- Replacement windows.

Edward Mahlum also designed Decatur Elementary (1961).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 119 • Worth McClure Junior High School (1964, Edward Mahlum)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Chief Sealth High School

2600 SW Thistle Street  
1957, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Use of dramatic thin-shell concrete roof.
- Has undergone major renovations.

NBBJ also designed Ingraham High School (1959), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963).

Figure 120 • Chief Sealth High School (1957, Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Ingraham High School (City of Seattle Landmark)

1819 N 135th Street

1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson



The Johnson Partnership, 2016

## Notes:

- Thin shell concrete on auditorium and gymnasium
- Modular classroom wings with steel framing

NBBJ also designed Chief Sealth High School (1957) and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 121 • Ingraham High (1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson, City of Seattle Landmark)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019



# Rainier Beach High School

8815 Seward Park Avenue S

1960, John W. Maloney



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

## Notes:

- Brick masonry construction.
- Windows on second floor replaced.
- New entry and other renovations completed in 2008.

John W. Maloney also designed Asa Mercer Junior High School (1957).



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 122 • Rainier Beach High School (1960, John Maloney)

## Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

# Nathan Hale High School

10750 30th Avenue NE

1963, Mallis & DeHart



The Johnson Partnership, August 2012



Seattle Public Schools

Figure 123 • Nathan Hale High School (1963, Mallis & DeHart)

## Notes:

- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Use of Lin-T concrete roof slabs.
- Major renovations and additions completed between 2008 and 2011.

Mallis & DeHart designed David Denny Junior High (1952), Whitman Junior High School (1959), and Viewlands Elementary (1954) for SPS.

Mallis & DeHart designed Wilson Junior High (1954) and Pinehurst Elementary (1953) for other clients, and the schools were gained by annexation.

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.

William Mallis designed Aki Kurose Junior High (1952), View Ridge Elementary (1948), and Eckstein Junior High (1950).





Figure 124 • Enumclaw School (1925, Mallis & Aitken)

TJP 8/4/09



Figure 125 • Ronald School, with addition (1926, Mallis & Aitken)



Figure 126 • Thomas School (1928, Mallis & Aitken)



Figure 127 • Renton High School (1931, Mallis & Aitken)





Figure 128 • View Ridge School (1948, William Mallis)



Figure 129 • Nathan Eckstein Middle School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins)



Figure 130 • Pinehurst Elementary School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins)

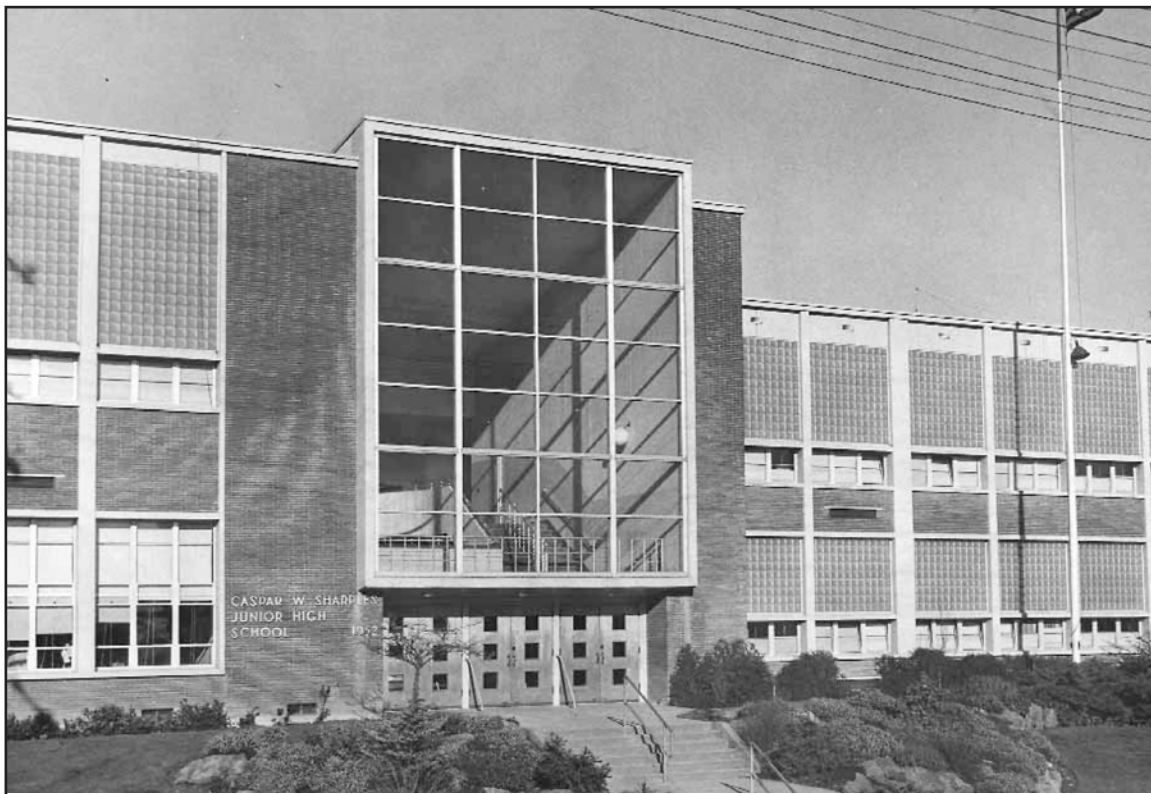


Figure 131 • Casper W. Sharples, later Aki Kurose Middle School (1952, Mallis & DeHart)



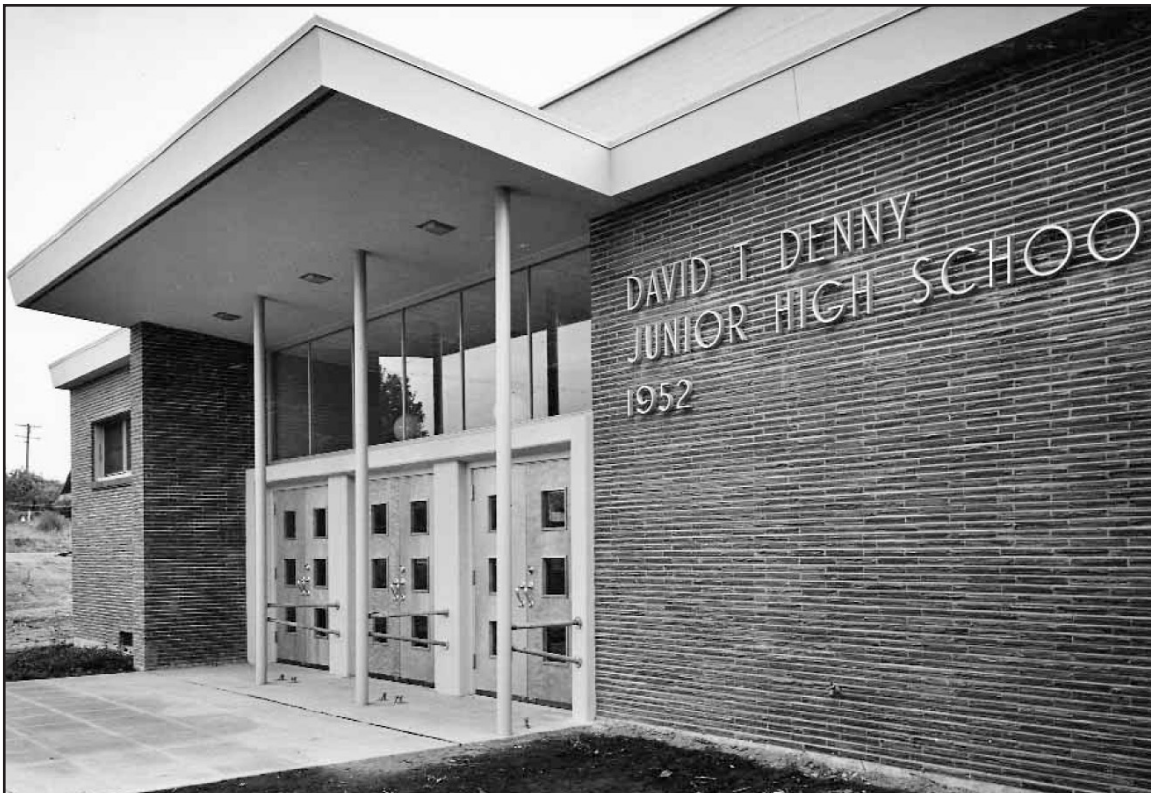


Figure 132 • David T. Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart)



Figure 133 • Woodrow Wilson Junior High School (1953, Mallis & DeHart)

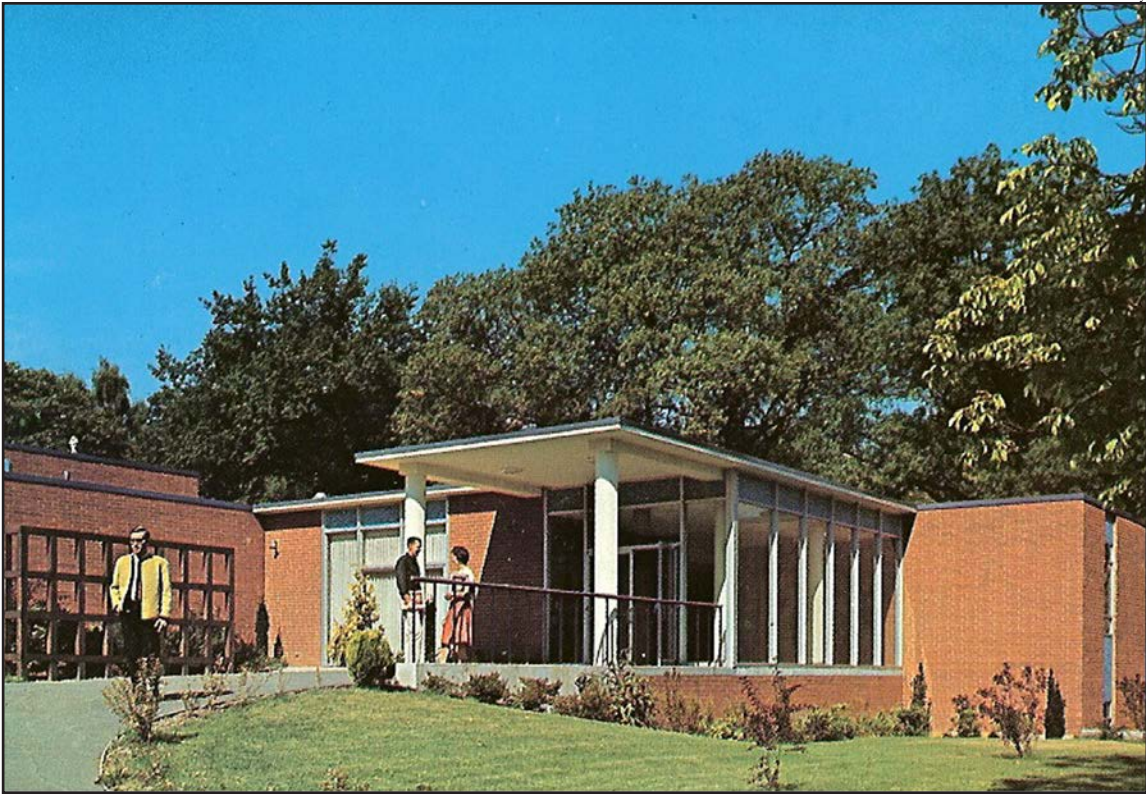
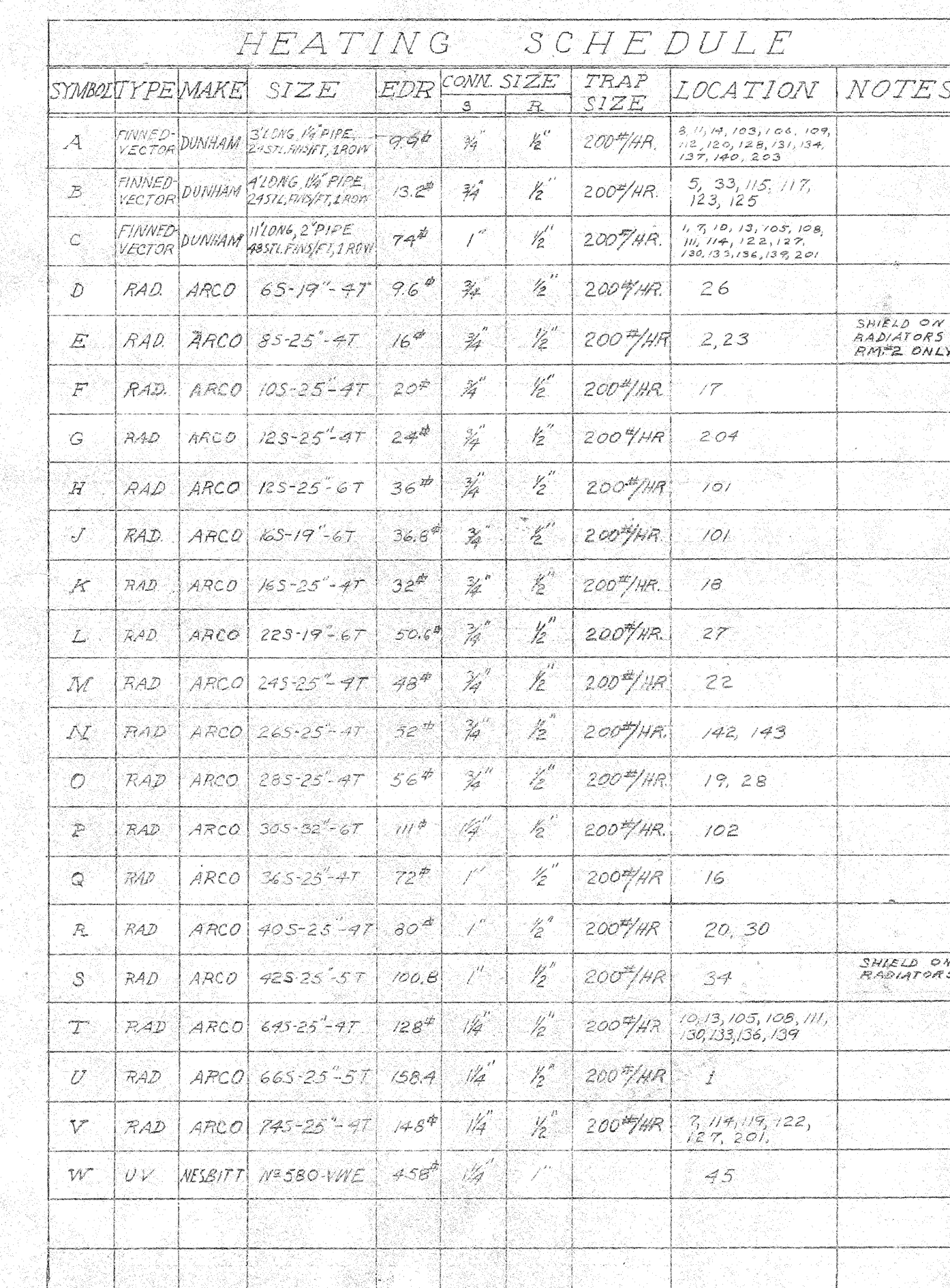


Figure 134 • Crawford Music Building (1960, Mallis & DeHart)

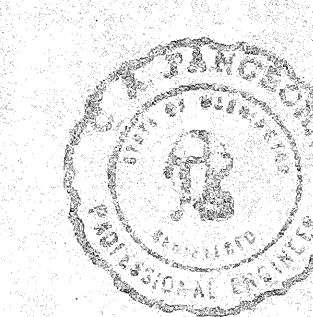




LEGEND		
ABBR.	EXPLANATION	SYMBOL
WC	WATER CLOSET	
UR	URINAL	
L	LAUNDRY	
S	SINK	
SS	SEWAGE SINK	
DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	
FD	FLOOR DRAIN	
SH	SHOWER	
WB	WASH BASIN	
RD	ROOF DRAIN	
	STORM	
MHL	MAIN WATER LEADER	— 3 —
CR	CLEAN OUT	
FCO	FRESH CLEAN OUT	0
DNV	DOWN	
CLG	CEILING	
REL. RD	RELIEF RISER	
CV	CHECK VALVE	— 4 —
GV	GATE VALVE	— 5 —
GLOBE V	GLOBE VALVE	— 6 —
PRV	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	— 7 —
CE	CASE JUNCTION	
VT	VITREOUS	
VTB	VENT THRU ROOF	
V	VENT	
W	WASTE	
HW	HOT WATER	
CW	COLD WATER	
HW	HOT WATER	
HWG	HOT WATER CIRCULATION	— 8 —
HTW	HIGH TEMPERATURE WATER	— 9 —
HTWC	HIGH TEMPERATURE WATER CIRCULATION	— 10 —
	TEAM	
R	RETURN	
	RADIATOR RIFTS BUILD	
R/D	RADIATOR	
RI	RIMED VECTOR	
RE	REFLECT	
ROR	RADIANT DIRECT RADIATION	
RFSD	ROUND FEET PER MINUTE	
AD	ABOVE DATUM	
BD	BELOW DATUM	
IC	JOINT SLOPER	
GR	GRILLE	
VD	VOLUME DAMPER	
SEC. CONTR	SEMI-ELASTIC CONTRASTOR	
MECH. CONTR	MECHANICAL CONTRASTOR	
FO	FUEL OIL SUPPLY	— 11 —
FO	FUEL OIL RETURN	— 12 —
DO	DIESEL OIL	— 13 —
VR	VOLUME DAMPER	
FAT TRAP	FLAT STEARLESS TRAP	
	FLAT STEARLESS TRAP	
	PARITY RATE SLOW GROW	



1. ALL RADIATORS ARE TO BE EXPLODES AND WALL HUNG.
2. RUNWAYS TO RADIATORS ARE TO BE ONE SIZE LARGER THAN CONNECTIONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED LARGER ON DRAWINGS.
3. CAPACITY OF RADIATOR TAPS IS TO BE AS RATED BY S.M.E.M.A. FOR A PRESSURE DIFFERENCE OF 10 P.S.I. ABOVE TAP.

PLOT PLAN  
MECHANICAL

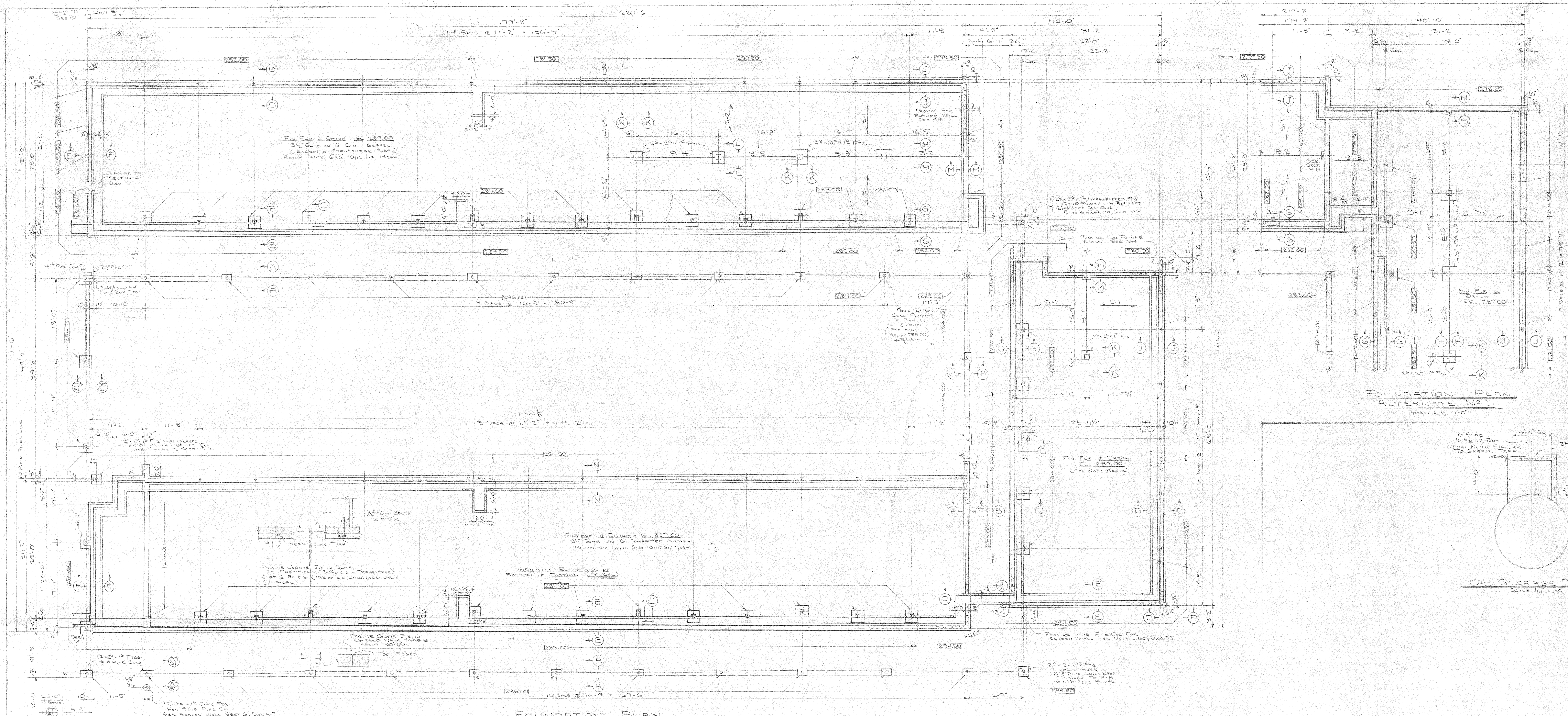


	DRAWN BY ESE	PLANT FOR VIEWLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG. AT 3RD AND N 4TH STS. TREE	SHEET NO. M-1
	SCALE 1" = 20'		OF 7 SHEETS
	CHECKED BY ESE	SHORELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 412 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	DATE 5-15-53
	APPROVED 	MALLIS & DEHART, ARCHITECTS 601 1ST AVE. S.D.B.D. SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON	



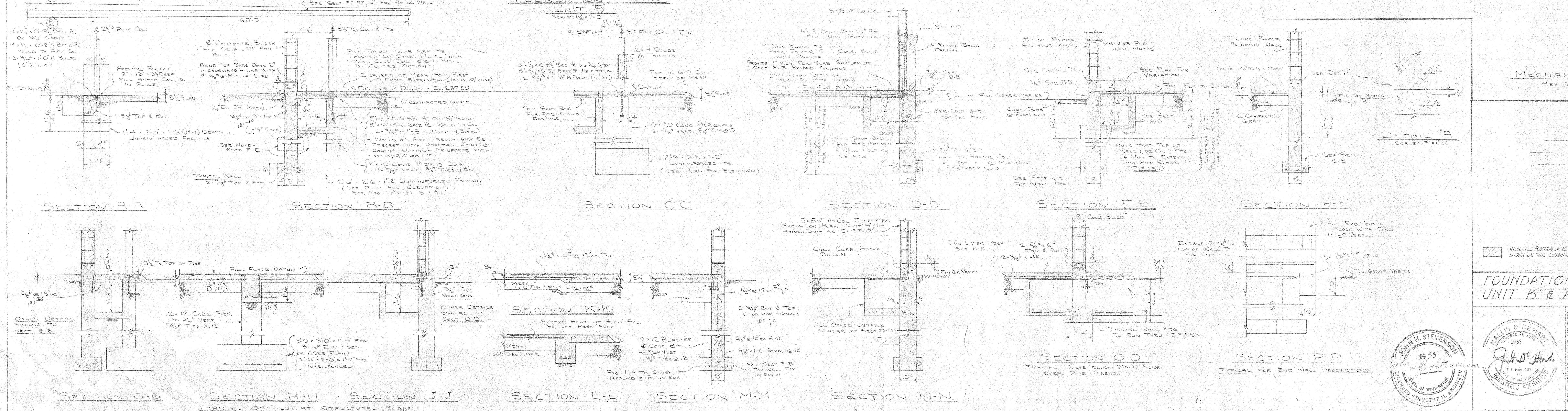
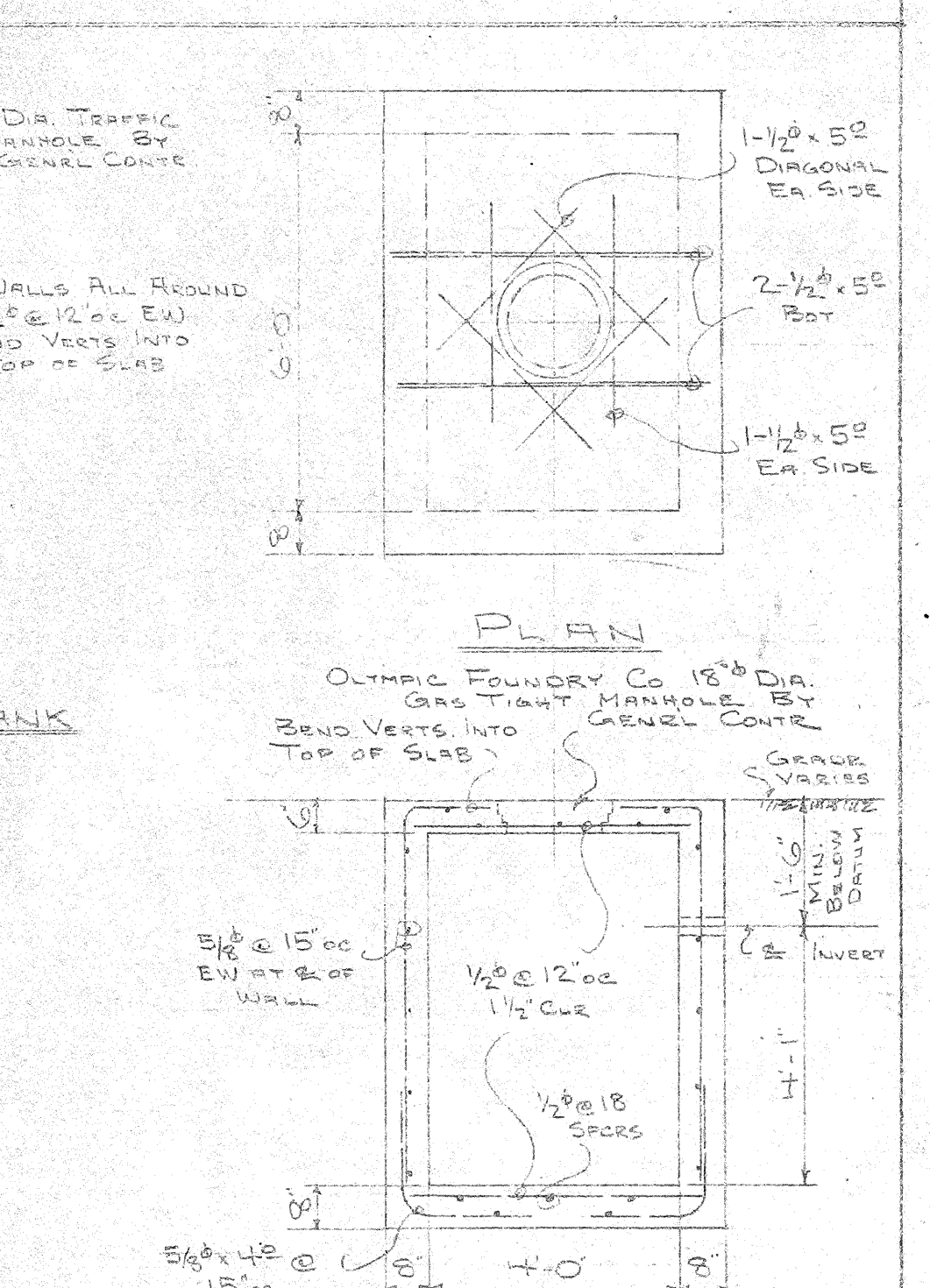






NO.	CONC.	W/O	REIN.	REMARKS
B-1	12	18	2	5/8" x 12" x 18"
B-2	12	18	2	5/8" x 12" x 18"
B-3	12	18	2	5/8" x 12" x 18"
B-4	12	18	2	5/8" x 12" x 18"
B-5	12	18	2	5/8" x 12" x 18"

NO.	CONC.	W/O	REIN.	REMARKS
S-1	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 5 1/2"
S-2	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 5 1/2"
S-3	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2"	5 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 5 1/2"



**KEY PLAN**  
Scale: 1" = 100'

**FOUNDATION PLAN UNIT B & ALTERNATE No. 1**

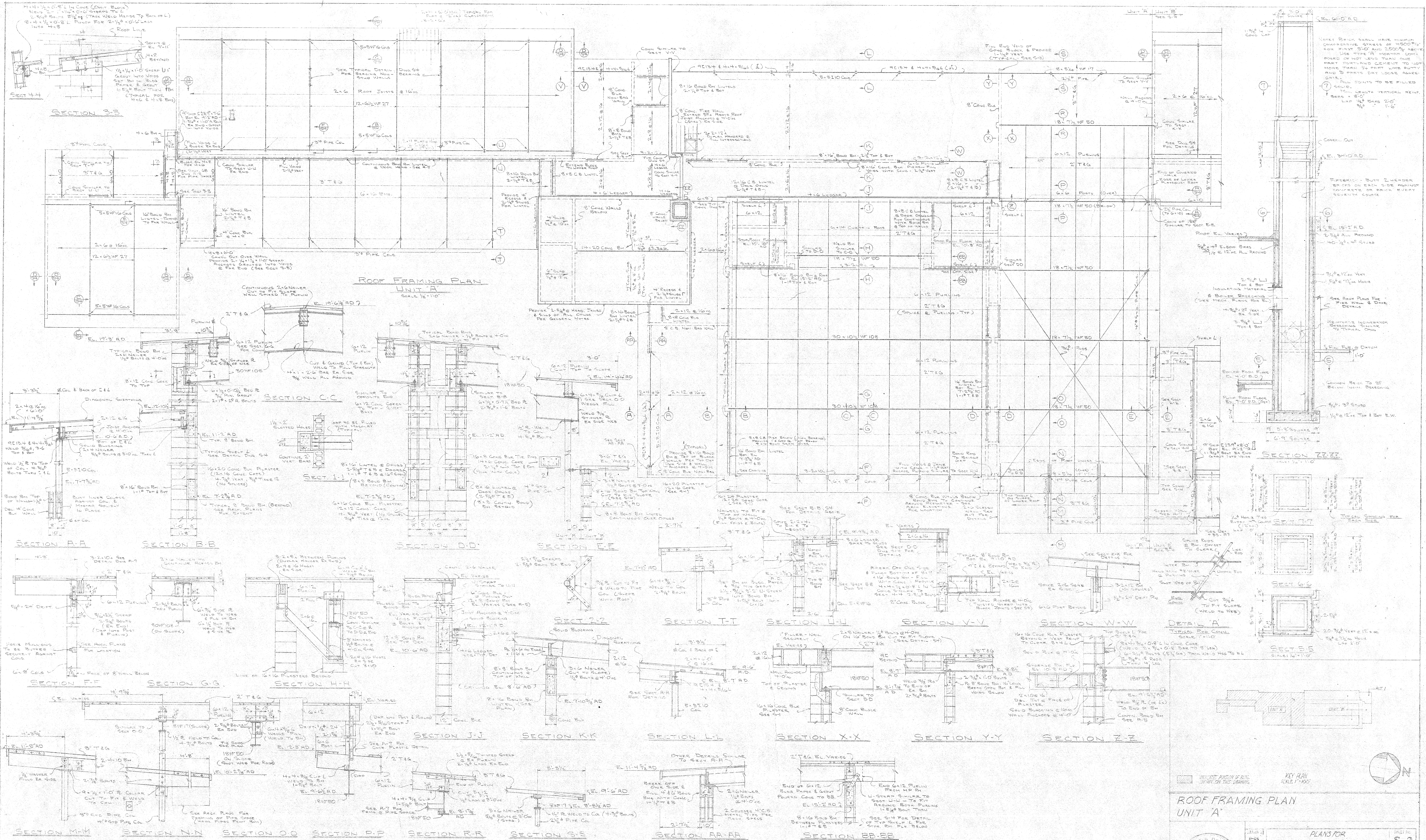
PLANS FOR  
VIEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.  
AT 3RD AVE. NW & 105 STREET  
SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

MALLIS & DE HART, ARCHITECTS  
631 LYON BLVD.  
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

DATE: 5-15-53

216-00-17





ROOF FRAMING PLAN  
UNIT A

PLANS FOR  
VIEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.  
AT 3RD AVE N.W. & N. 105 STREET  
SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

MALLIS & DEHART, ARCHITECTS  
651 LYON BLDG.  
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

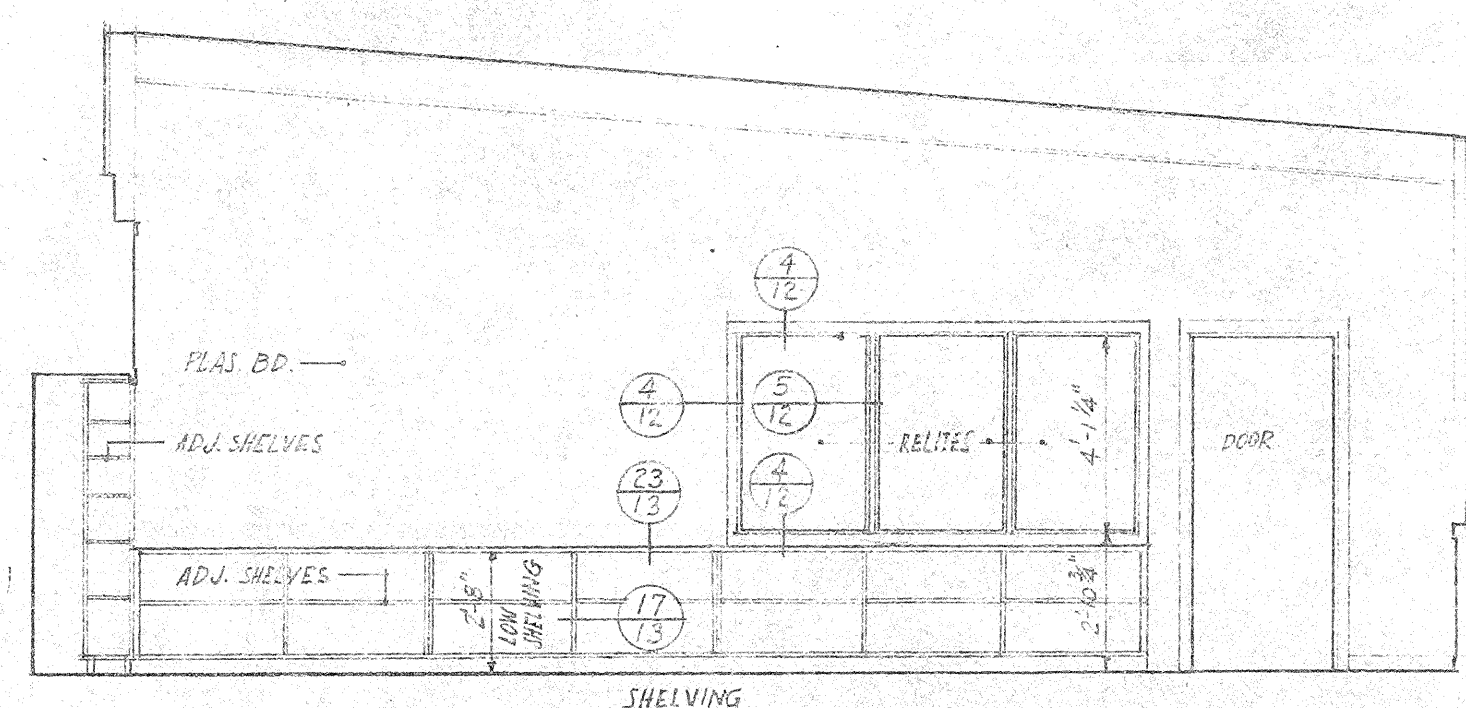
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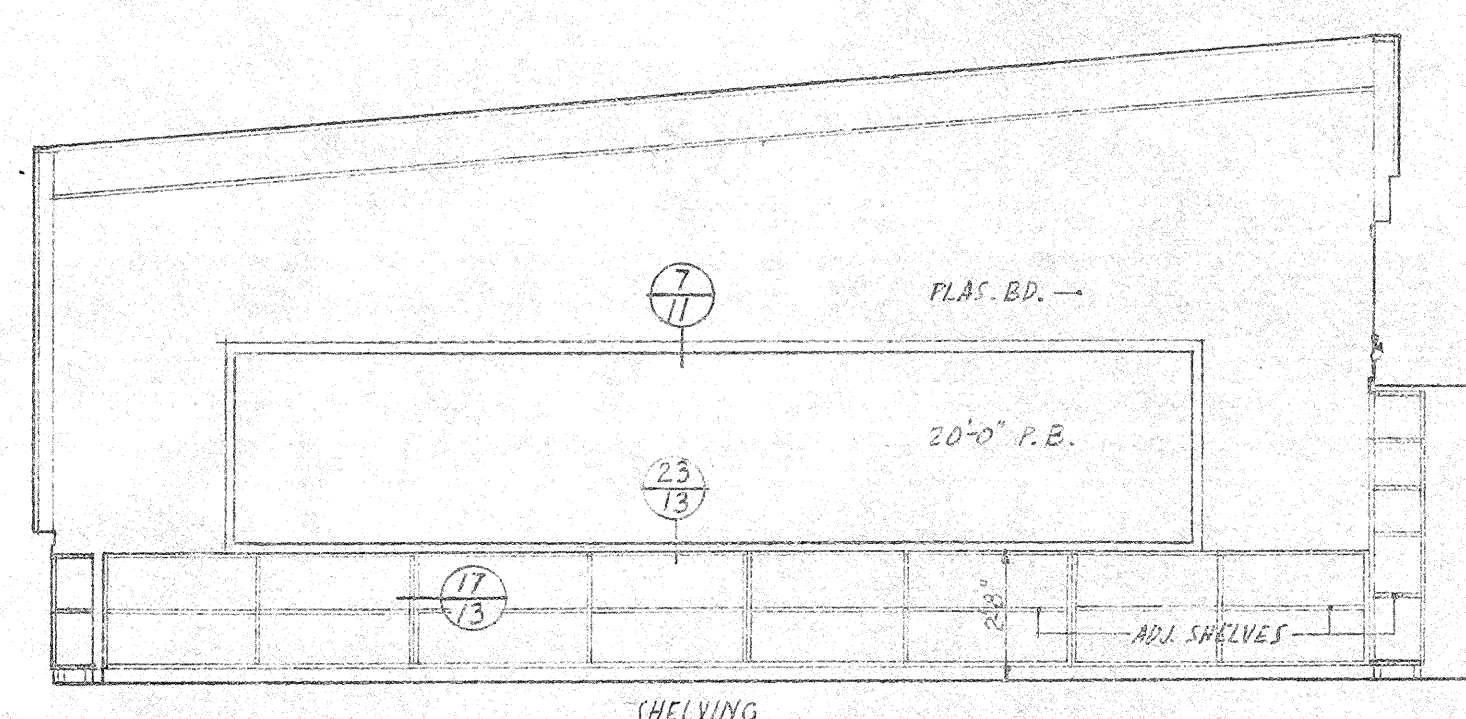




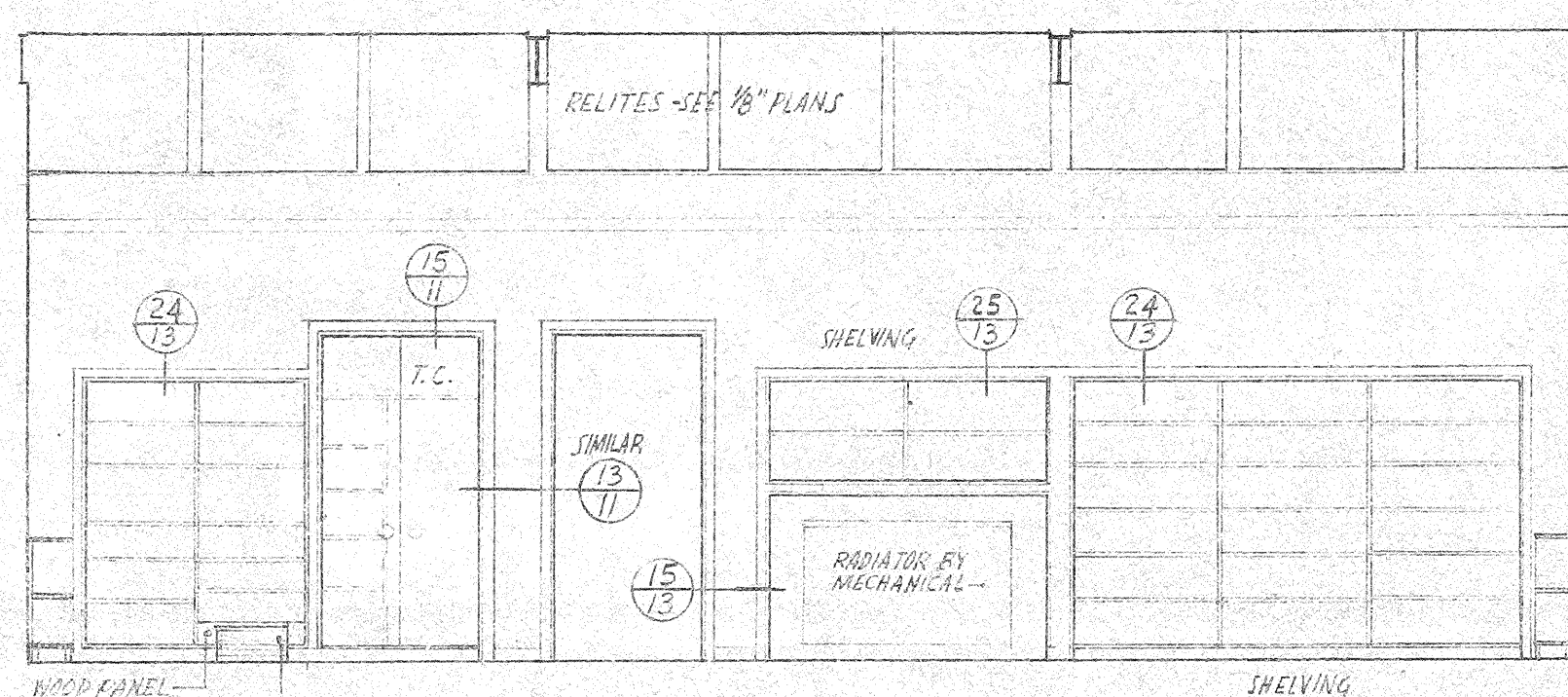




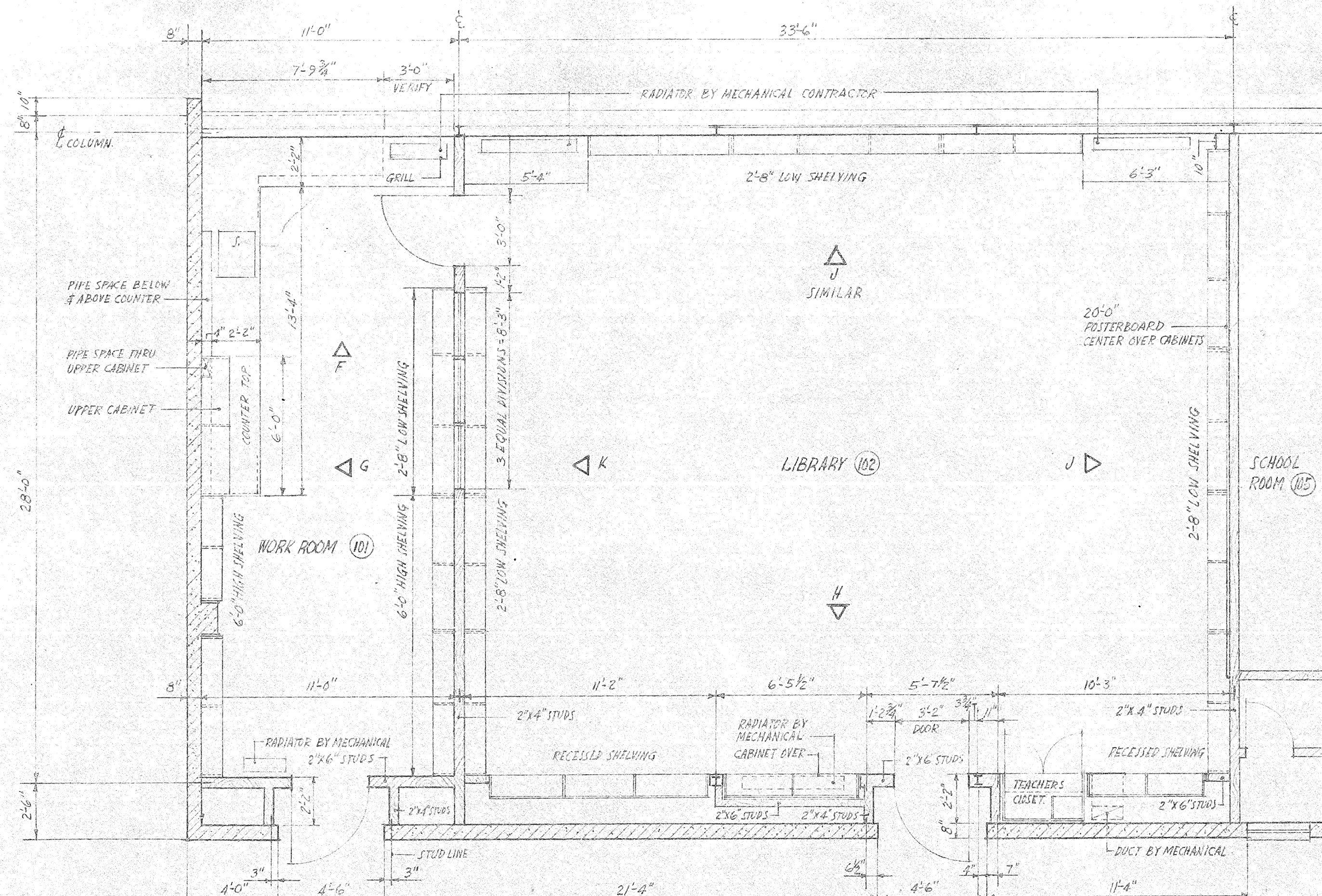
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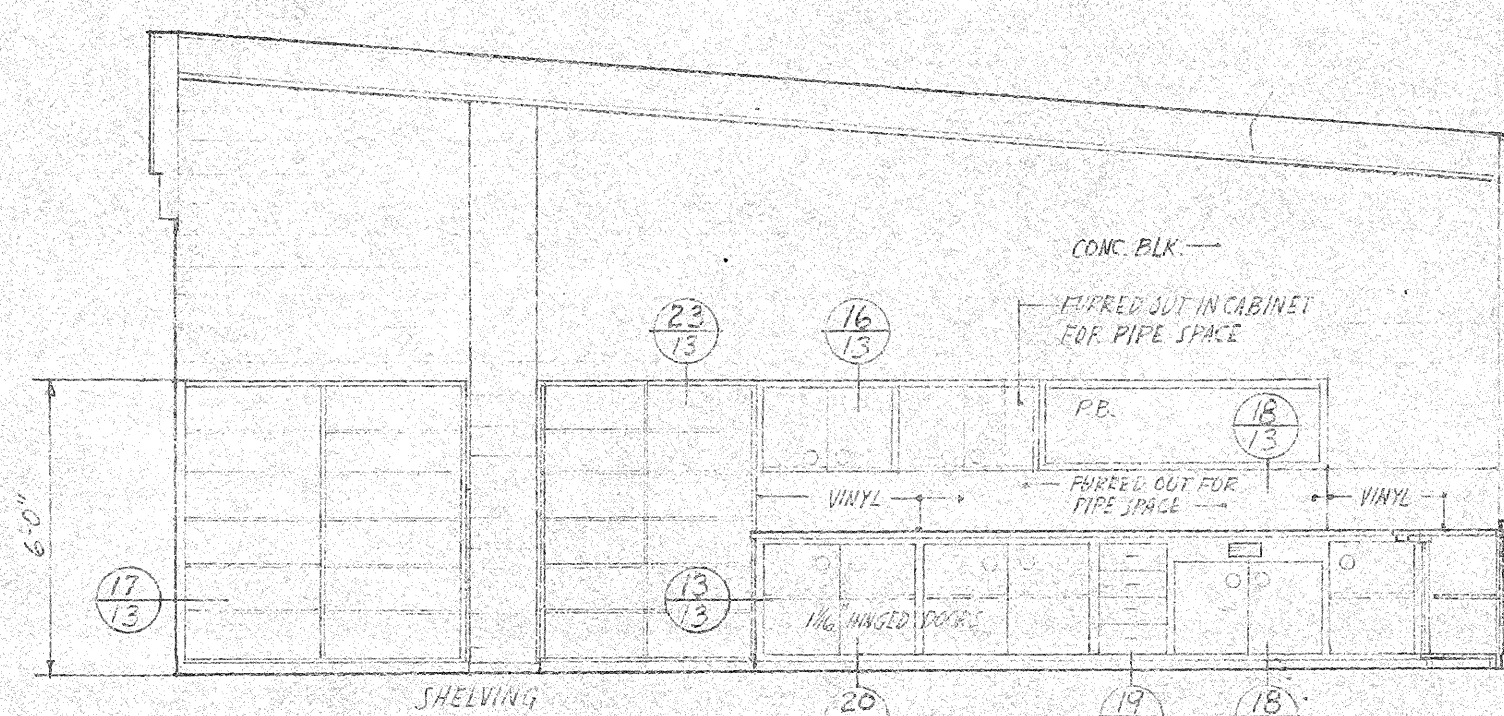
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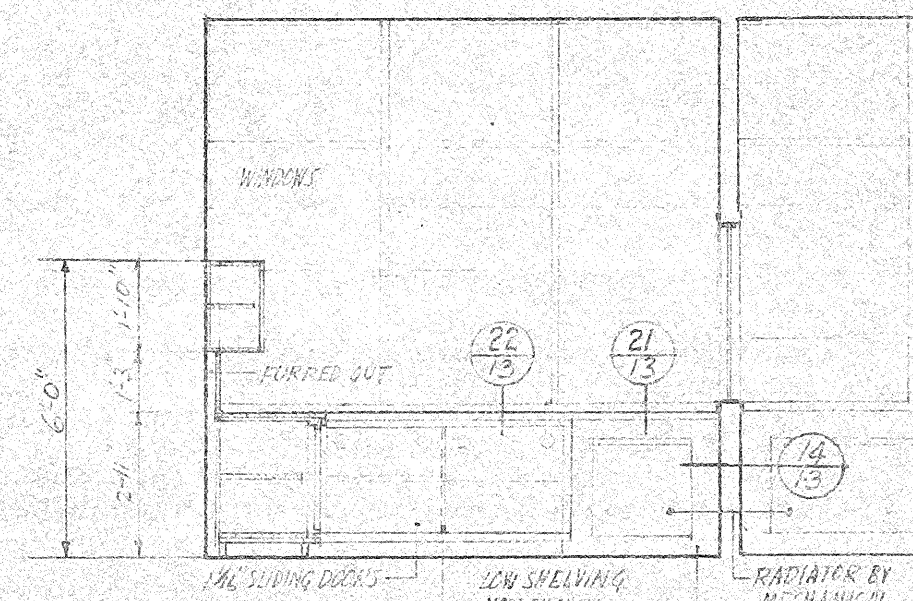
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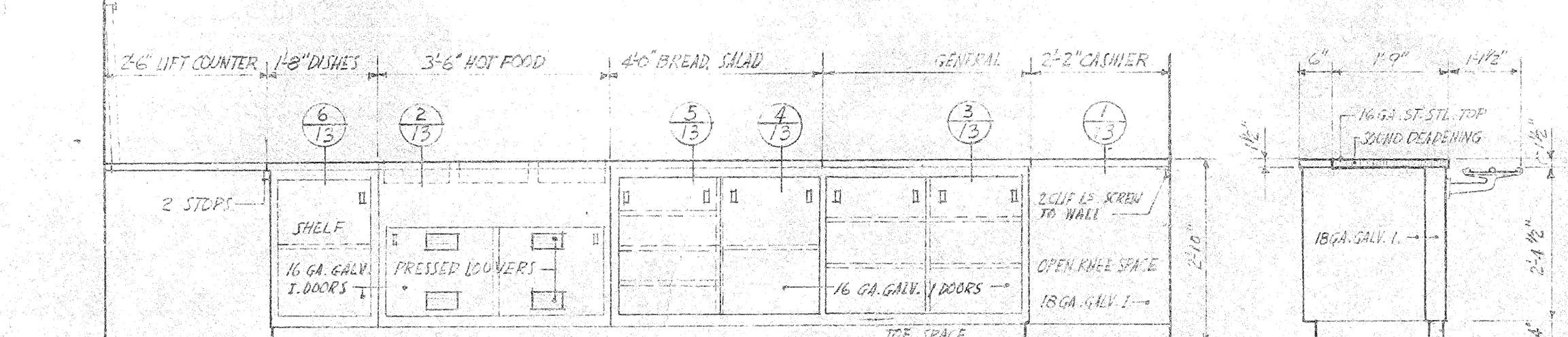
PLAN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



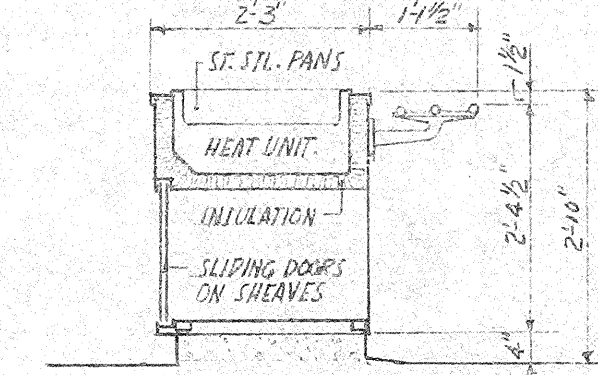
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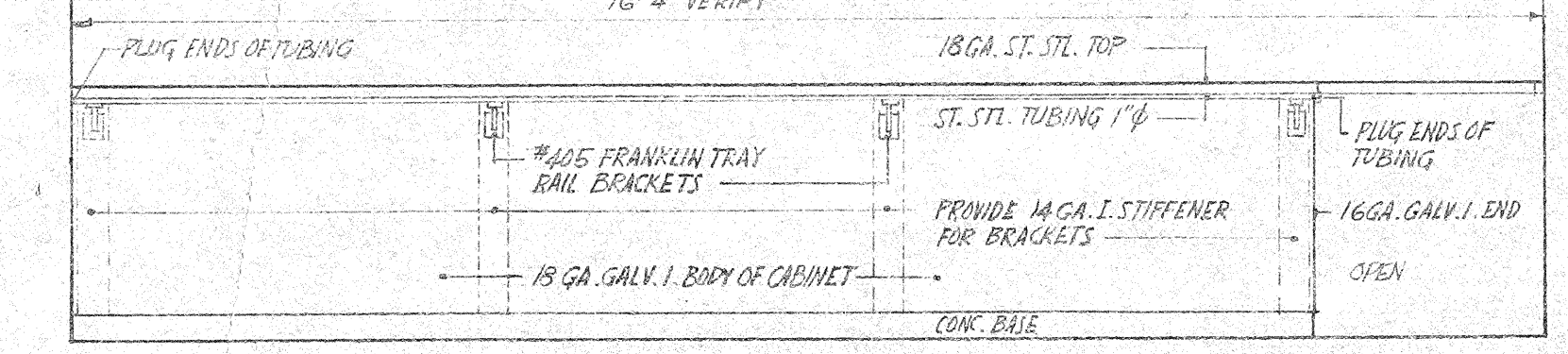
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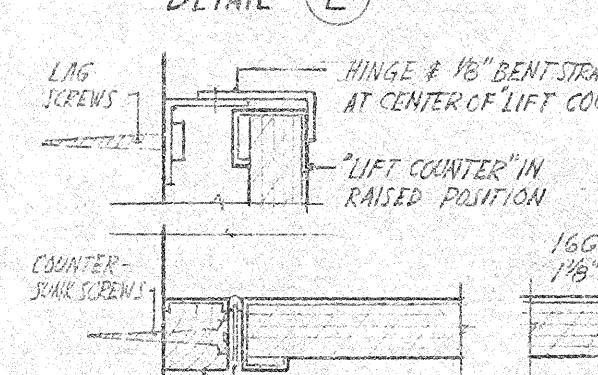
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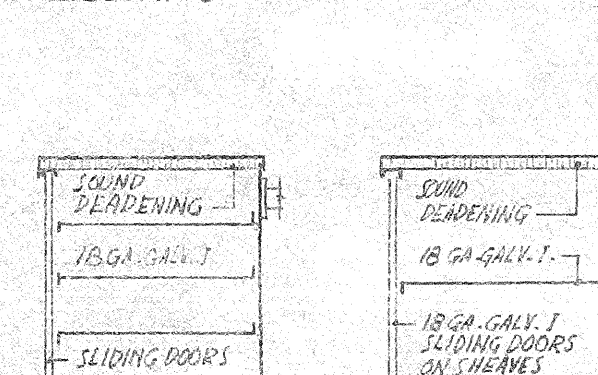
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SECTION THRU LIFT COUNTER  
SCALE 3/4"=1'-0"



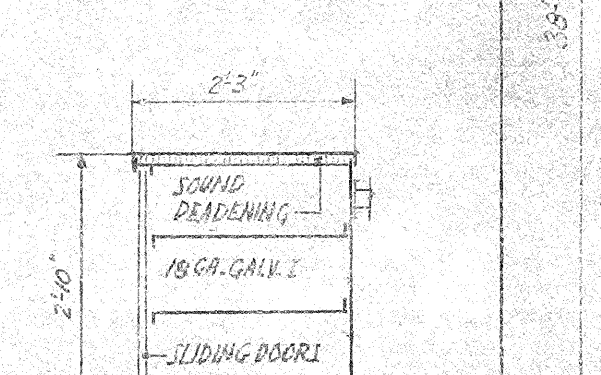
ELEVATION "B"



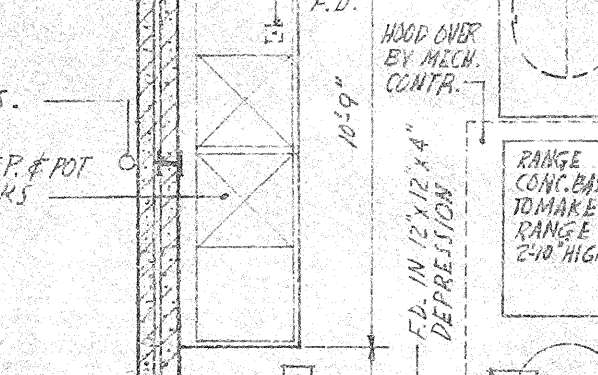
DETAIL 6



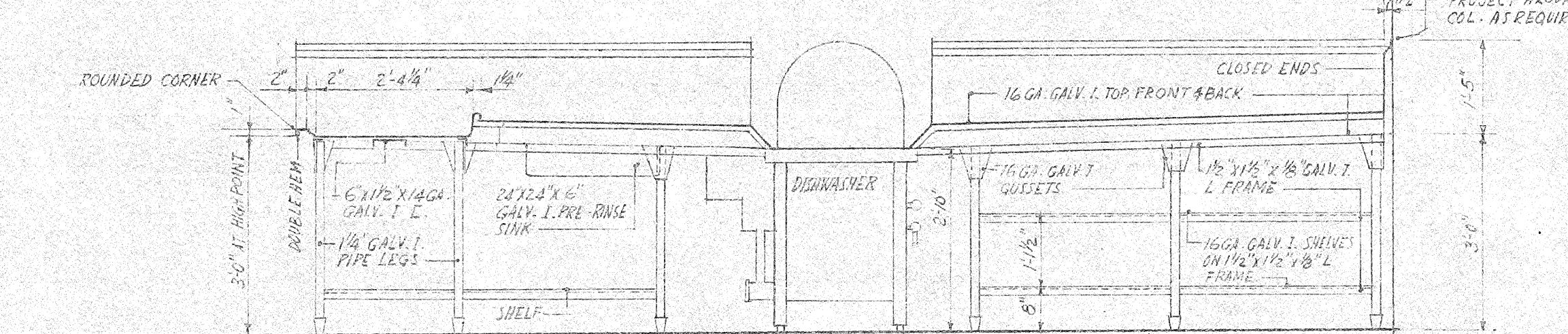
DETAIL 5



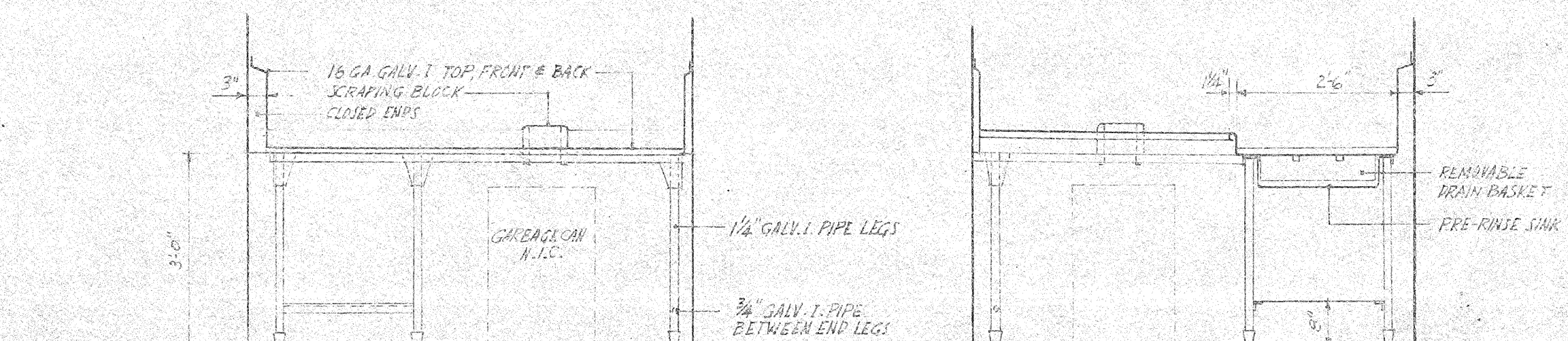
DETAIL 4



DETAIL 3



ELEVATION "C"

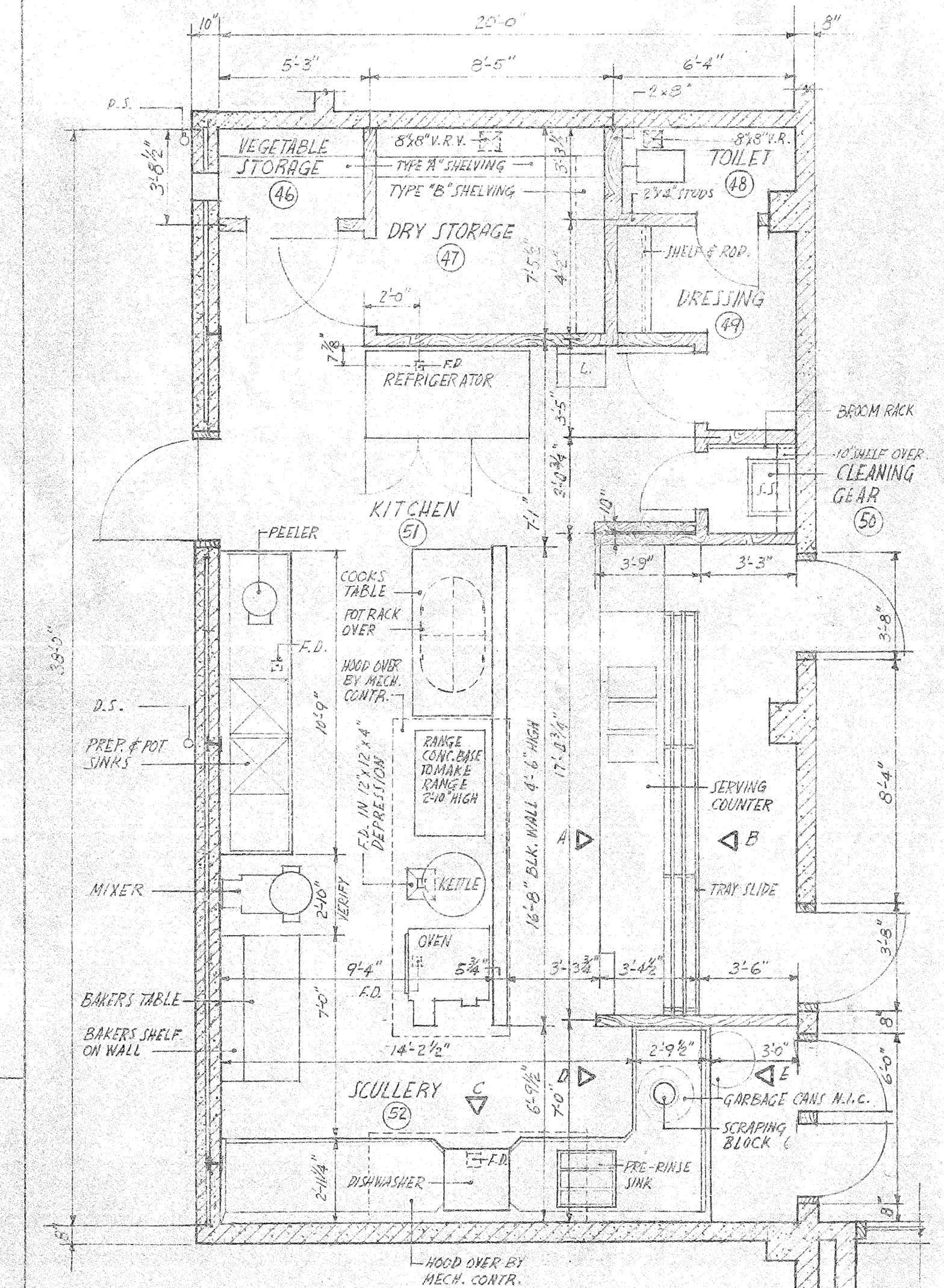


ELEVATION "E"

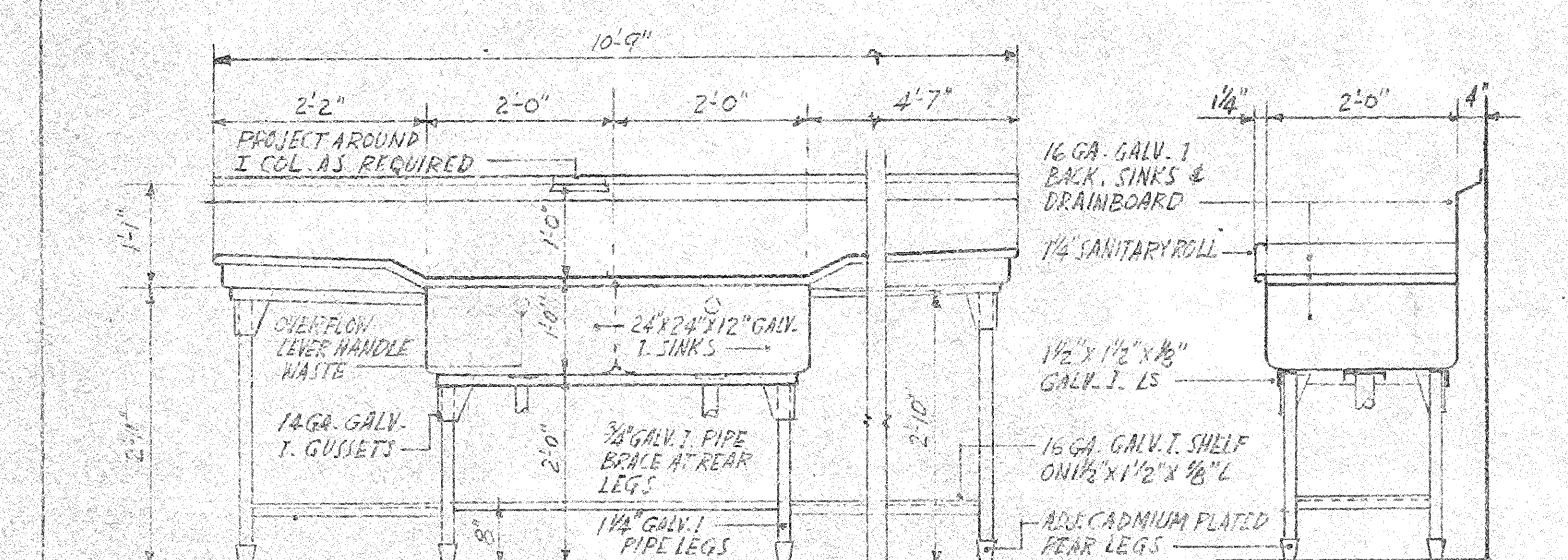
ELEVATION "D"



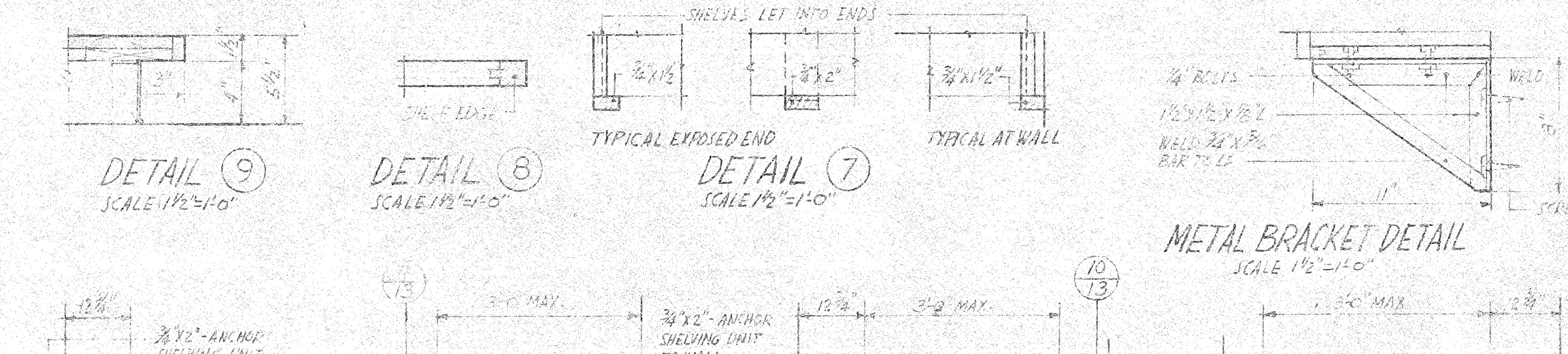
SCULLERY DETAILS  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



PLAN OF KITCHEN  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



ELEVATION  
PREPARATION & POT SINK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

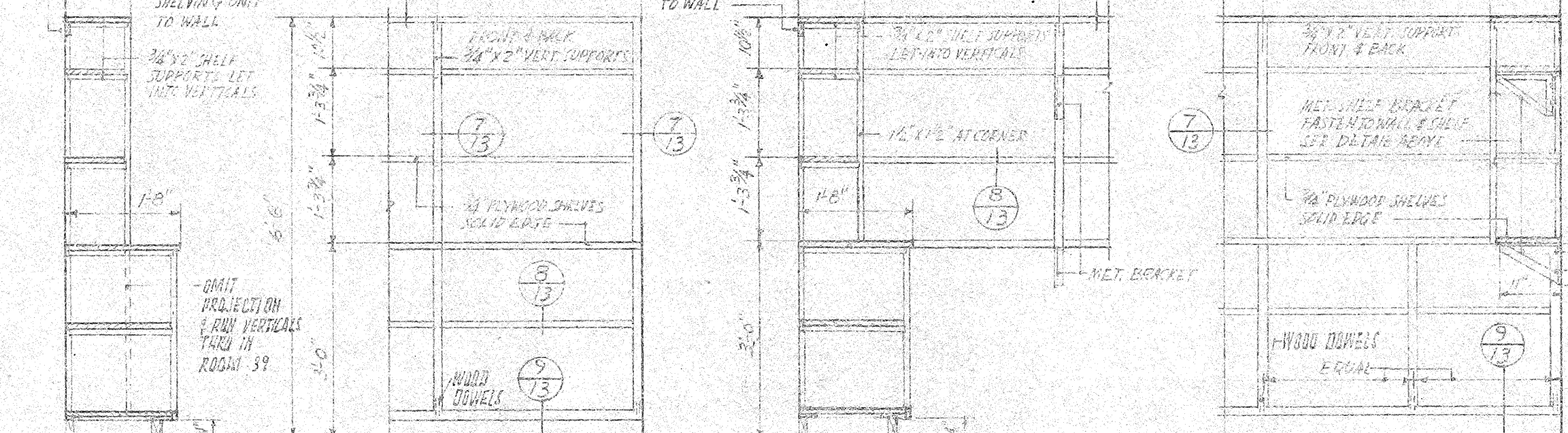


DETAIL 9  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL 8  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL 7  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

METAL BRACKET DETAIL  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

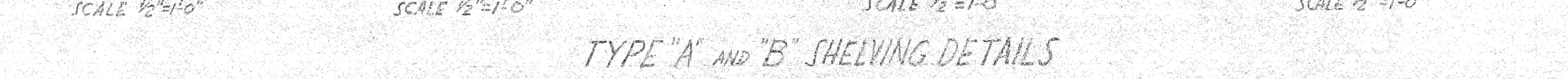


SECTION 11  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

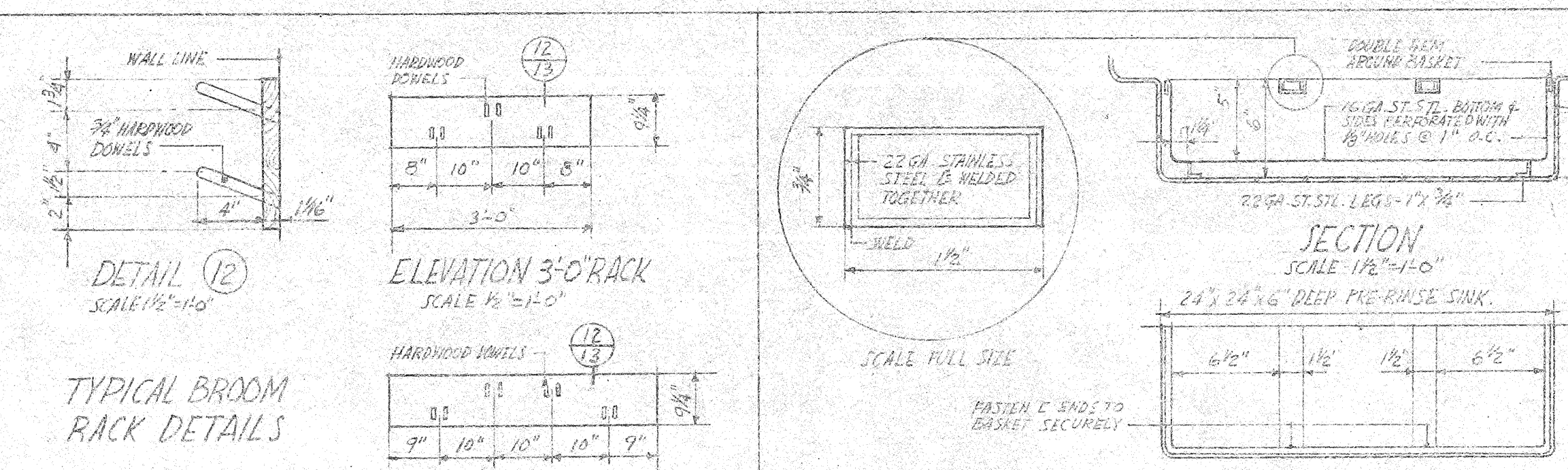
ELEVATION-TYPE "A" SHELVING  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

ELEVATION-TYPE "B" SHELVING  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

SECTION 10  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



TYPE "A" AND "B" SHELVING DETAILS



ELEVATION 40 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

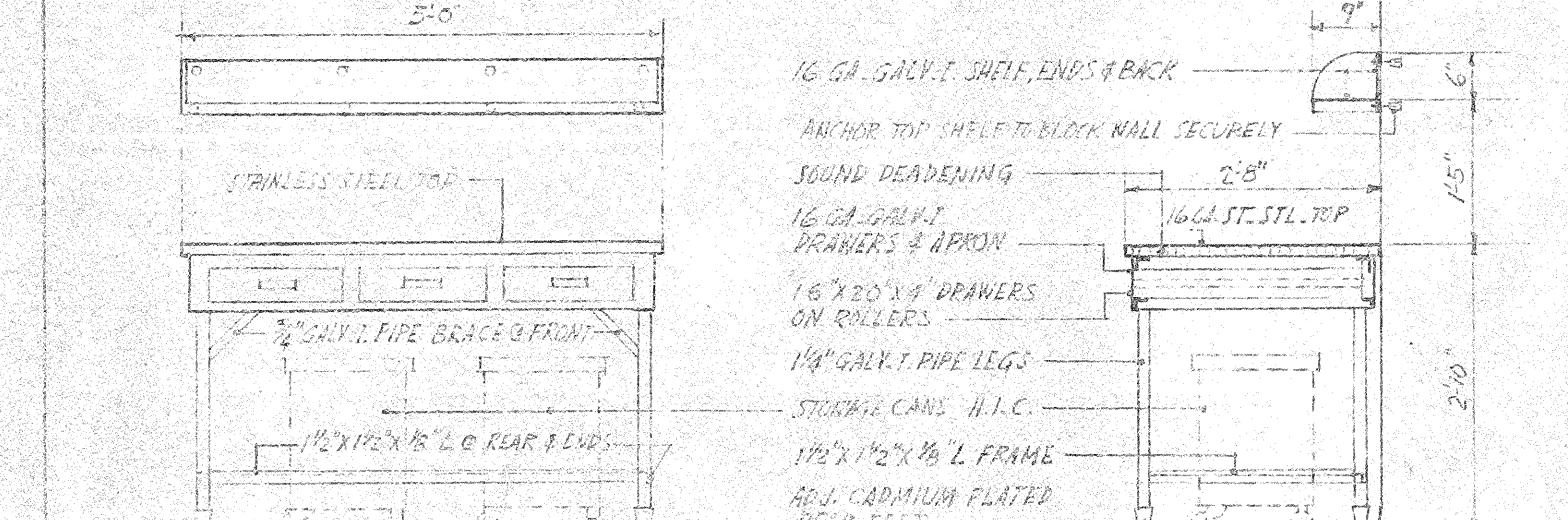
ELEVATION 30 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

ELEVATION 20 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

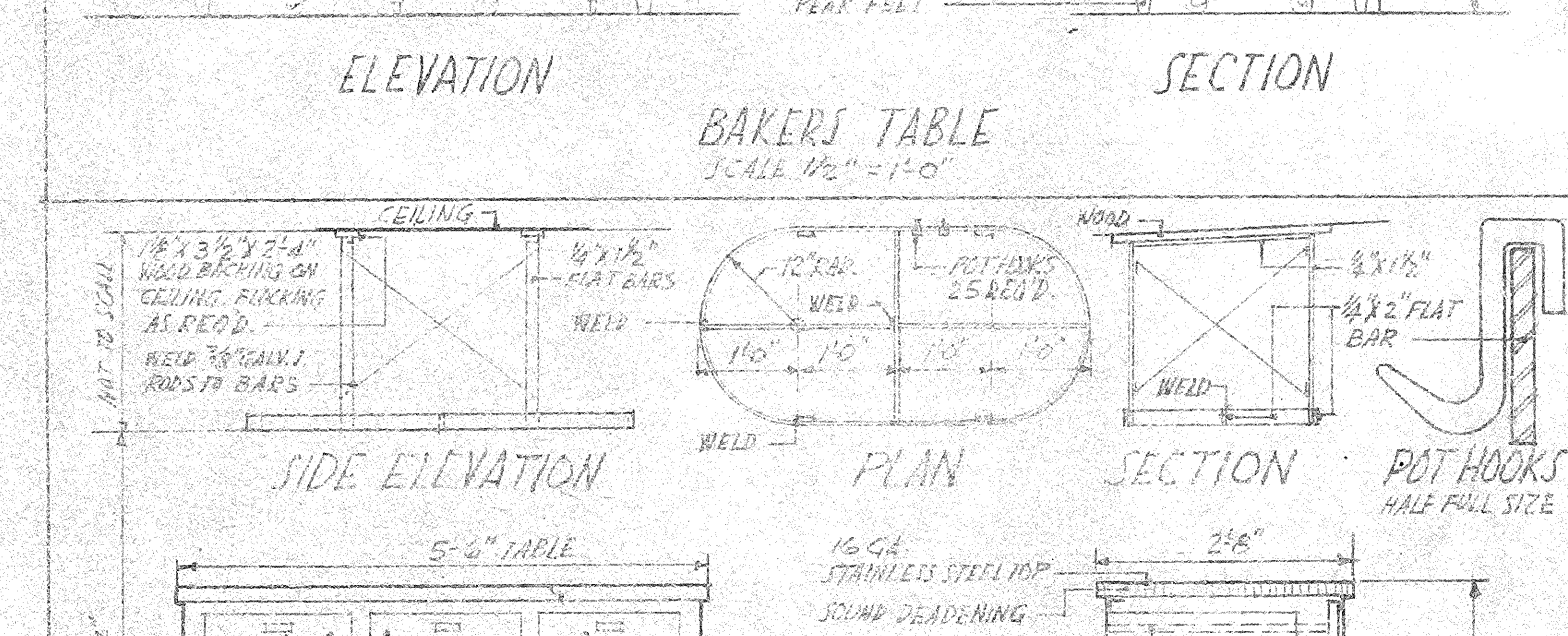
ELEVATION 10 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

ELEVATION 0 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

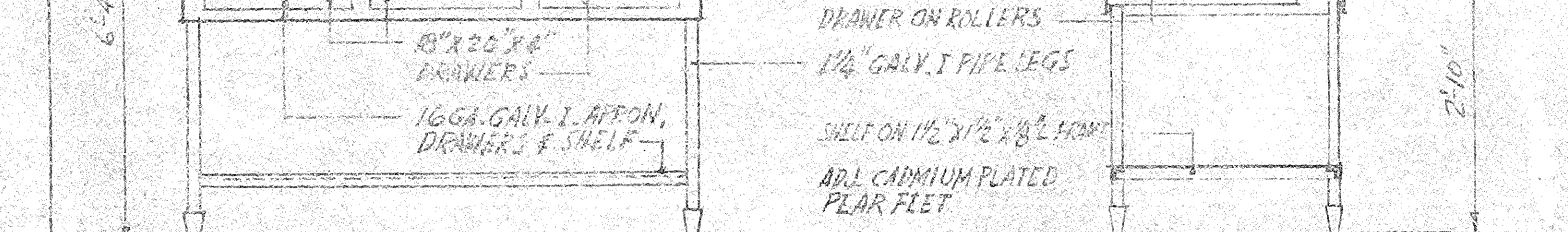
ELEVATION 0 RACK  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



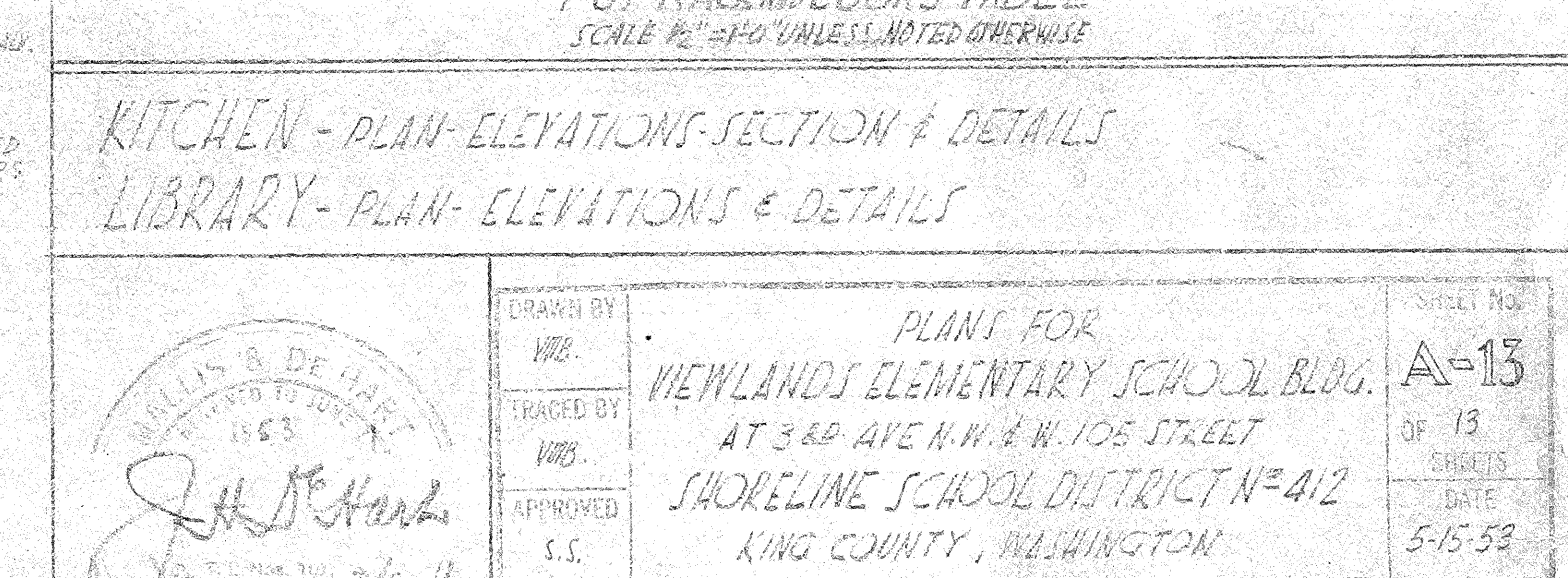
ELEVATION  
BAKERS TABLE  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



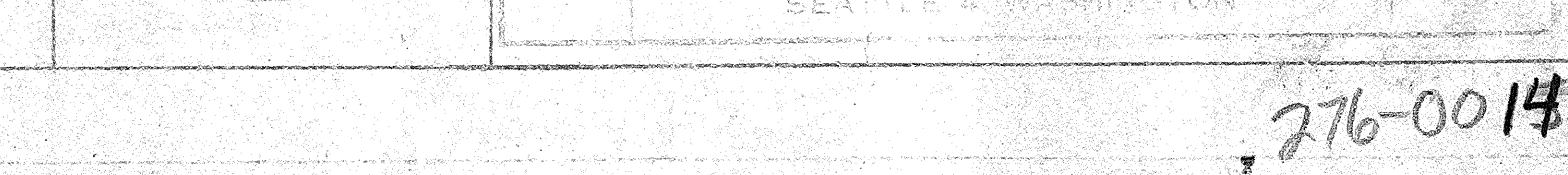
SIDE ELEVATION  
POT RACK AND COOK'S TABLE  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



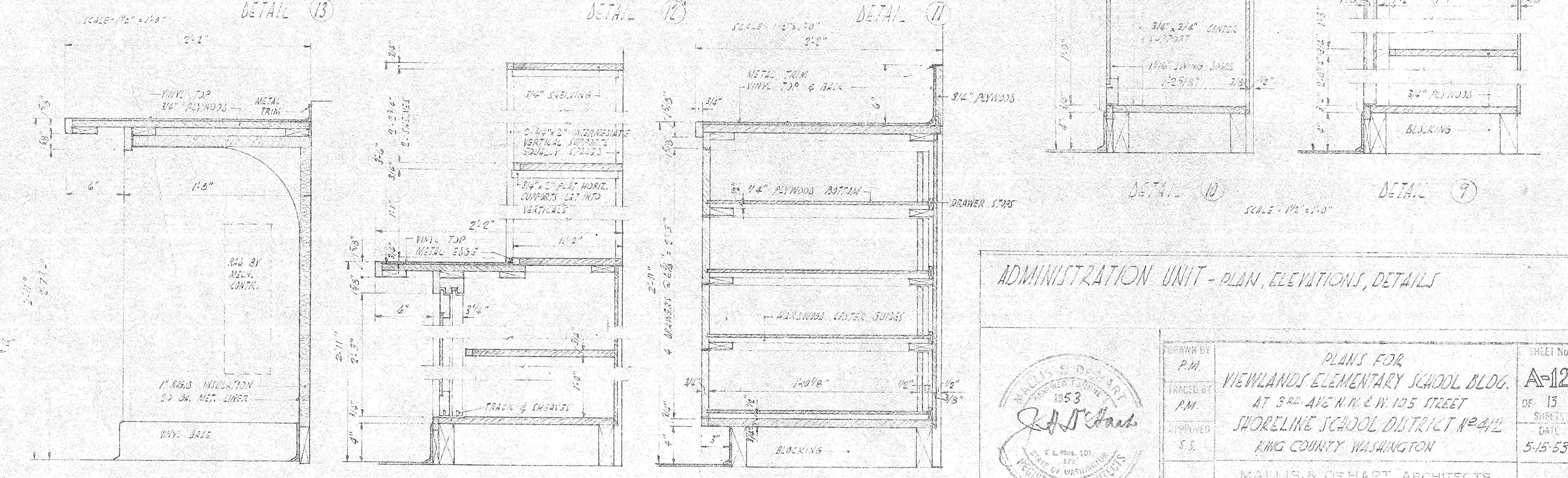
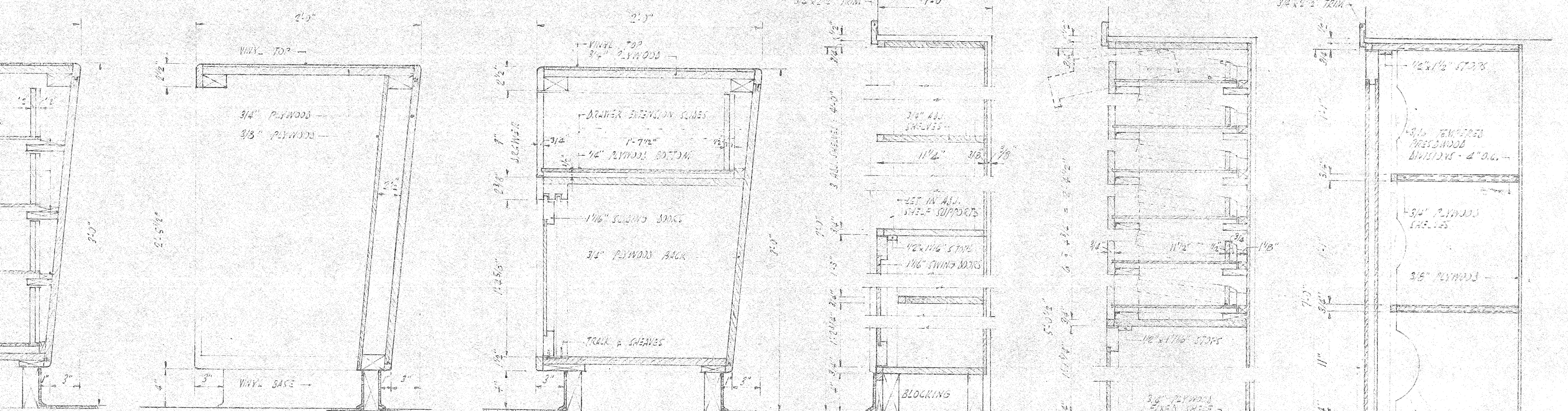
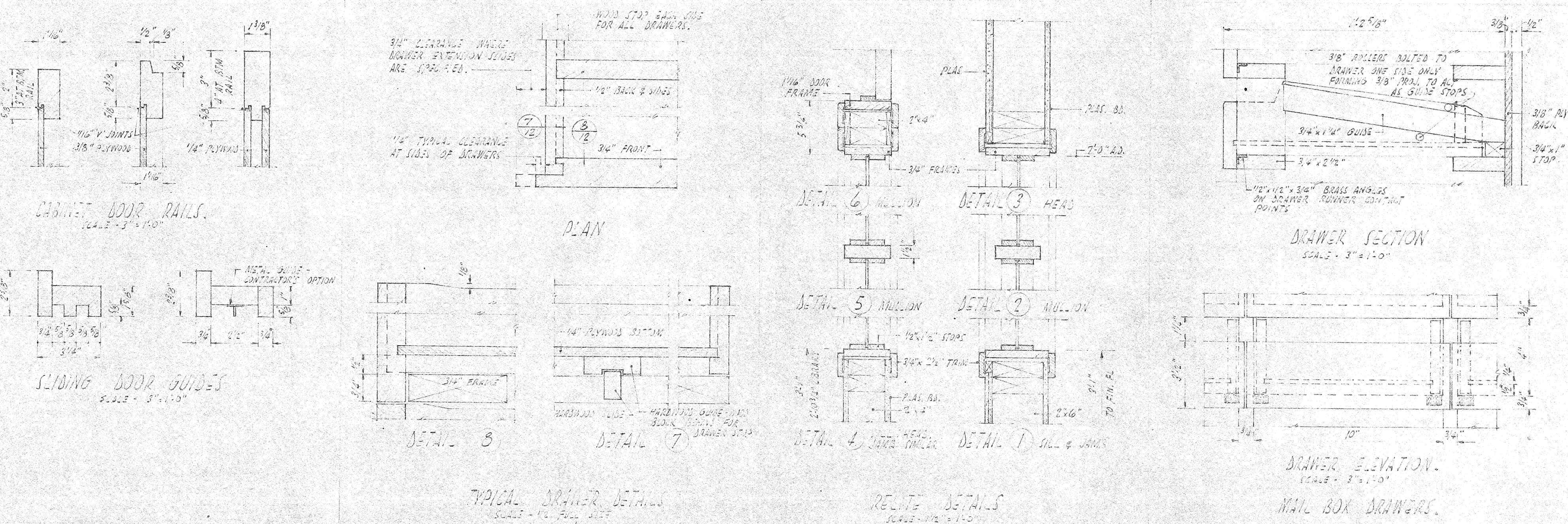
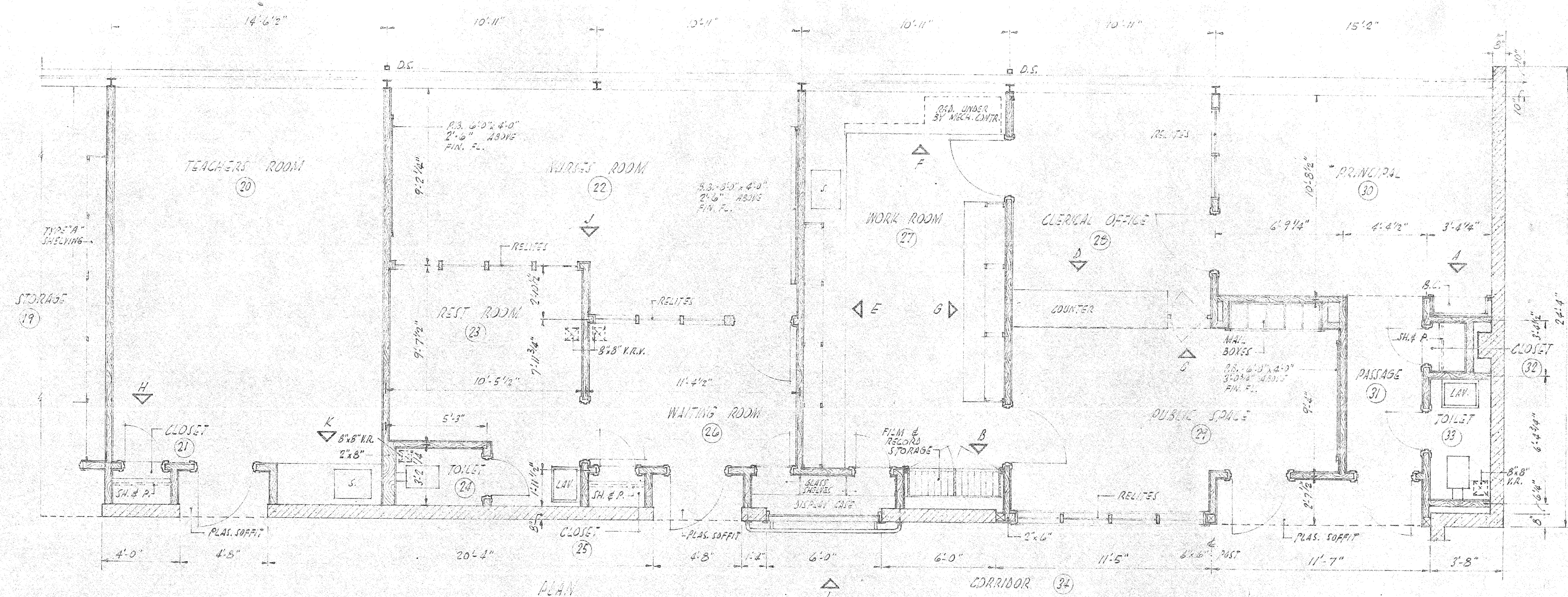
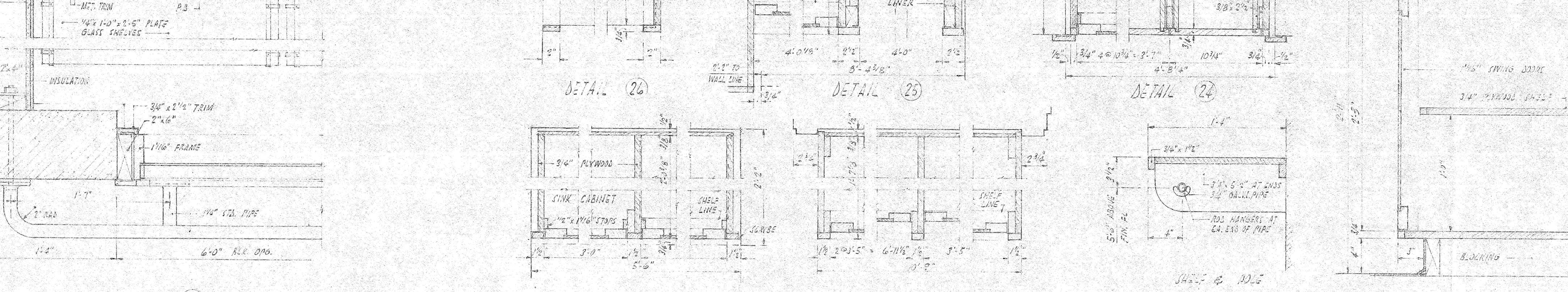
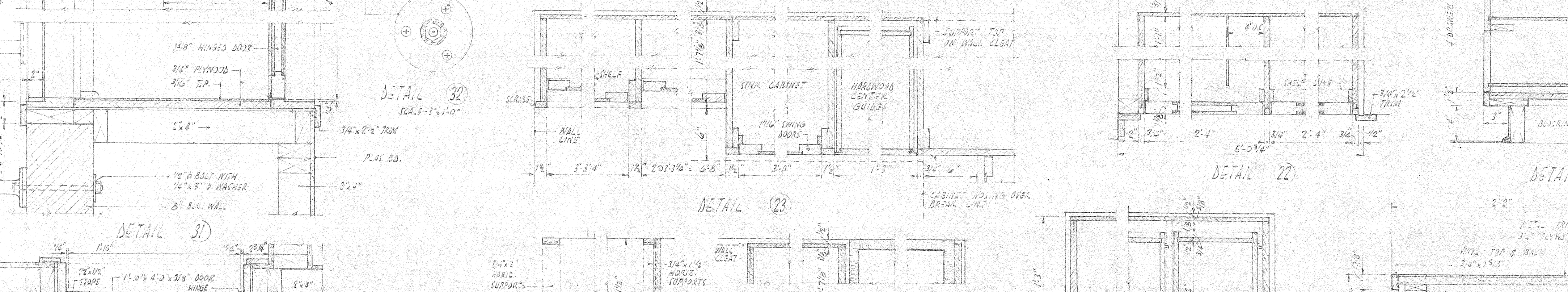
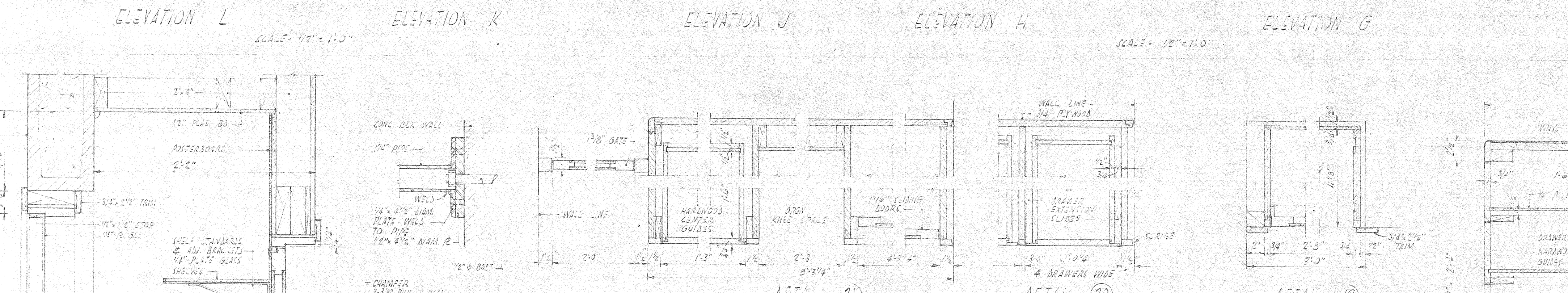
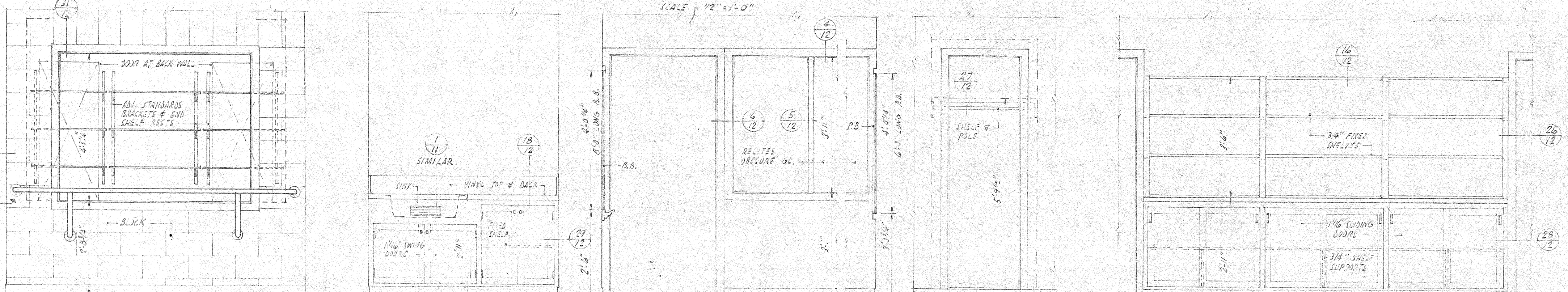
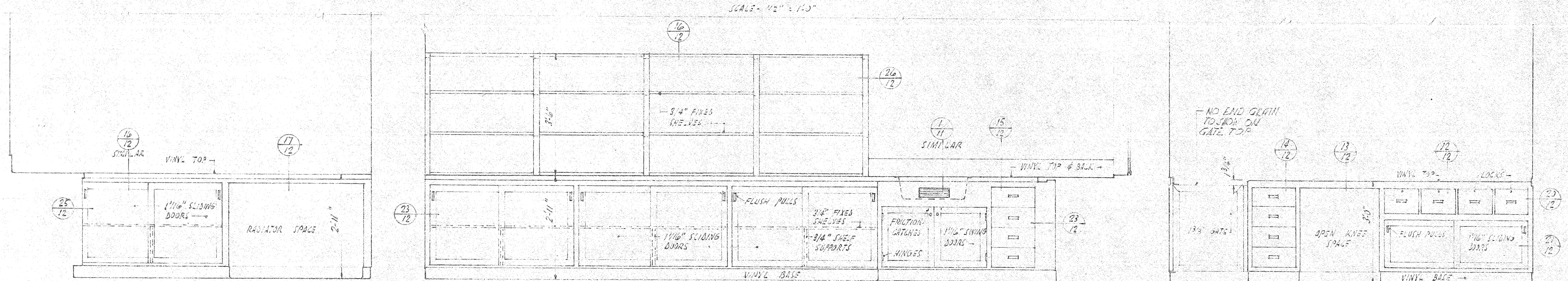
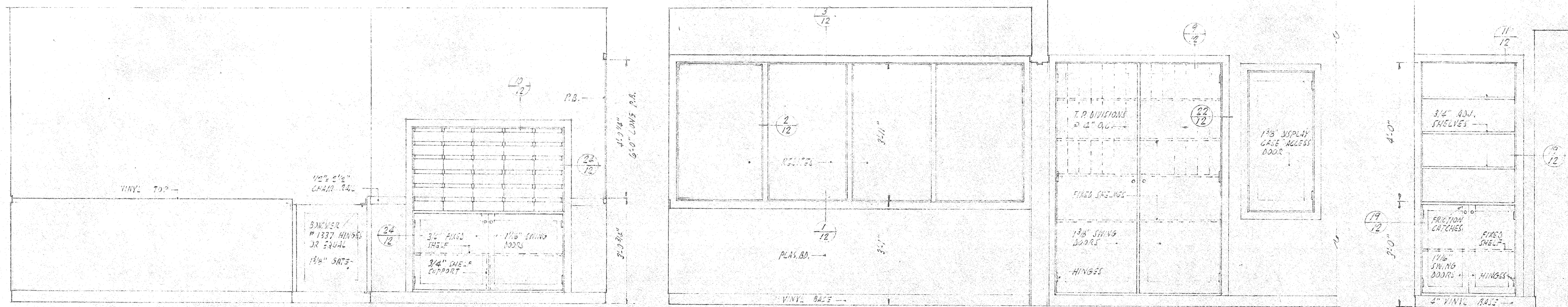
PLAN  
KITCHEN - PLAN-ELEVATIONS-SECTION & DETAILS  
LIBRARY - PLAN-ELEVATIONS & DETAILS



LIBRARY - PLAN-ELEVATIONS & DETAILS







ADMINISTRATION UNIT - PLAN, ELEVATIONS, DETAILS

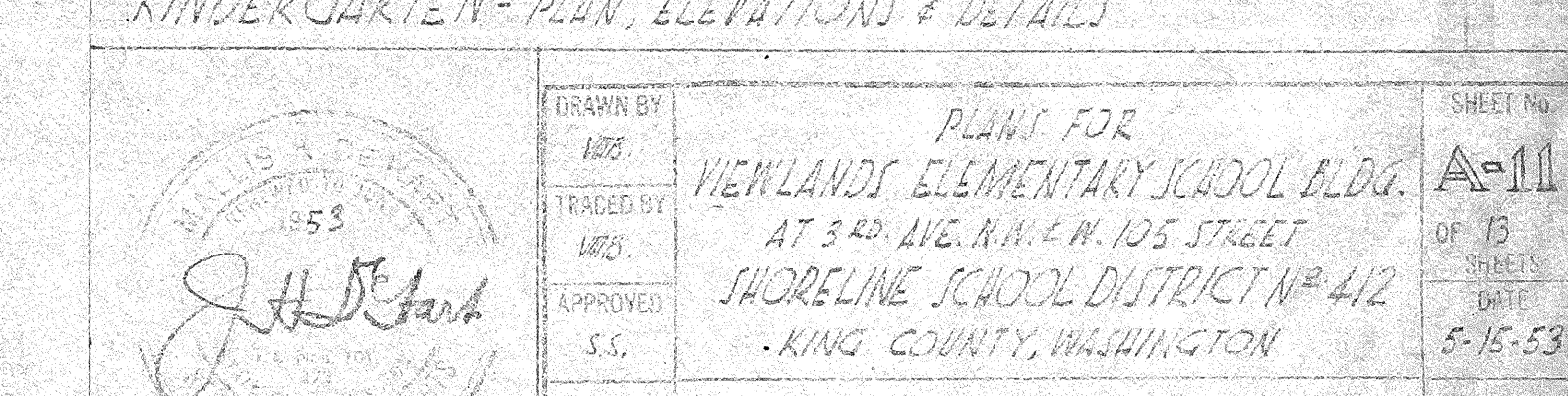
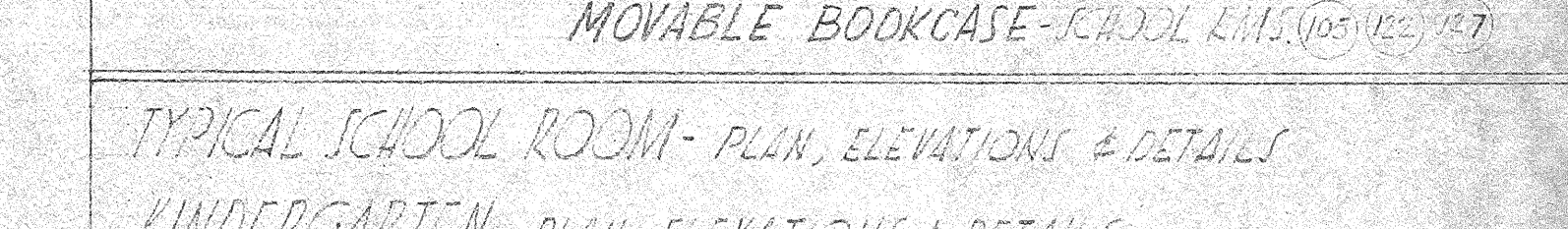
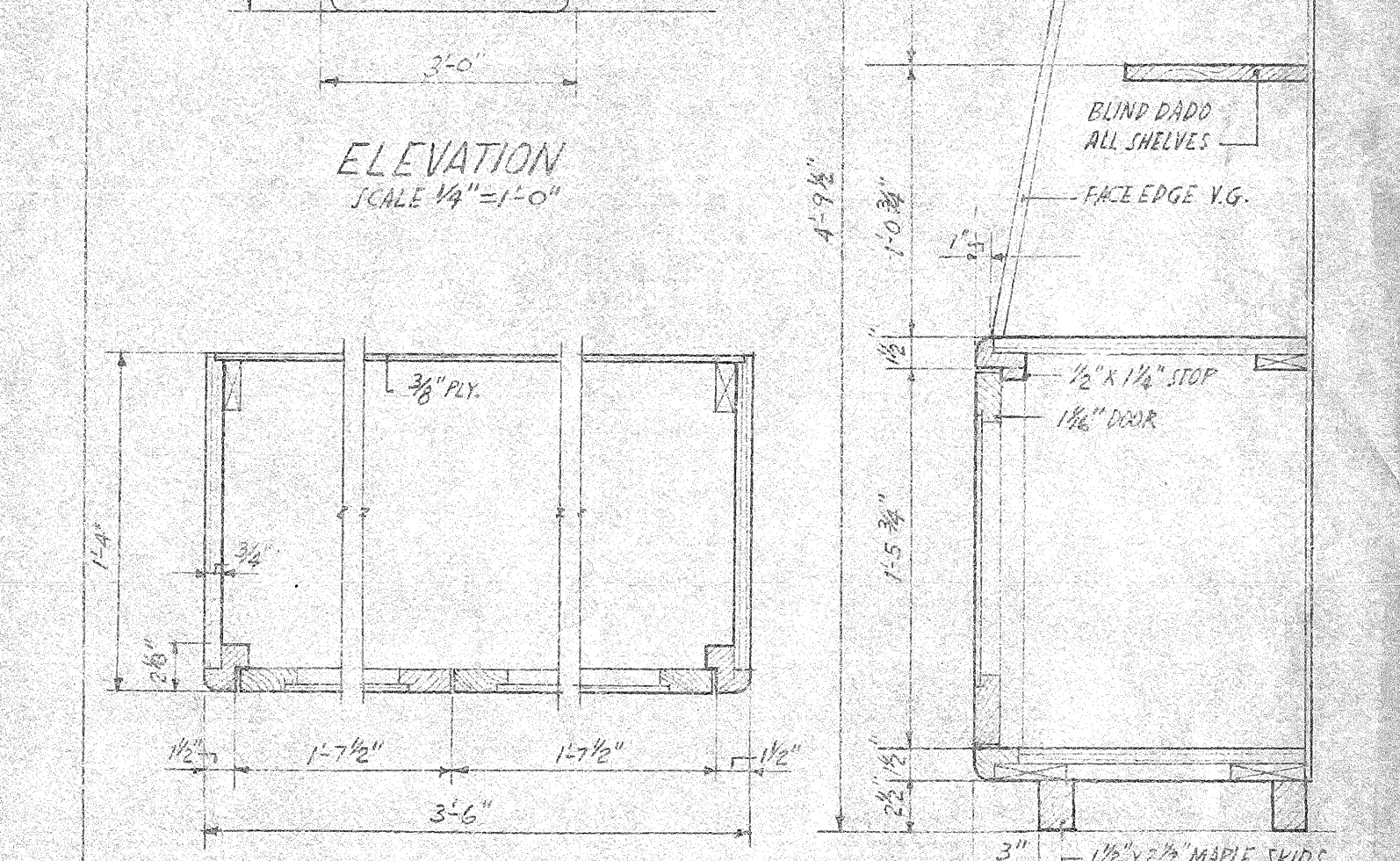
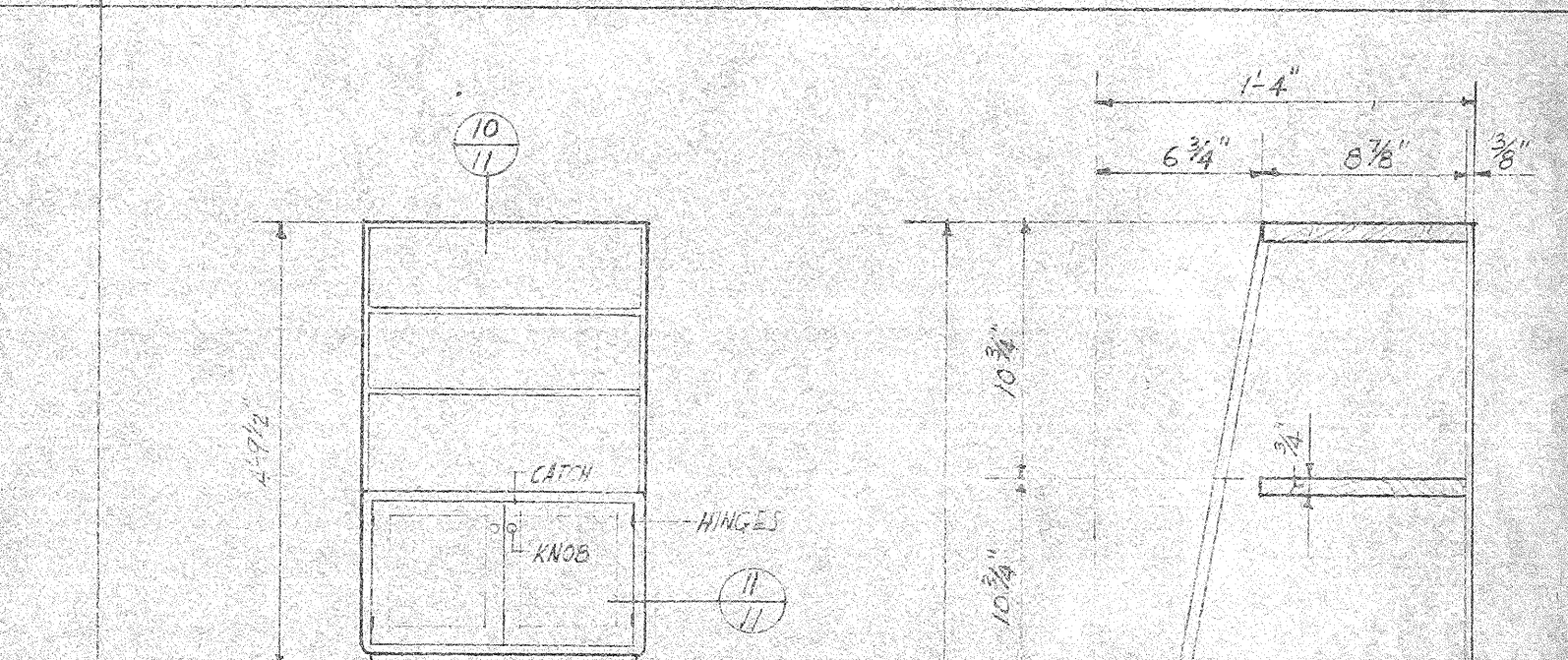
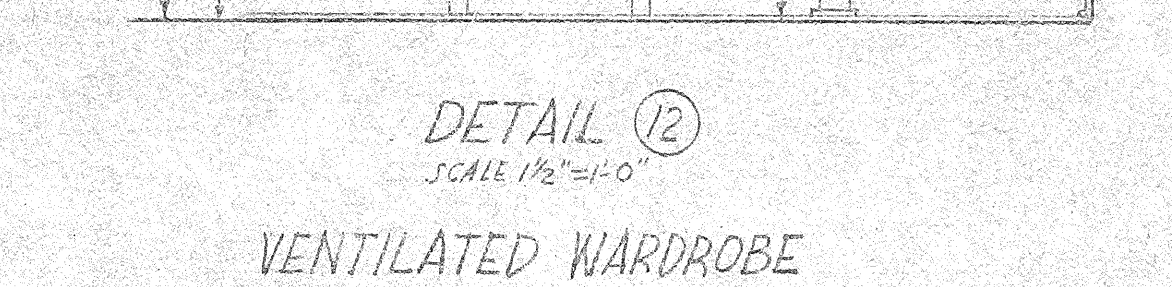
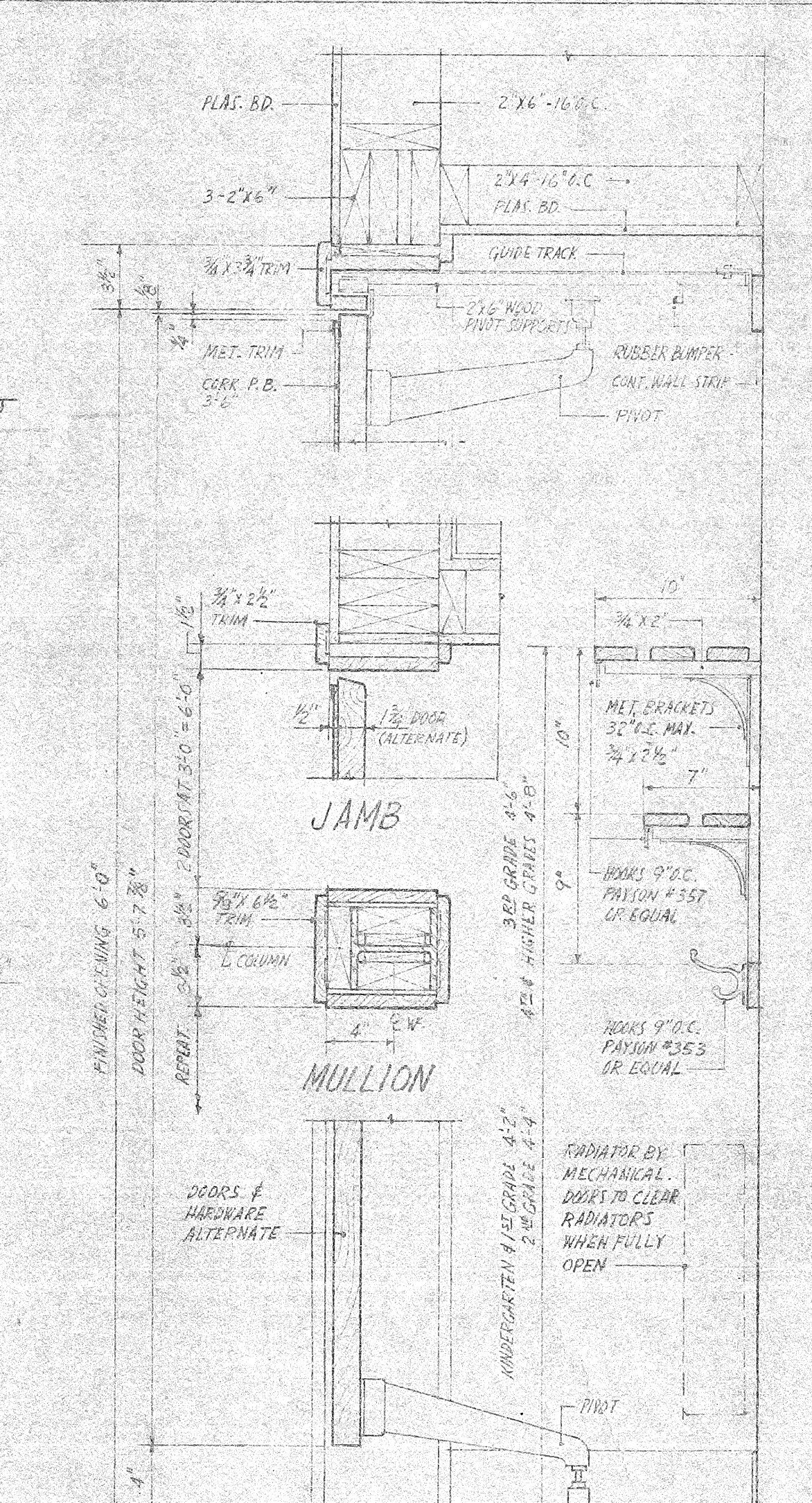
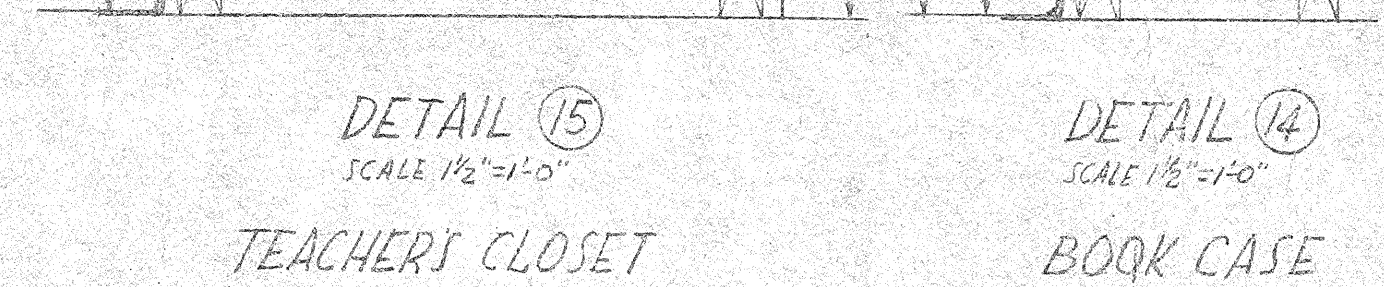
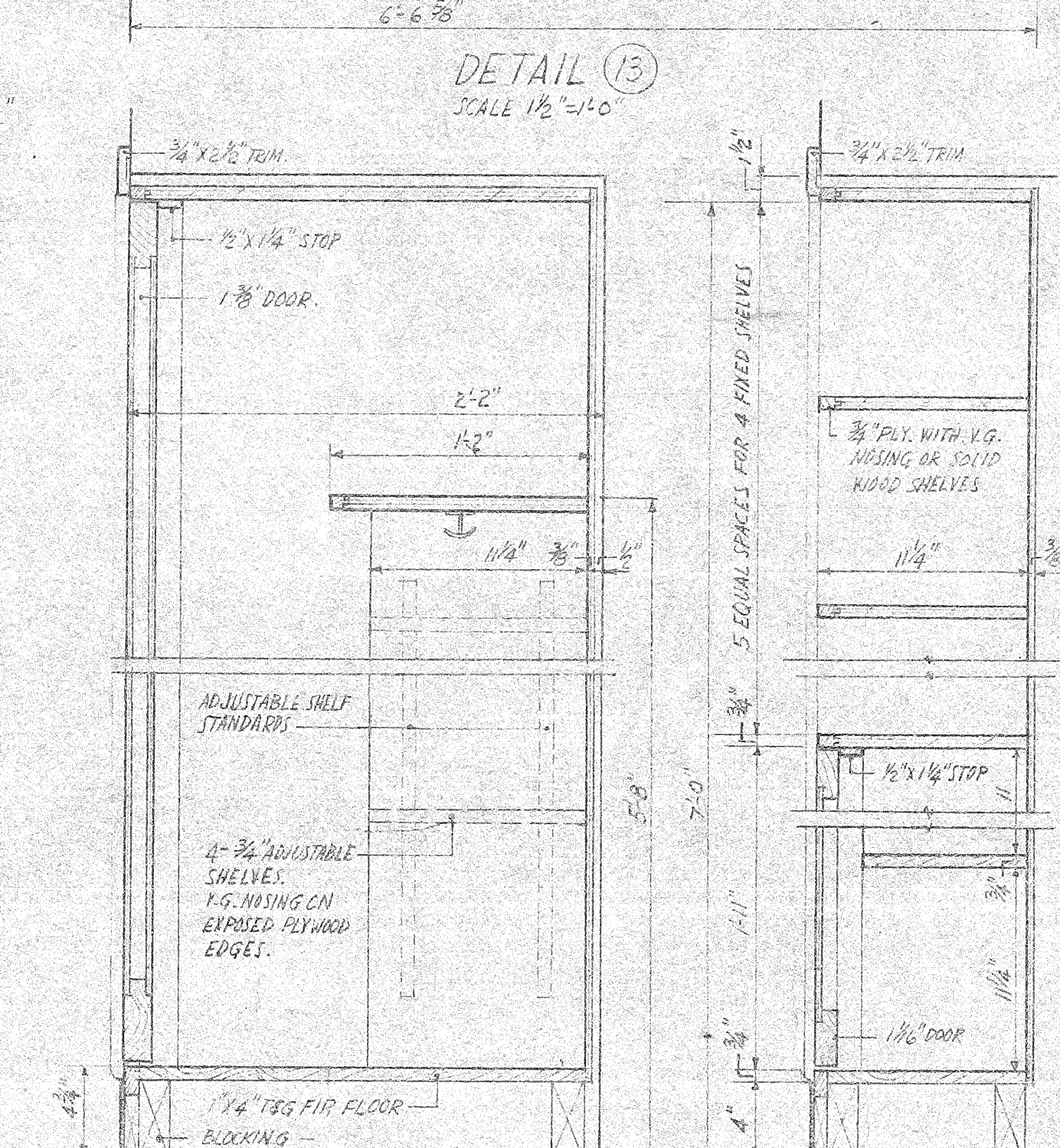
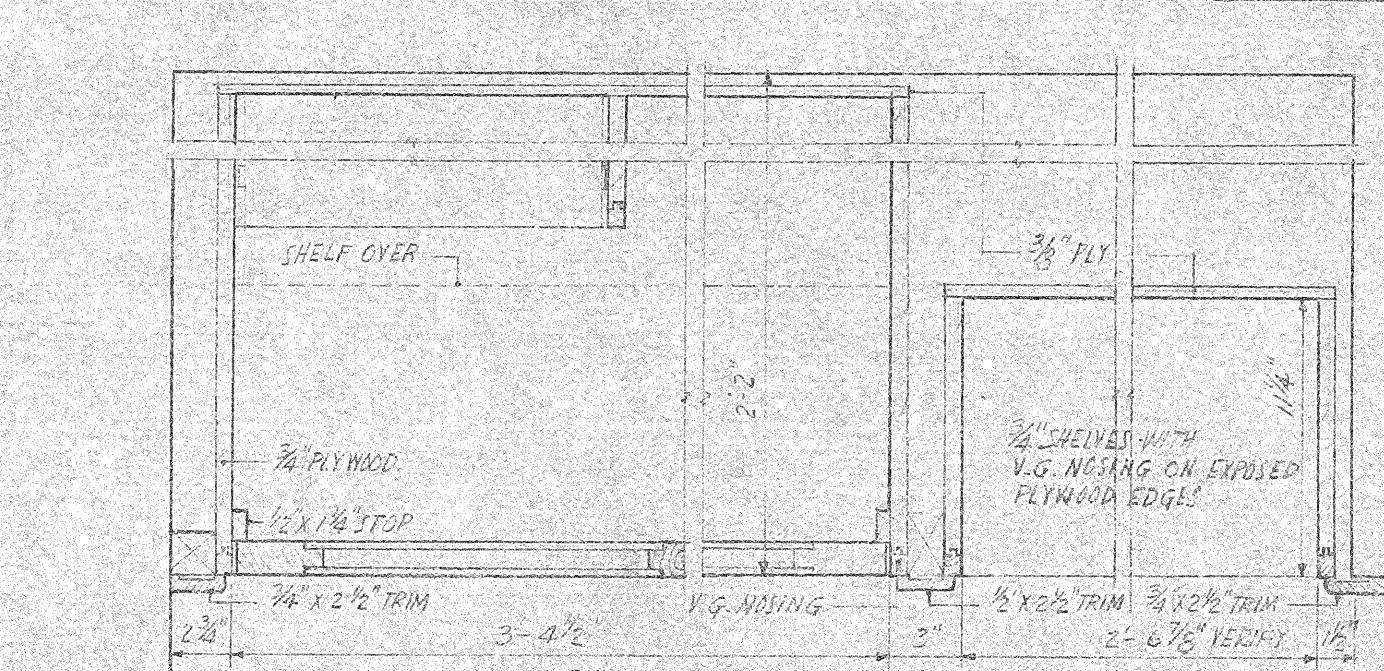
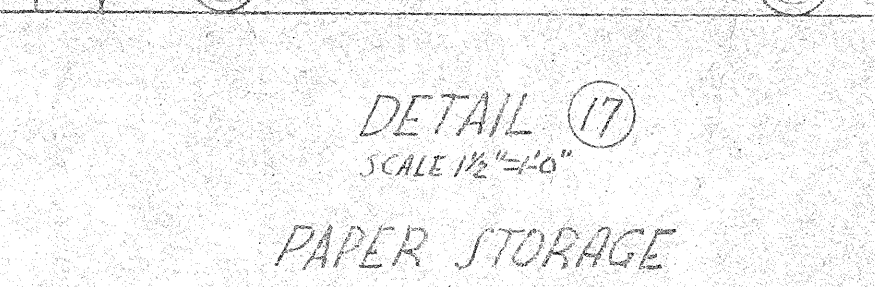
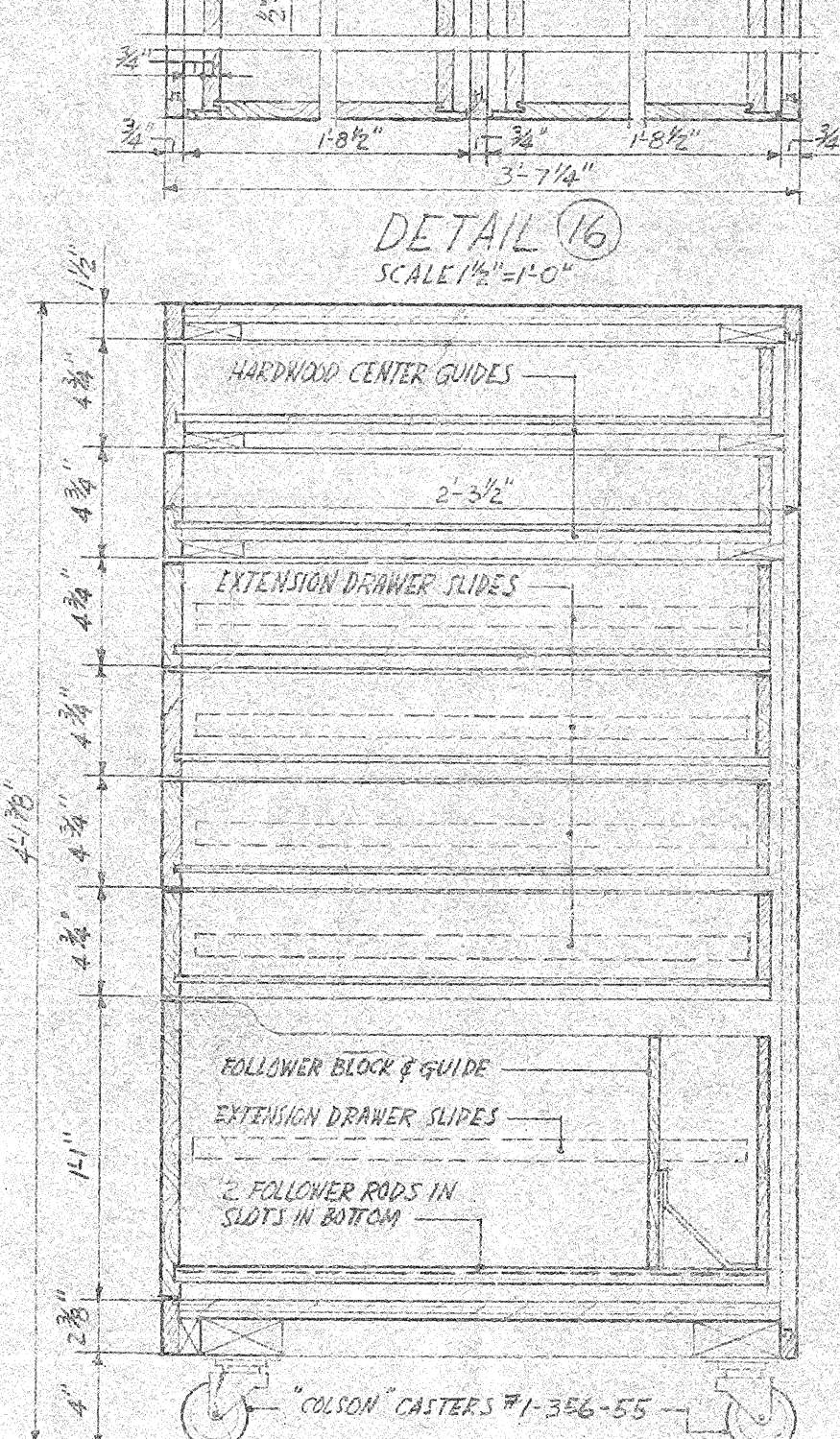
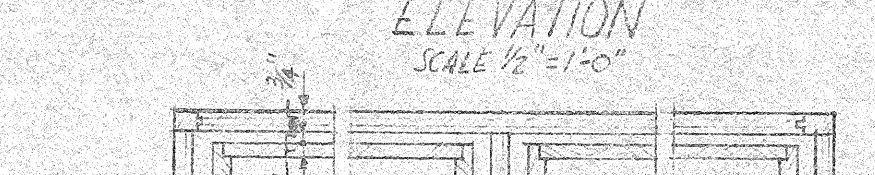
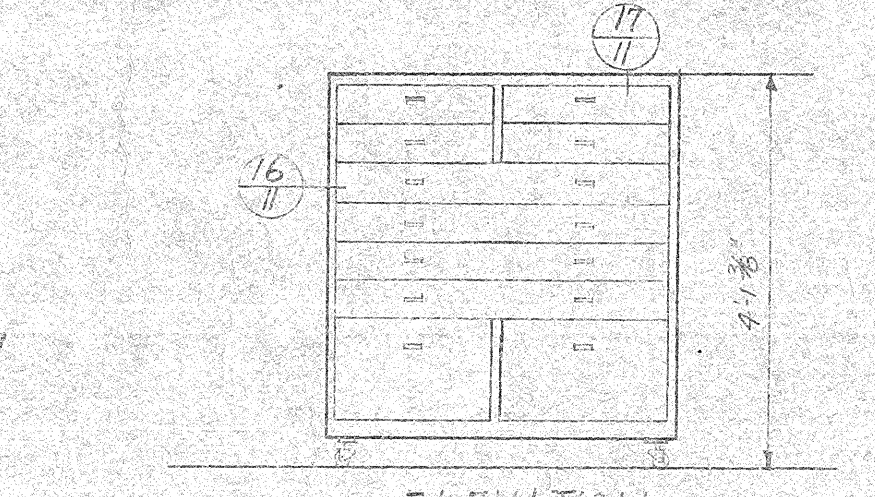
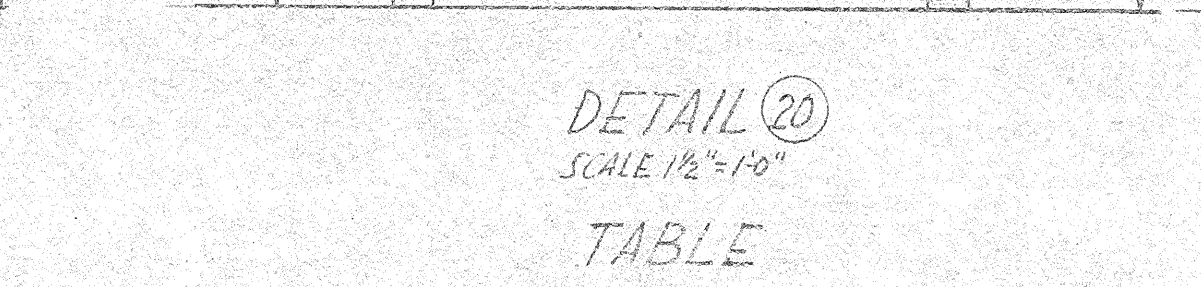
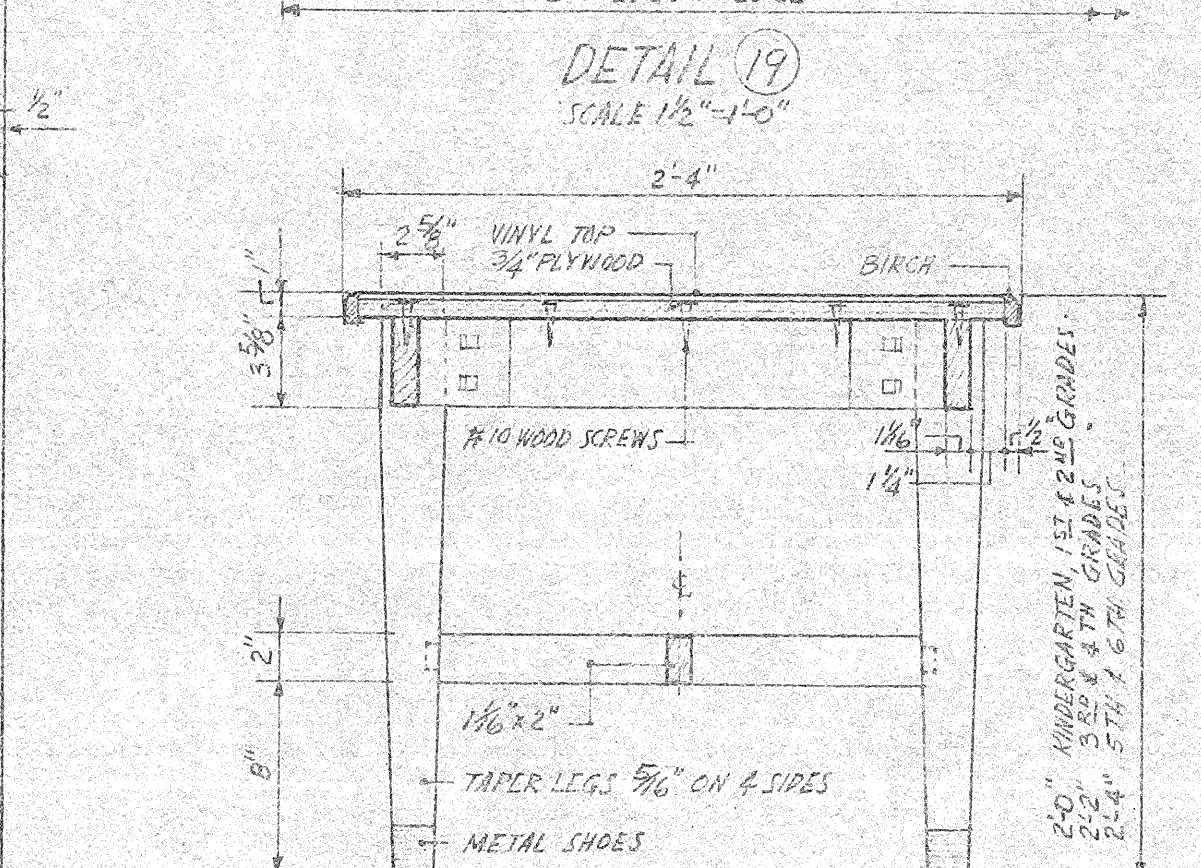
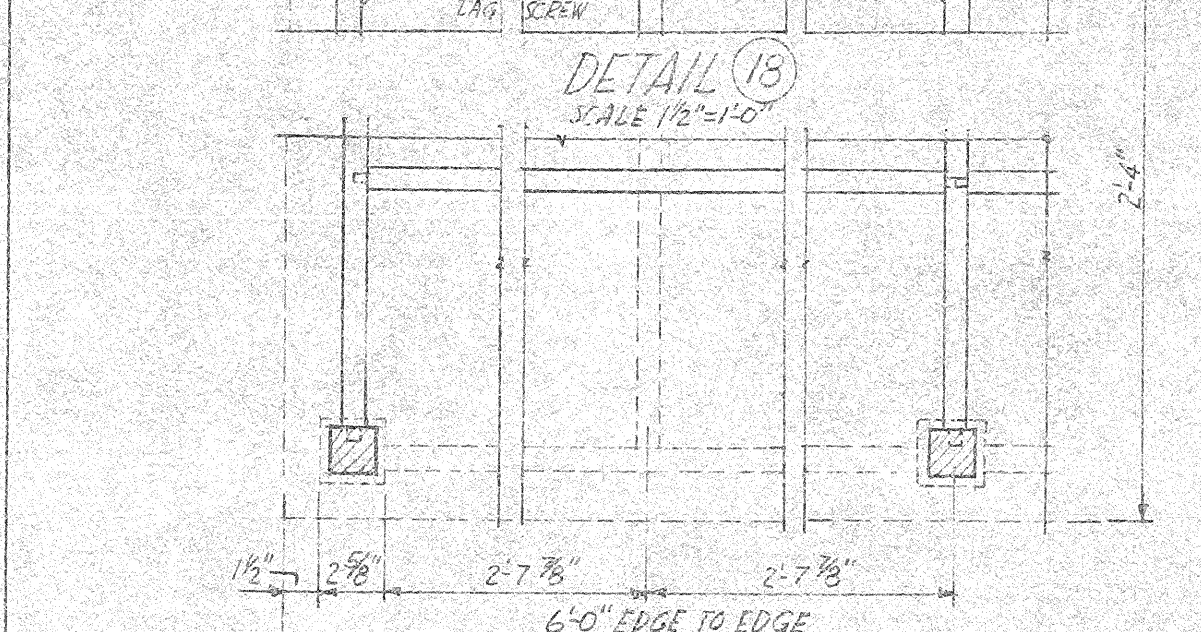
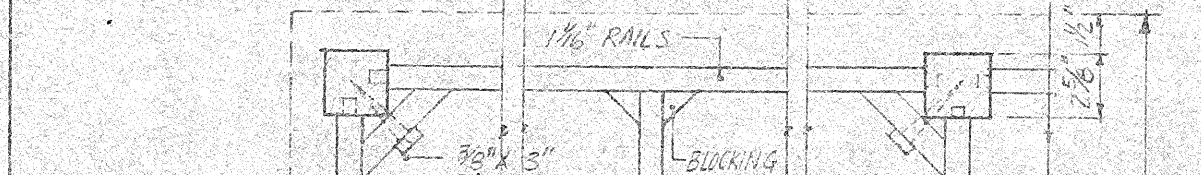
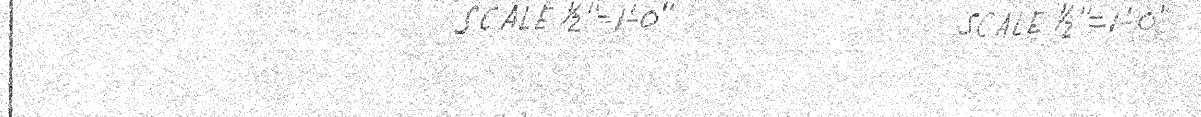
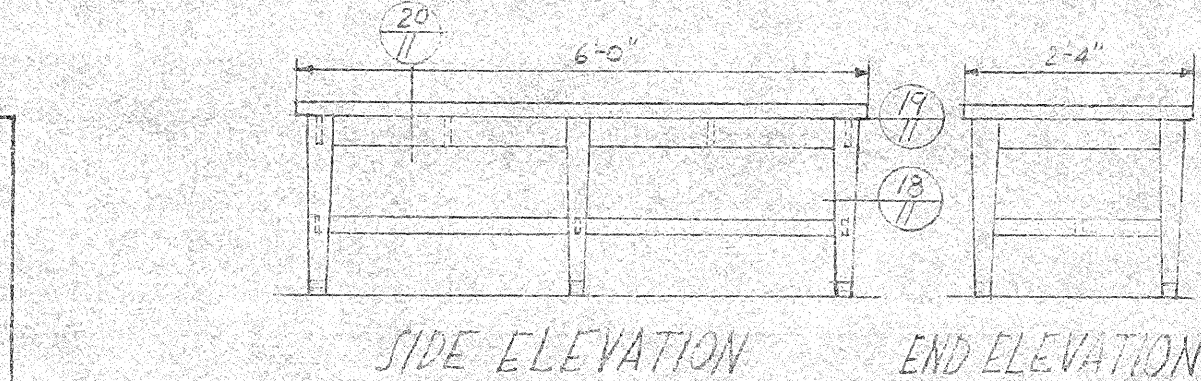
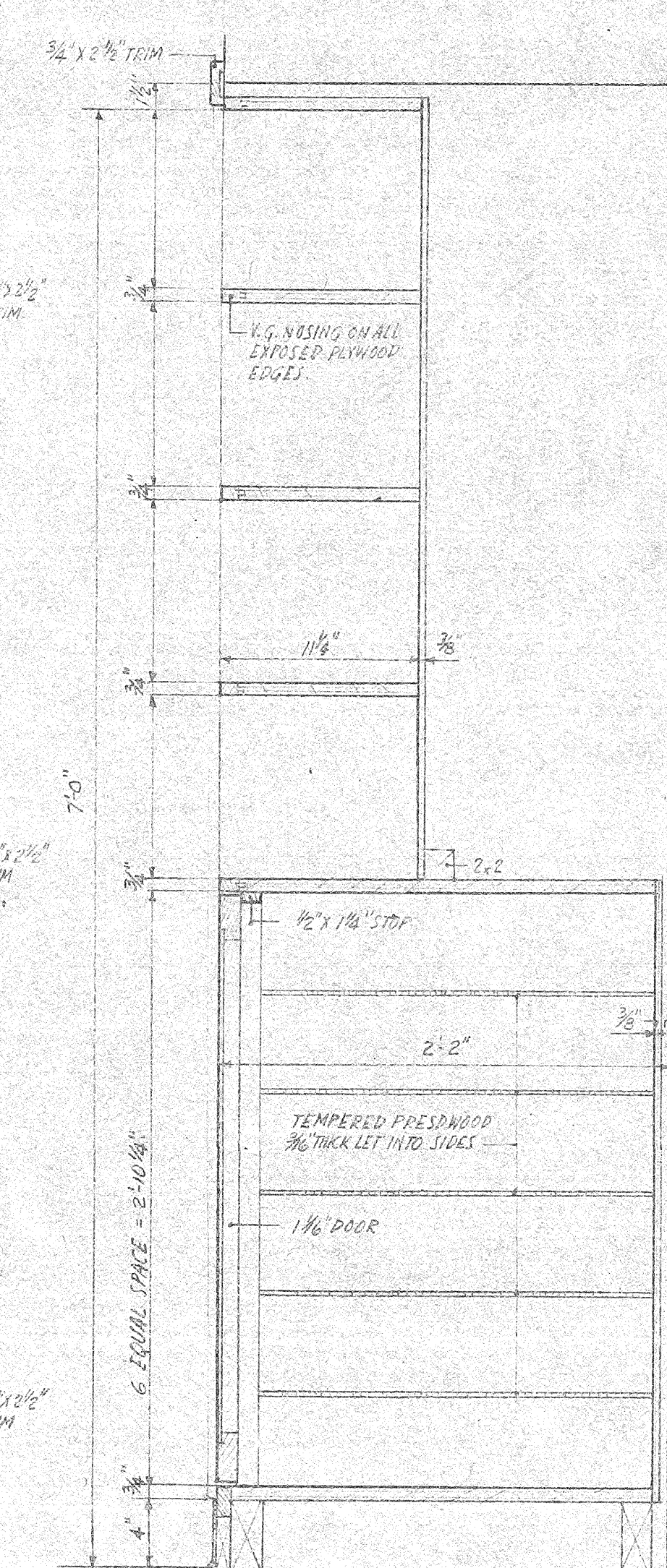
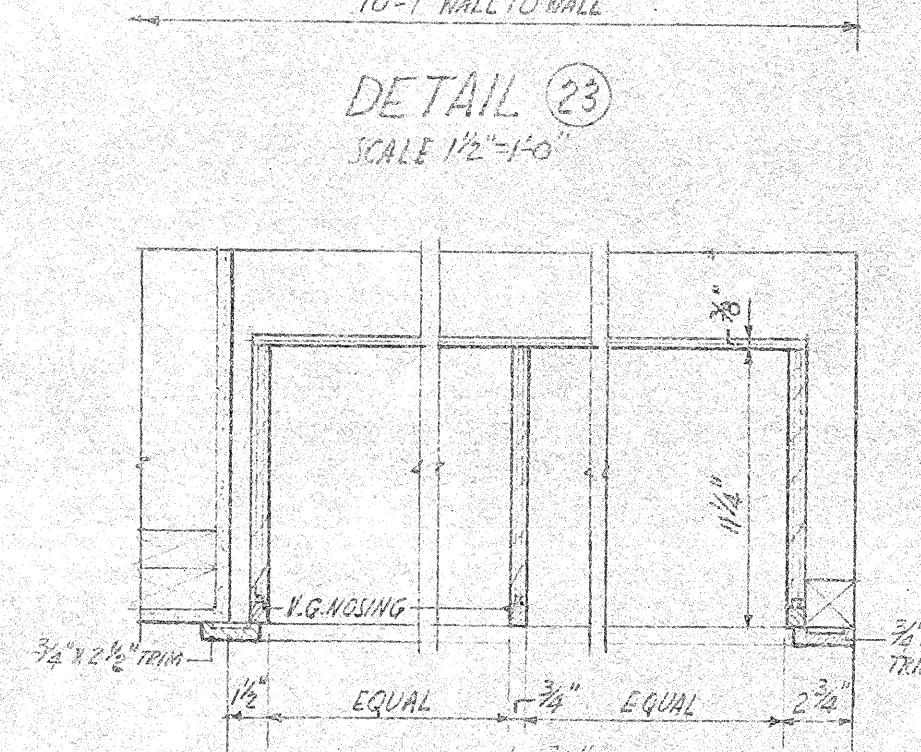
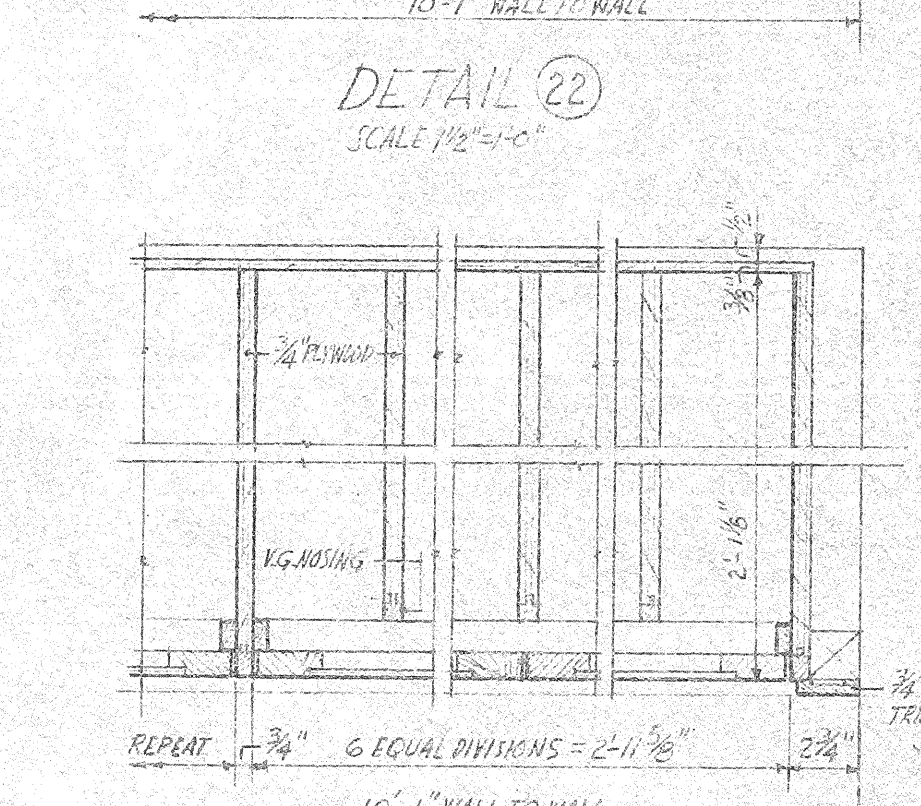
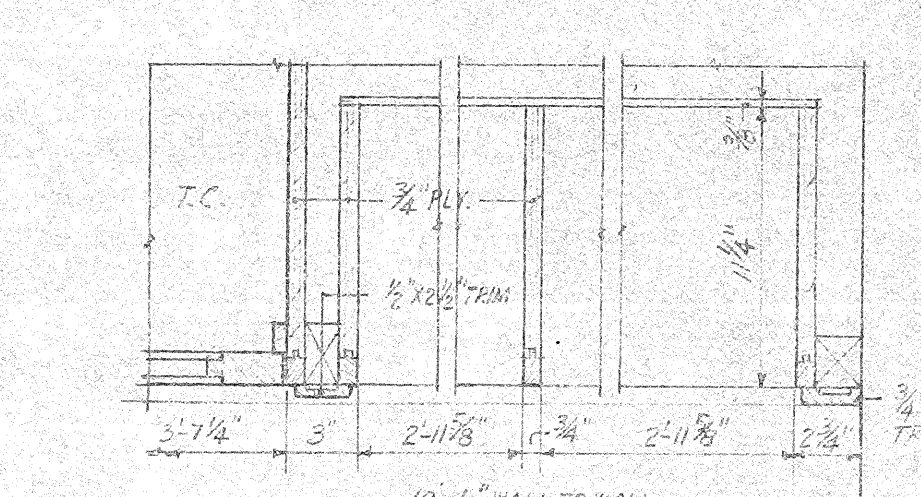
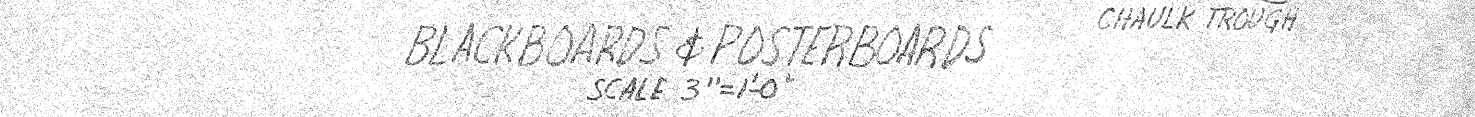
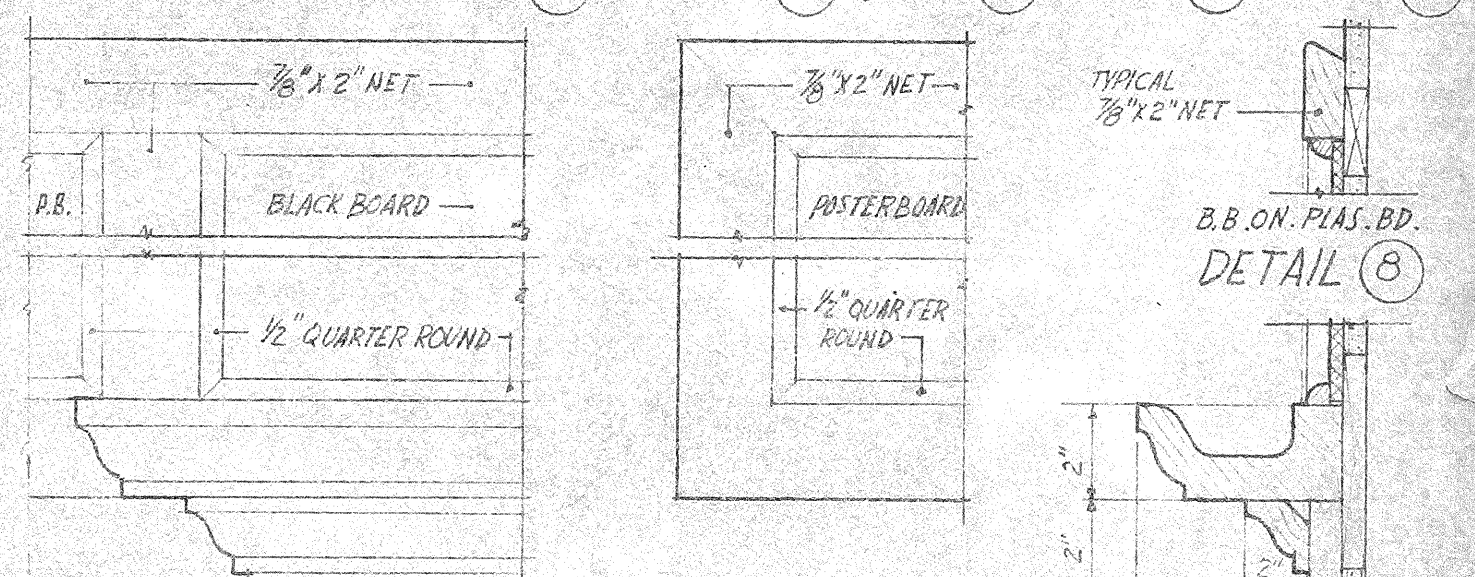
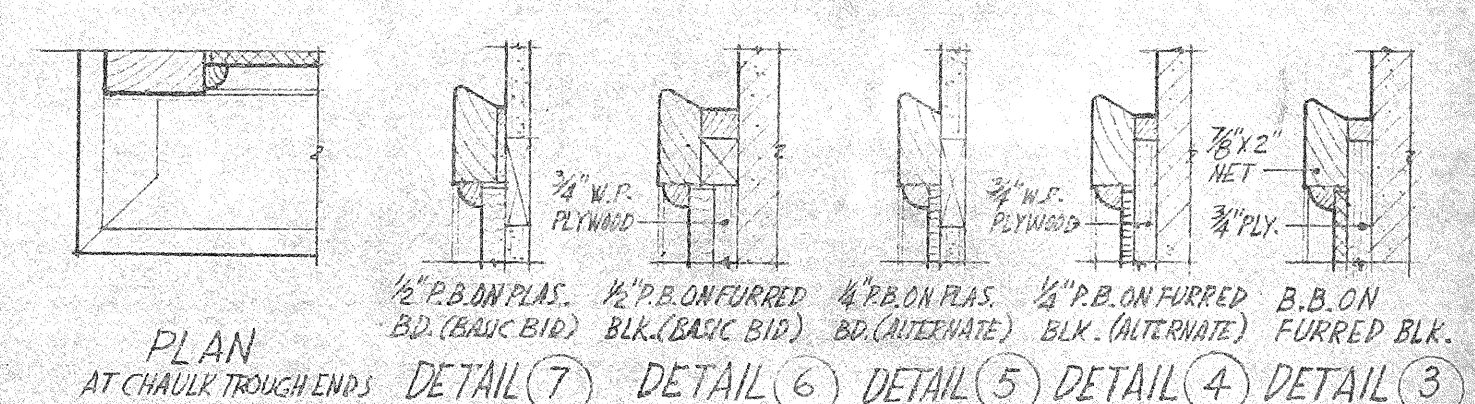
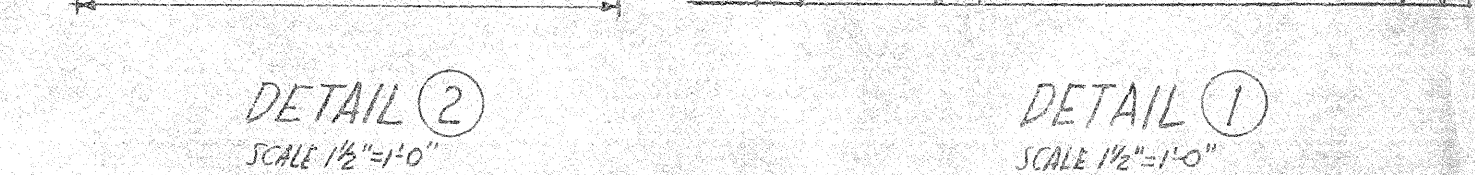
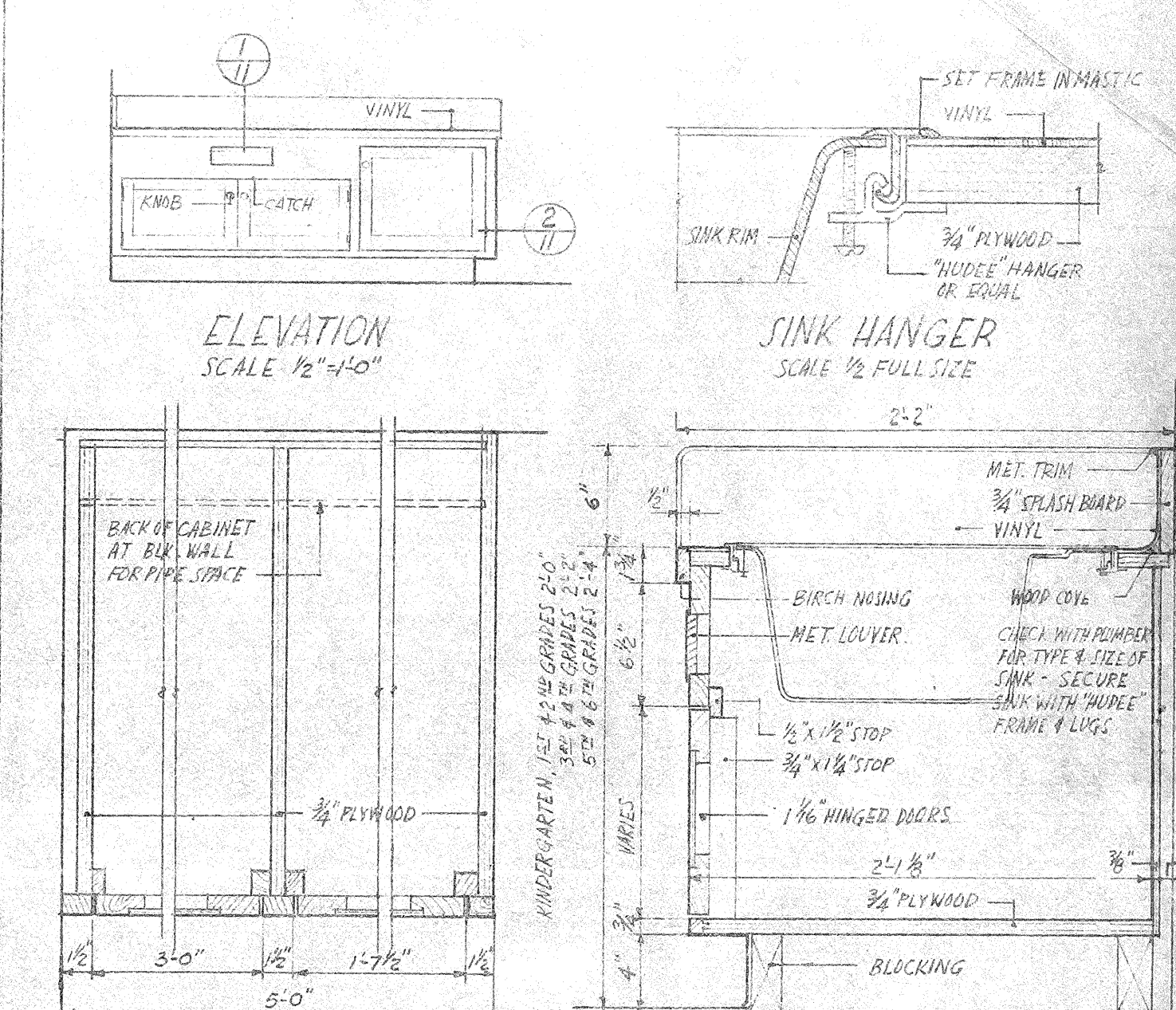
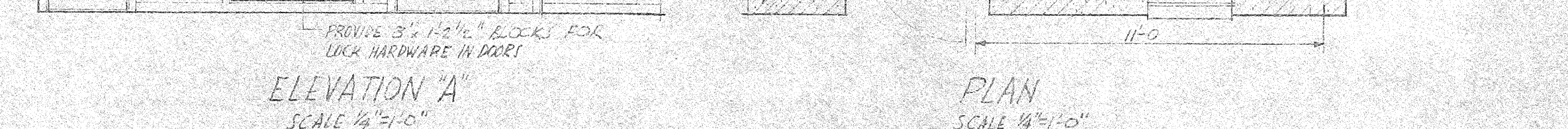
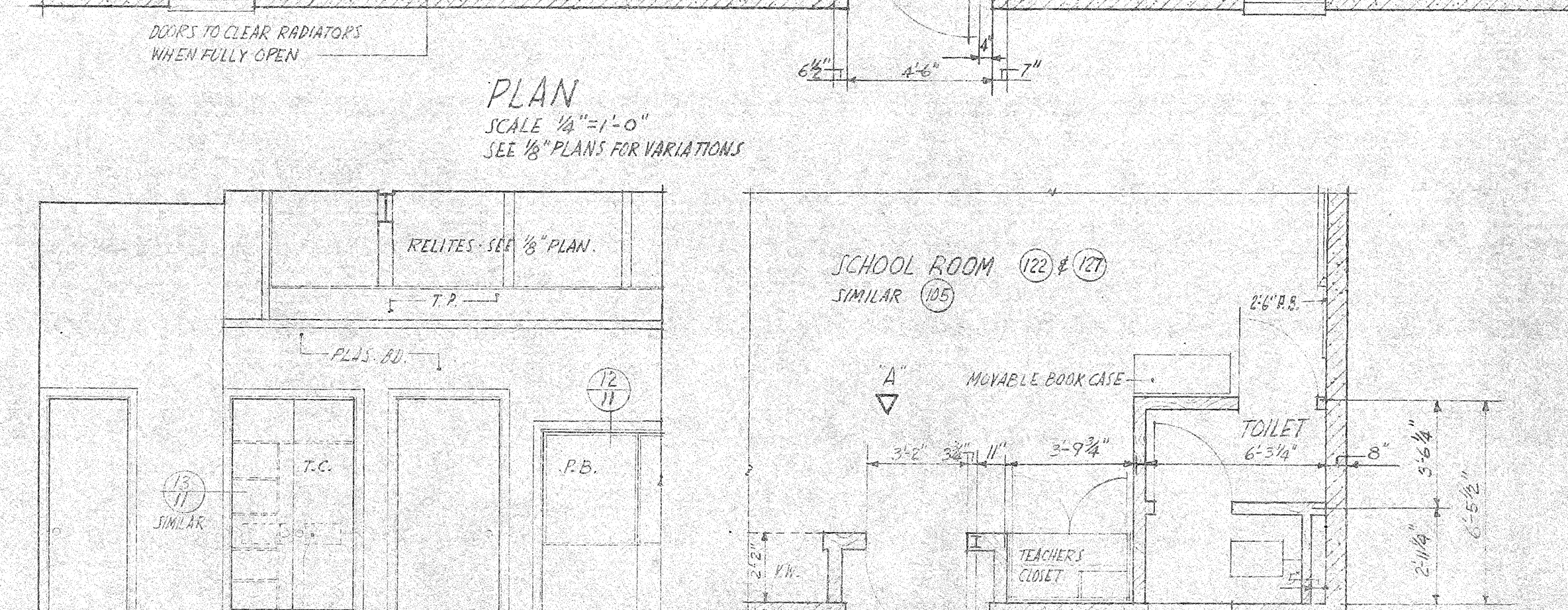
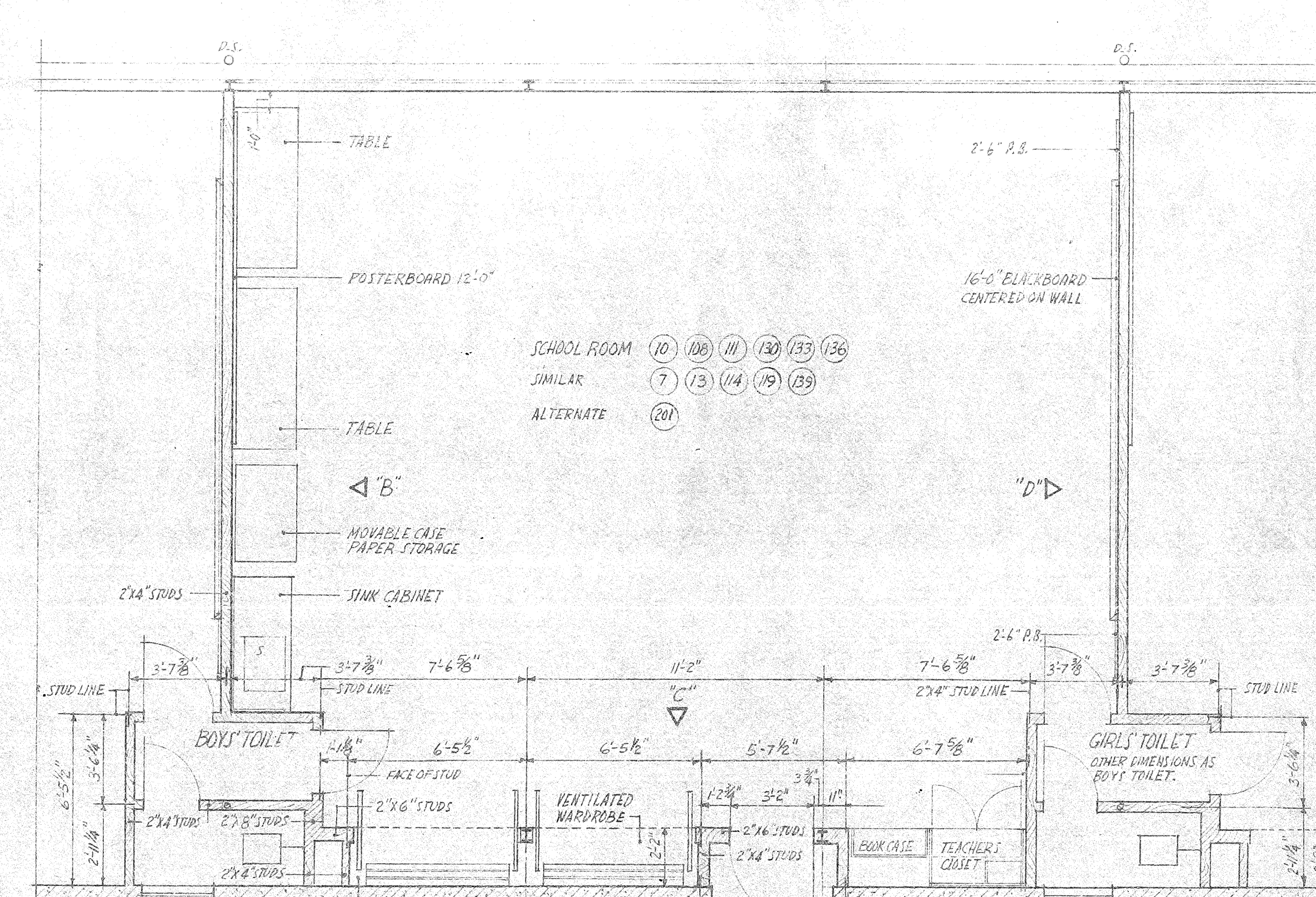
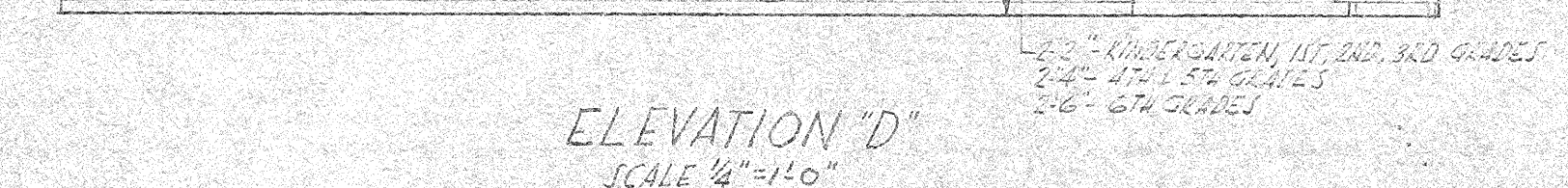
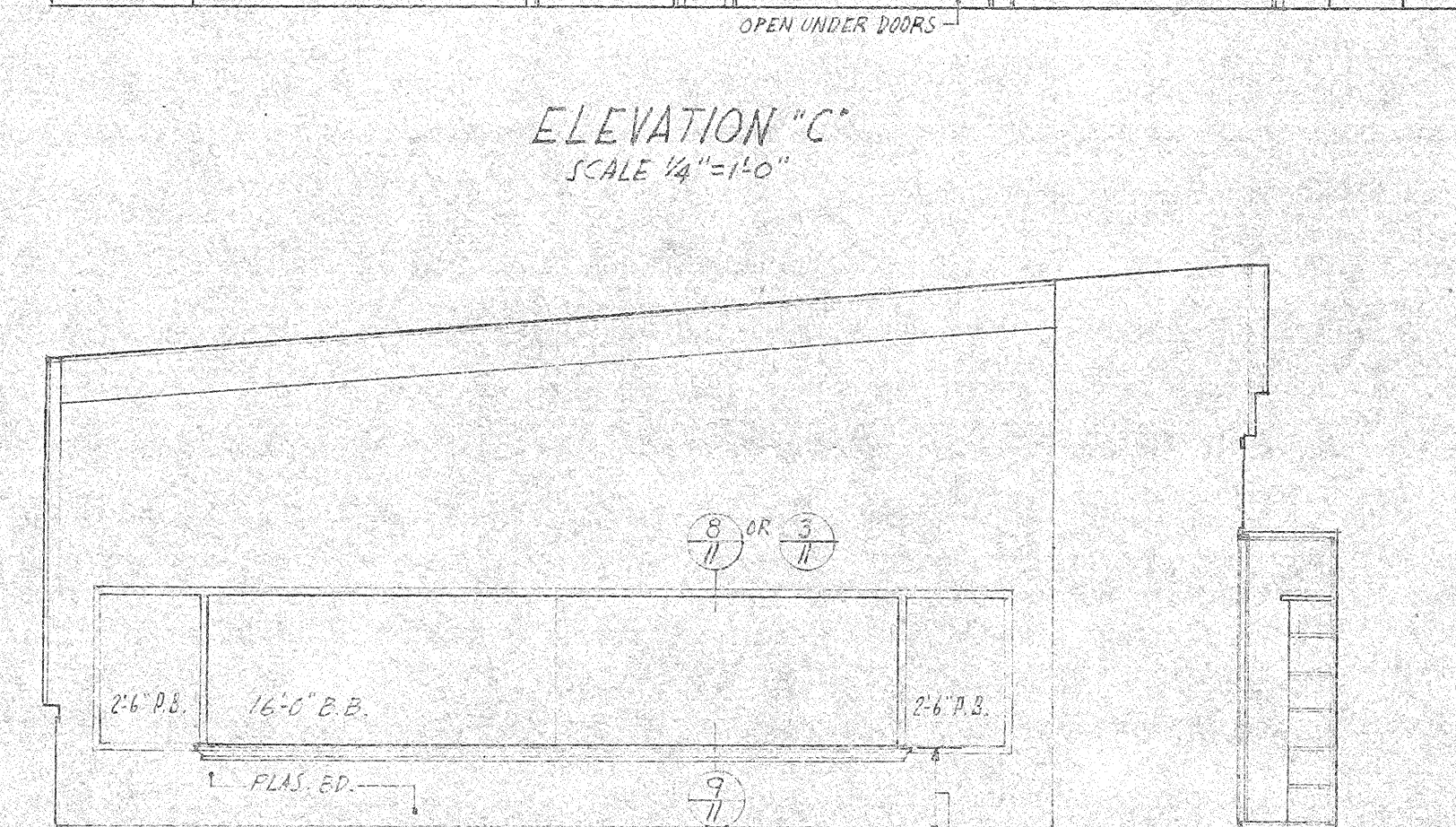
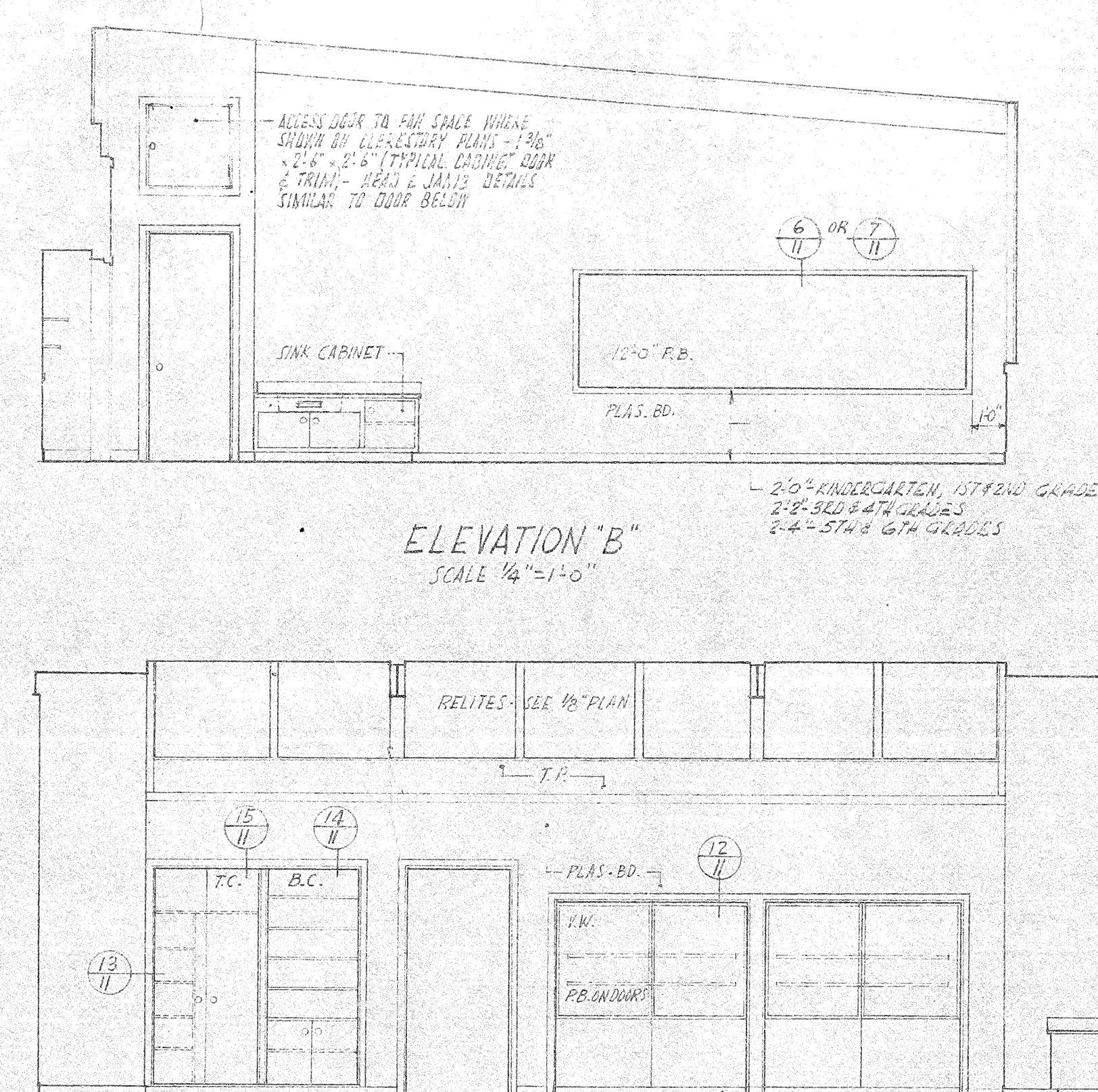
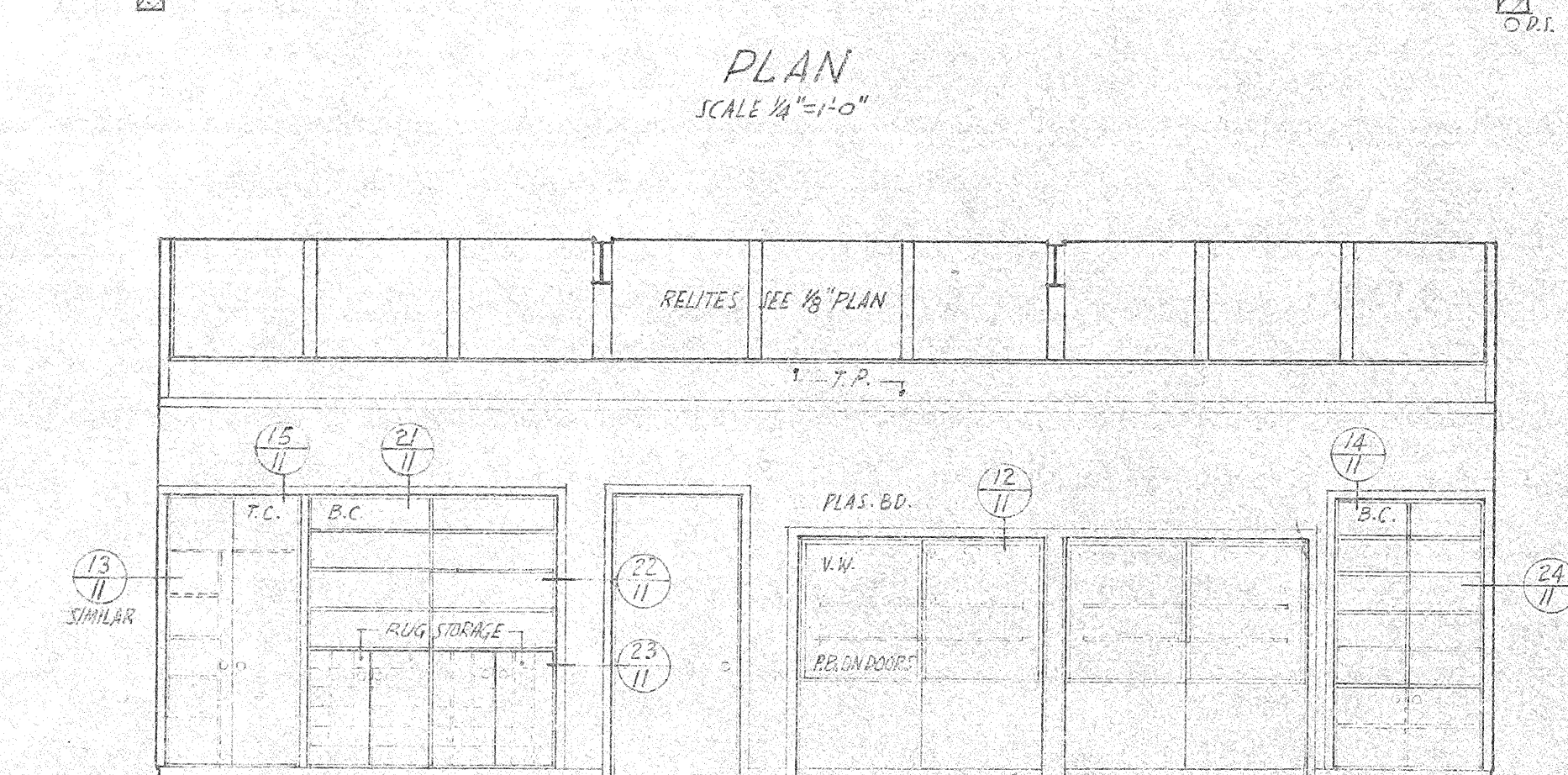
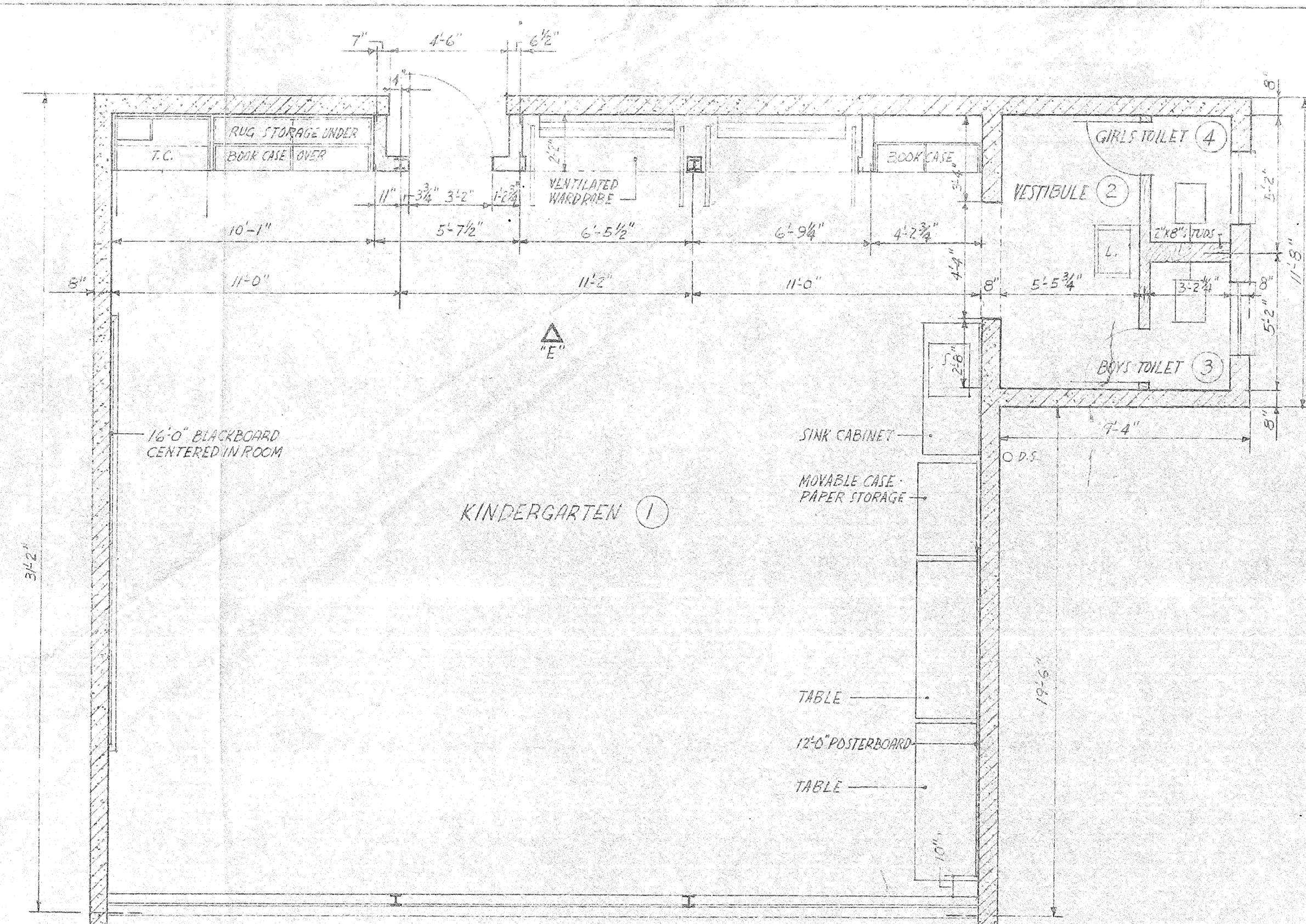
PLANT FOR  
VIEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.  
AT 3401 N. 125 STREET  
SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412  
KING COUNTY WASHINGTON

DESIGNED BY  
MALLIS & O'BRYEN, ARCHITECTS  
1201 1ST AVE. S.E.  
SEATTLE 5, WASH. D.C.

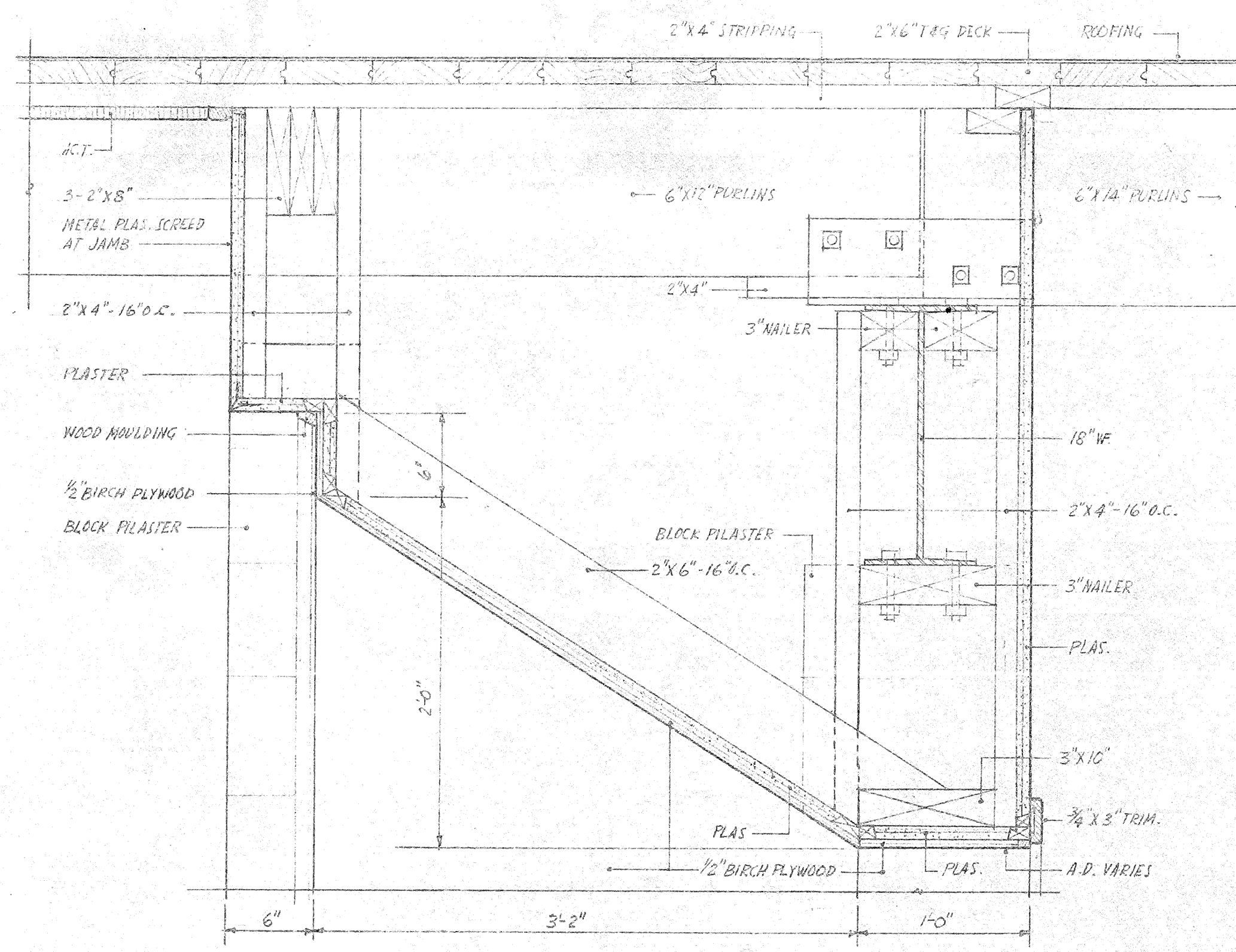
DATE  
5-15-53

SHEET NO.  
A-12

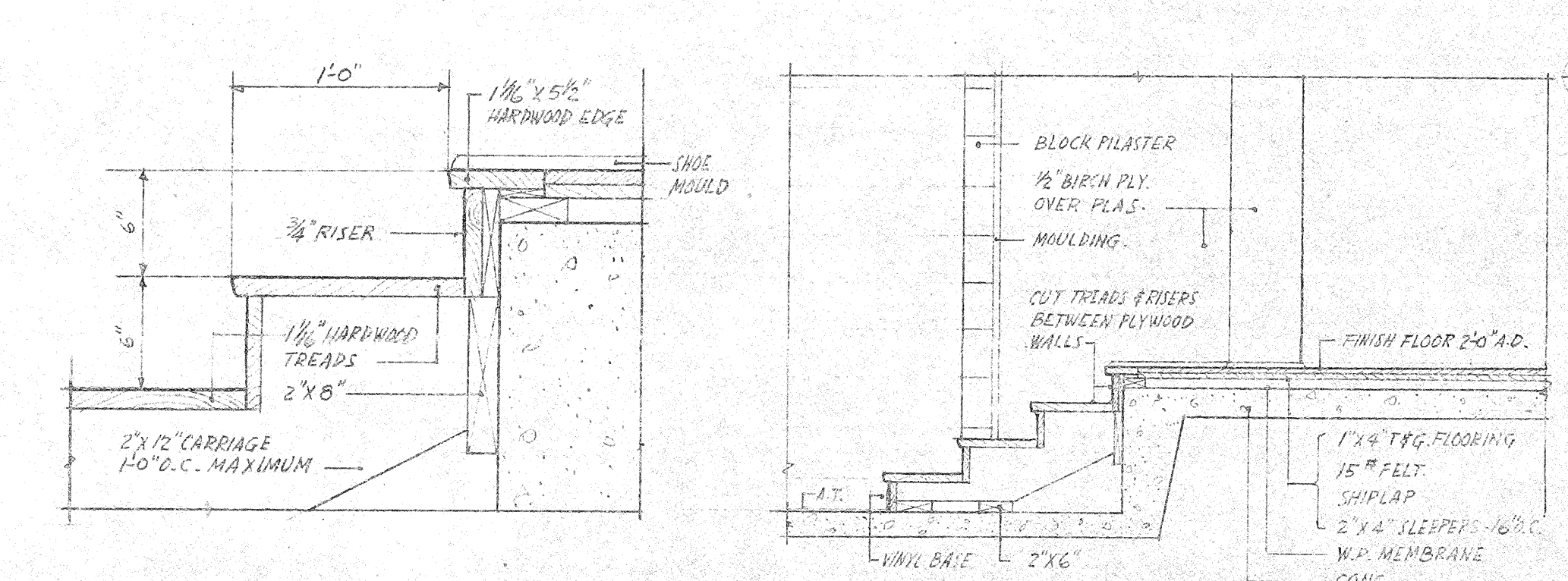






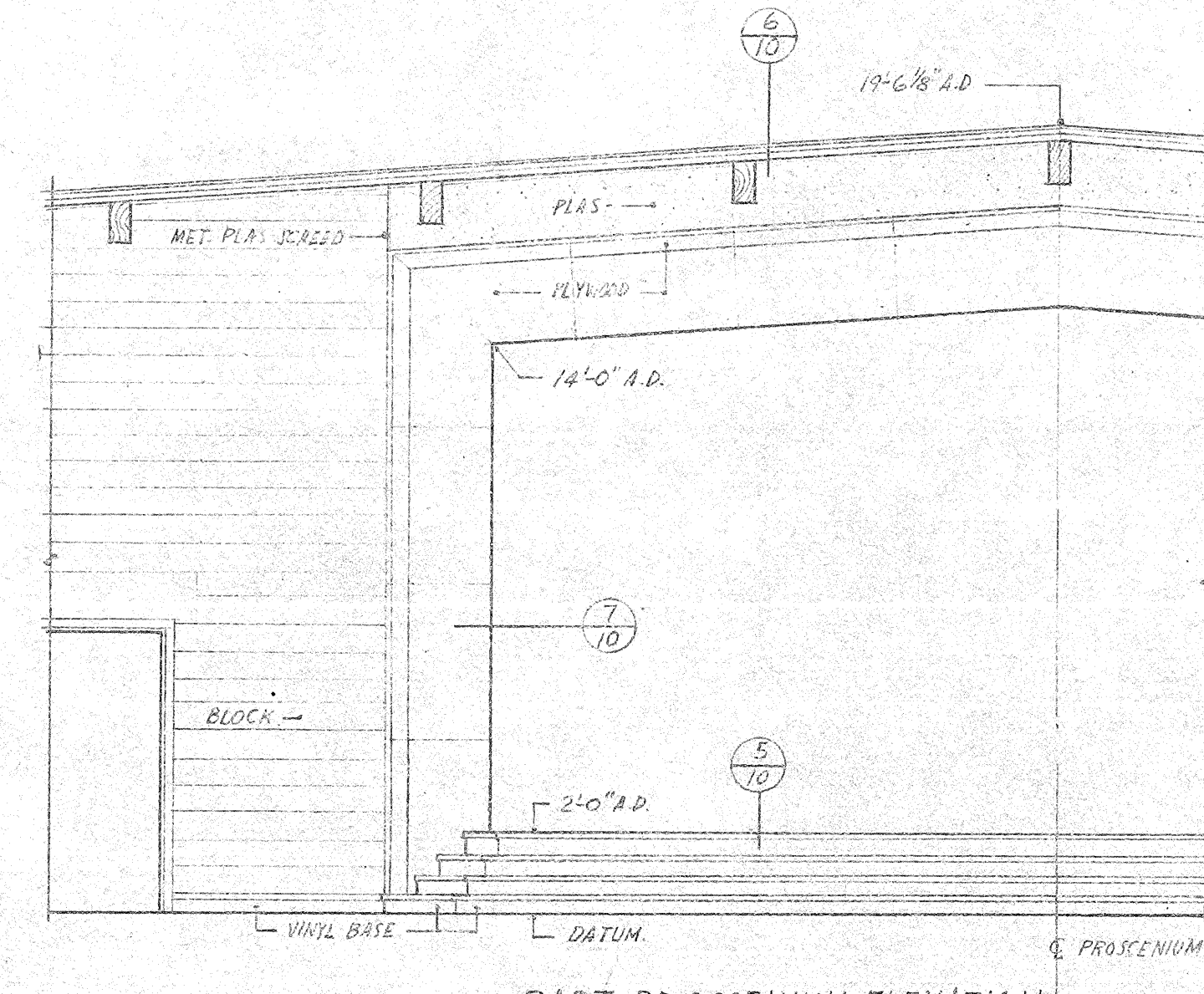


HEAD DETAIL (6) JAMB DETAIL (7) SIMILAR  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

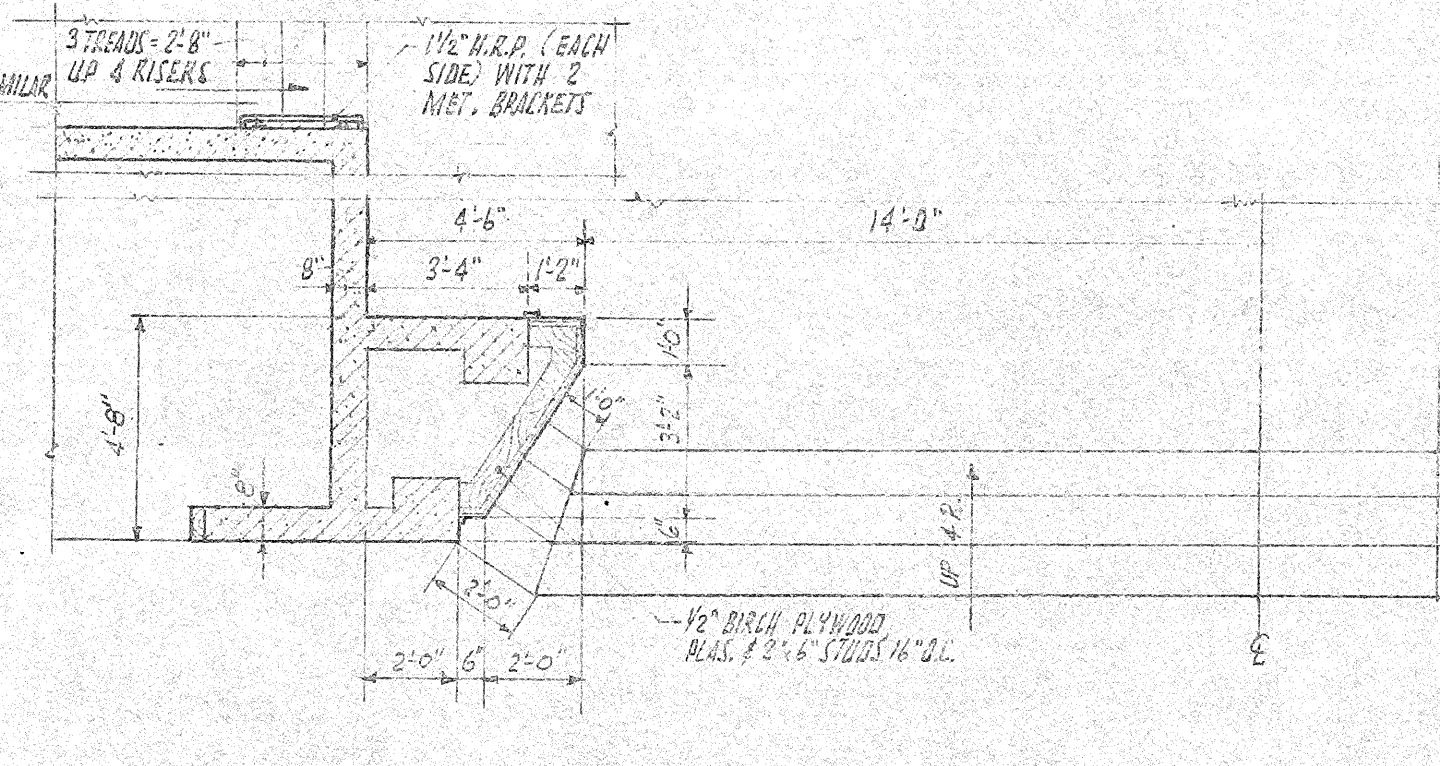


TYPICAL STAIR TREAD  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL (5)  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

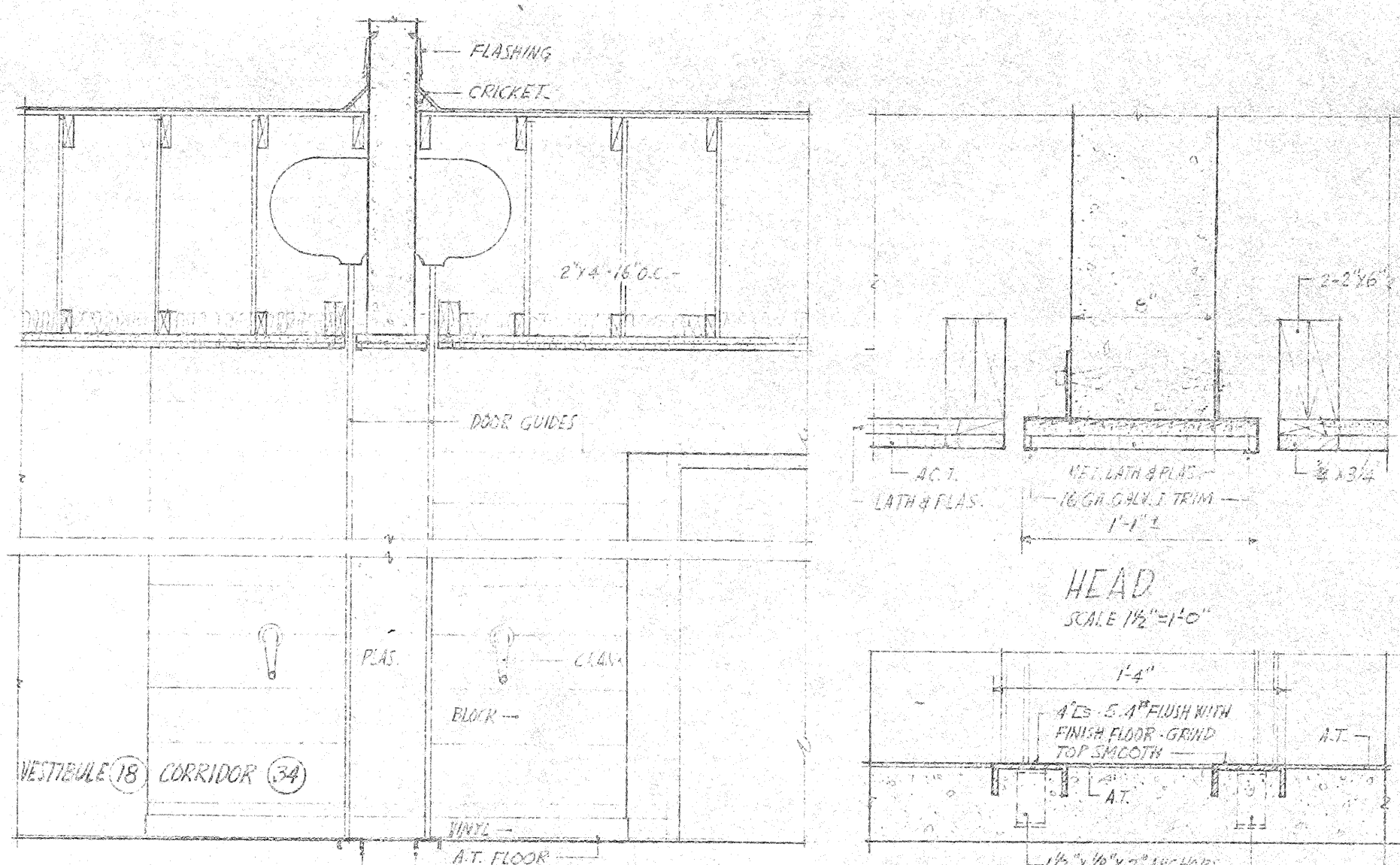


PART PROSCENIUM ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



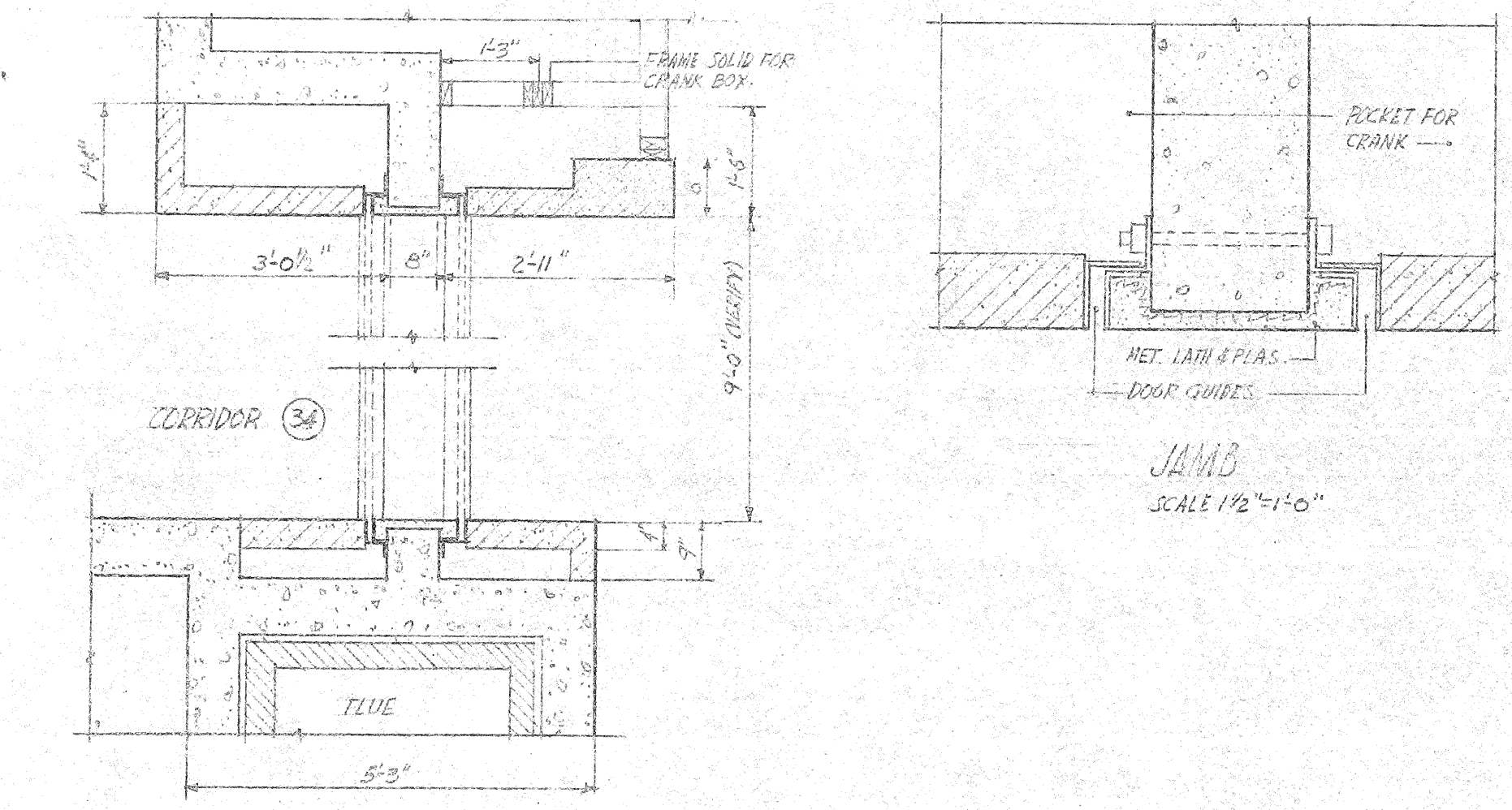
PART PLAN  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

PROSCENIUM & STAIR DETAILS



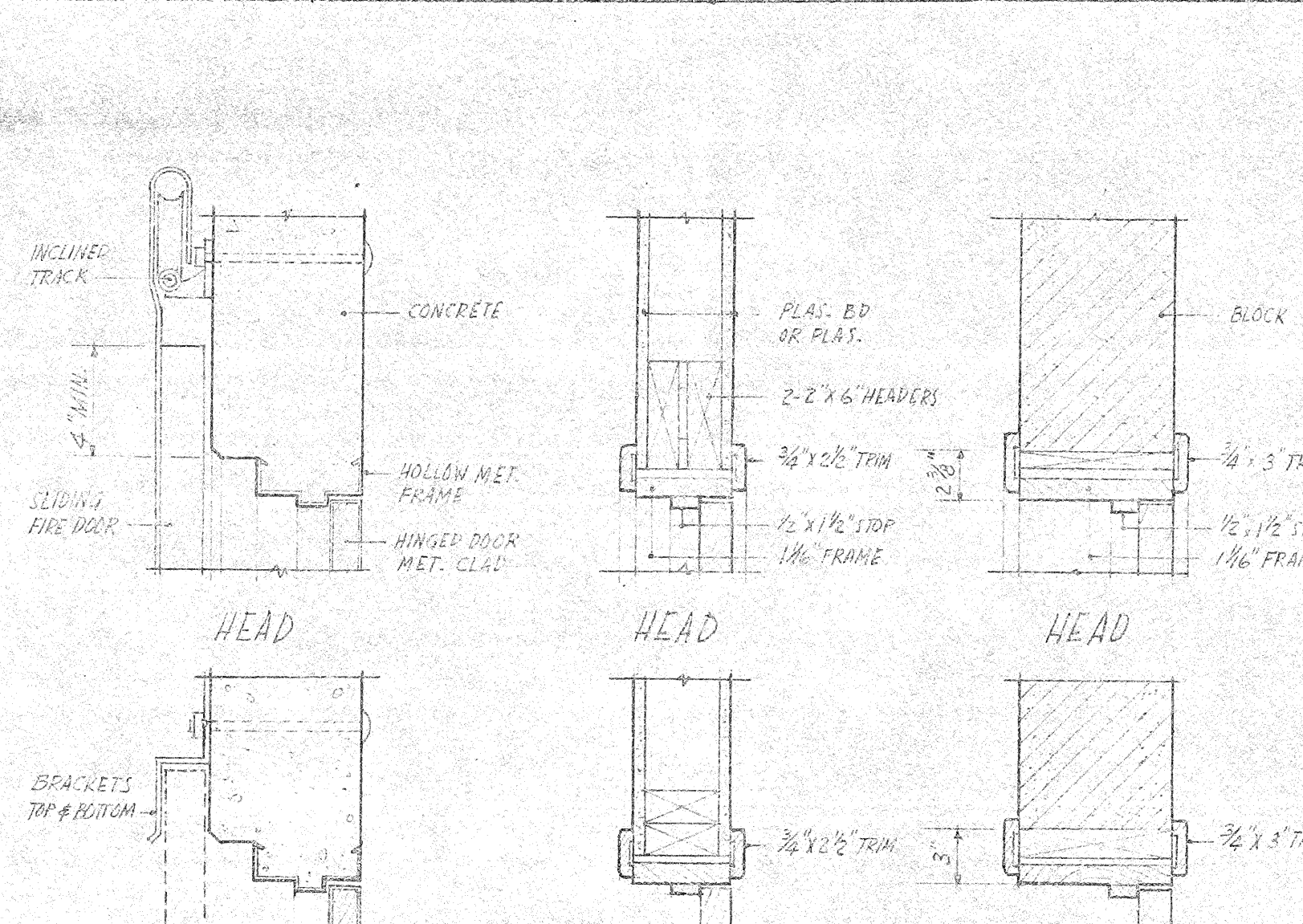
SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

HEAD  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



PLAN  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

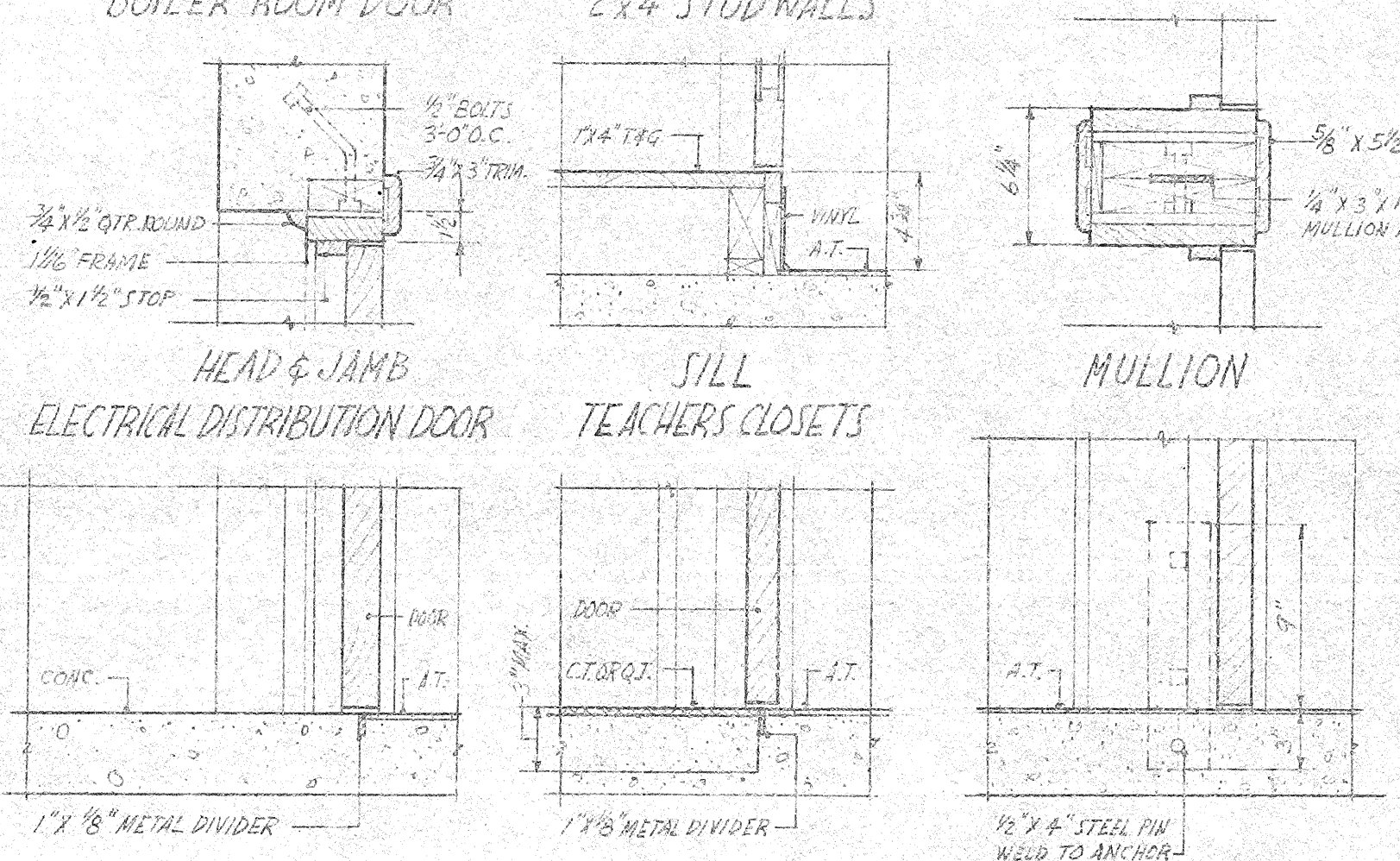
ROLLING STEEL FIRE DOORS



JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

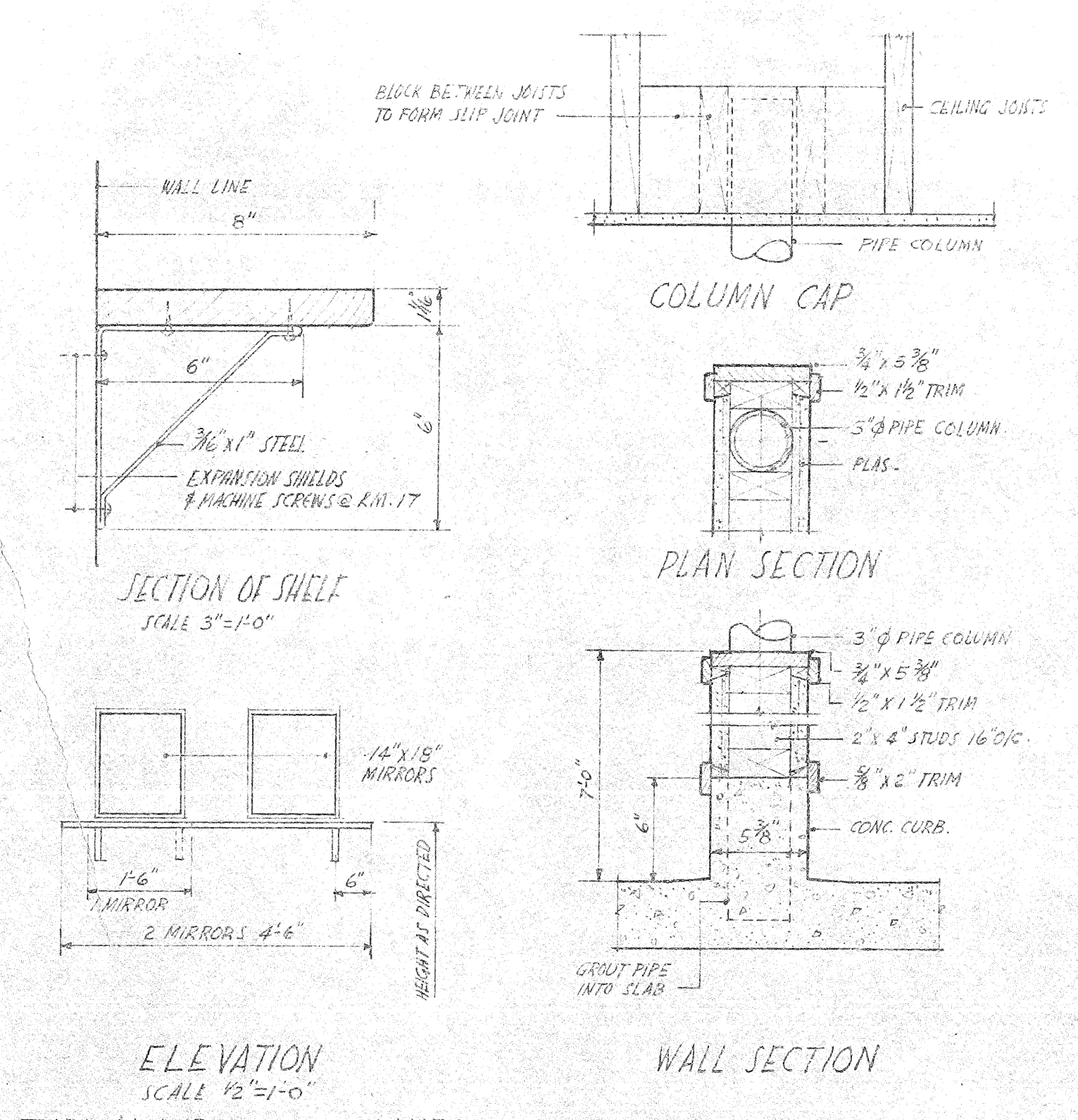


JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

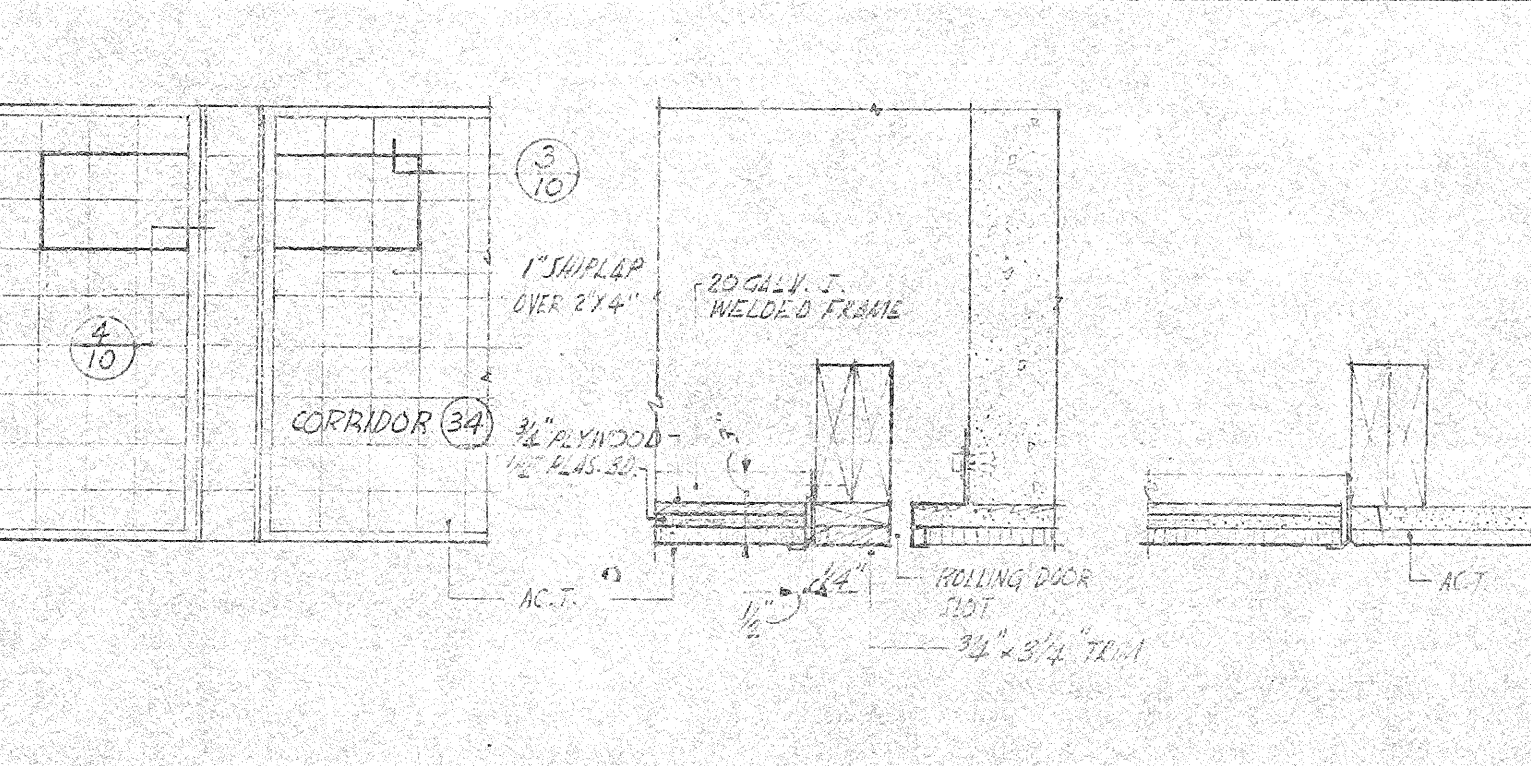
JAMB  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

INTERIOR DOOR DETAILS  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

TOILET ROOM SCREEN WALLS  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

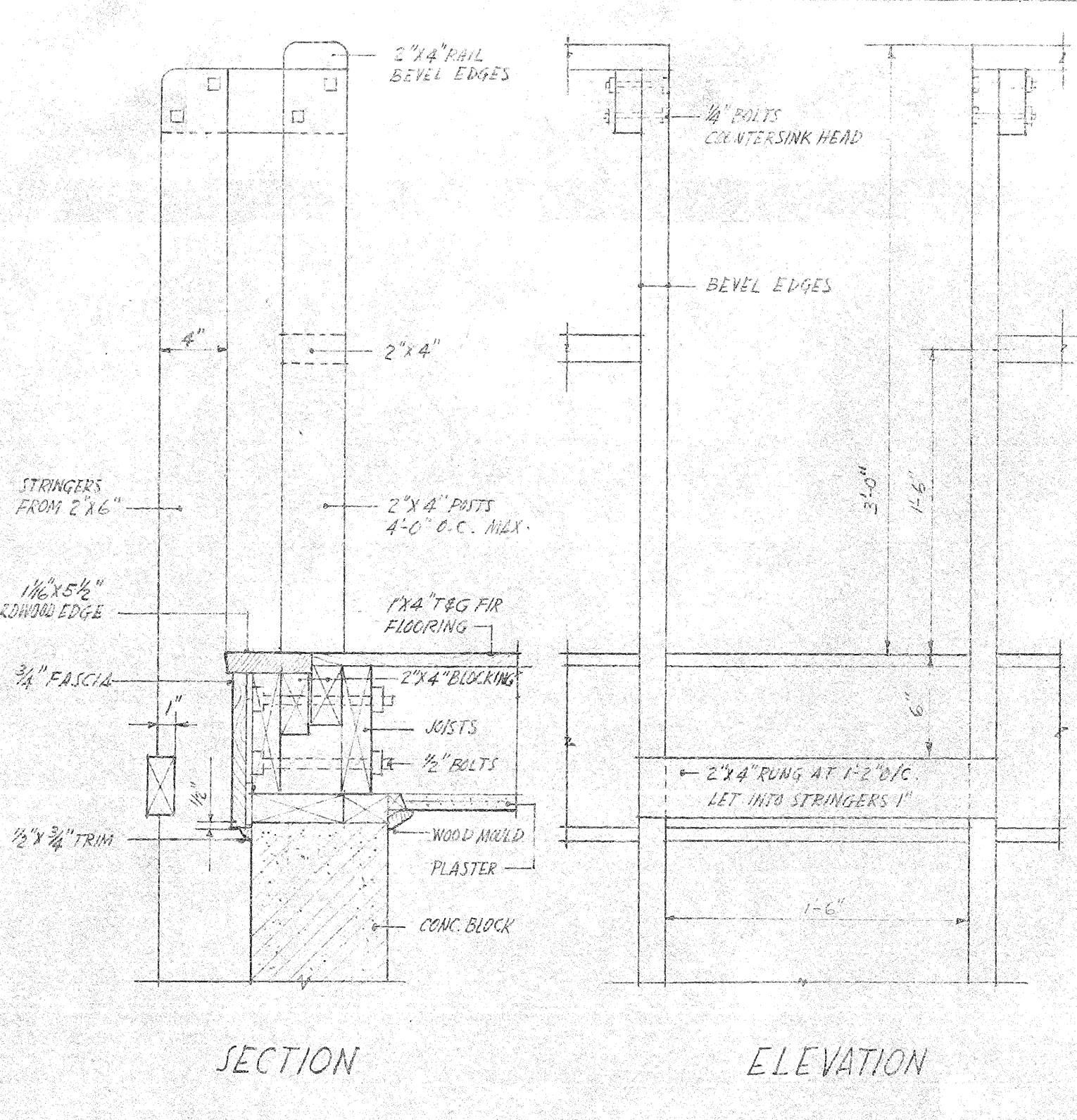


REFLECTED CEILING PLAN  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL (4)  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

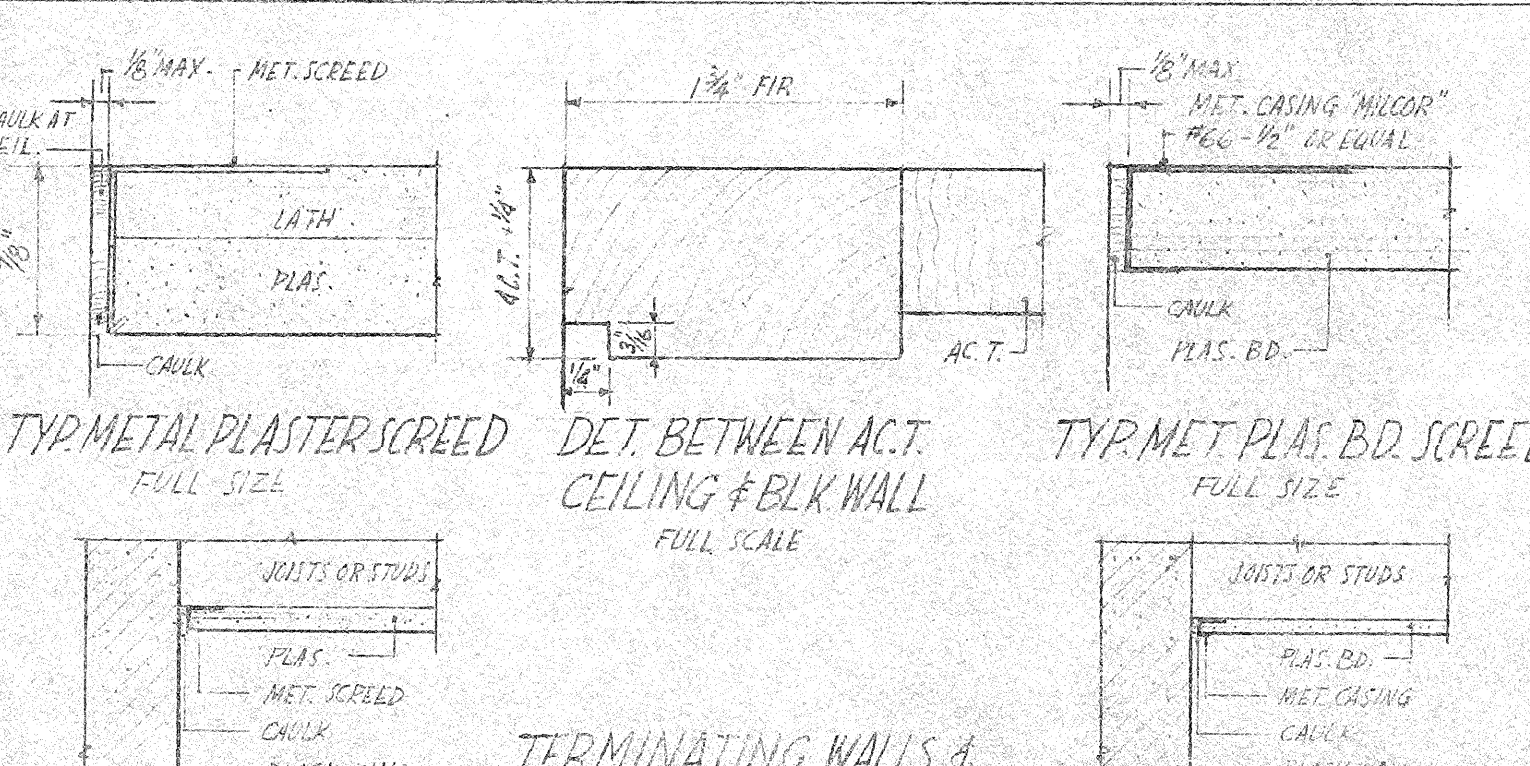
DETAIL (3)  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

CEILING ACCESS PANELS AT ROLLING FIRE DOORS



SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

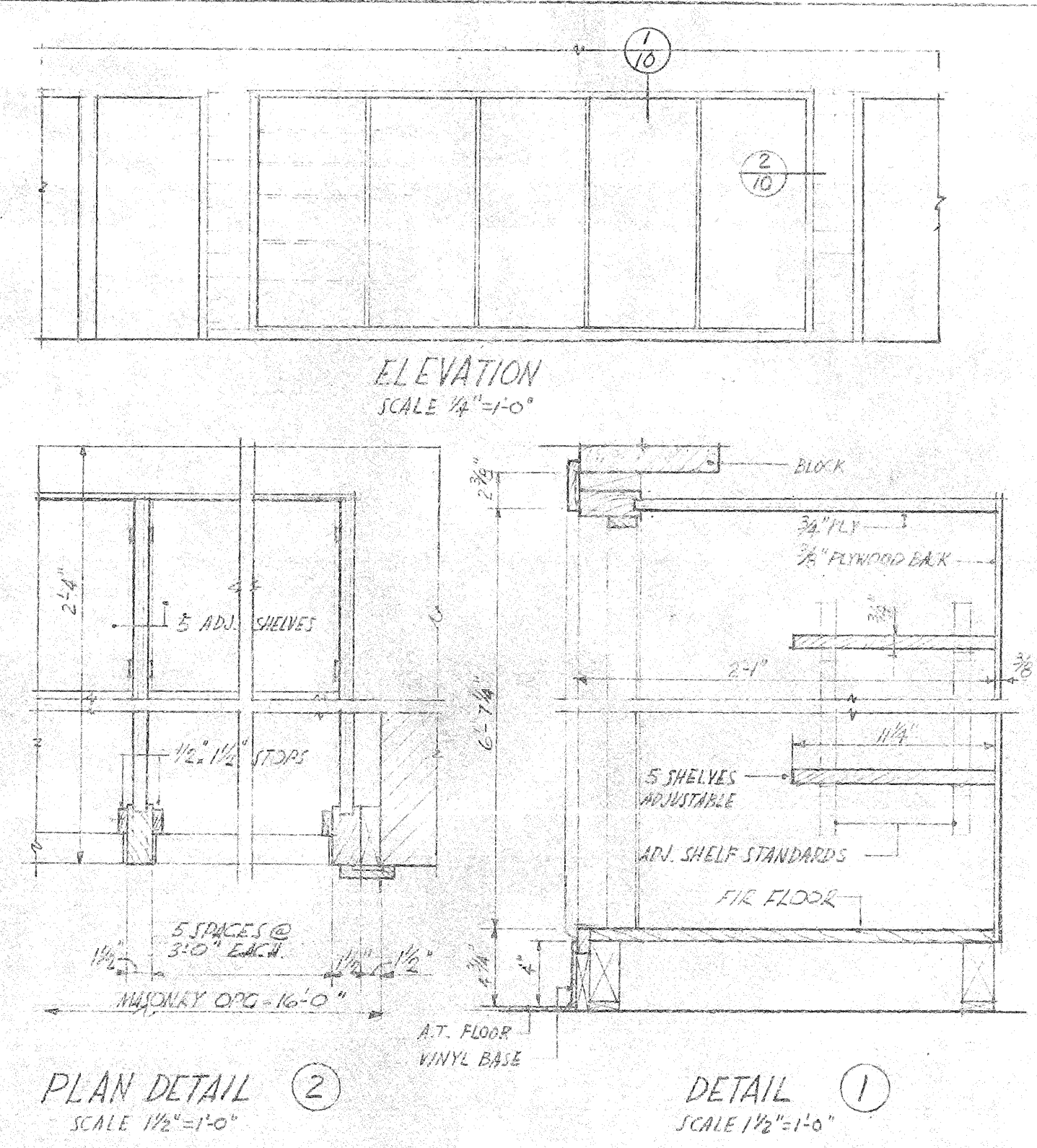
ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



TYP. METAL PLASTER SCREED  
FULL SIZE

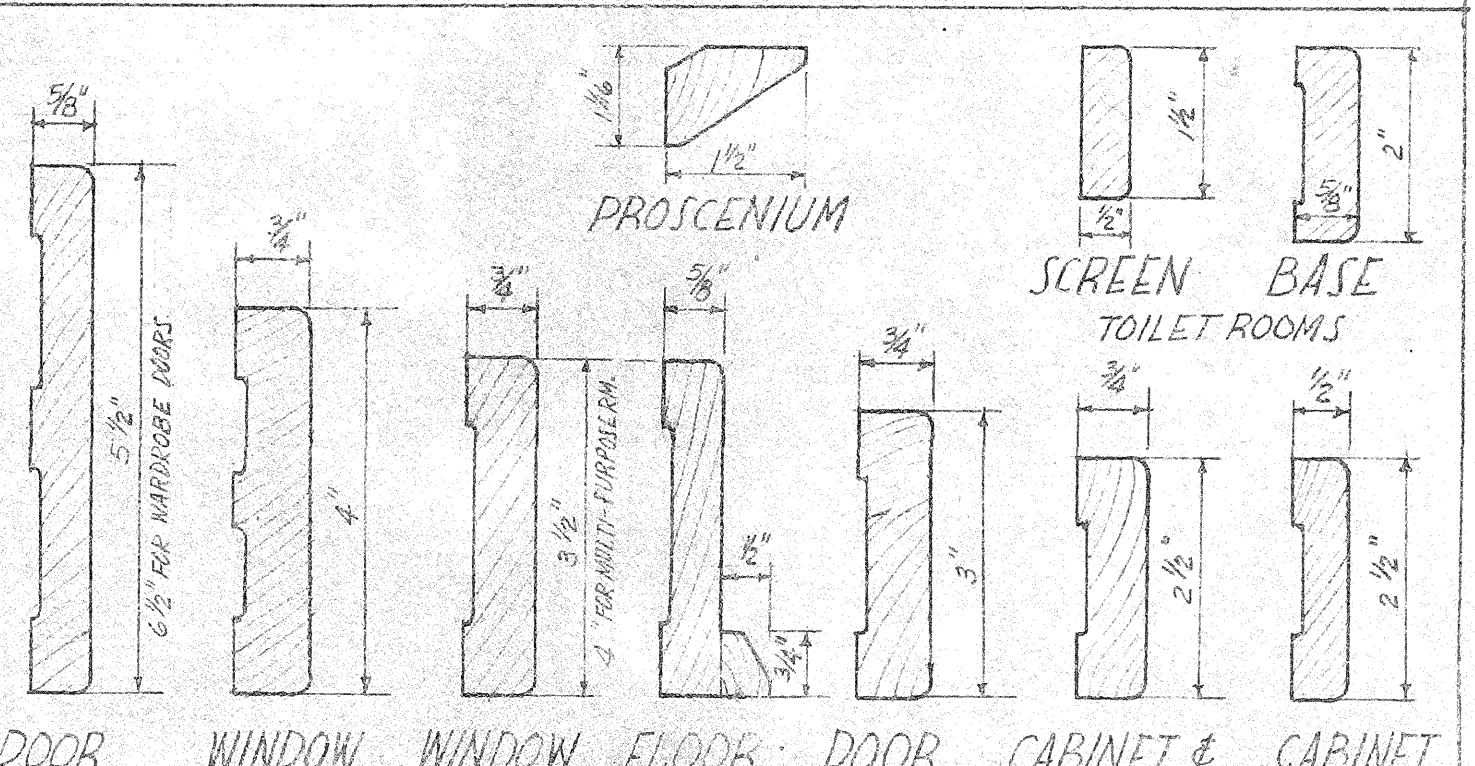
TYP. MET. PLAS. BD. SCREED  
FULL SIZE

TERMINATING WALLS & CEILINGS AT BLOCK WALL



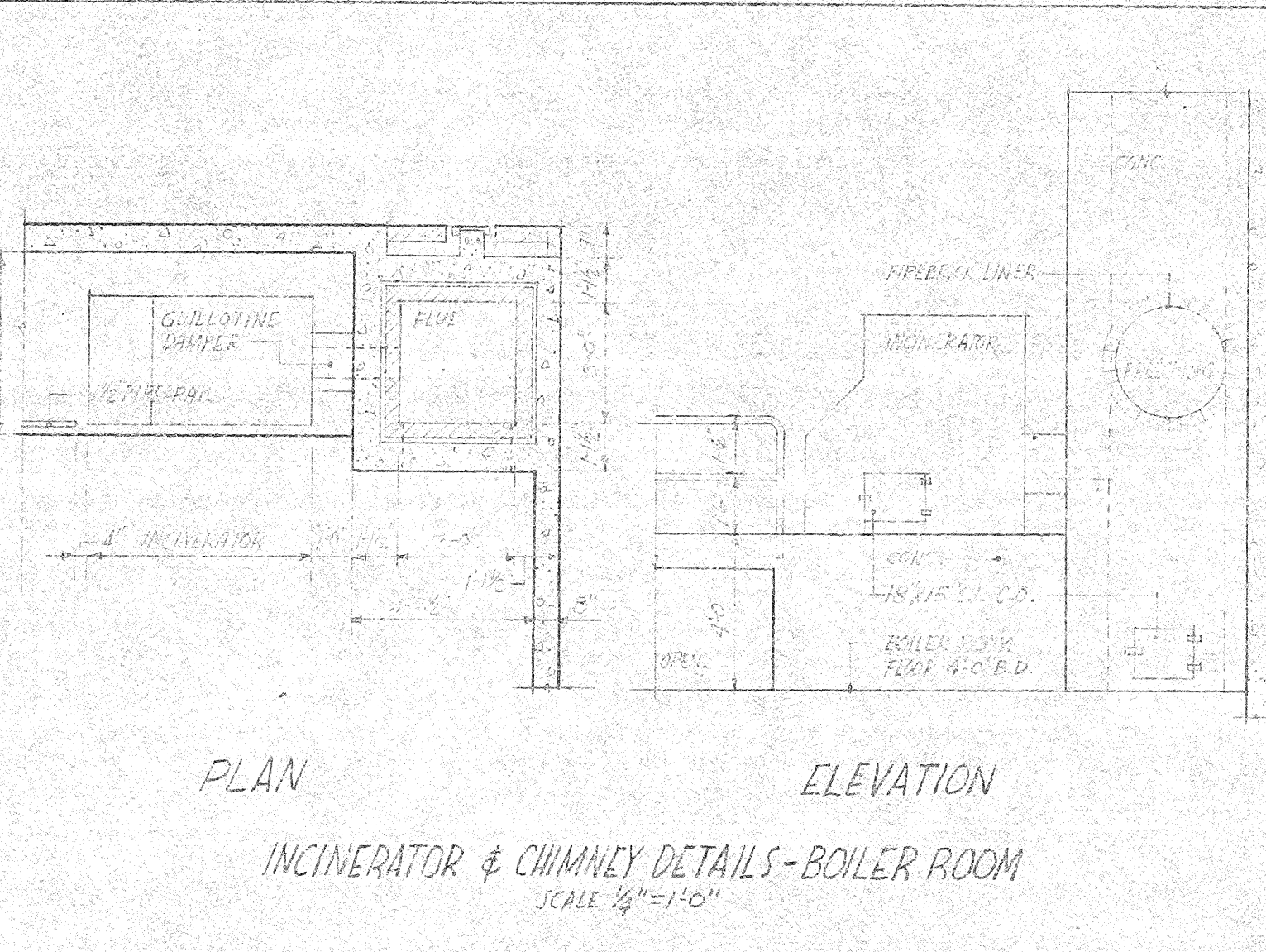
PLAN DETAIL (2)  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

DETAIL (1)  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



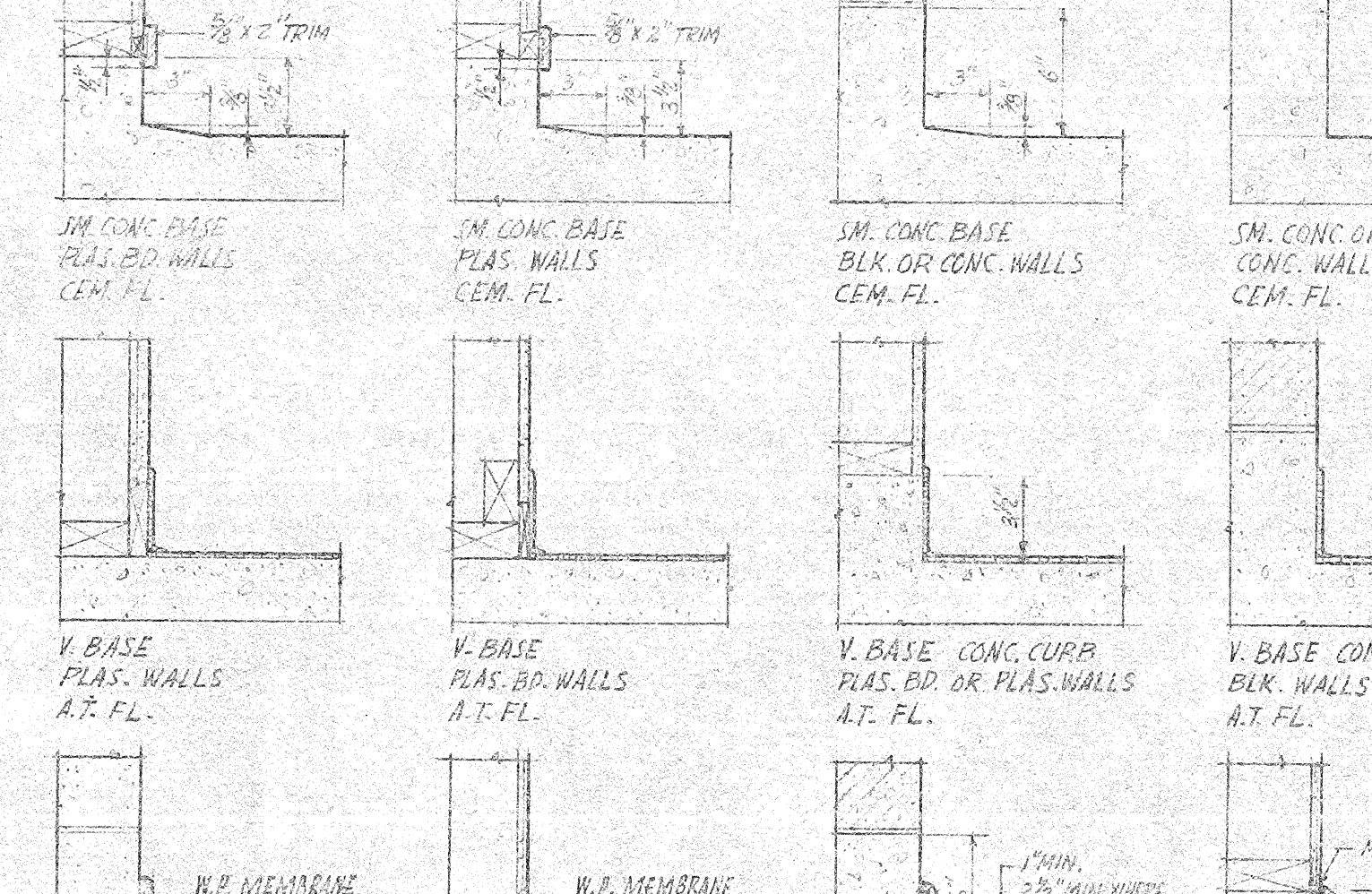
COMMUNITY STORAGE - MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM (45)

INTERIOR WOOD TRIM  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

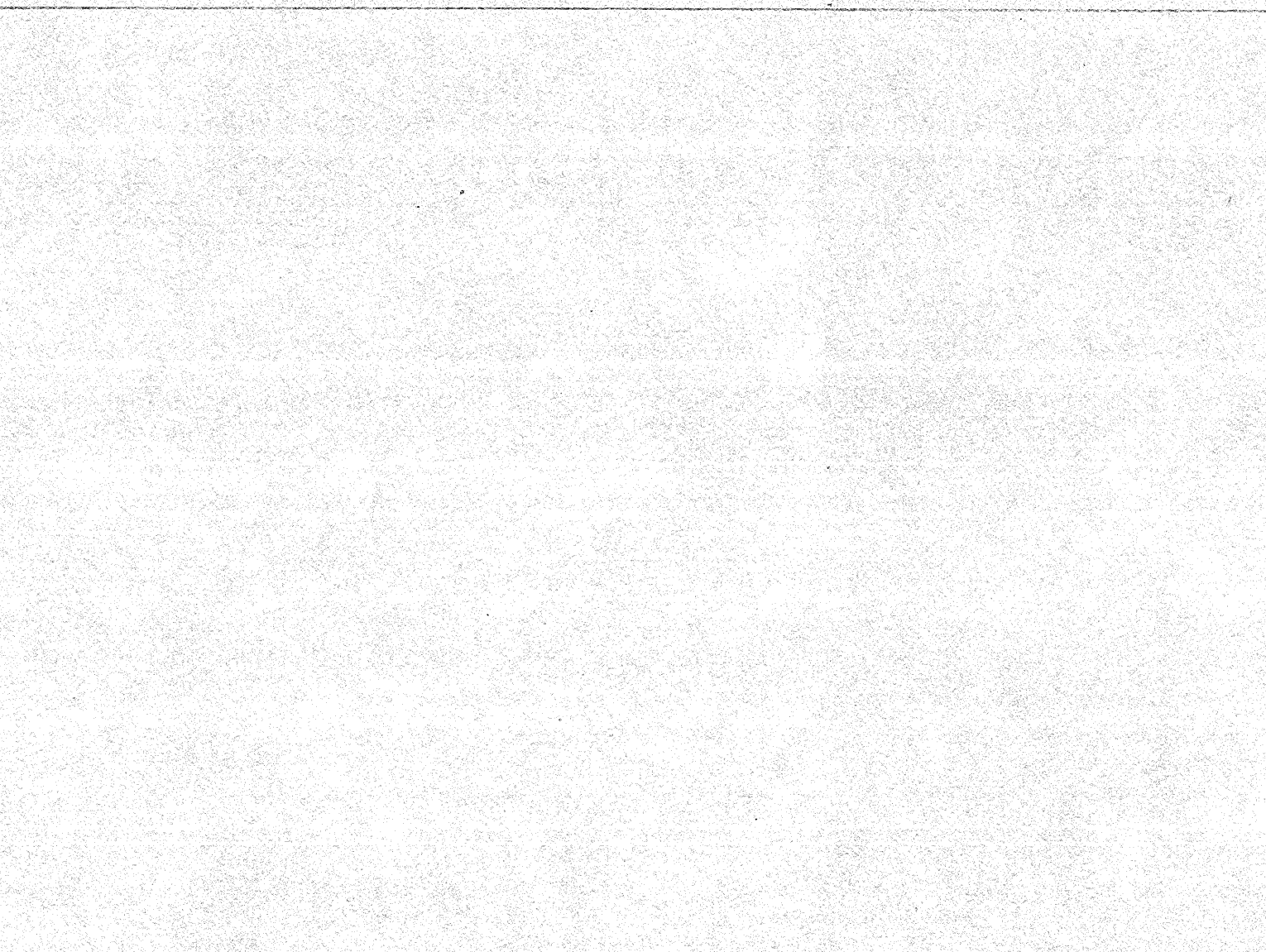


PLAN  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

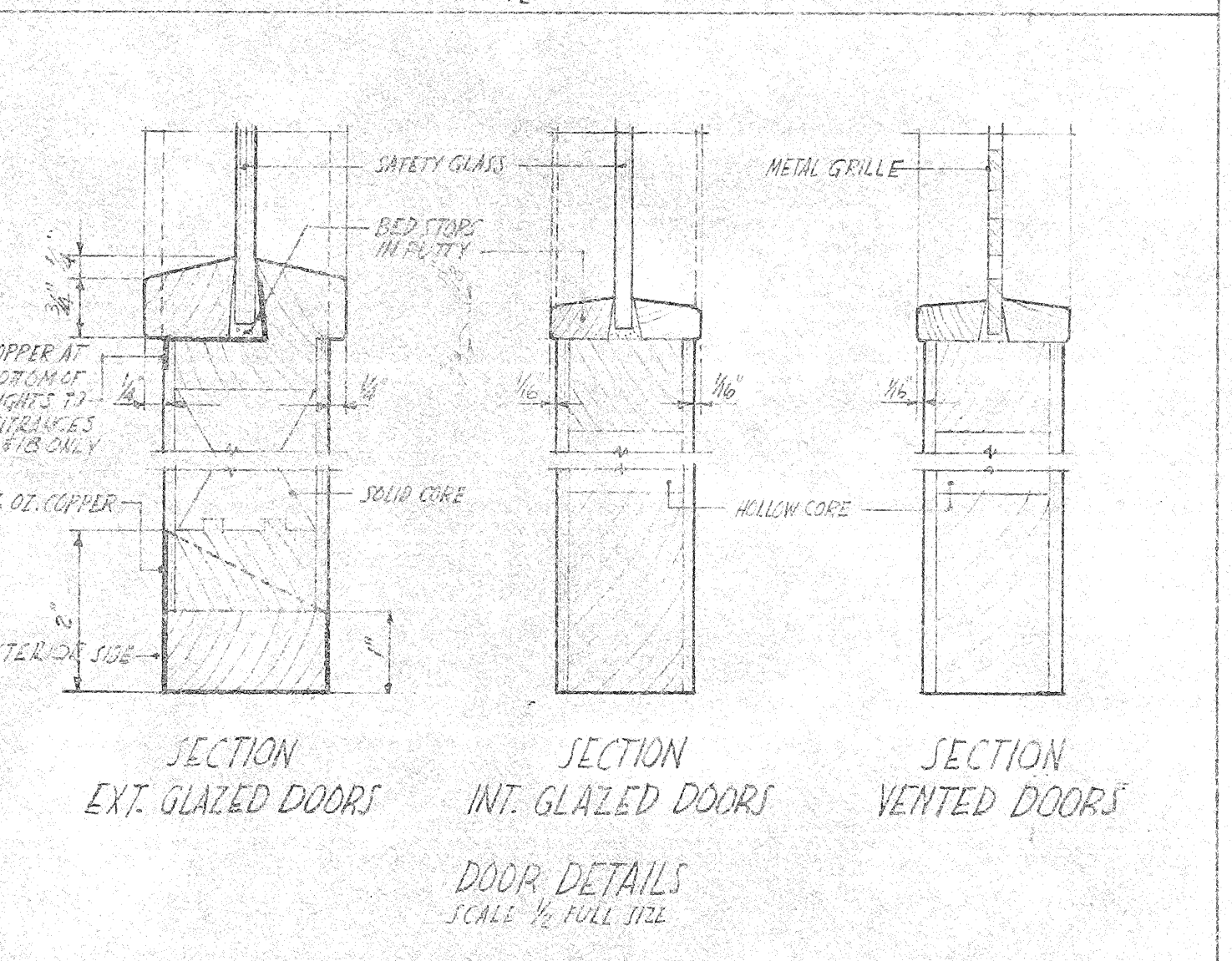
ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



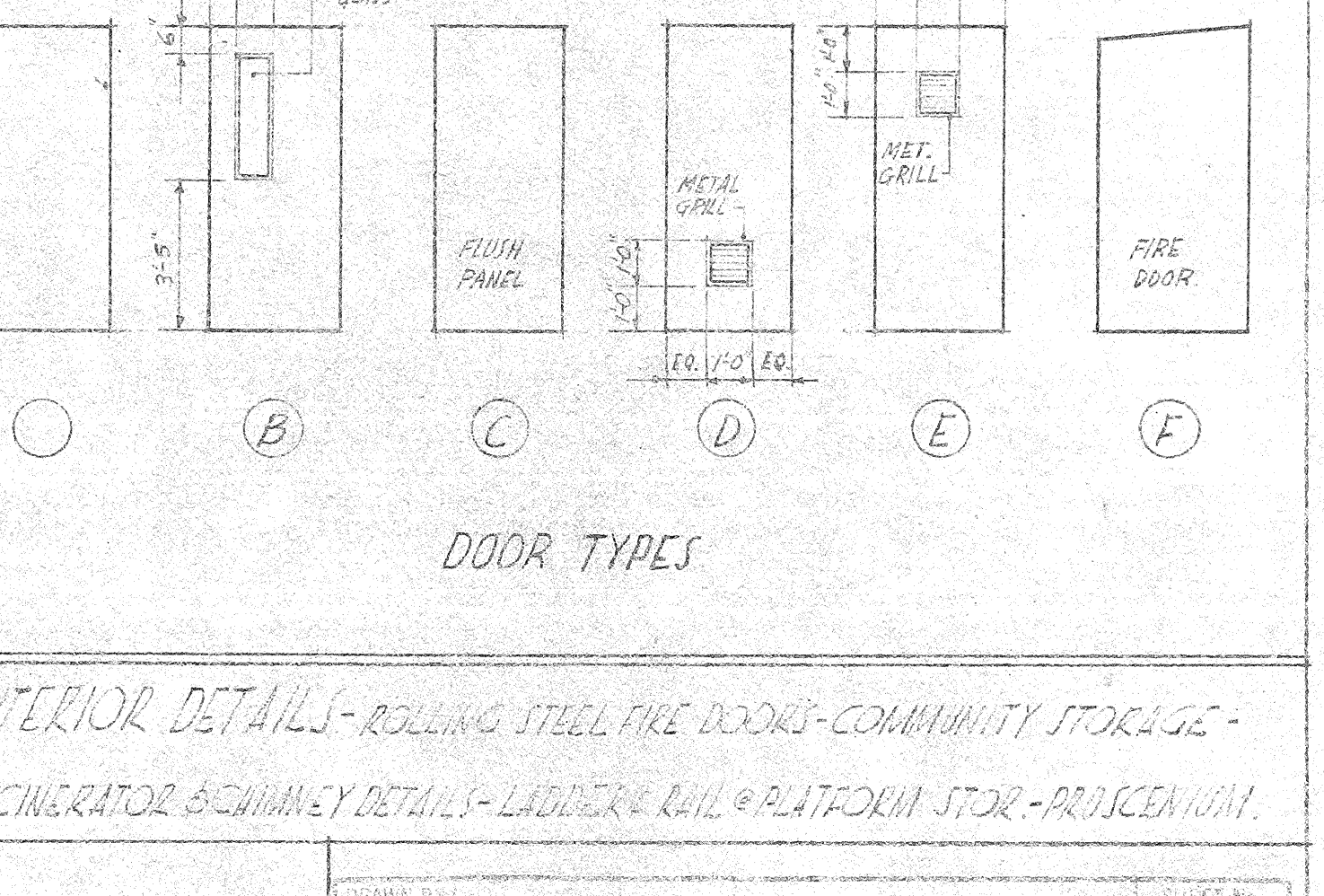
SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



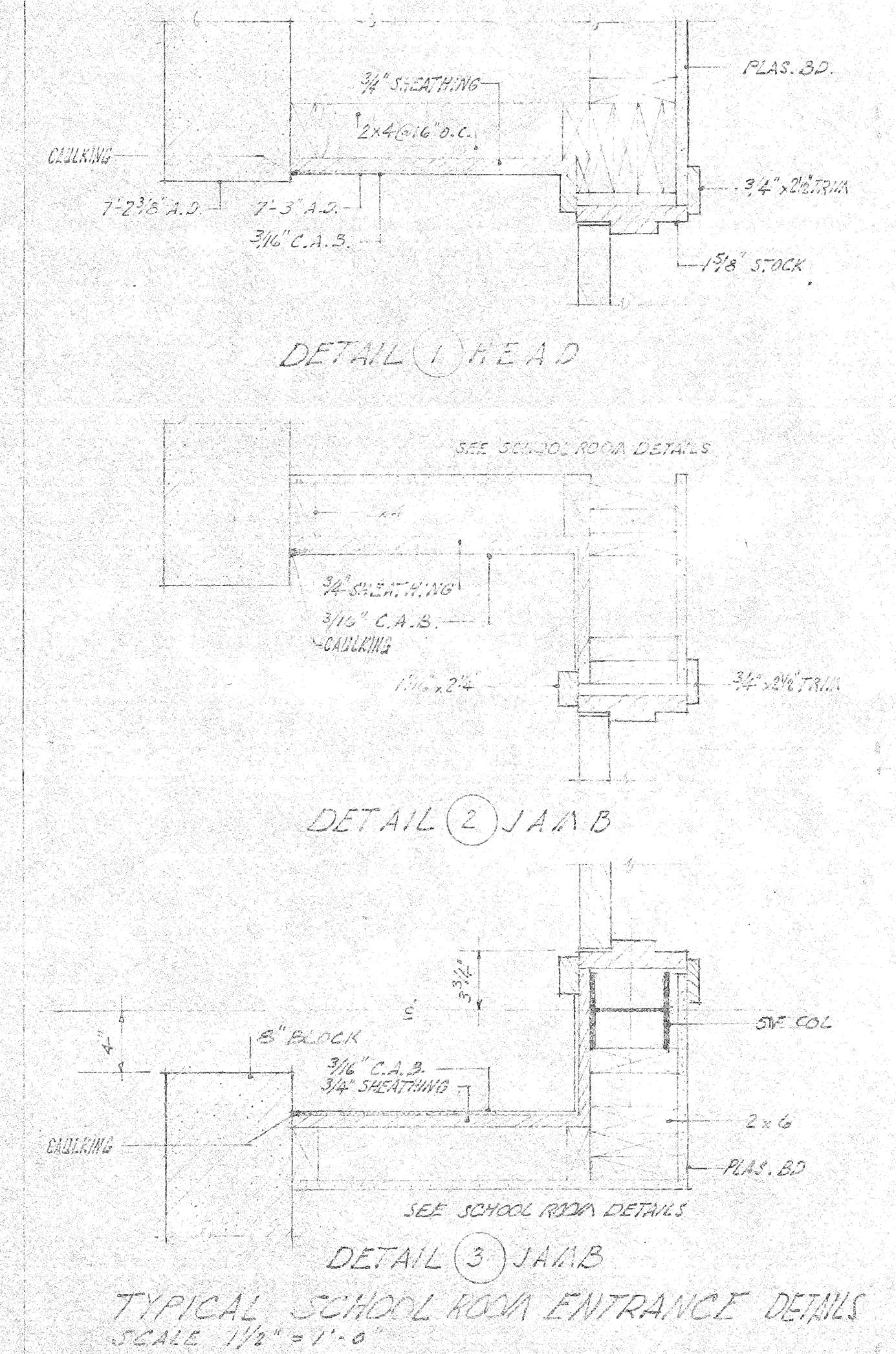
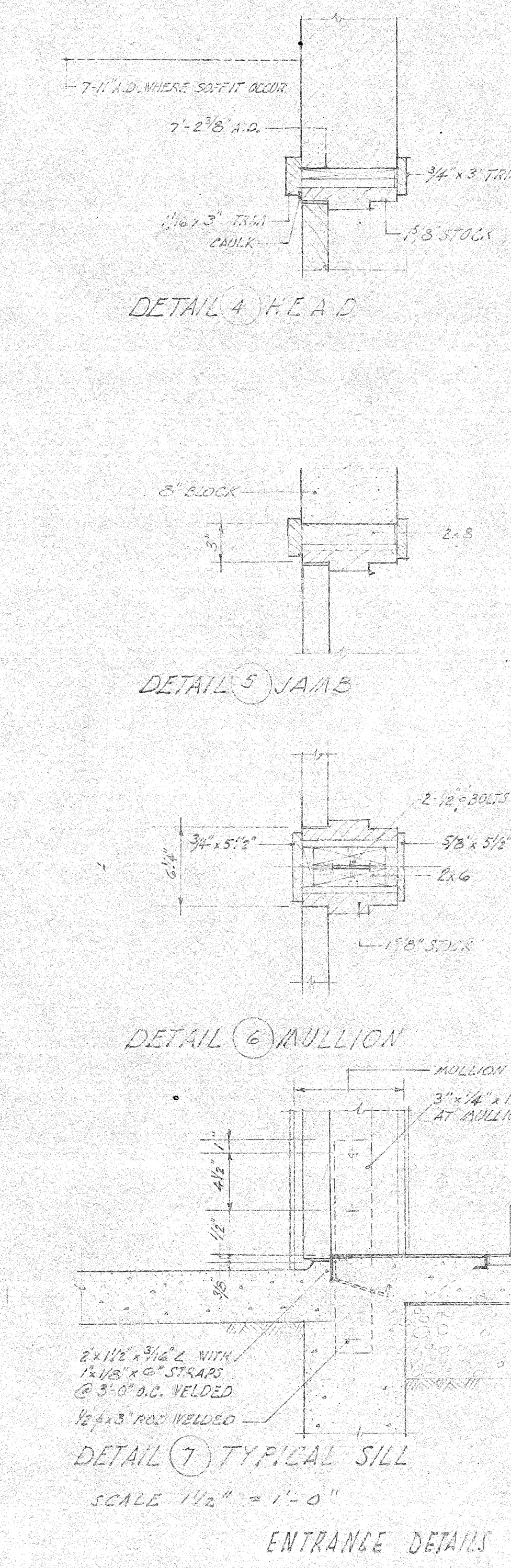
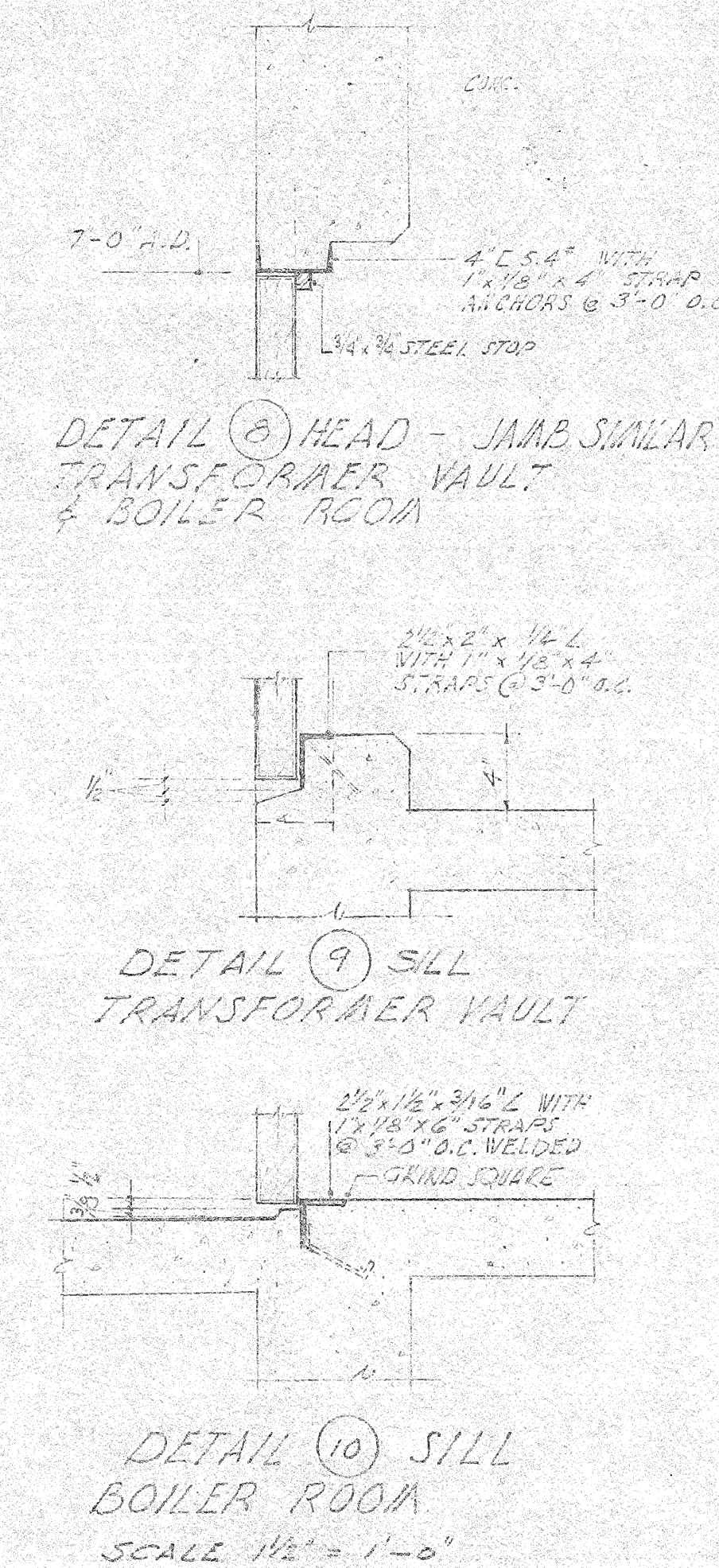
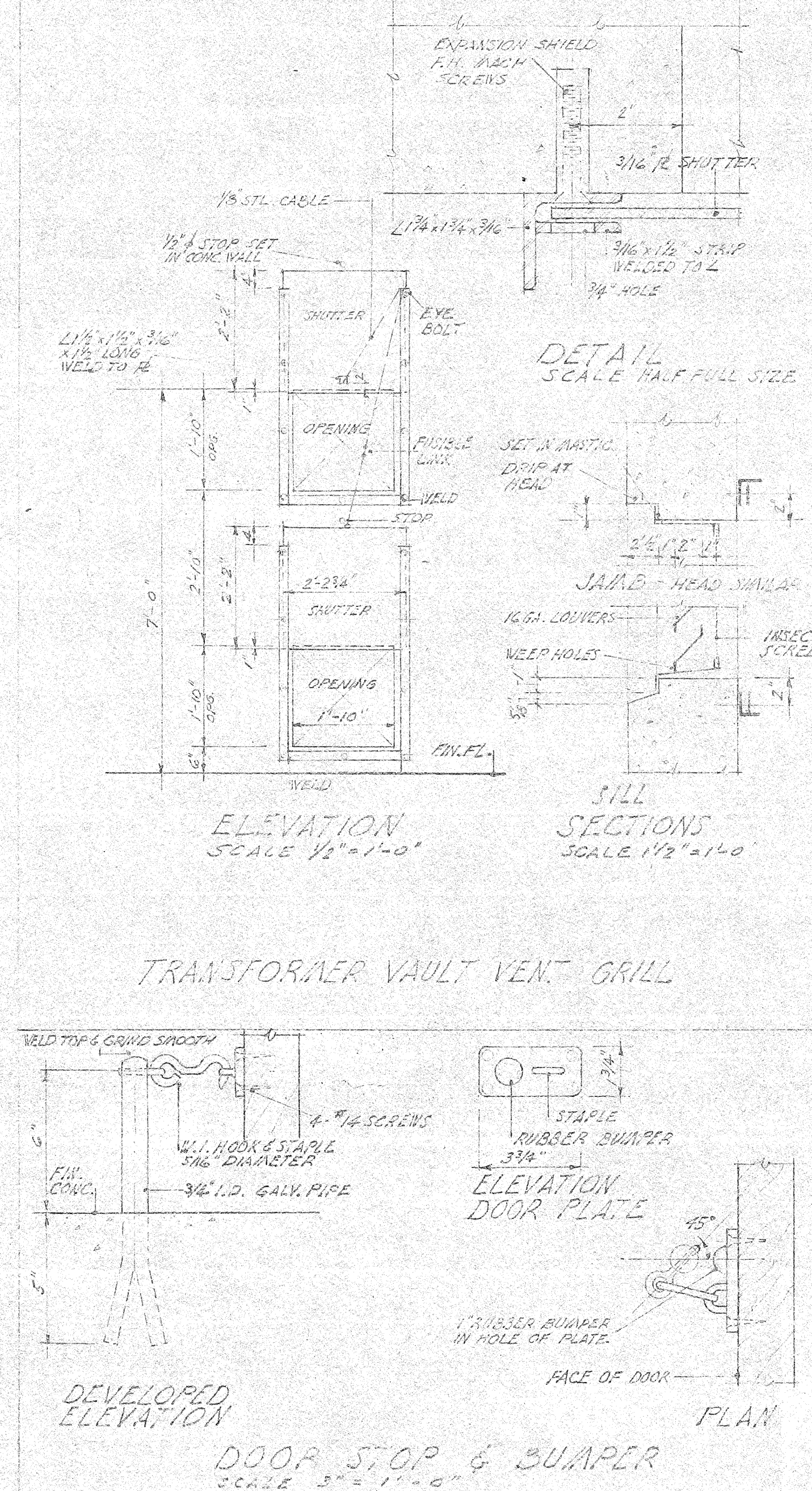
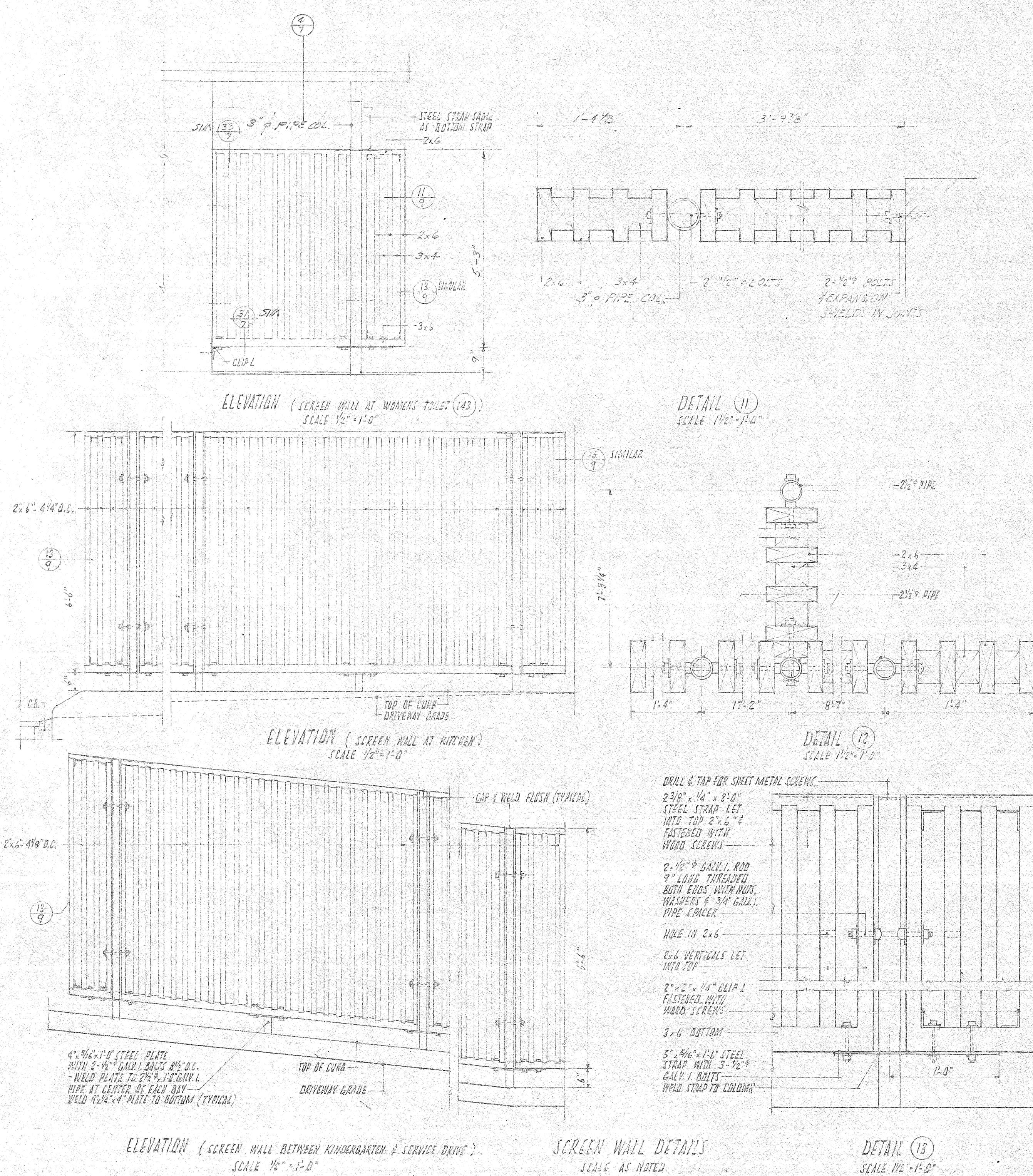
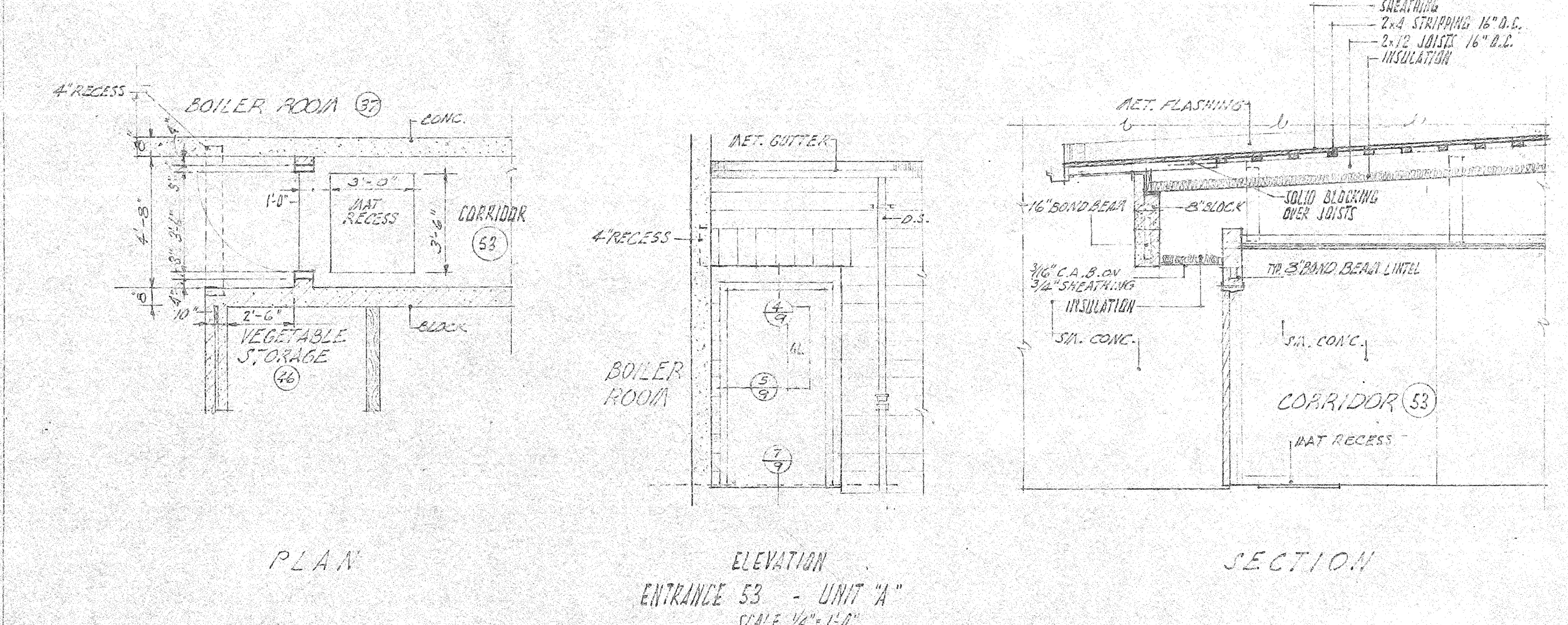
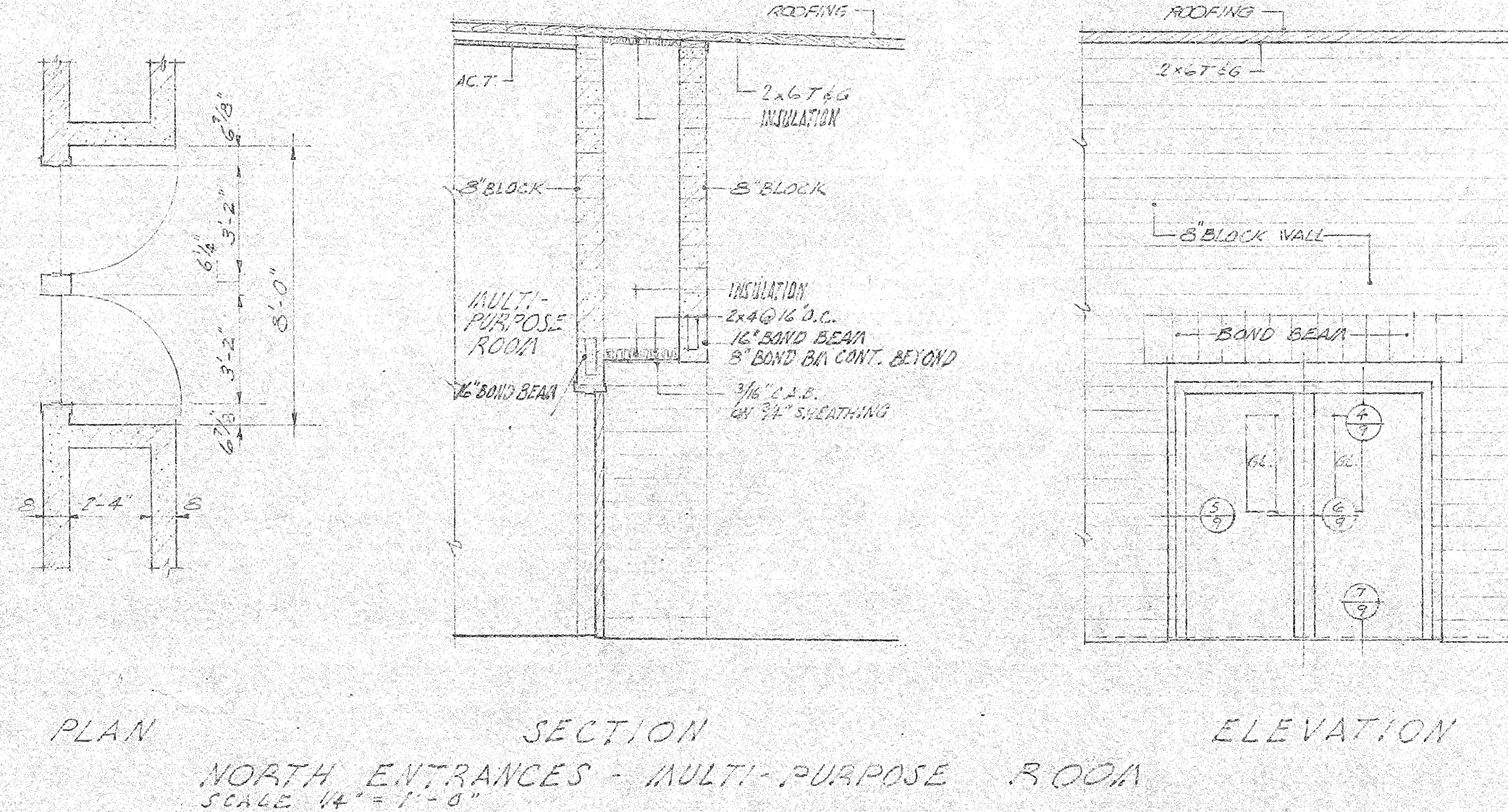
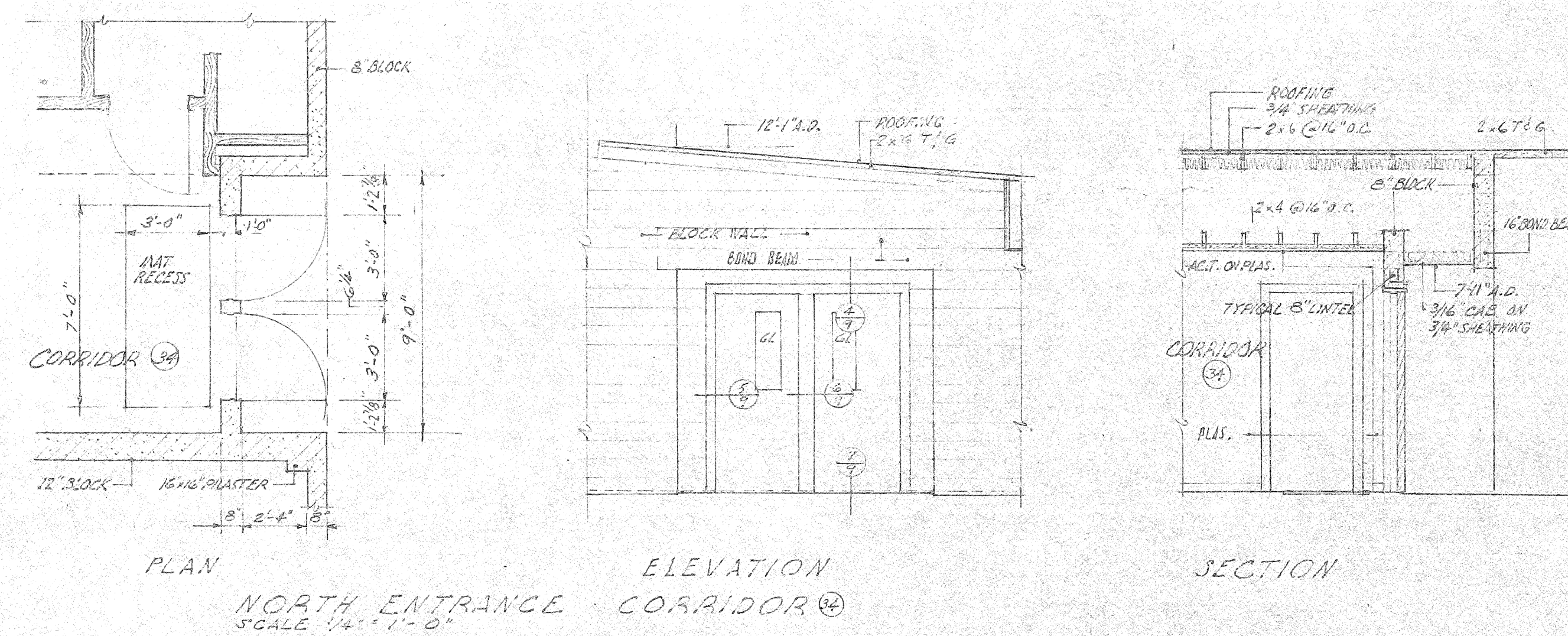
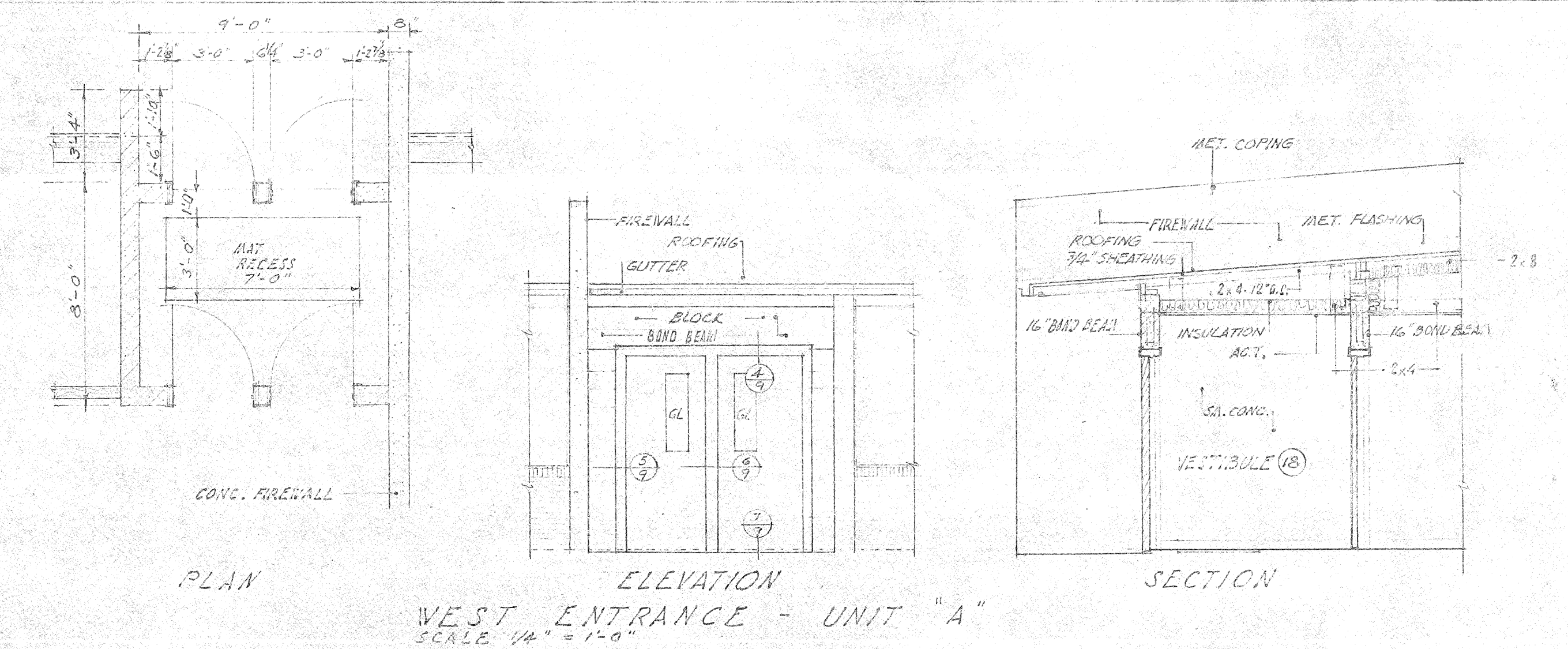
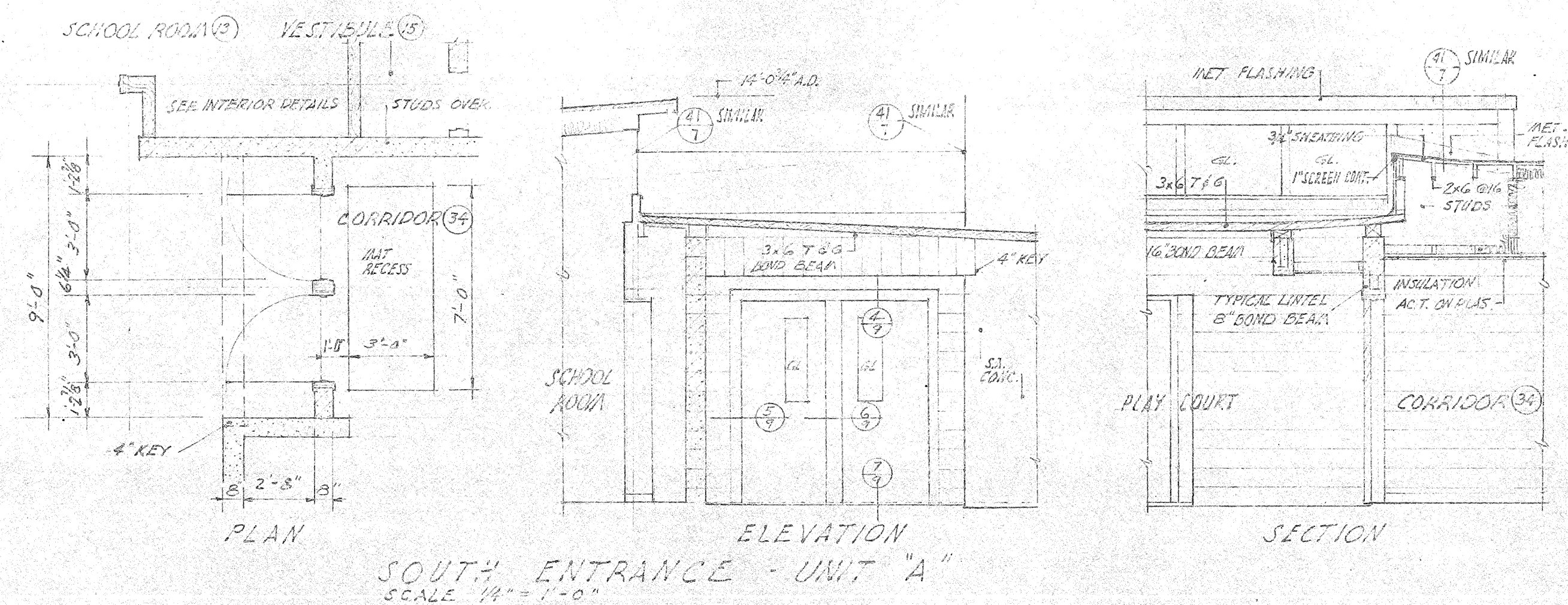
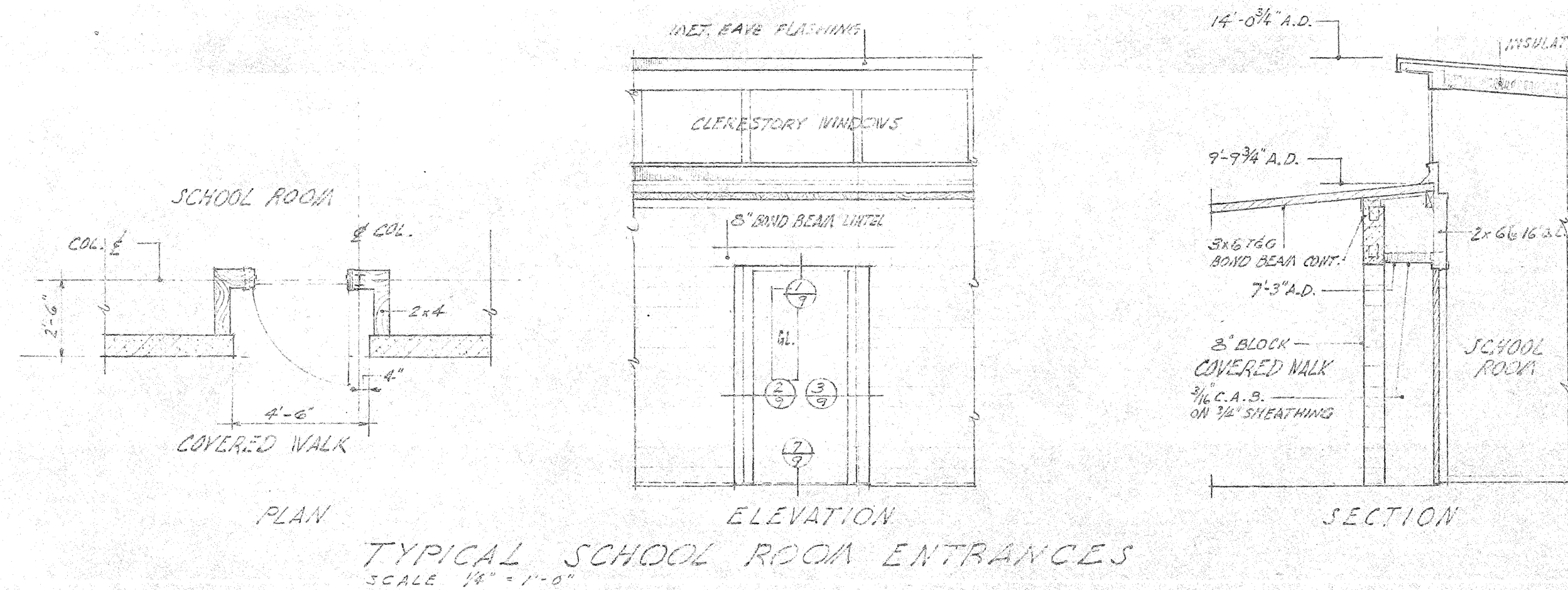
SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"



SECTION  
SCALE 1/2"=1'-0"

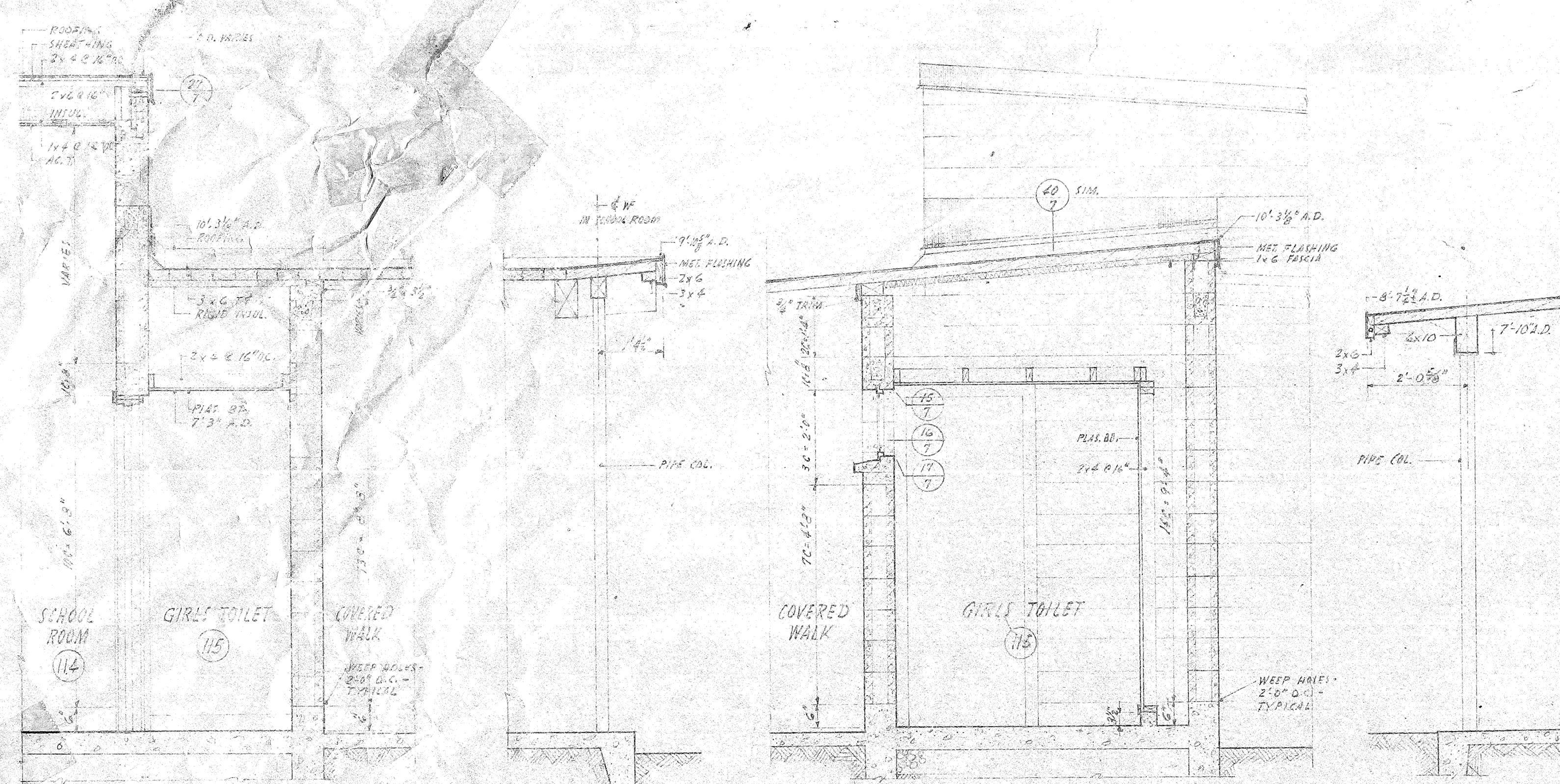
DOOR TYPES





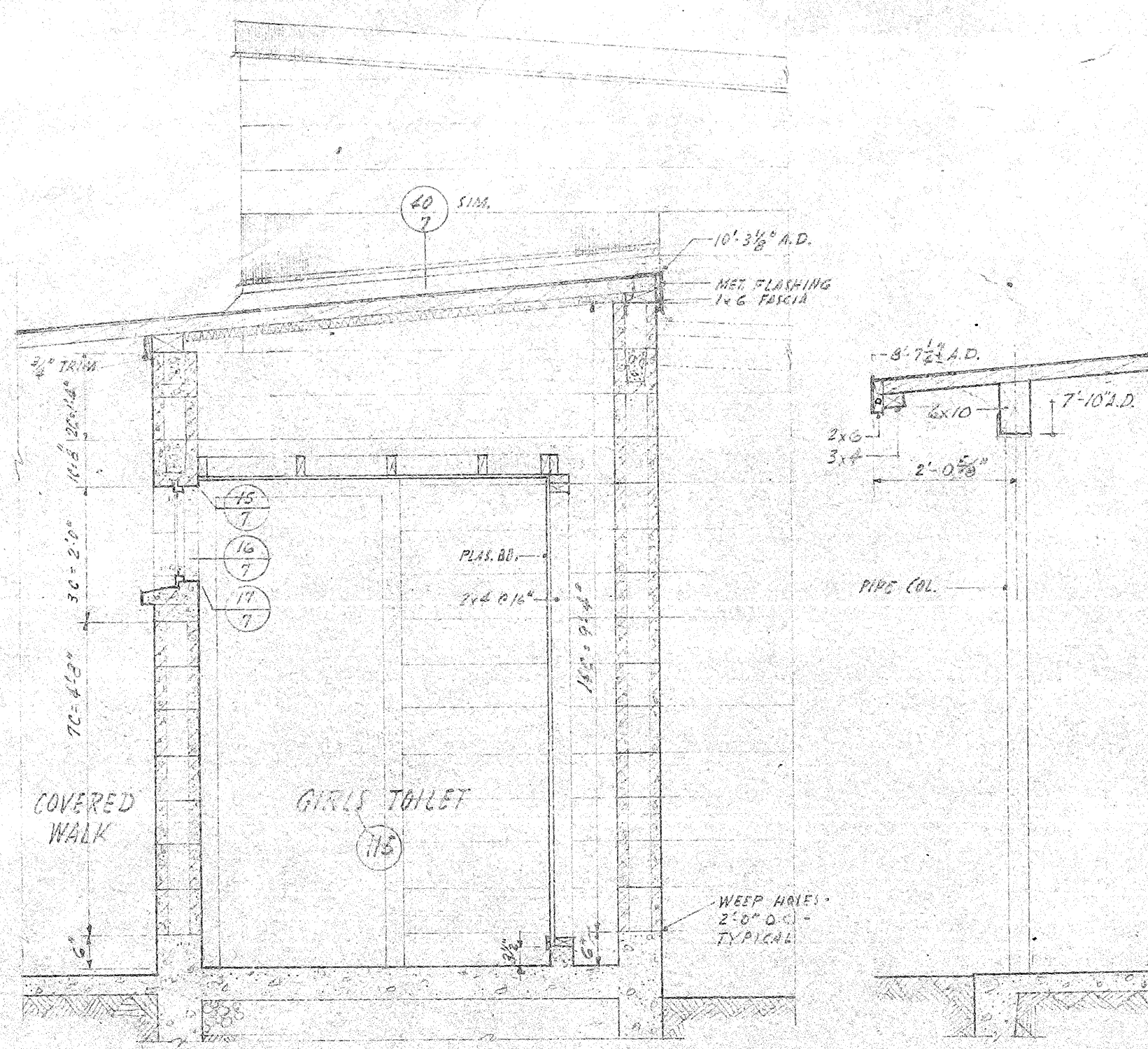
ENTRANCES - UNITS A, B & UNIT 1 - PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS & DETAILS		SHEET NO. A-9	
DRAWN BY E.D.		CHECKED BY E.O.	
APPROVED BY E.O.		DATE 5-15-59	
PROJECT NO. 100-100000		SHEET NO. 13	
PLANS FOR NEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.		AT 3401 4TH AVE. N. & W. 135 STREET	
SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412		KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	
MALLIS & DEHART, ARCHITECTS		331 LYON BLVD.	
SEATTLE 4, WASH. D.C.			



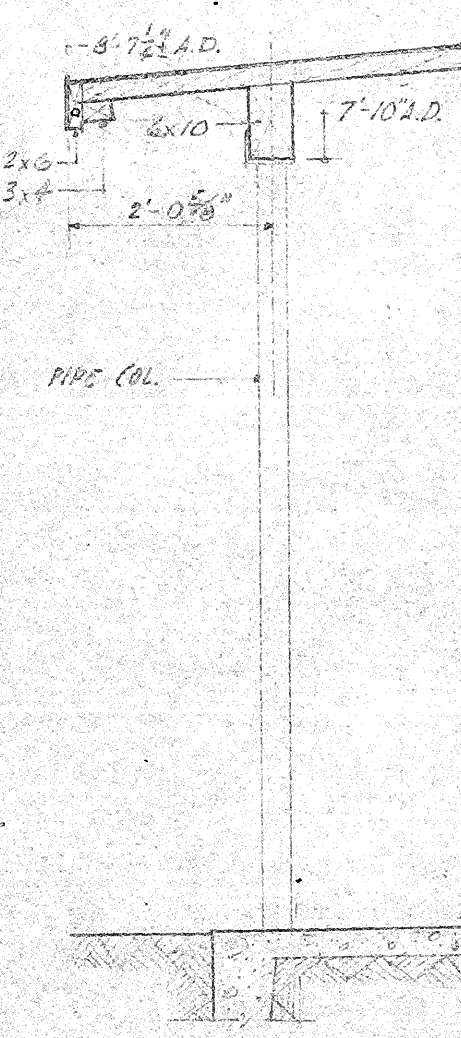


SECTION 51  
UNIT B LOOKING WEST

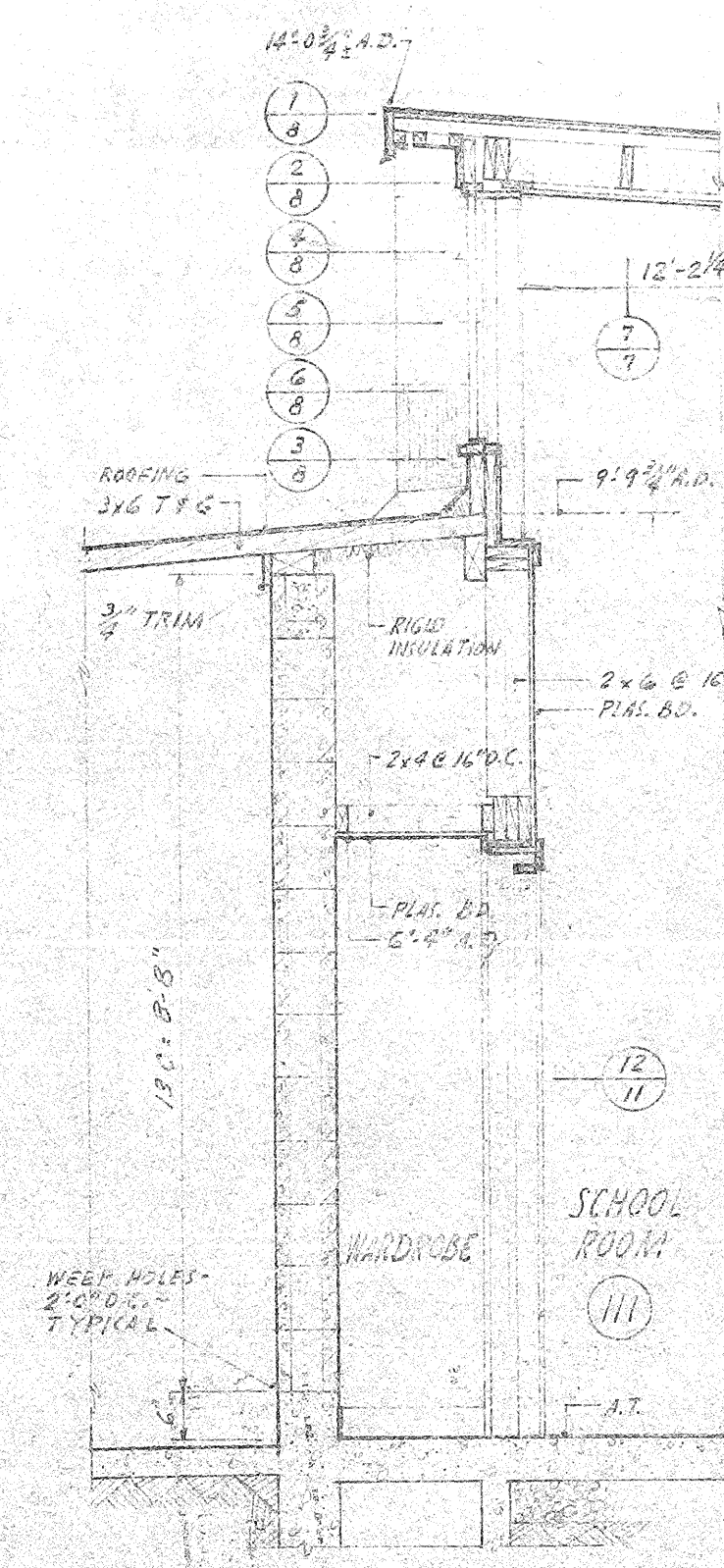
SECTION 52  
COVERED WALK UNIT B



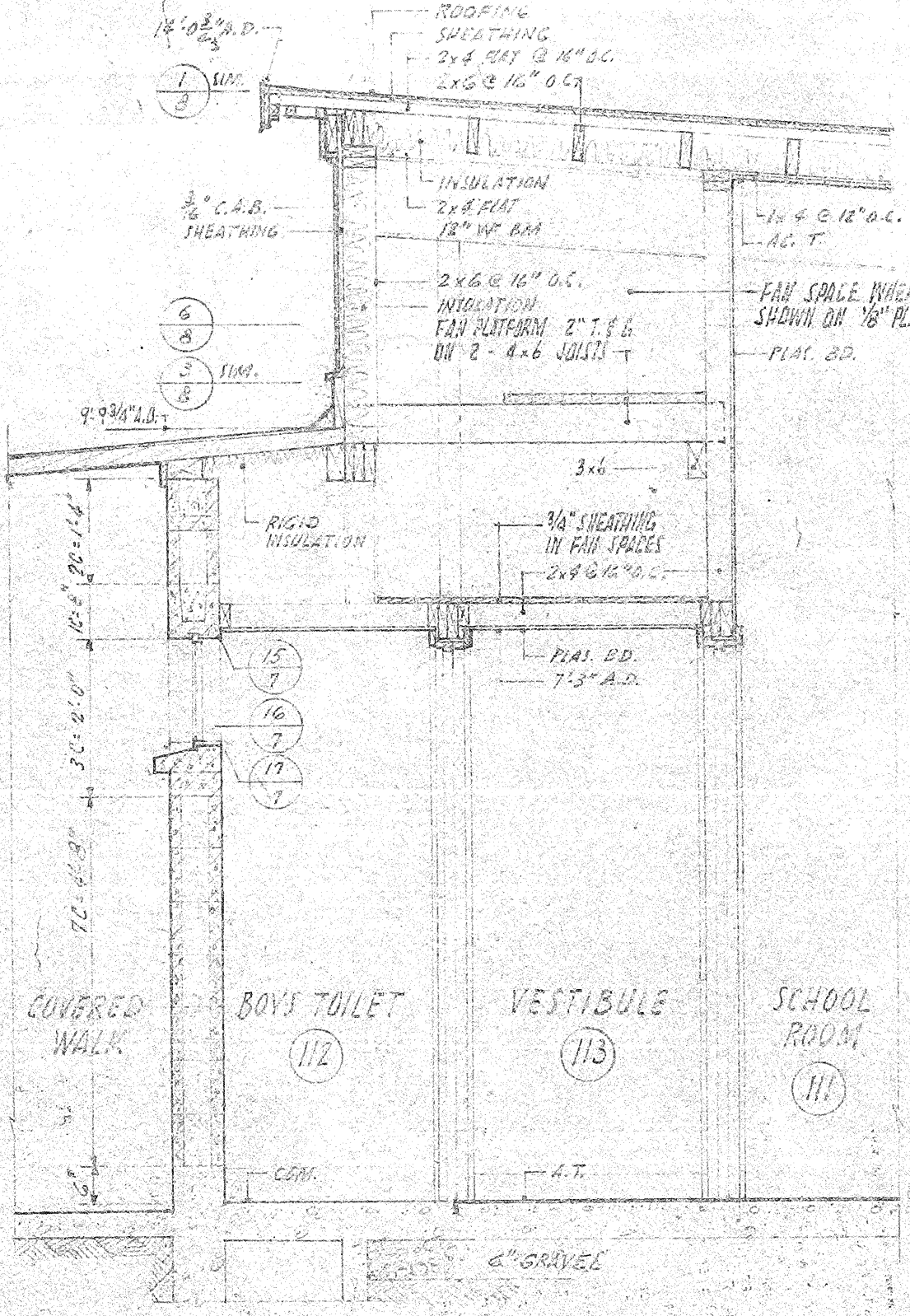
SECTION 53  
WEST WING UNIT B (LOOKING SOUTH)



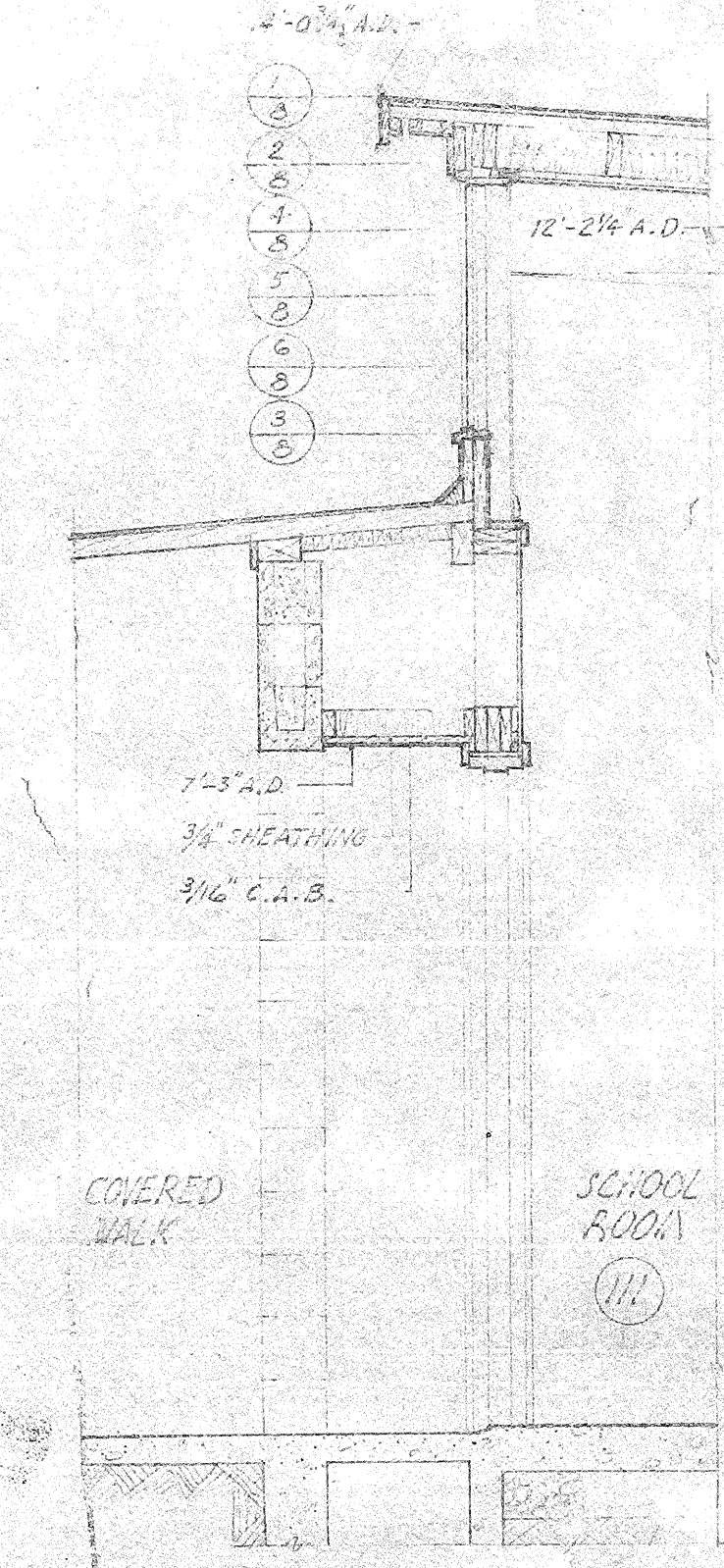
SECTION 54  
TYPICAL COVERED WALK UNIT B



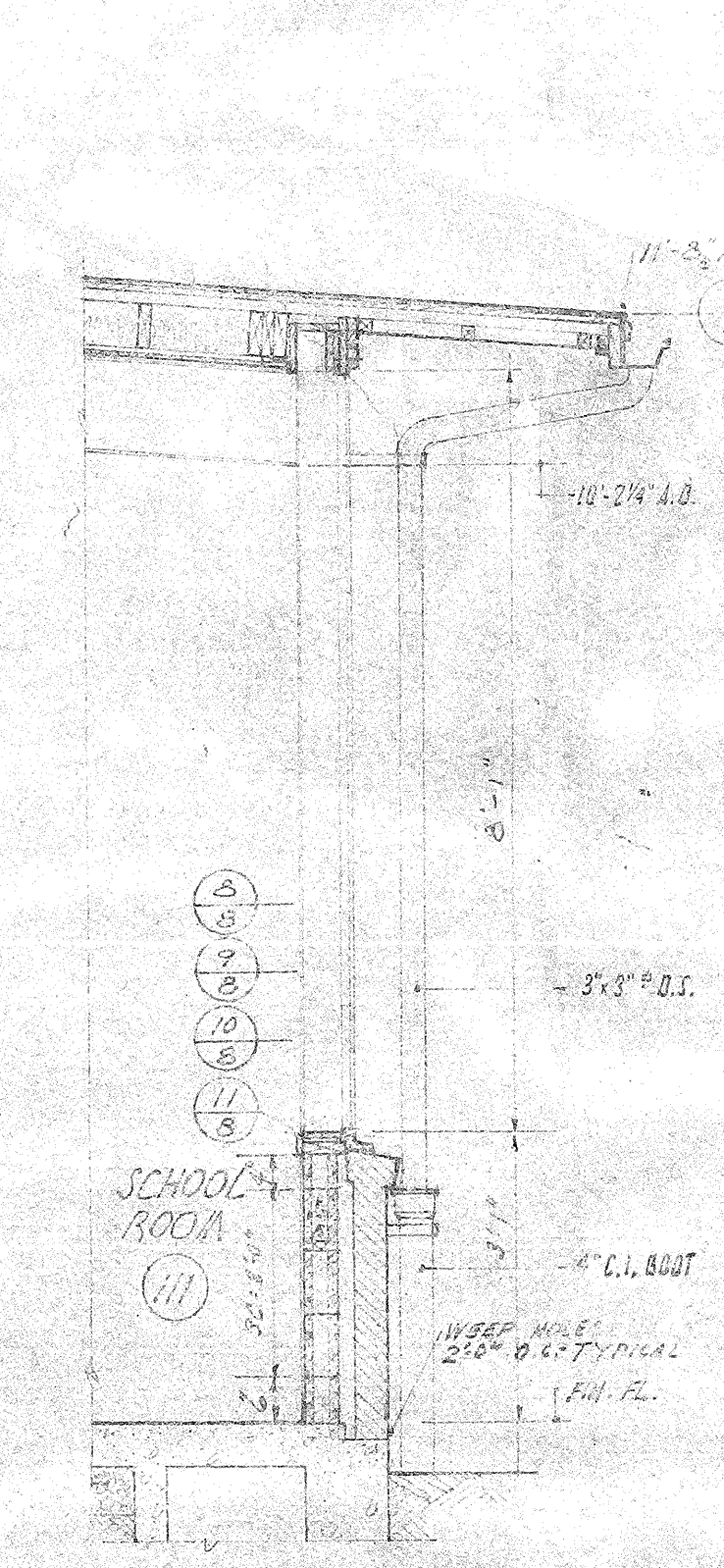
SECTION 55  
CLERESTORY UNIT B



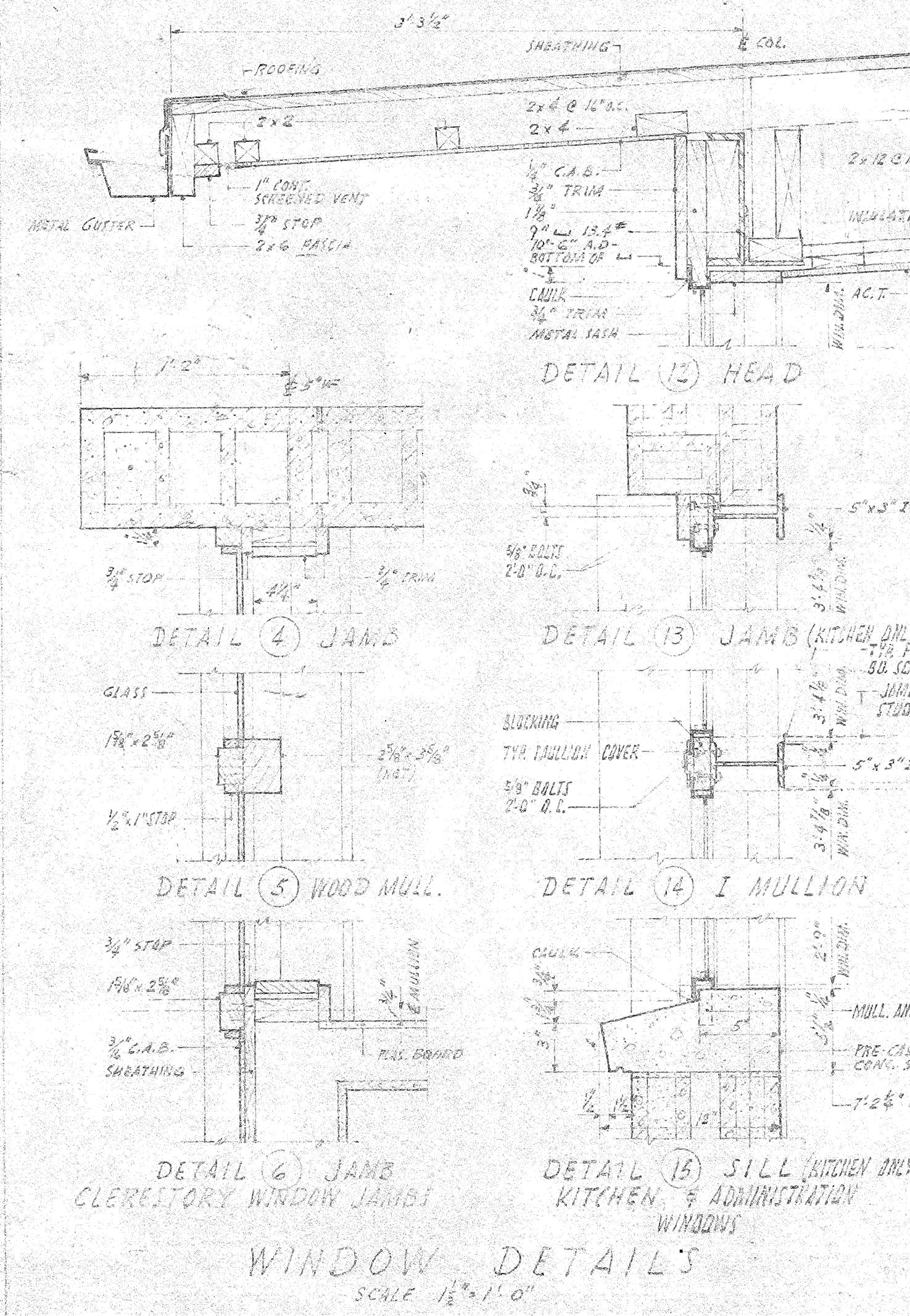
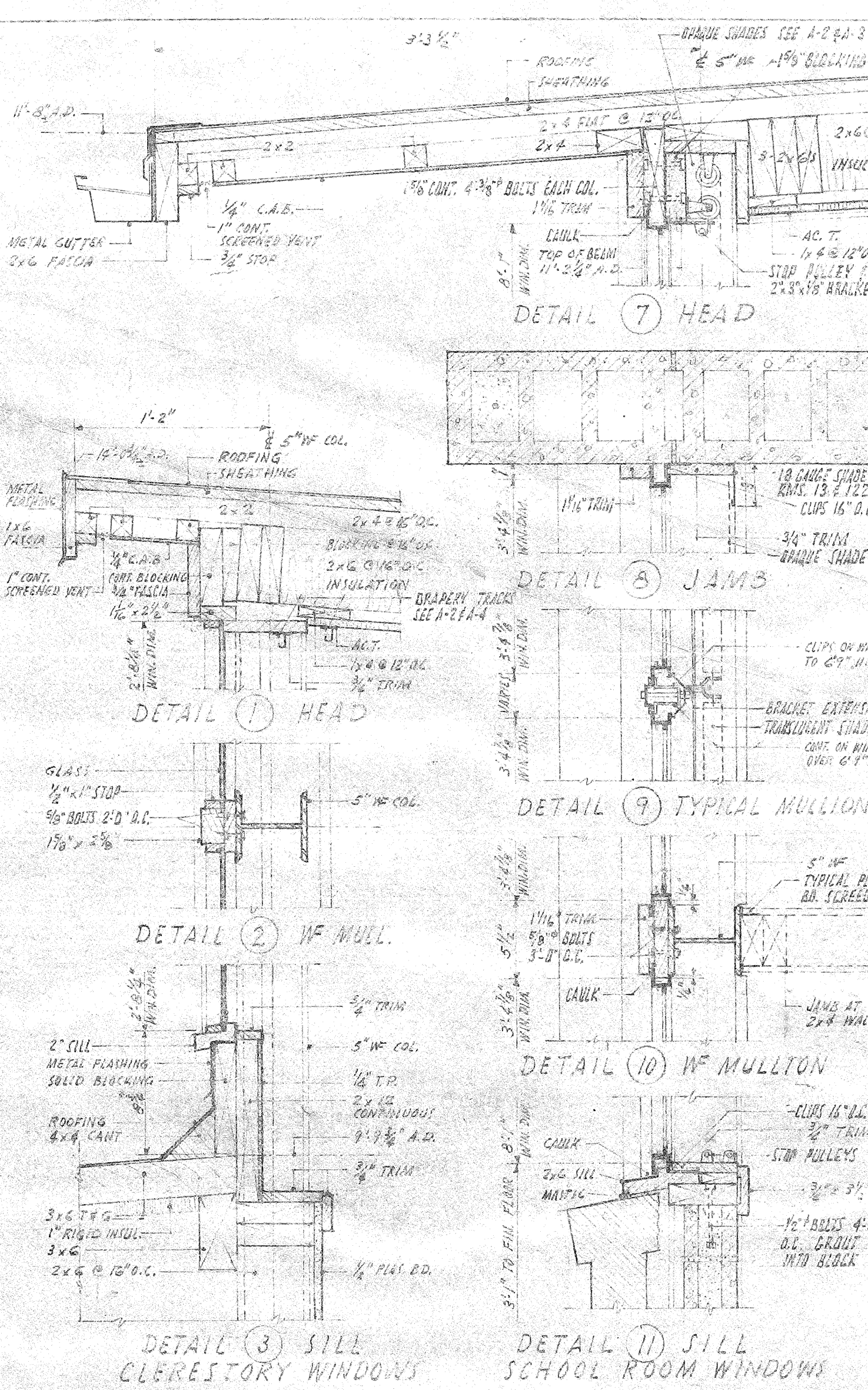
SECTION 56  
TYPICAL TOILET & VESTIBULE UNIT B



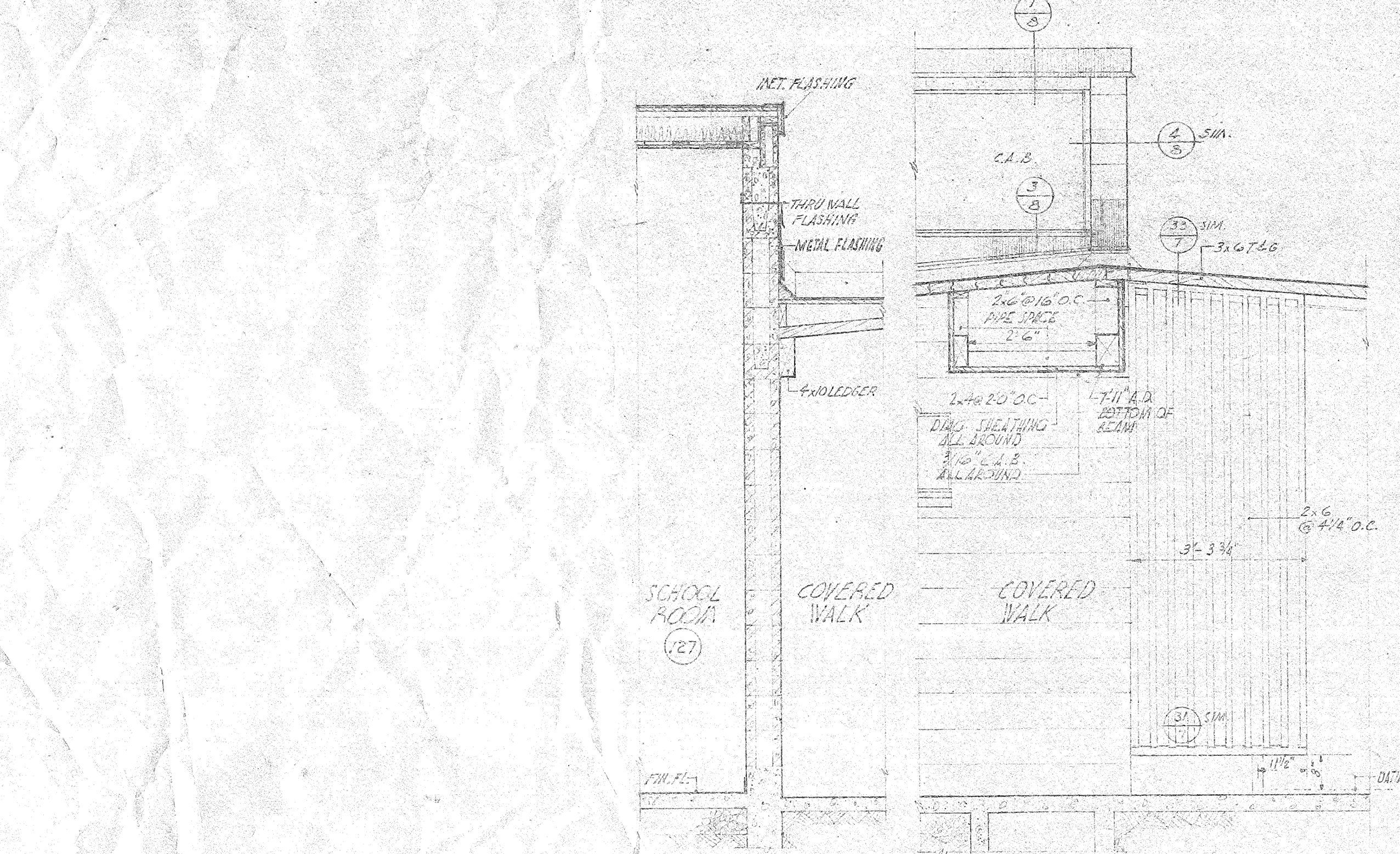
SECTION 57  
SCHOOL ROOM ENTRANCE UNIT B



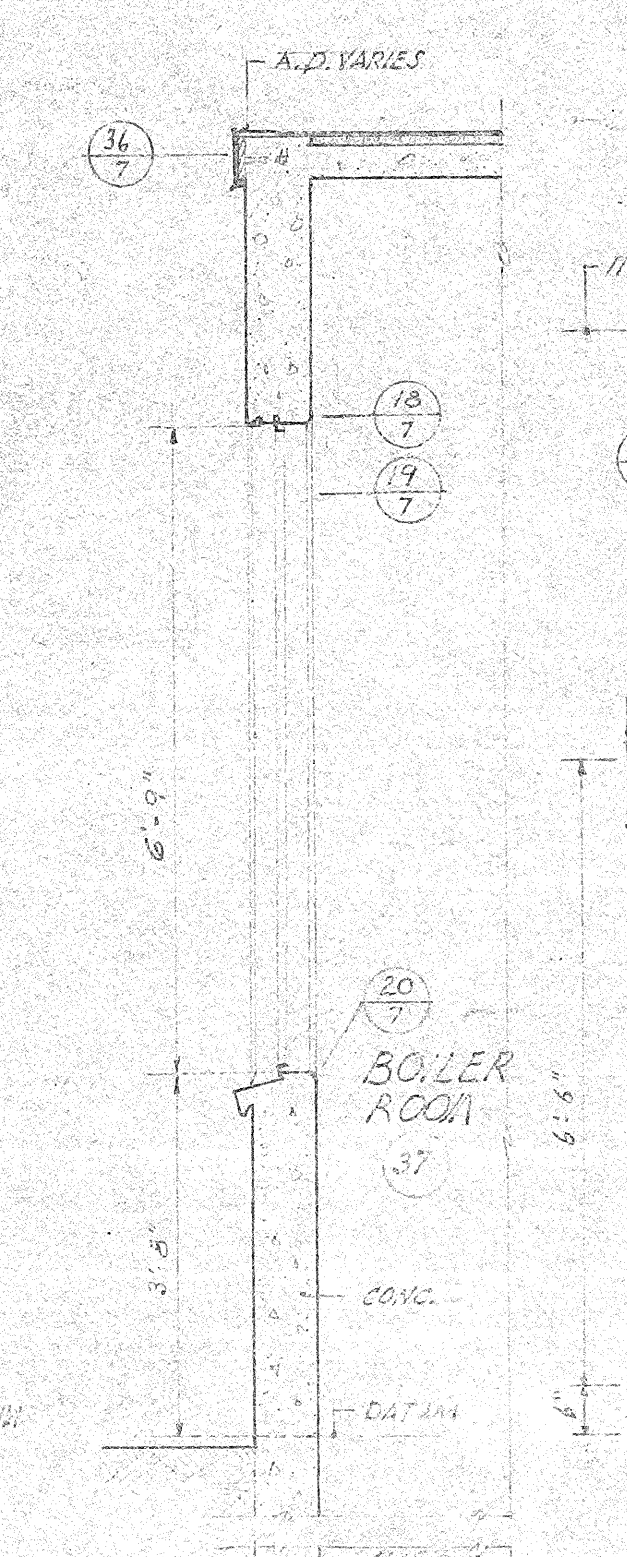
SECTION 58  
SCHOOL ROOM WINDOW



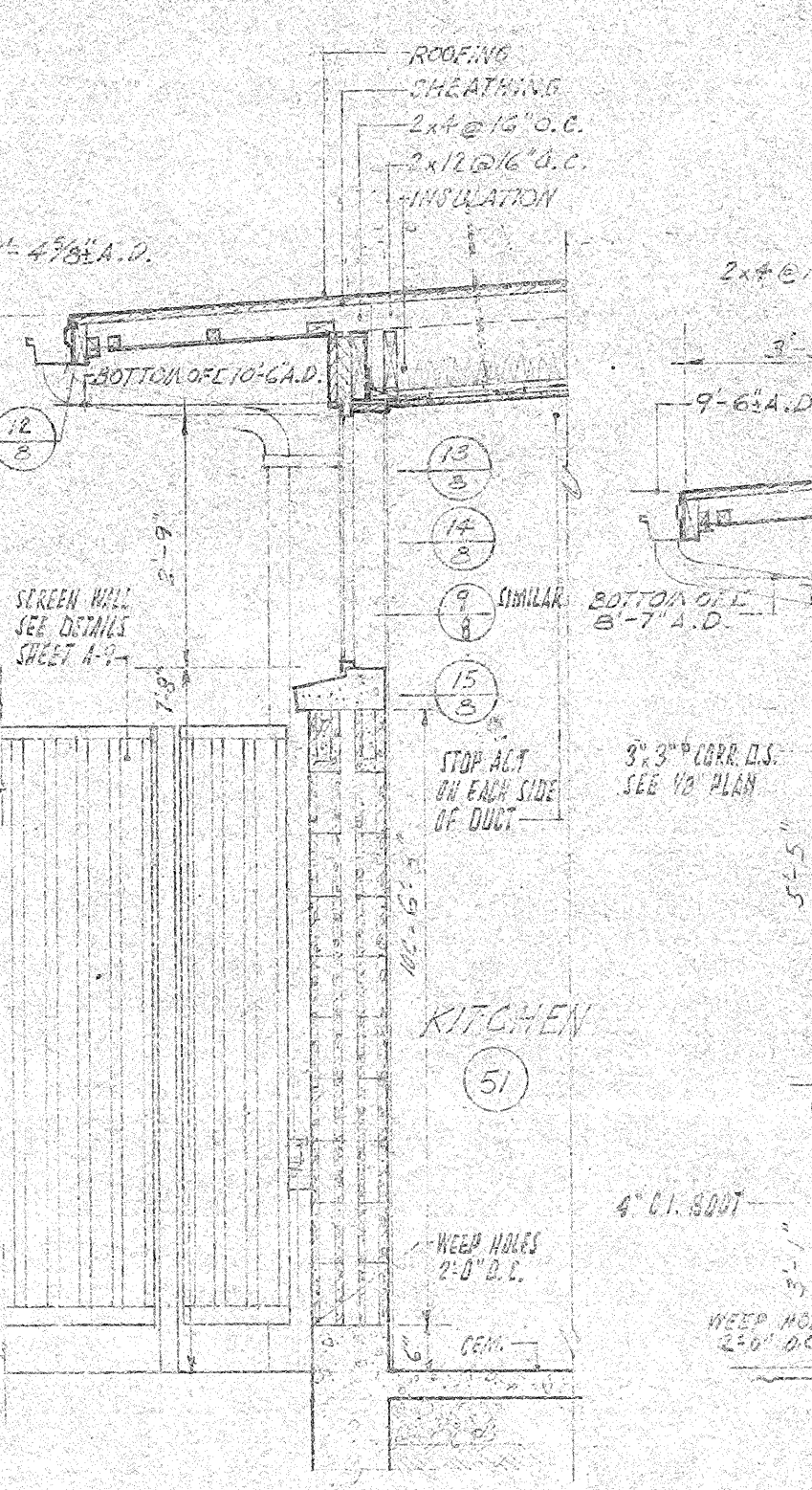
WALL SECTIONS - UNITS A & B WINDOW DETAILS	
PLANS FOR NEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG. AT 3400 AVE. N. 4TH ST. SURREY SCHOOL DISTRICT #412 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	
MAILED & CO. ARCHT. 1963 BY S. J. HARRIS REGISTERED ARCHITECT	SHEET NO. A-8 OF 13 DATE 5-15-53 MAILED & CO. ARCHT. 1811 1/2 AVENUE SEATTLE 2, WASHINGTON



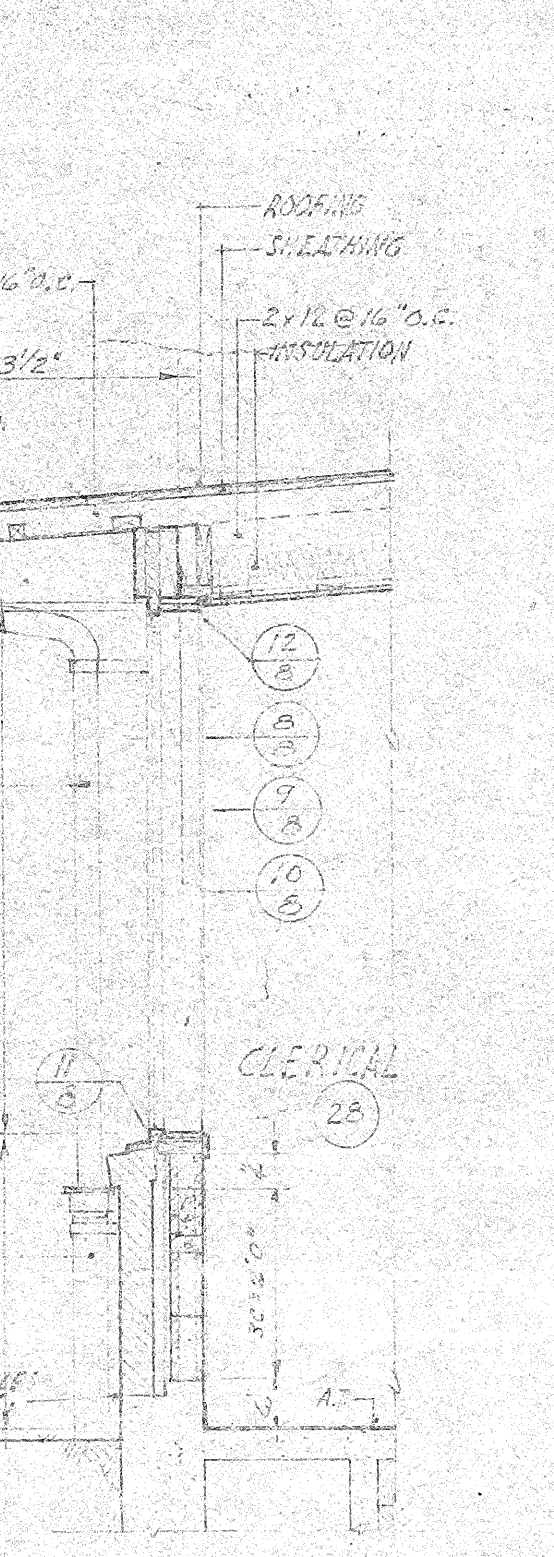
SECTION 59  
SCHOOL ROOM, COVERED WALK, UNIT A



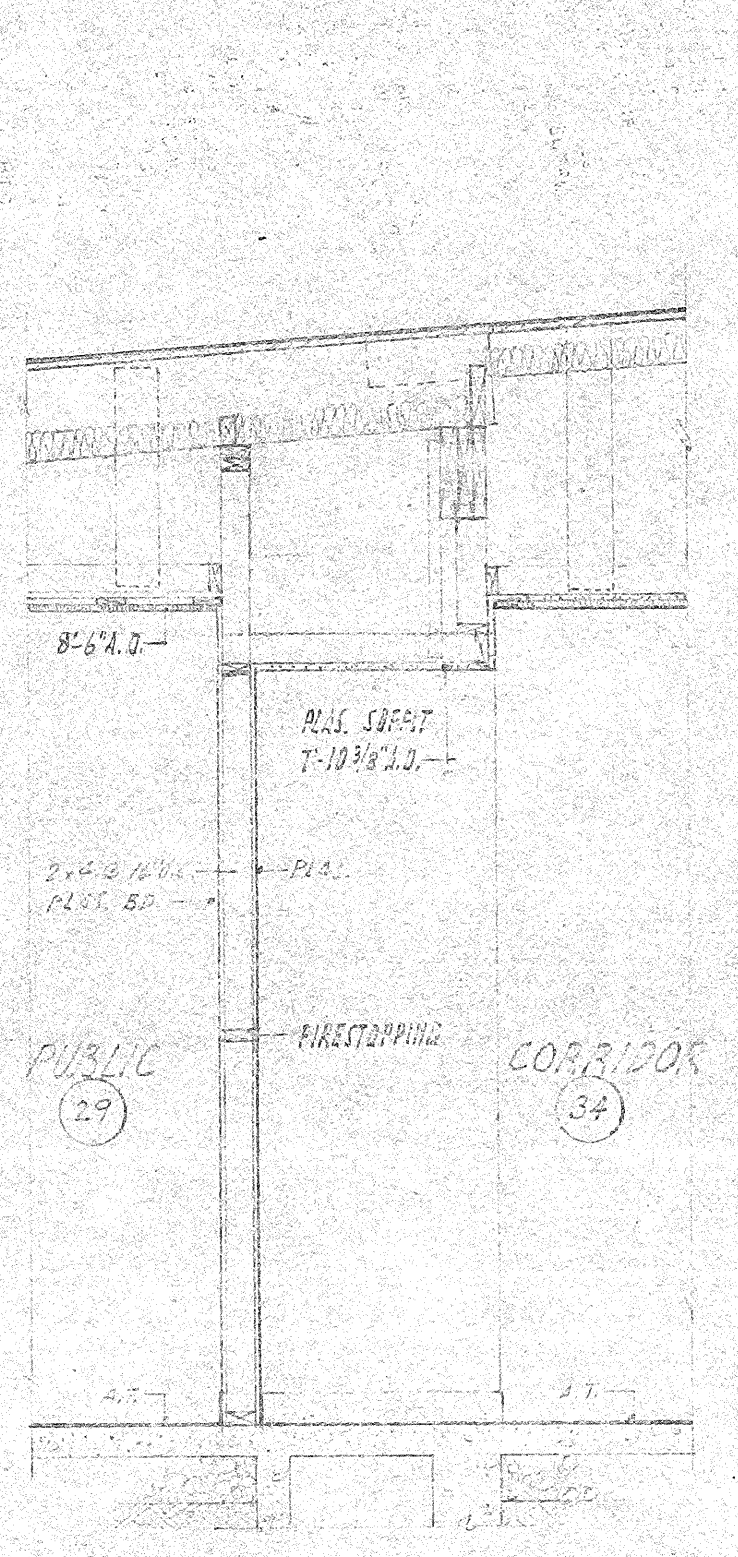
SECTION 60  
COVERED WALK LOOKING NORTH UNIT B



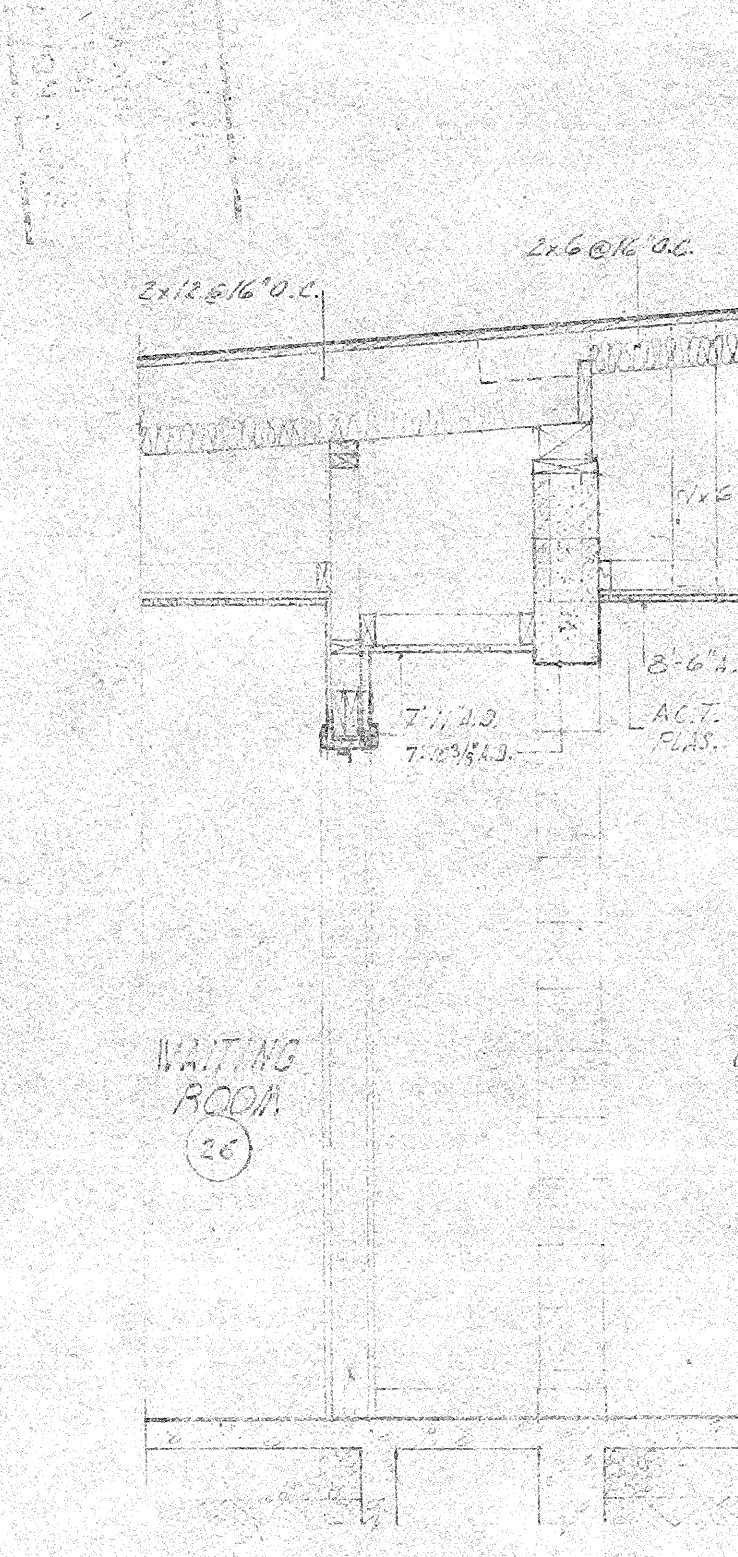
SECTION 61  
BOILER ROOM UNIT A



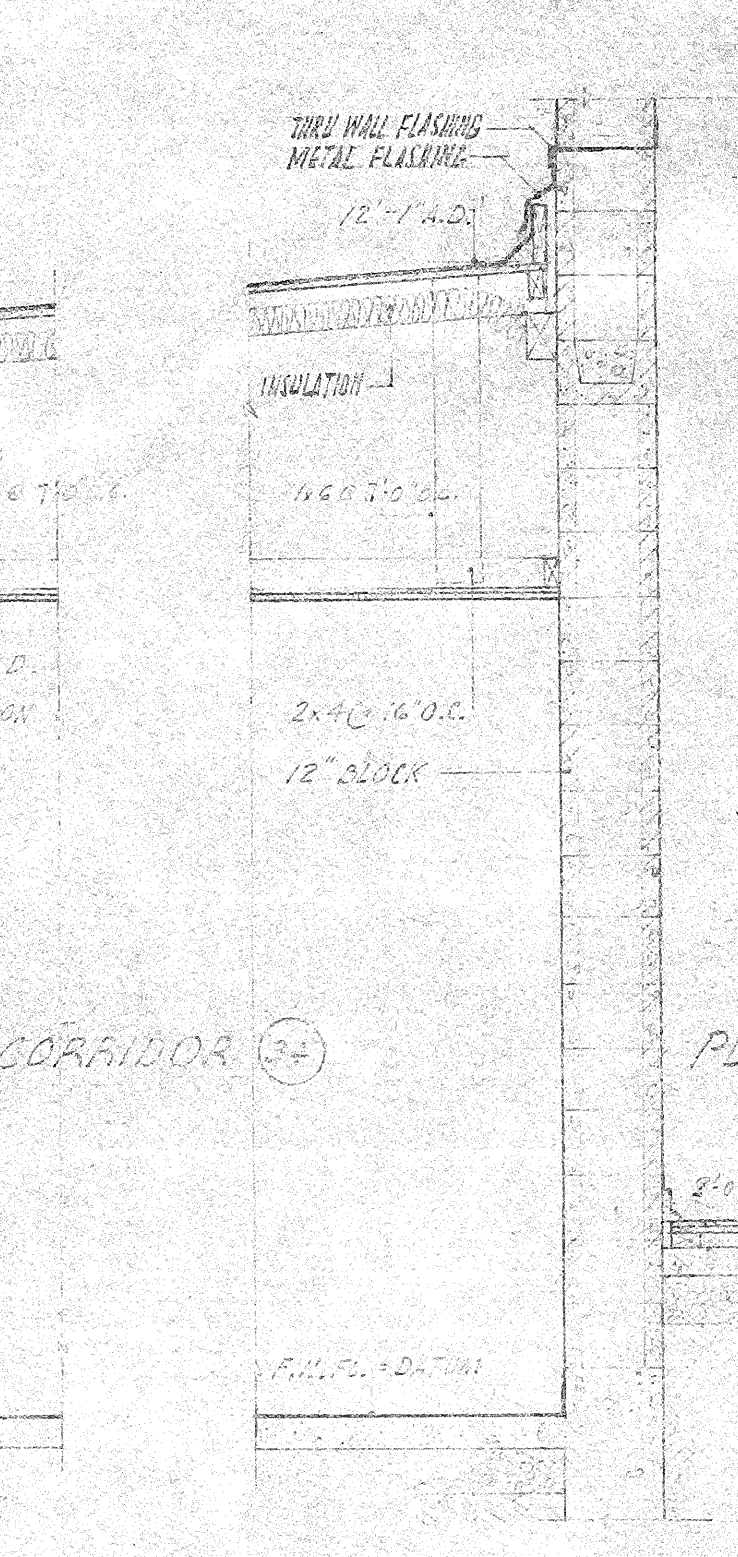
SECTION 62  
KITCHEN UNIT A



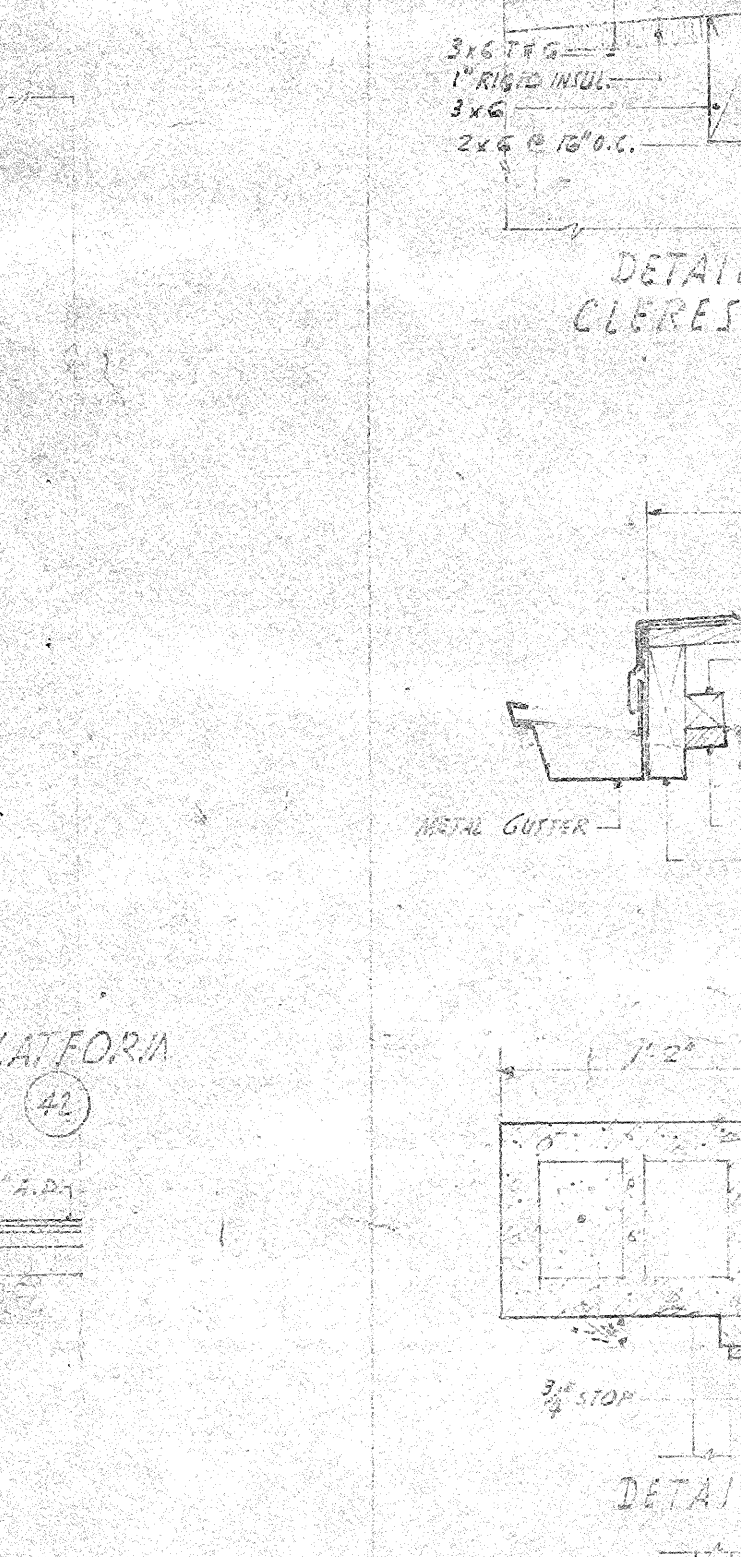
SECTION 63  
ADMINISTRATION UNIT A



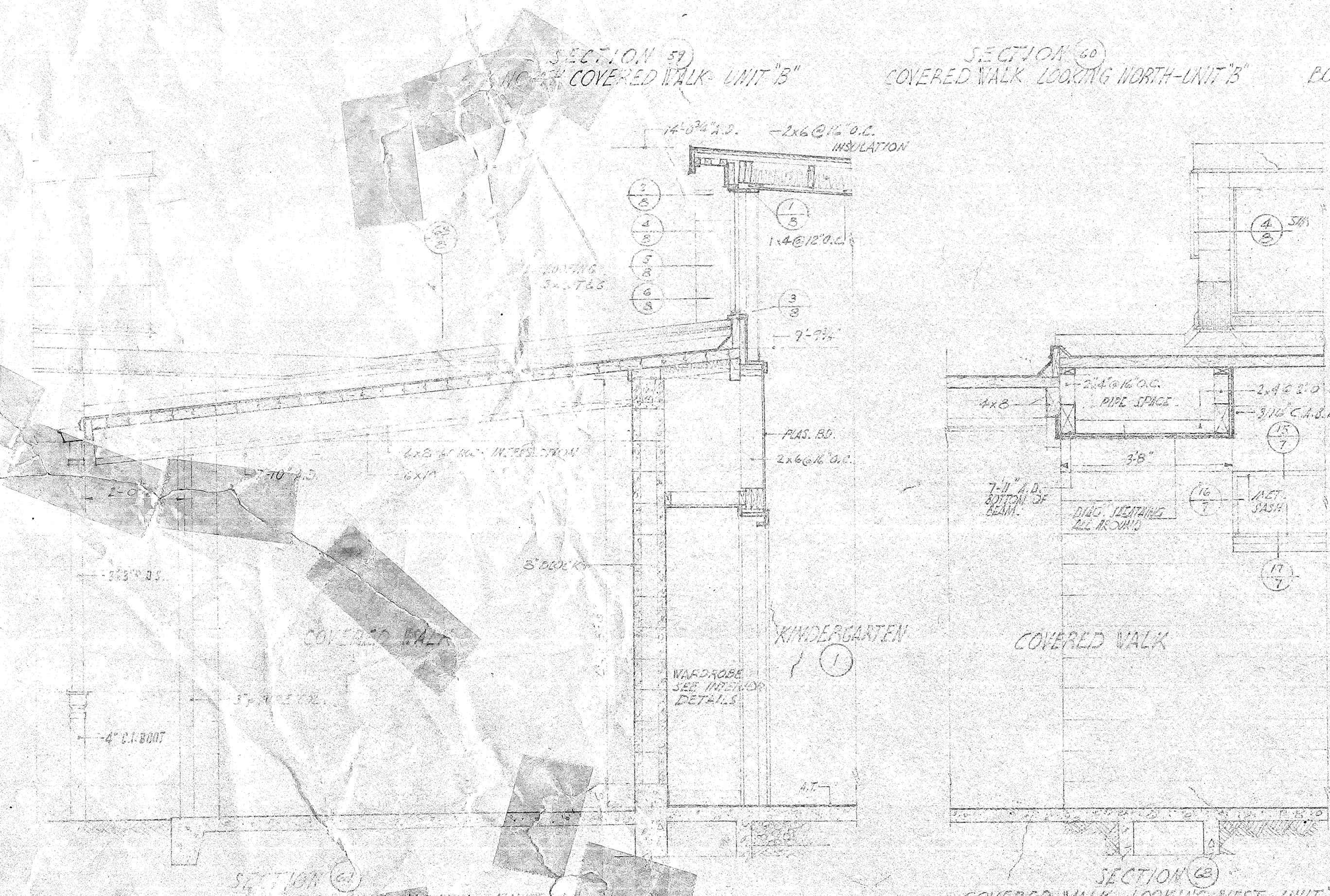
SECTION 64  
ADMINISTRATION UNIT A



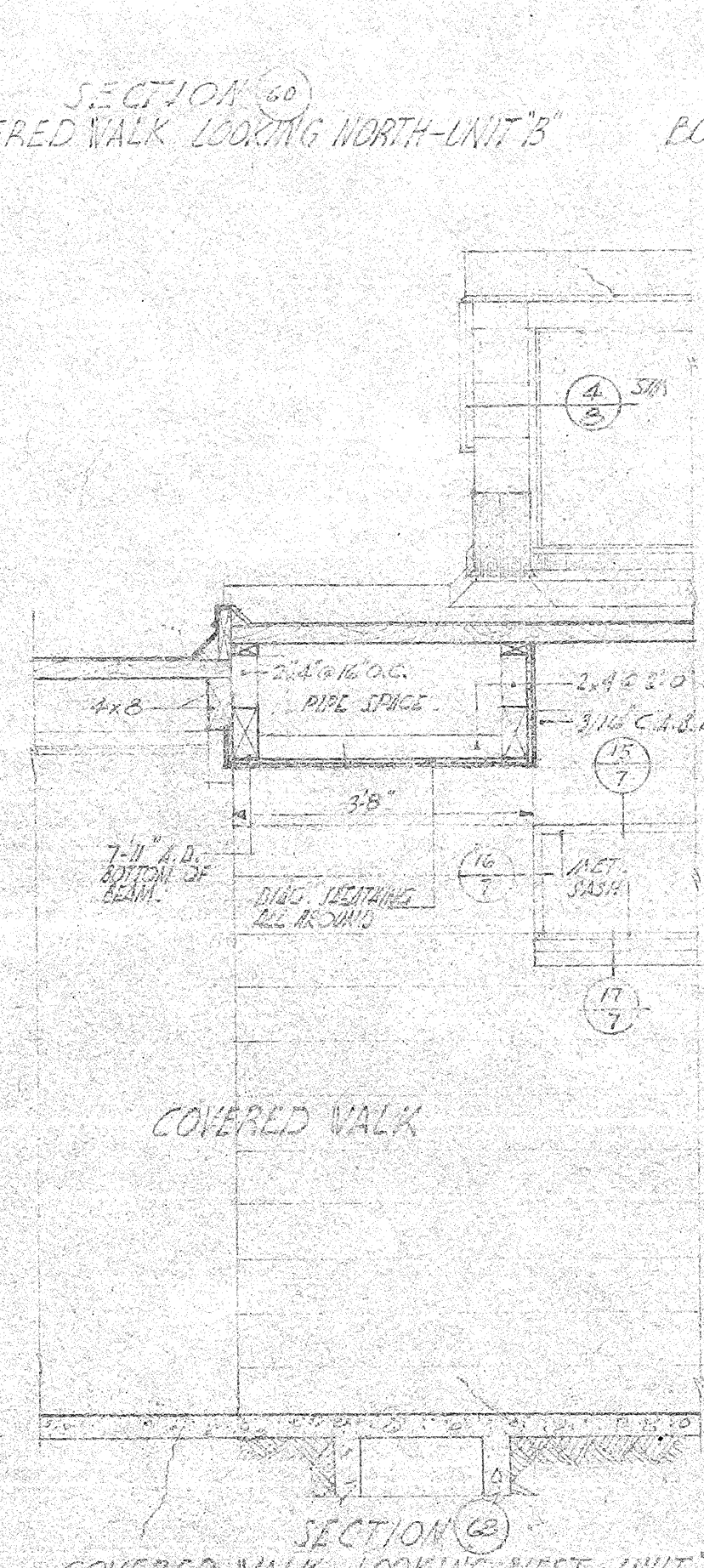
SECTION 65  
ADMINISTRATION UNIT A



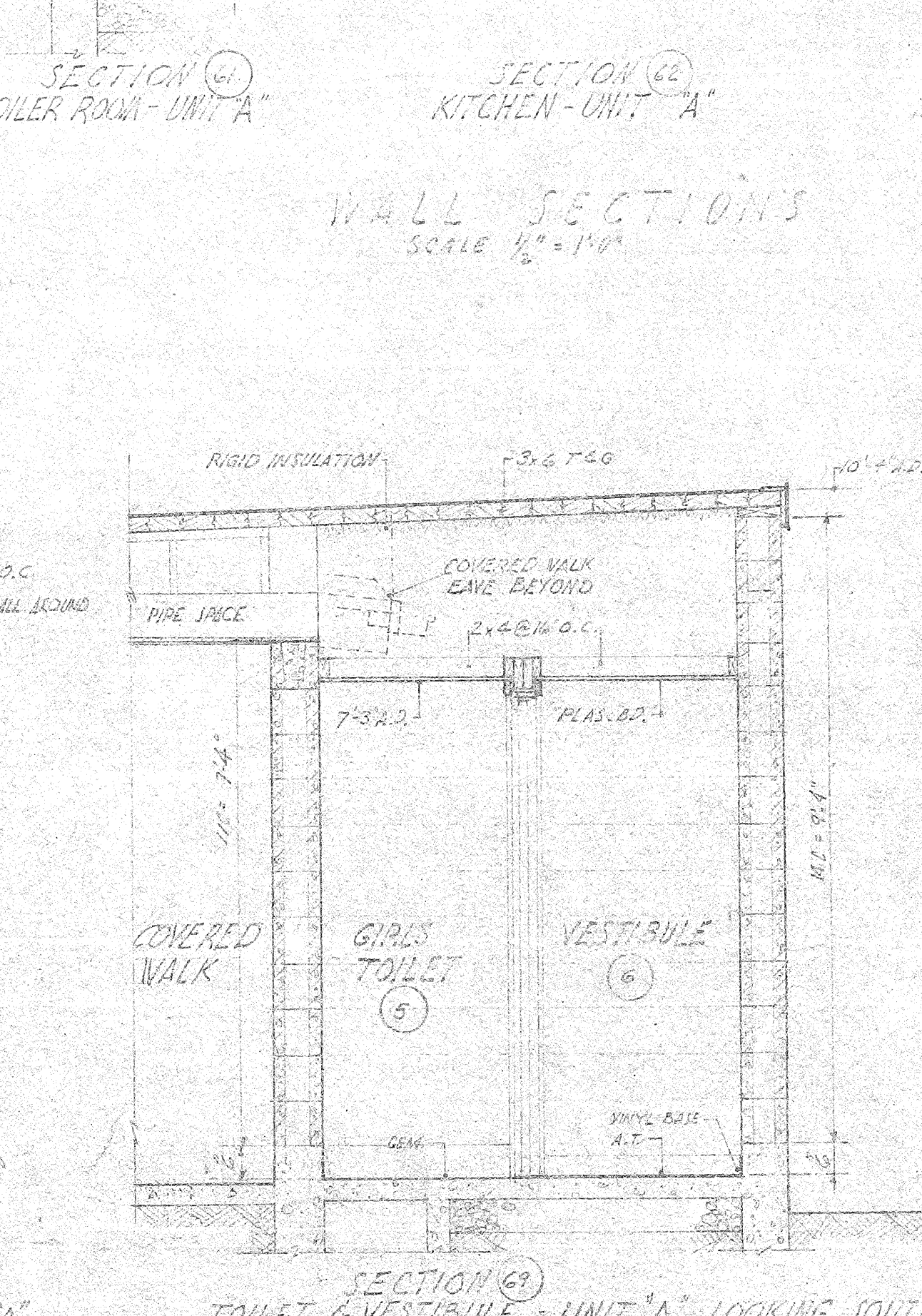
SECTION 66  
CORRIDOR UNIT A



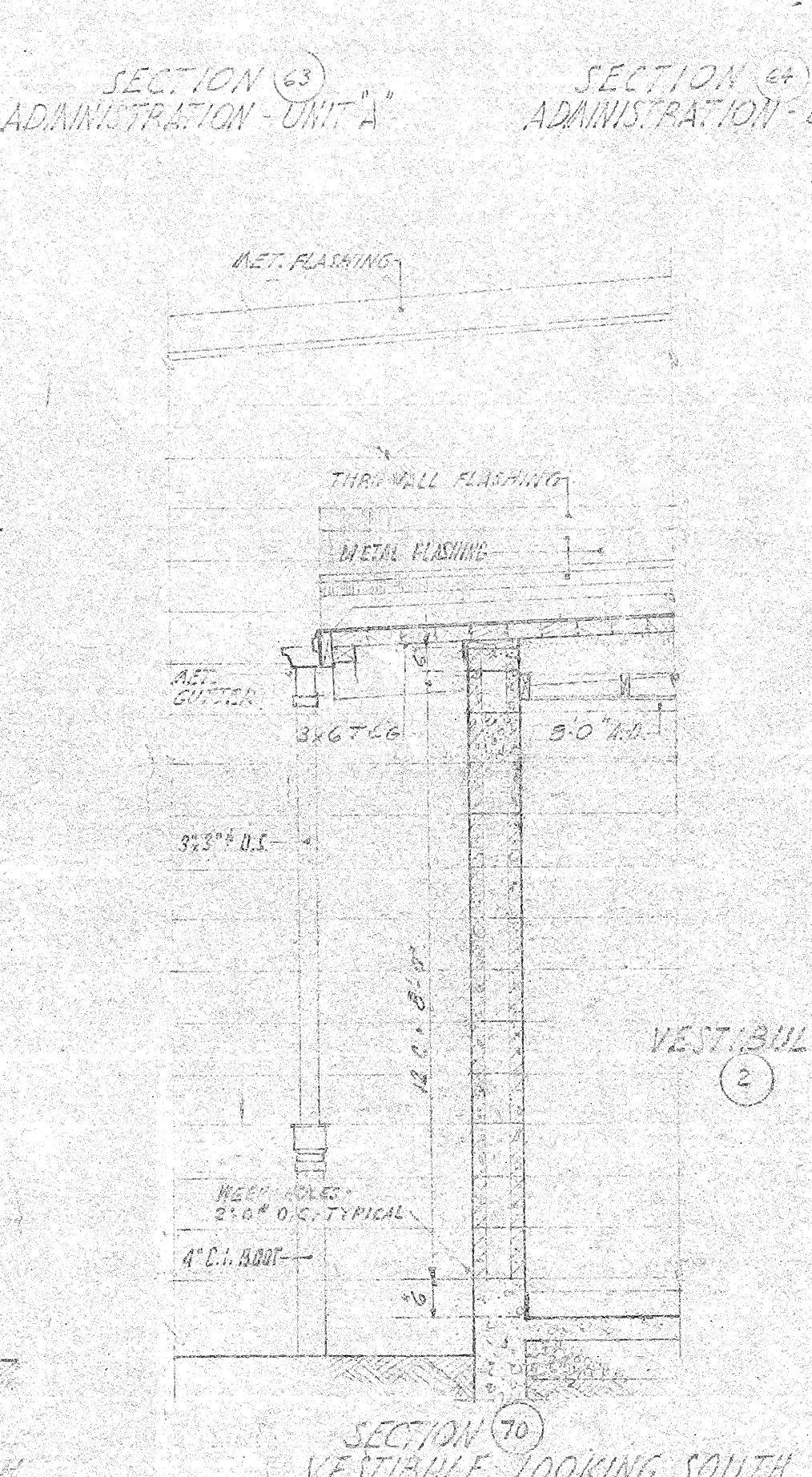
SECTION 67  
COVERED WALK LOOKING NORTH UNIT A



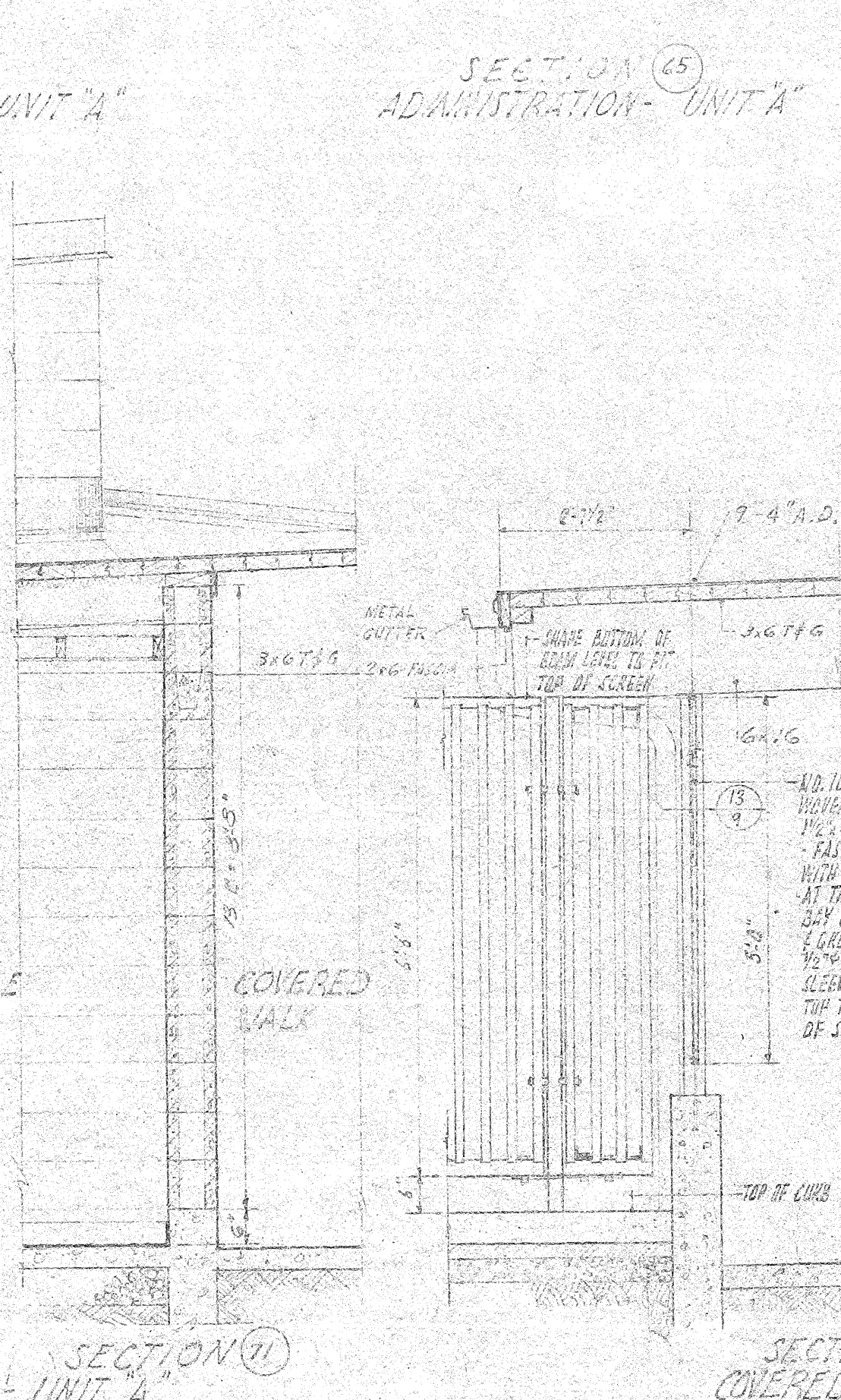
SECTION 68  
COVERED WALK LOOKING WEST UNIT A



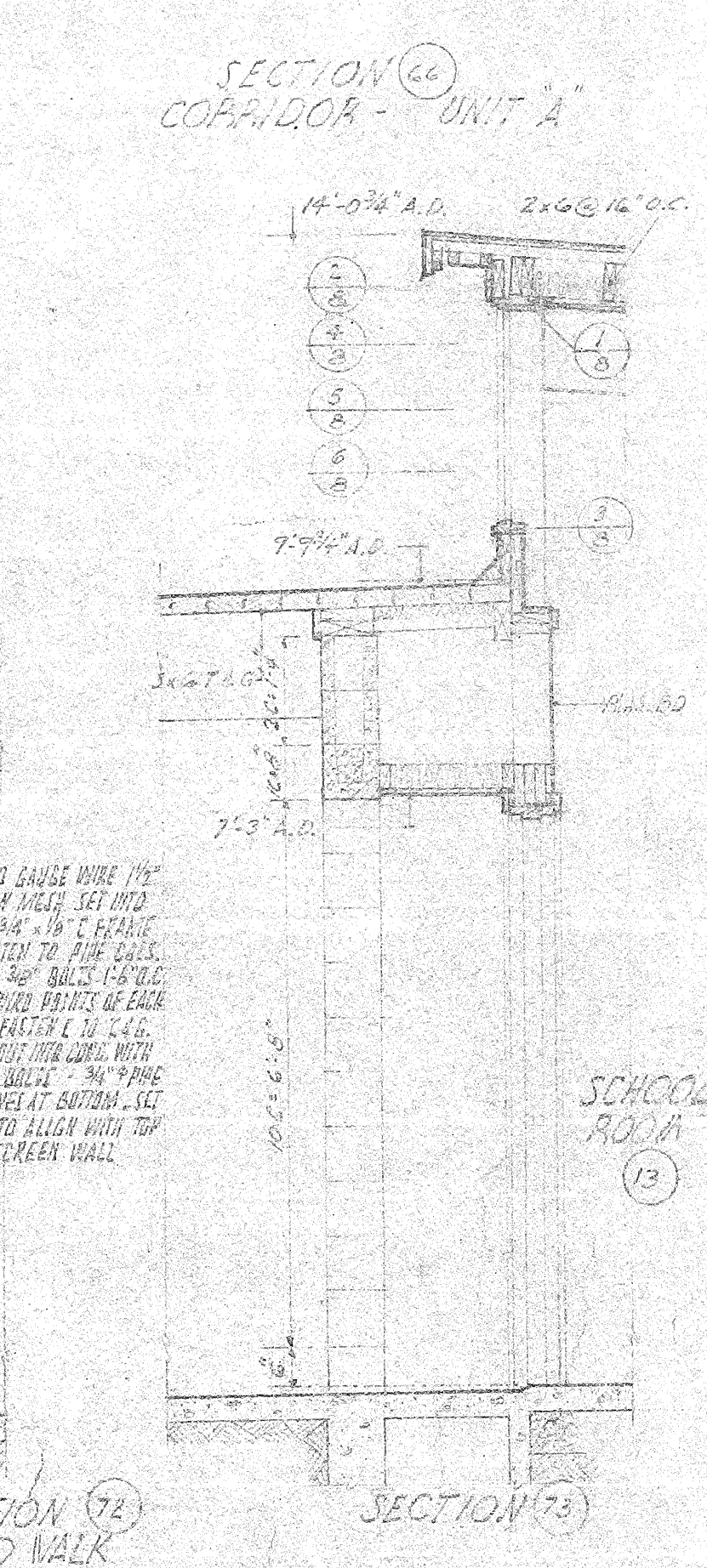
SECTION 69  
TOILET & VESTIBULE UNIT A LOOKING SOUTH



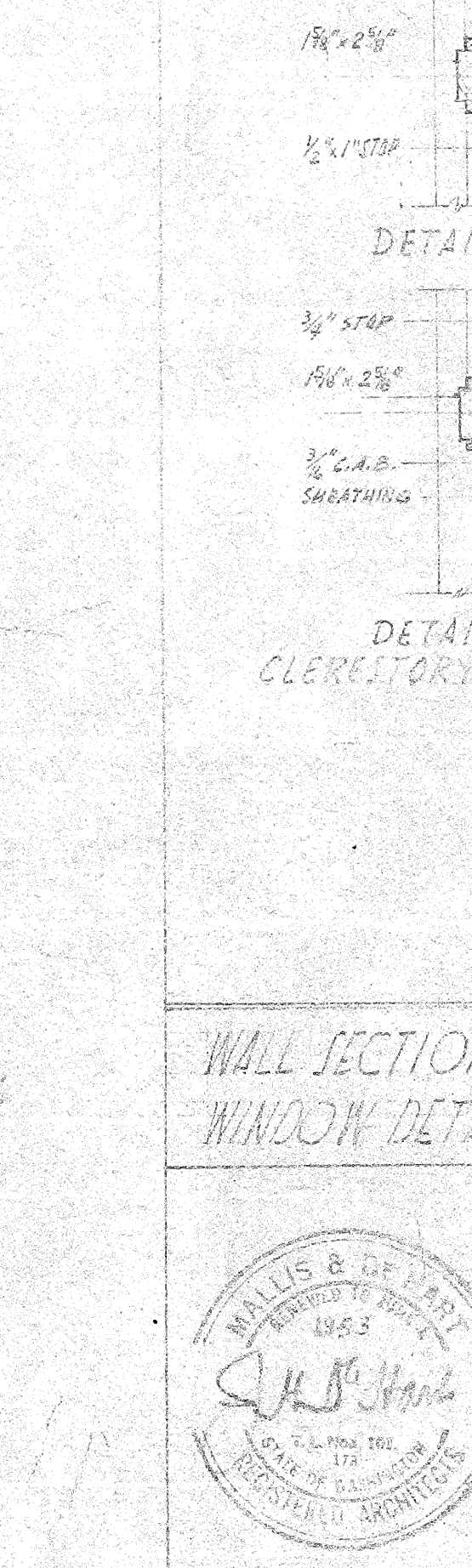
SECTION 70  
VESTIBULE LOOKING SOUTH UNIT A



SECTION 71  
COVERED WALK UNIT A

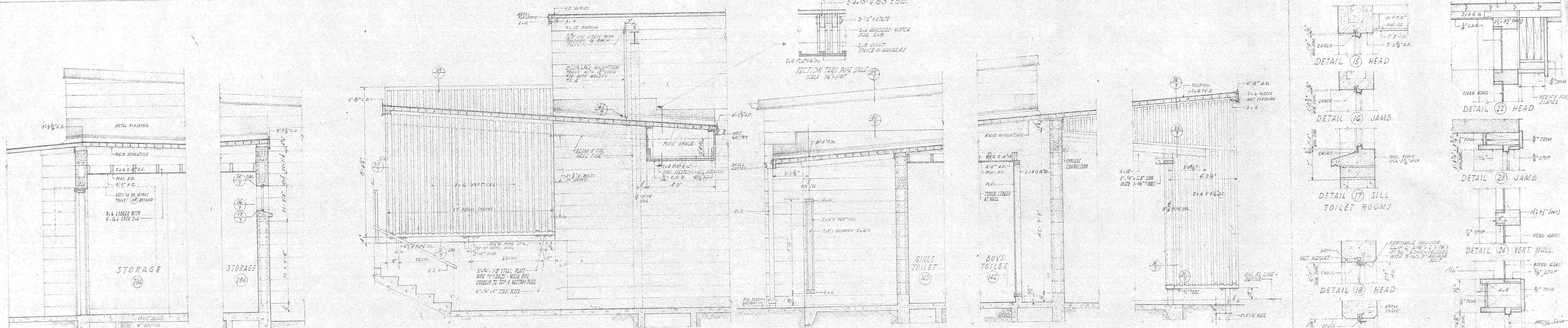
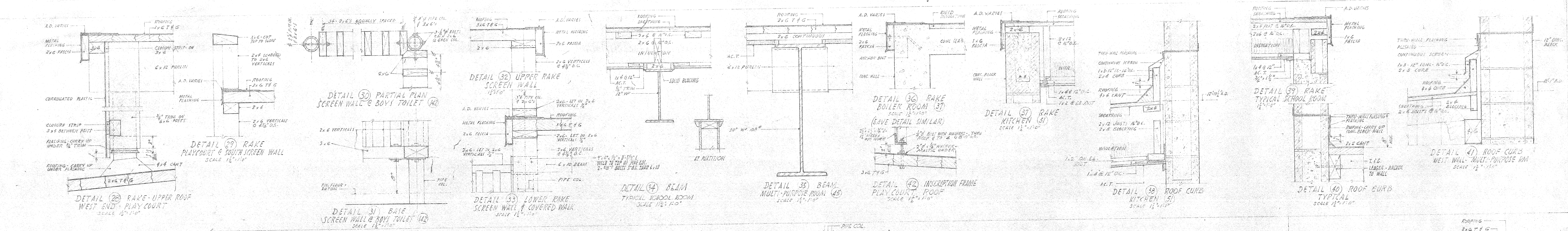


SECTION 72  
COVERED WALK

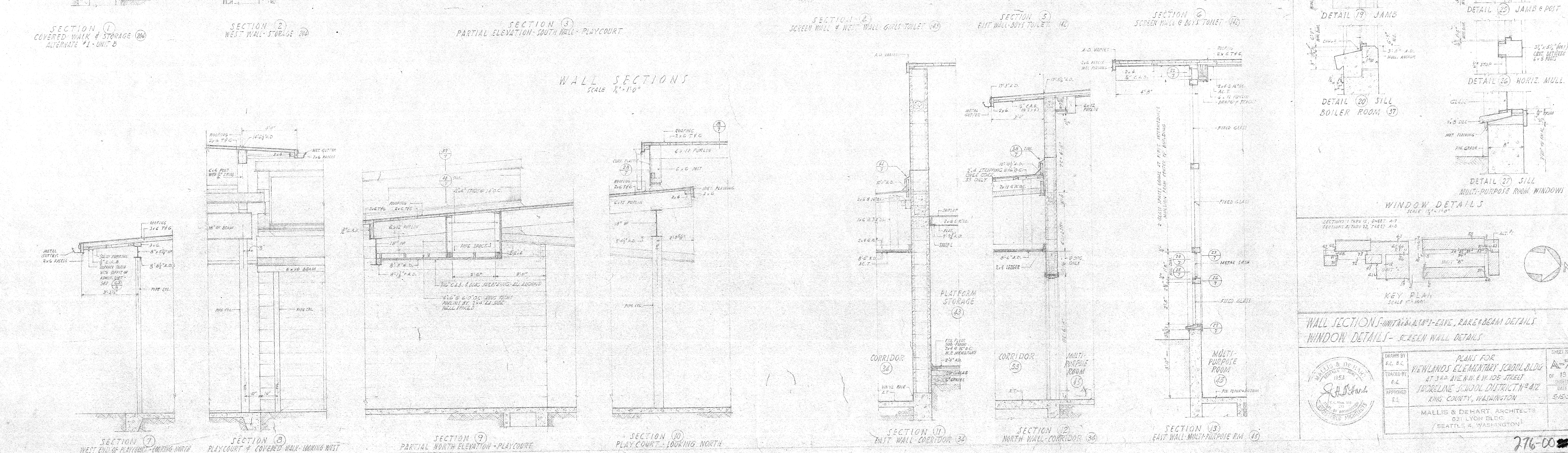


SECTION 73  
SCHOOL ROOM





### WALL SECTIONS SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



KEY PLAN  
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

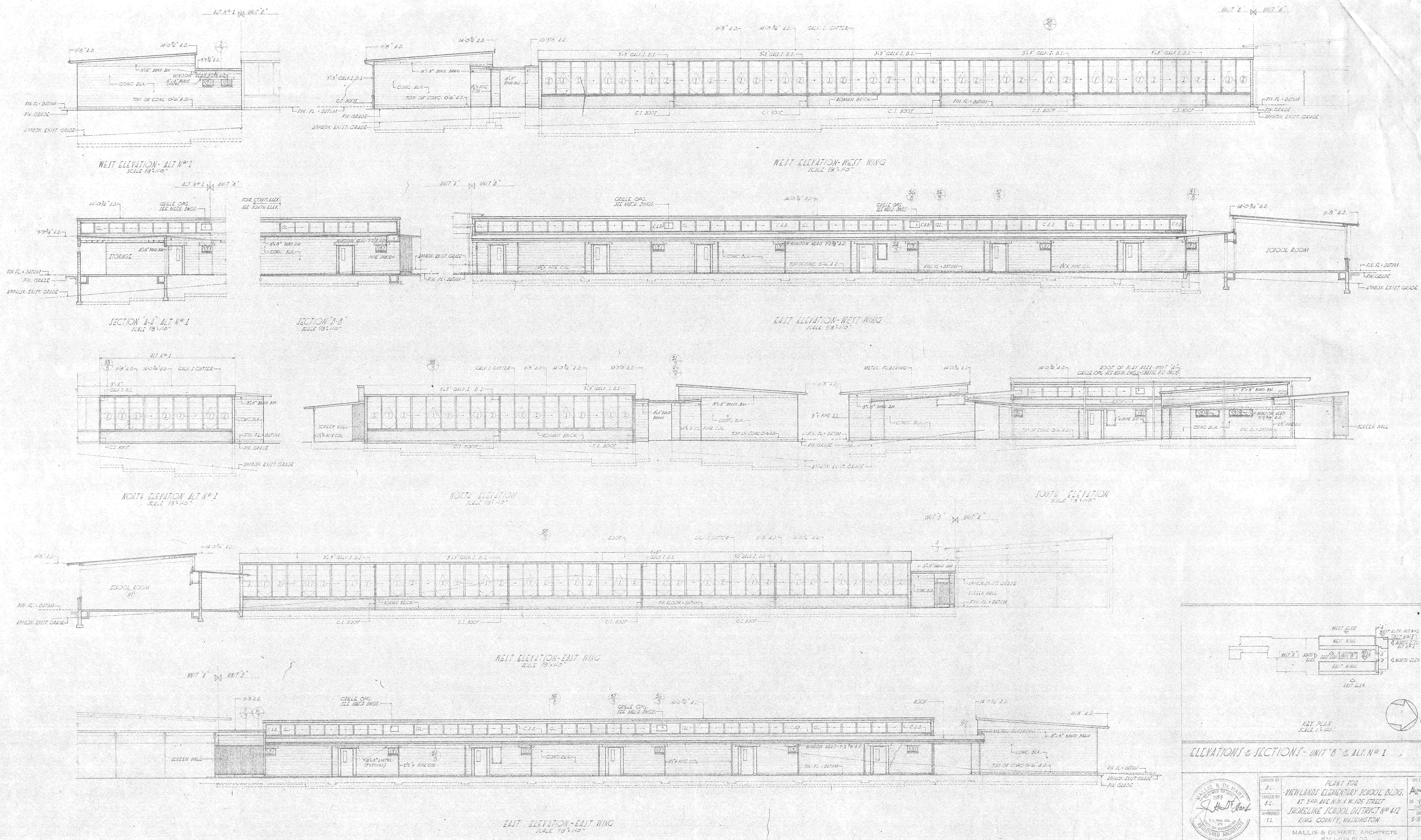
WINDOW DETAILS  
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

WALL SECTIONS - UNIT 1 & 2 - EAST, RAKE & BEAM DETAILS  
WINDOW DETAILS - SCREEN WALL DETAILS

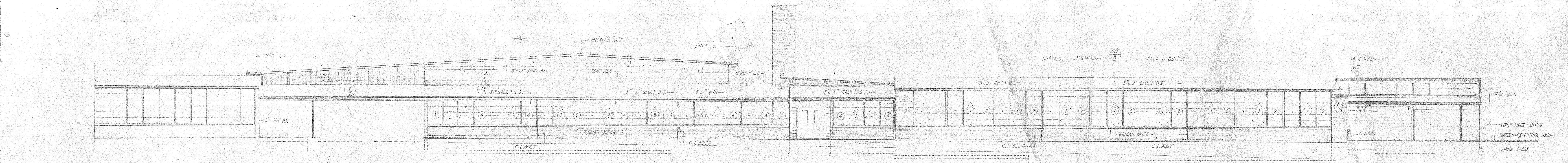
DESIGNED BY E.C. B.C.	PLANS FOR NEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG. 47 340 AVE. N.W. & 105 STREET INCKELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412 RMS. COUNTY, WASHINGTON	SHEET NO. 7 OF 13 SHEETS DATE 5-15-32
DRAWN BY E.C.	MALLIS & DEHART, ARCHITECTS 631 LYON BLVD. SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON	

276-000008

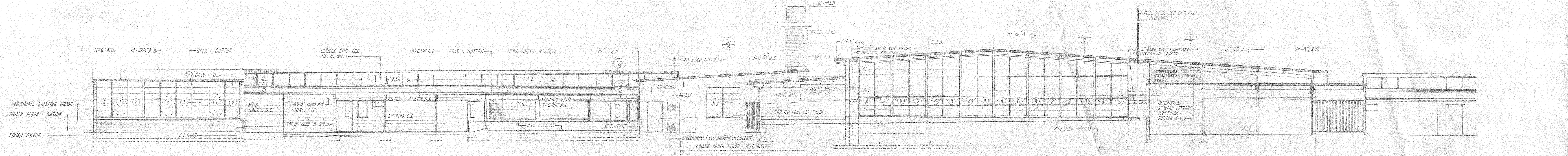




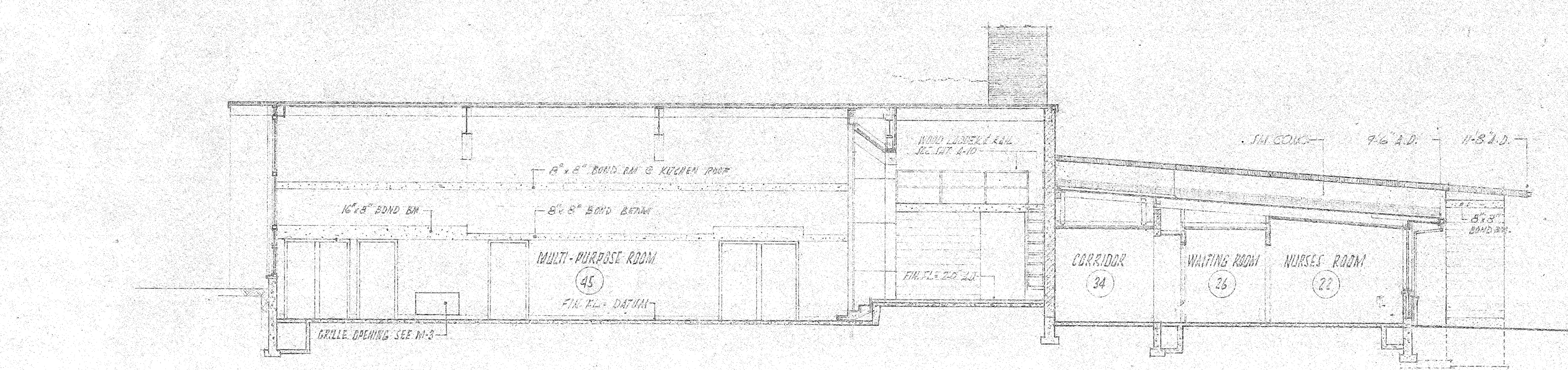




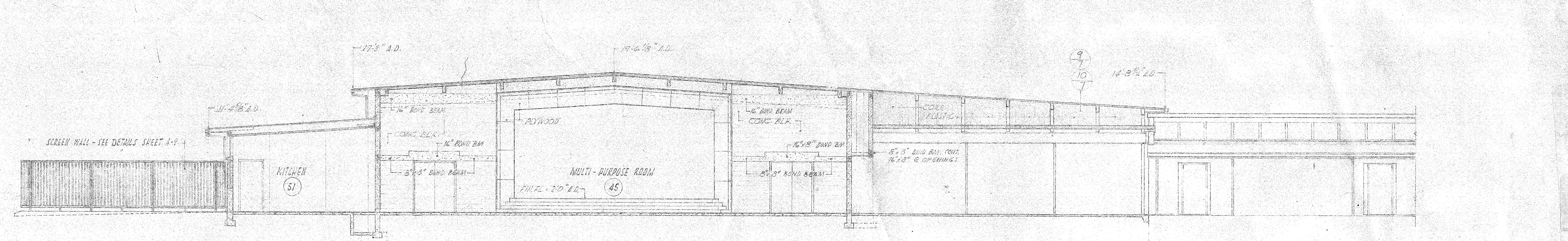
WEST ELEVATION UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



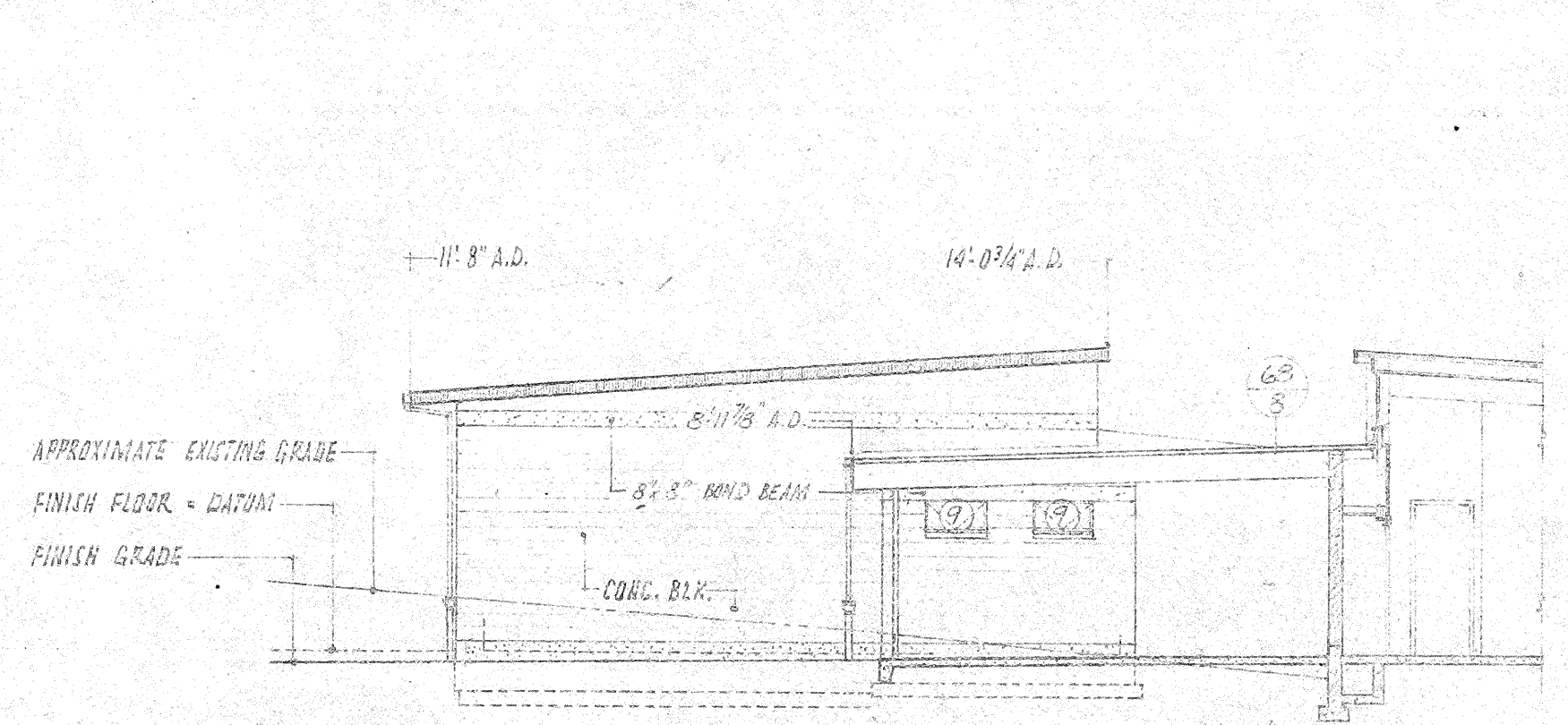
EAST ELEVATION UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



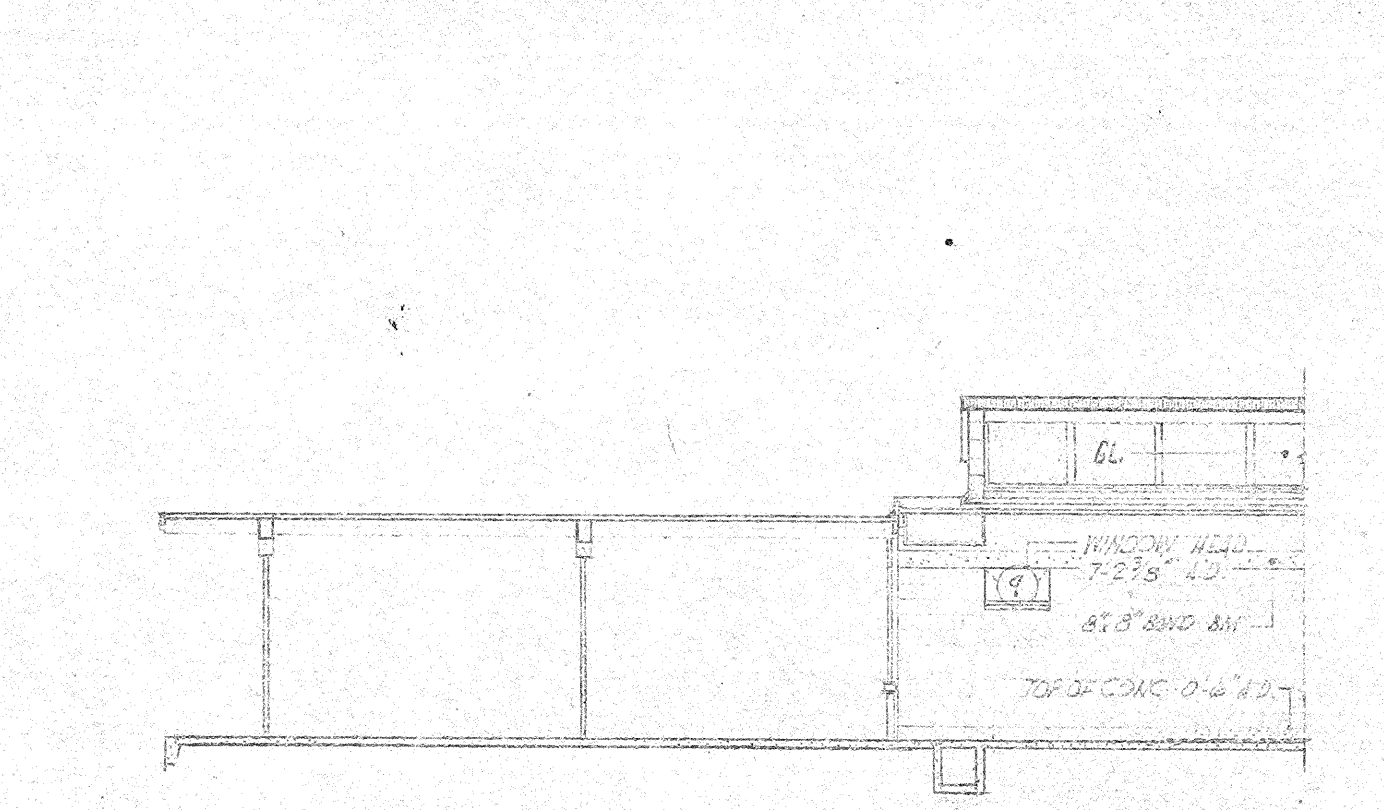
SECTION "F-F" UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



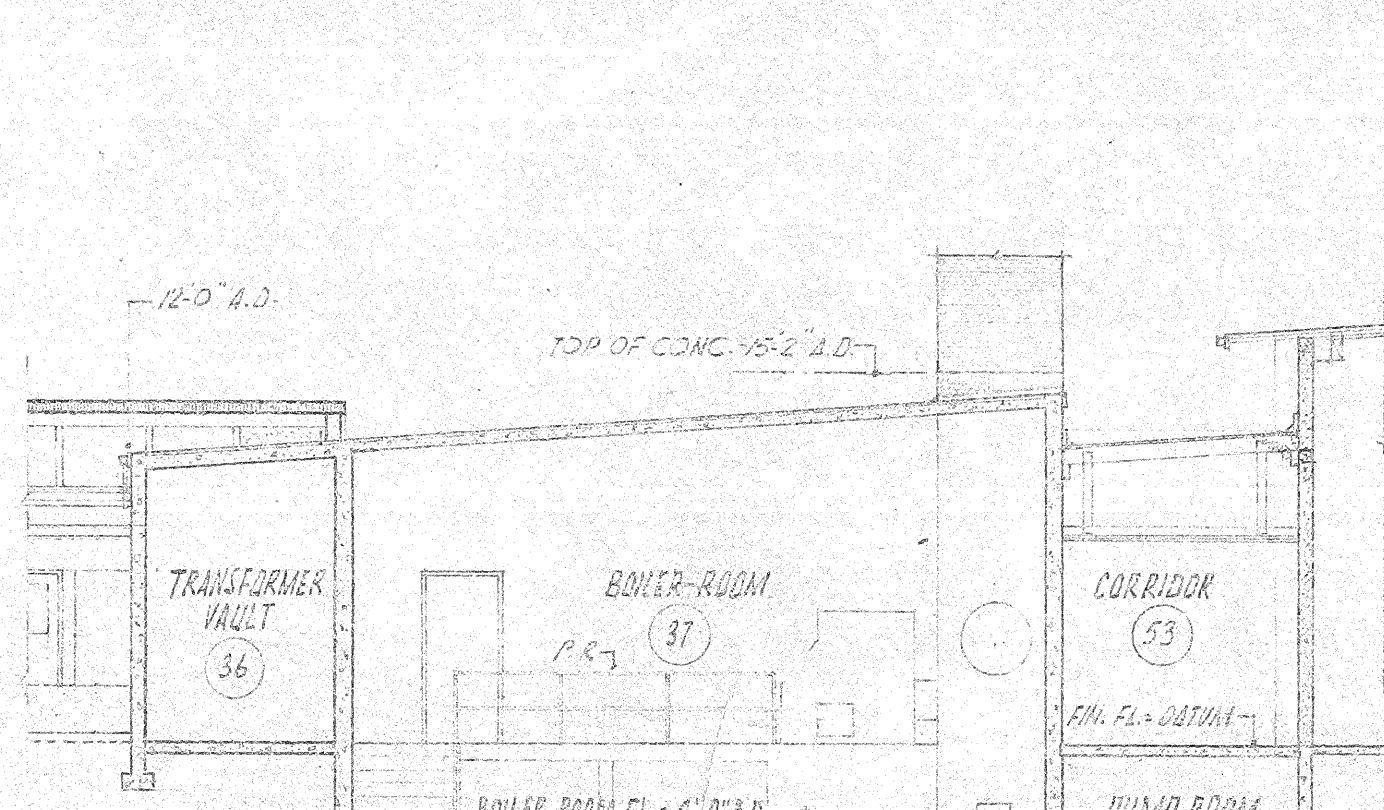
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SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



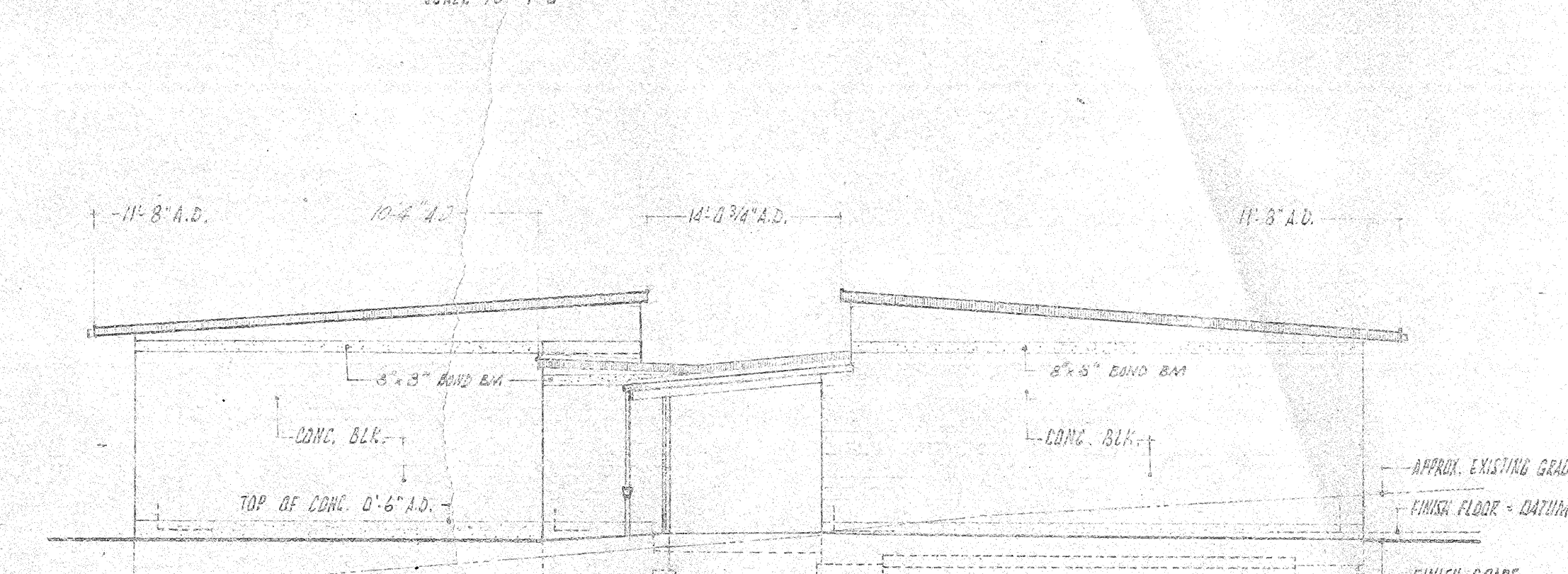
SECTION "D-D" UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



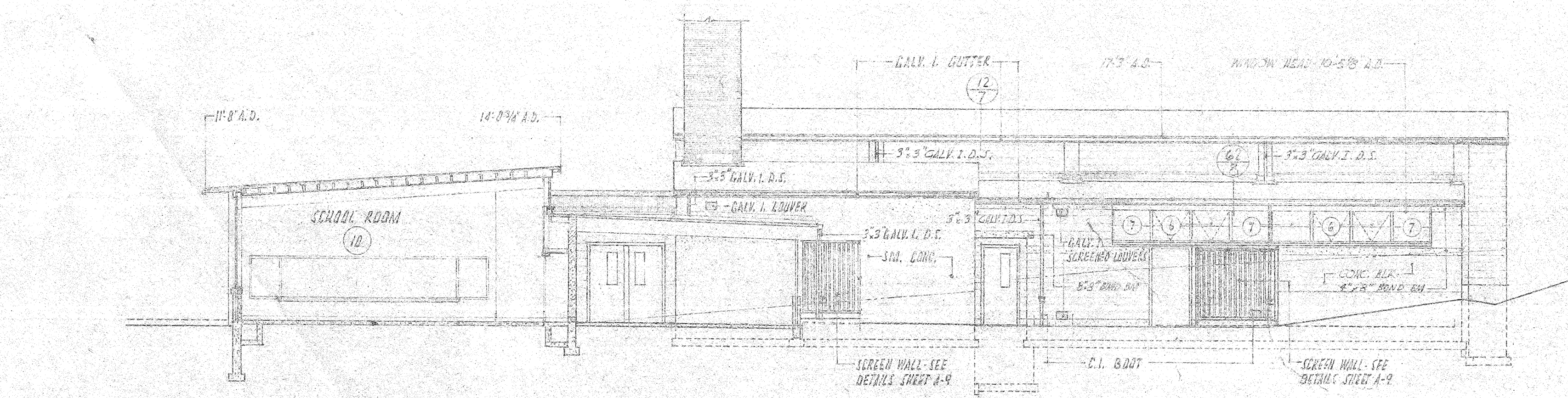
SECTION "C-C" UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



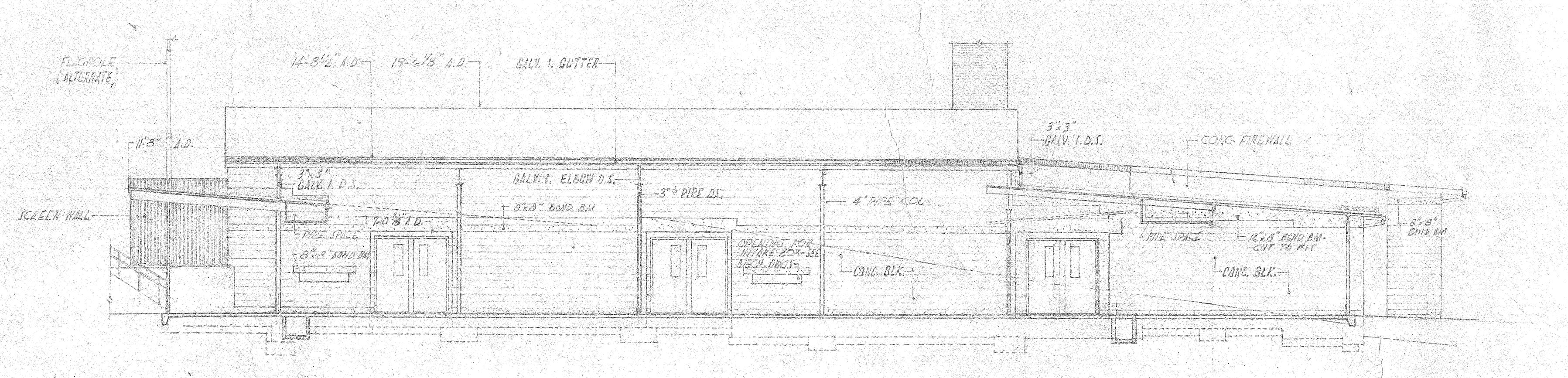
SECTION "B-B" UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



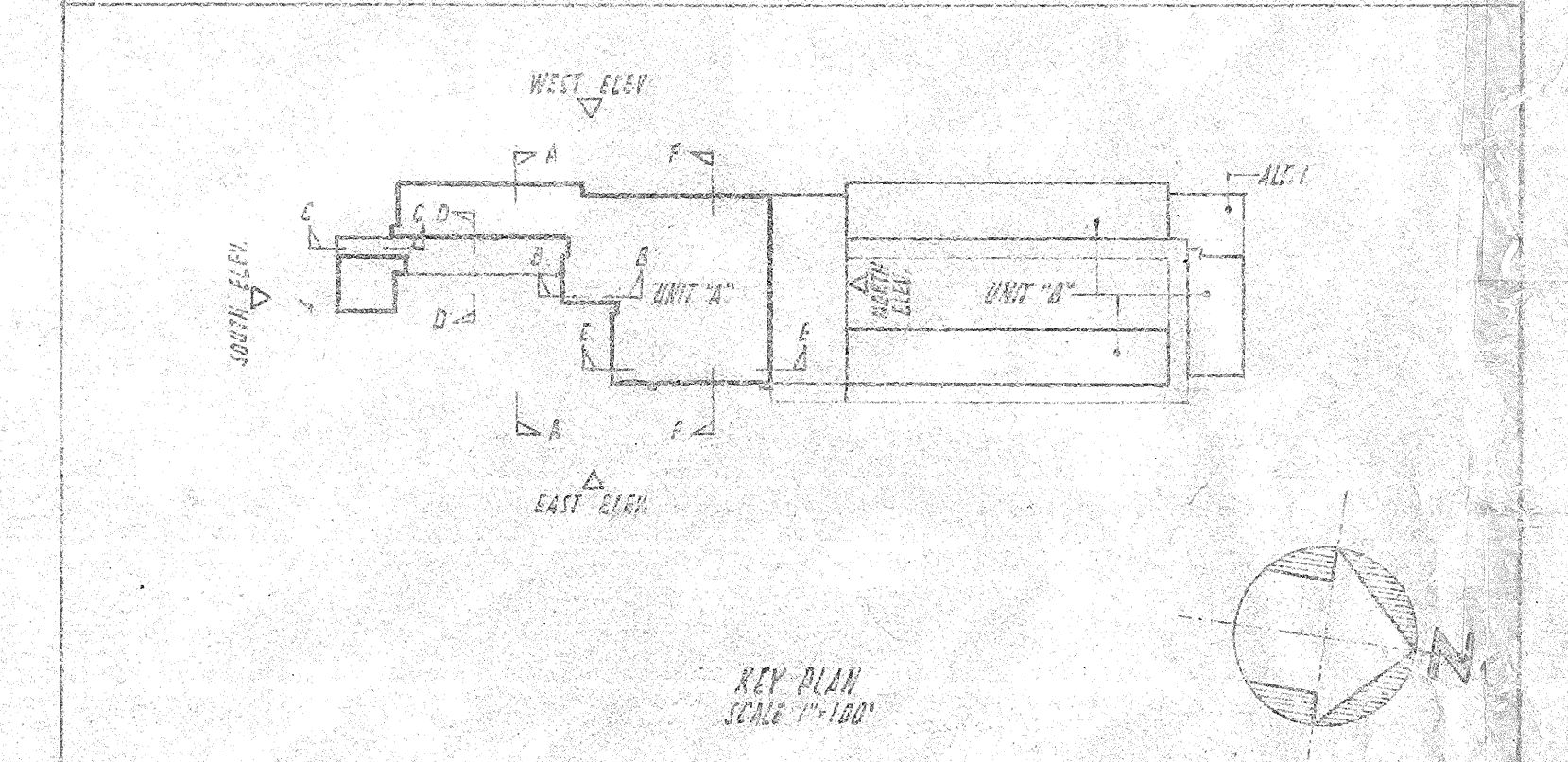
SECTION "A-A" UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION UNIT "A"  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

STEEL SASH SCHEDULE

MARK	SIZE	GLASS	REMARKS	SASH TYPES
1	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR		1
2	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR		2
3	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	3
4	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	4
5	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	5
6	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	6
7	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	7
8	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	8
9	3'-0" x 5'-0"	CLEAR	DOUBLE GLAZING	9



ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS - UNIT "A" STEEL SASH SCHEDULE

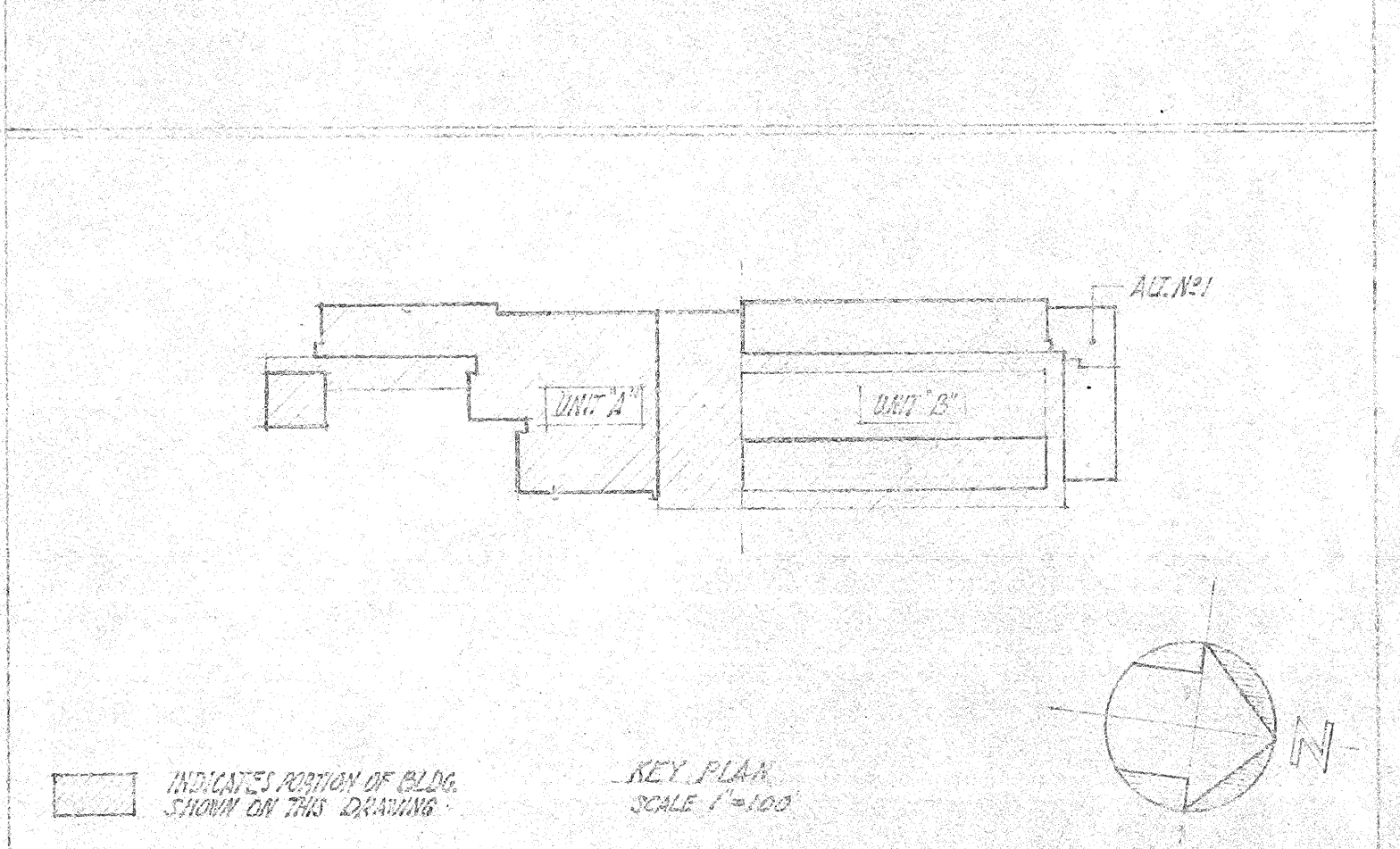
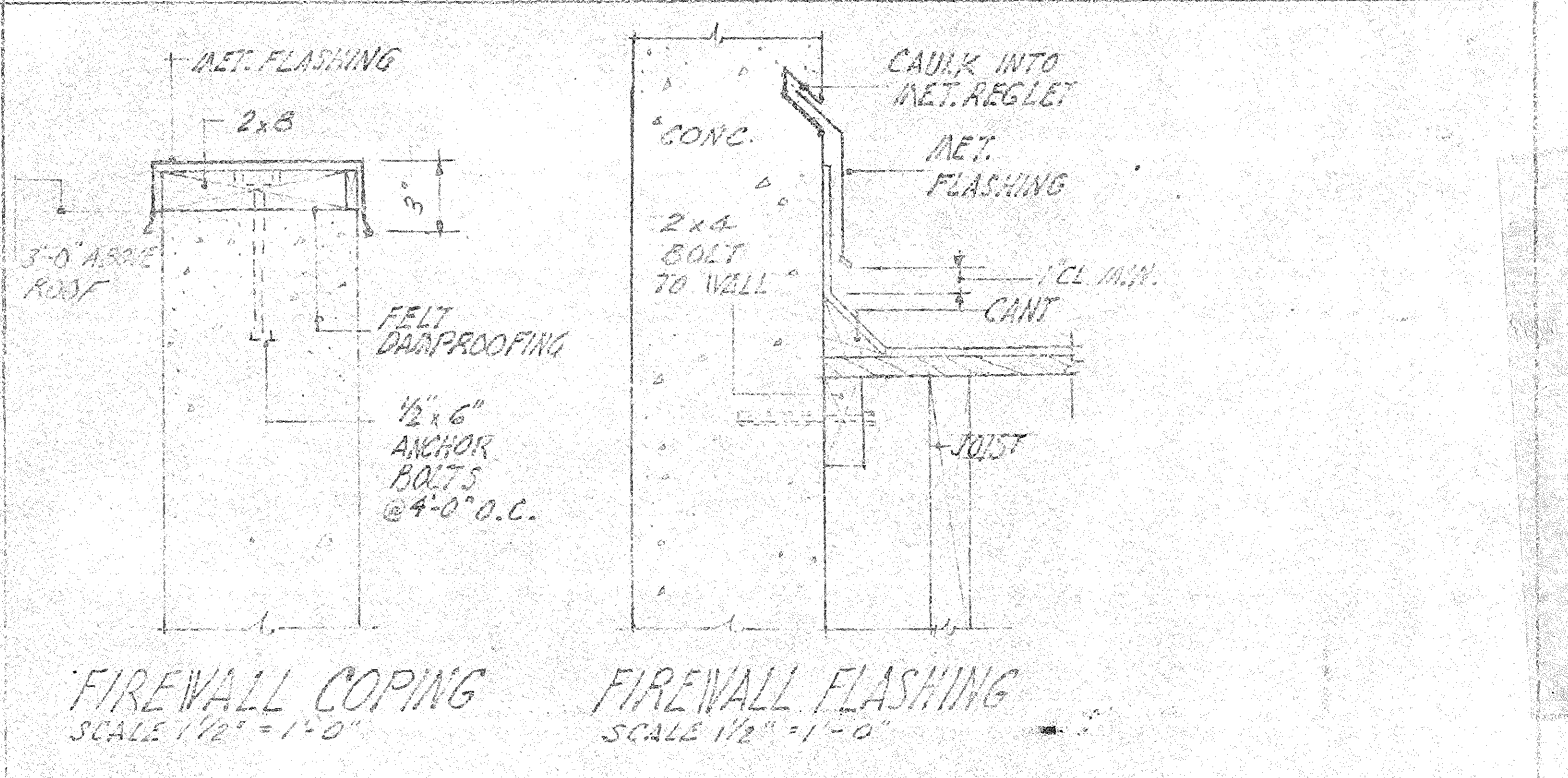
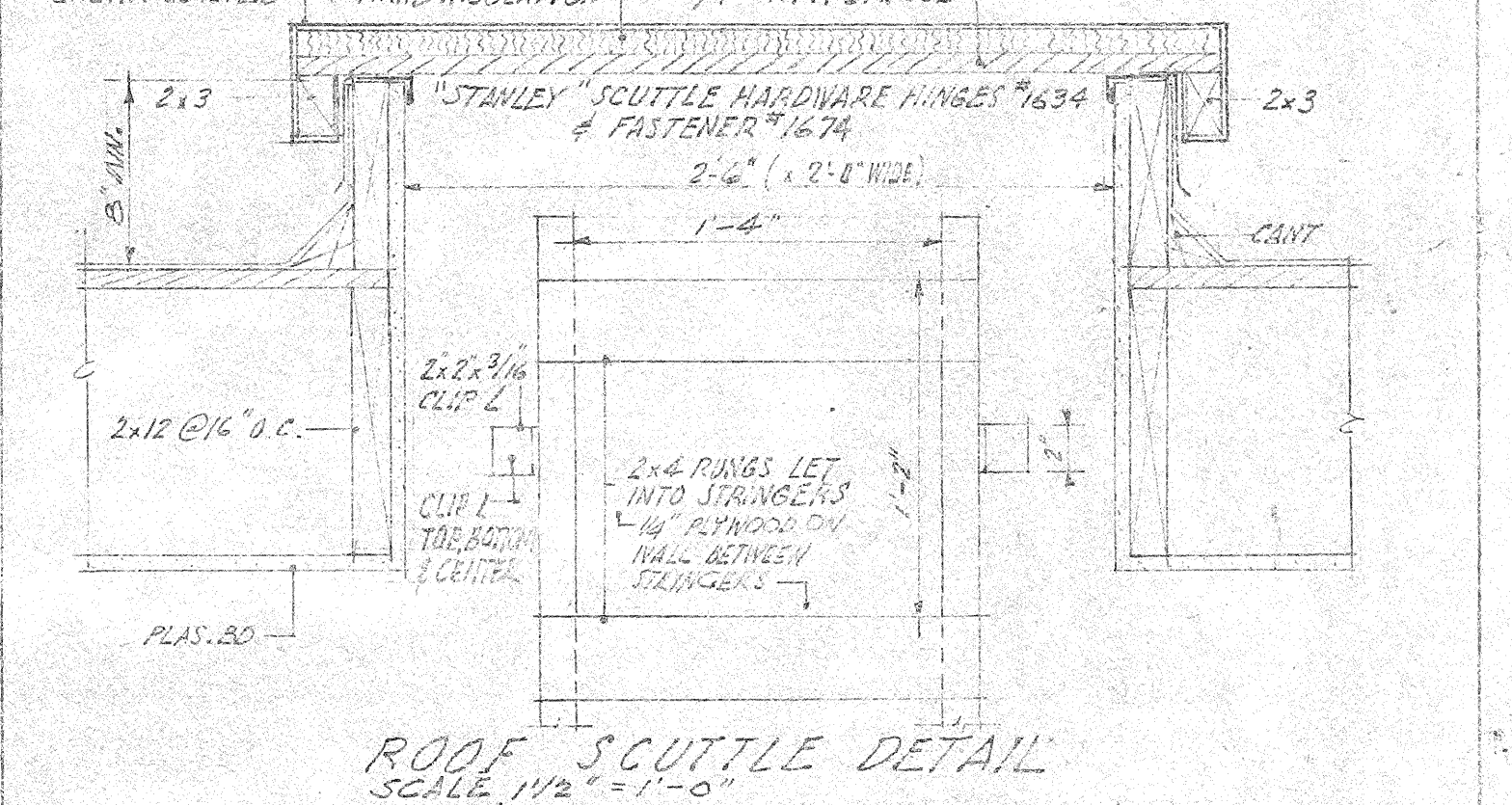
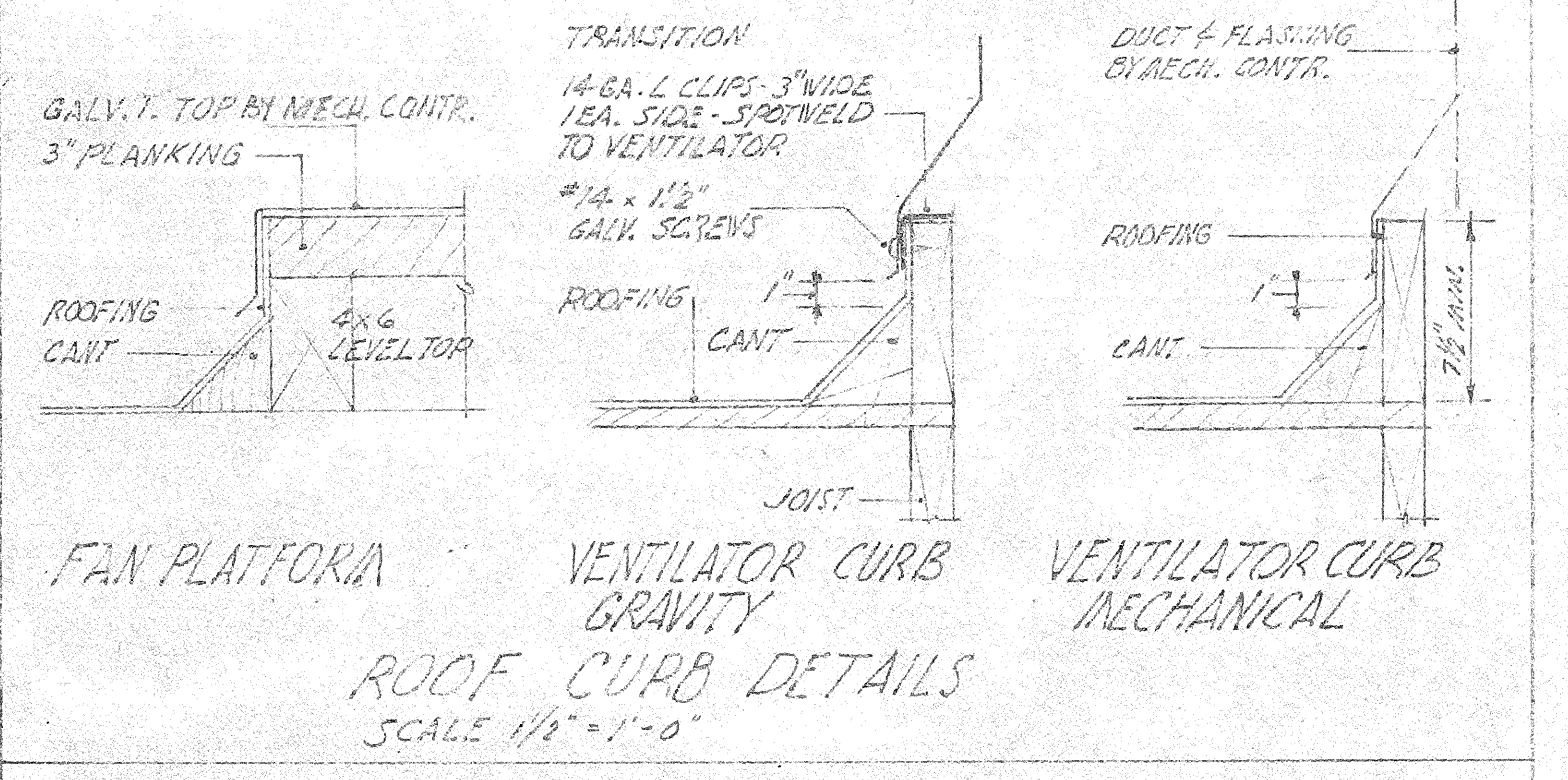
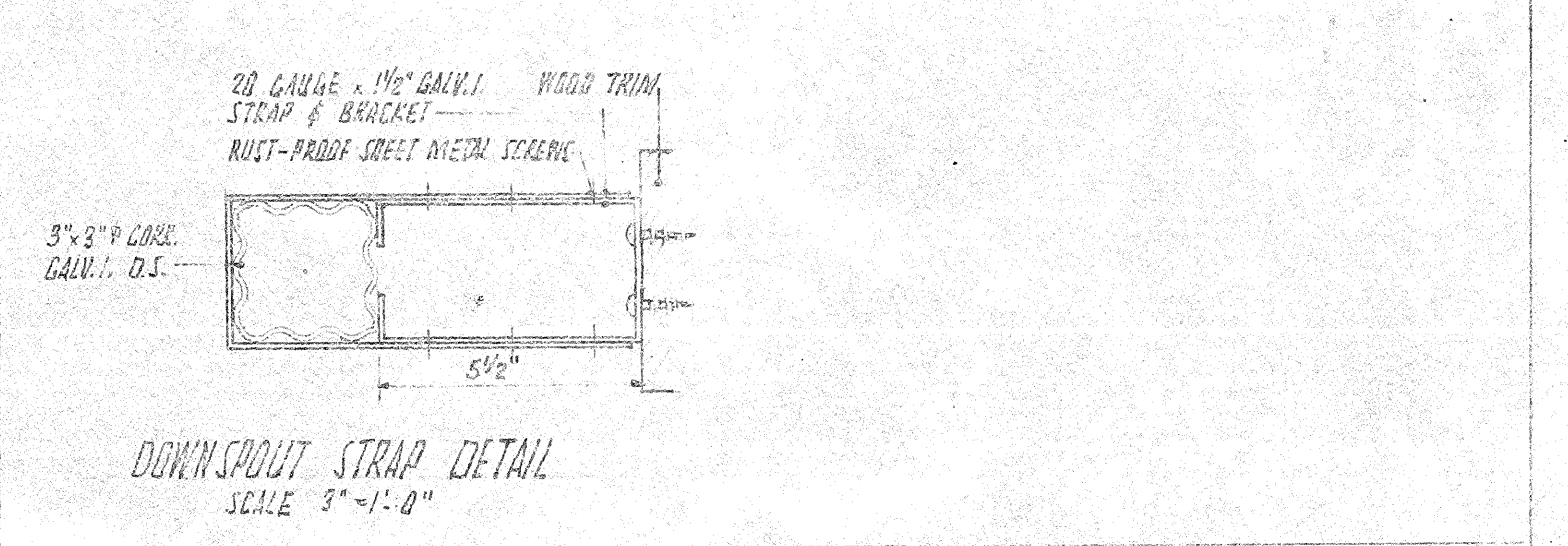
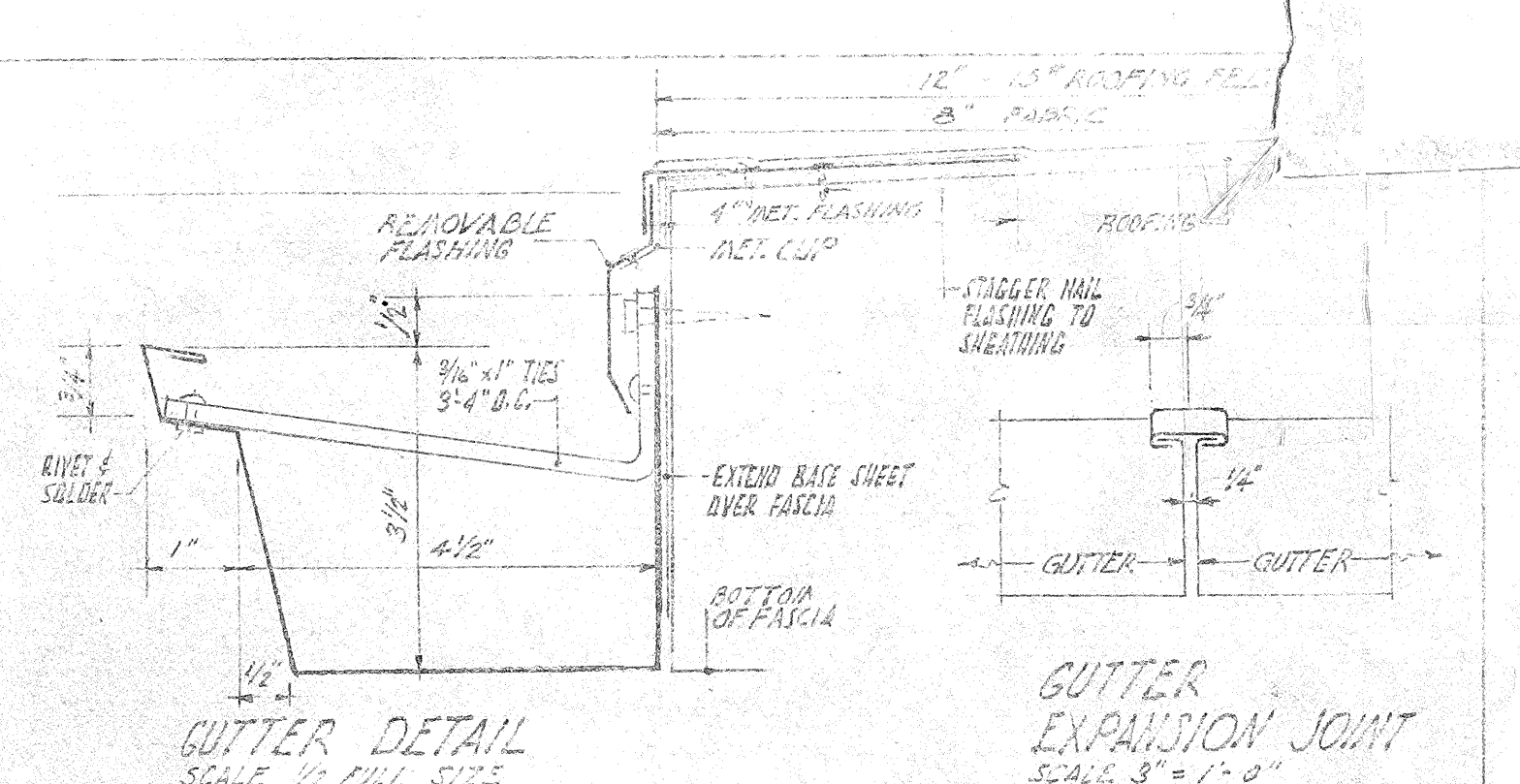
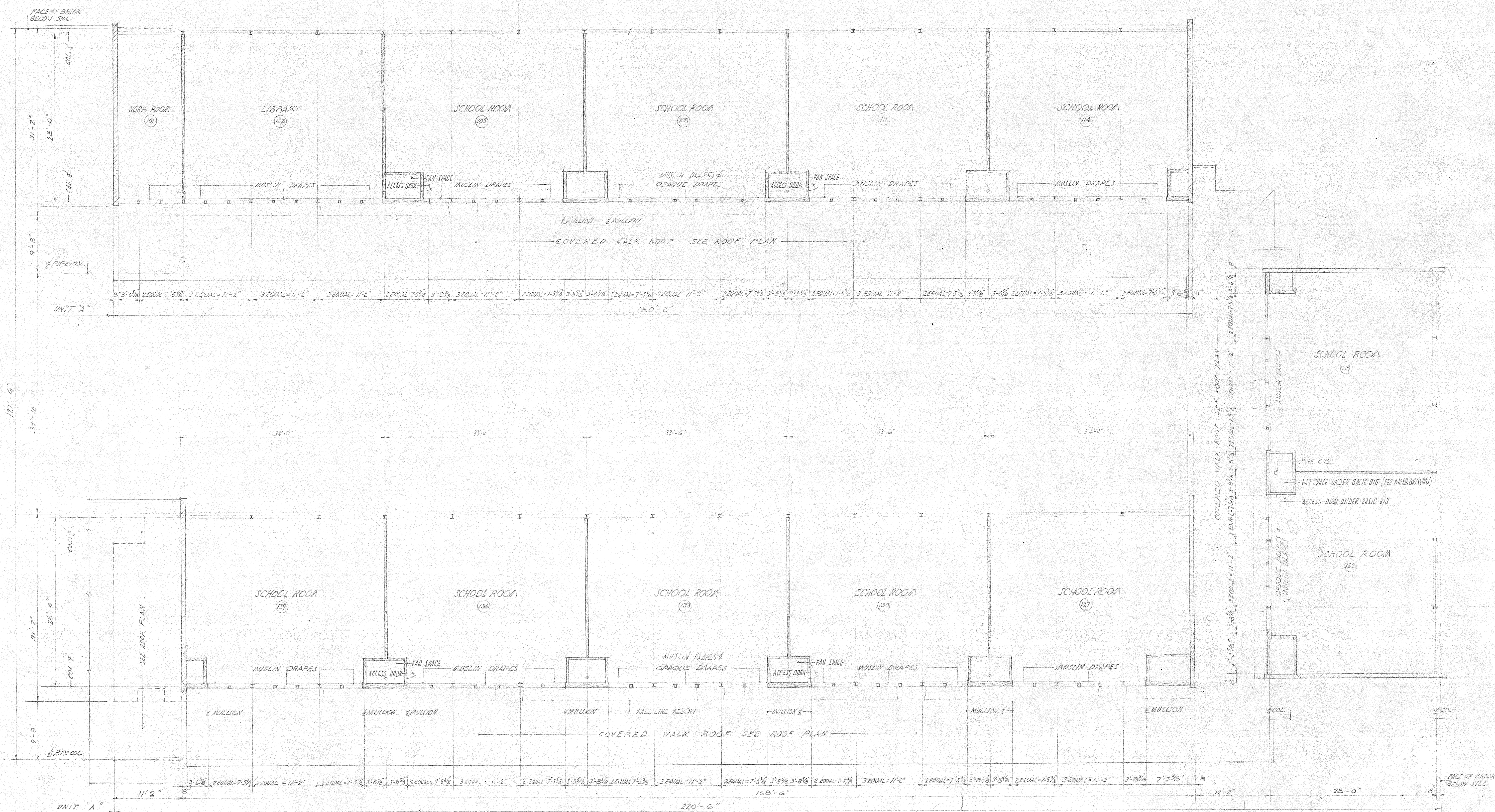
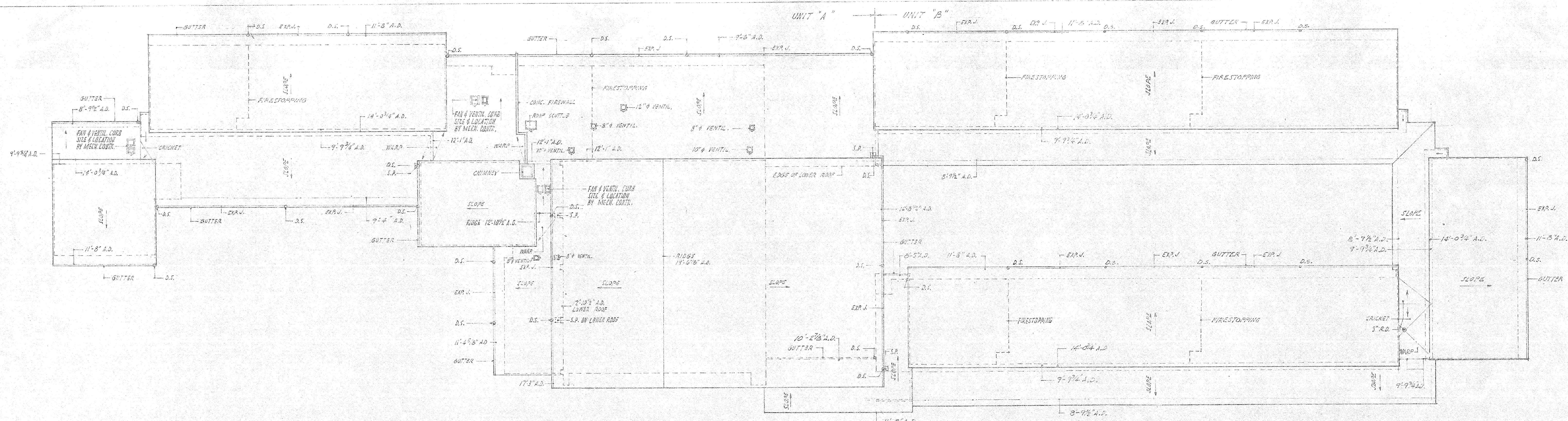
PLANS FOR  
VIEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.  
AT 3401 AVE. N.W. & N. 105 STREET  
SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 412  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

MALLIS & DEHART, ARCHITECTS  
1811 LYON BLVD.  
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

DATE: 5-15-63

276023 06





CLERESTOREY PLAN - UNIT "B" - ROOF & GUTTER DETAILS

ROOF PLAN - UNITS "A" & "B"

DESIGNED BY: E.D. HARRIS

DRAWN BY: E.D. HARRIS

APPROVED BY: E.D. HARRIS

PROJECT NO. 1053

PLANS FOR NEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG. AT 3RD AVE. N.W. & N. 105 STREET SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT-412 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

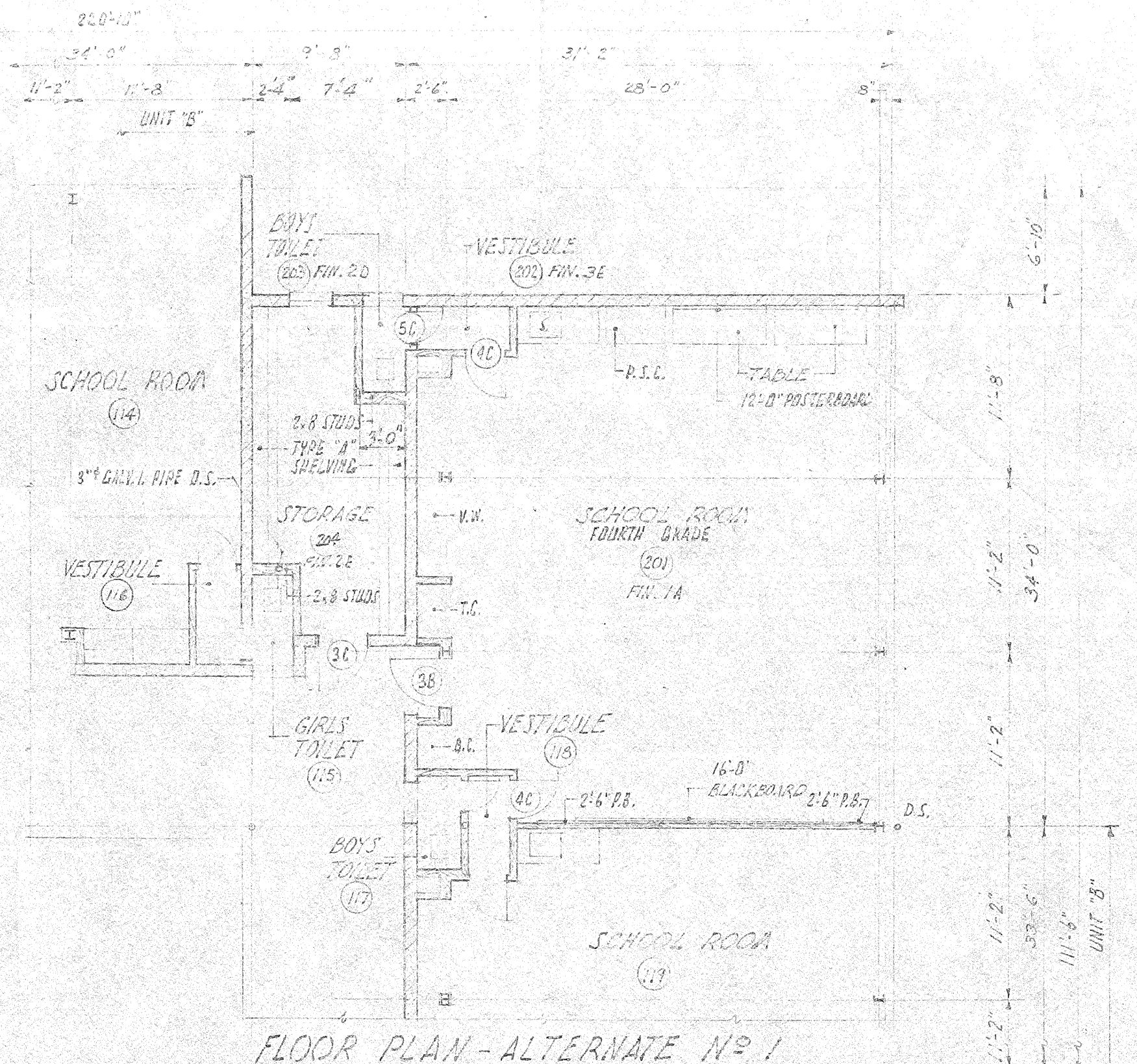
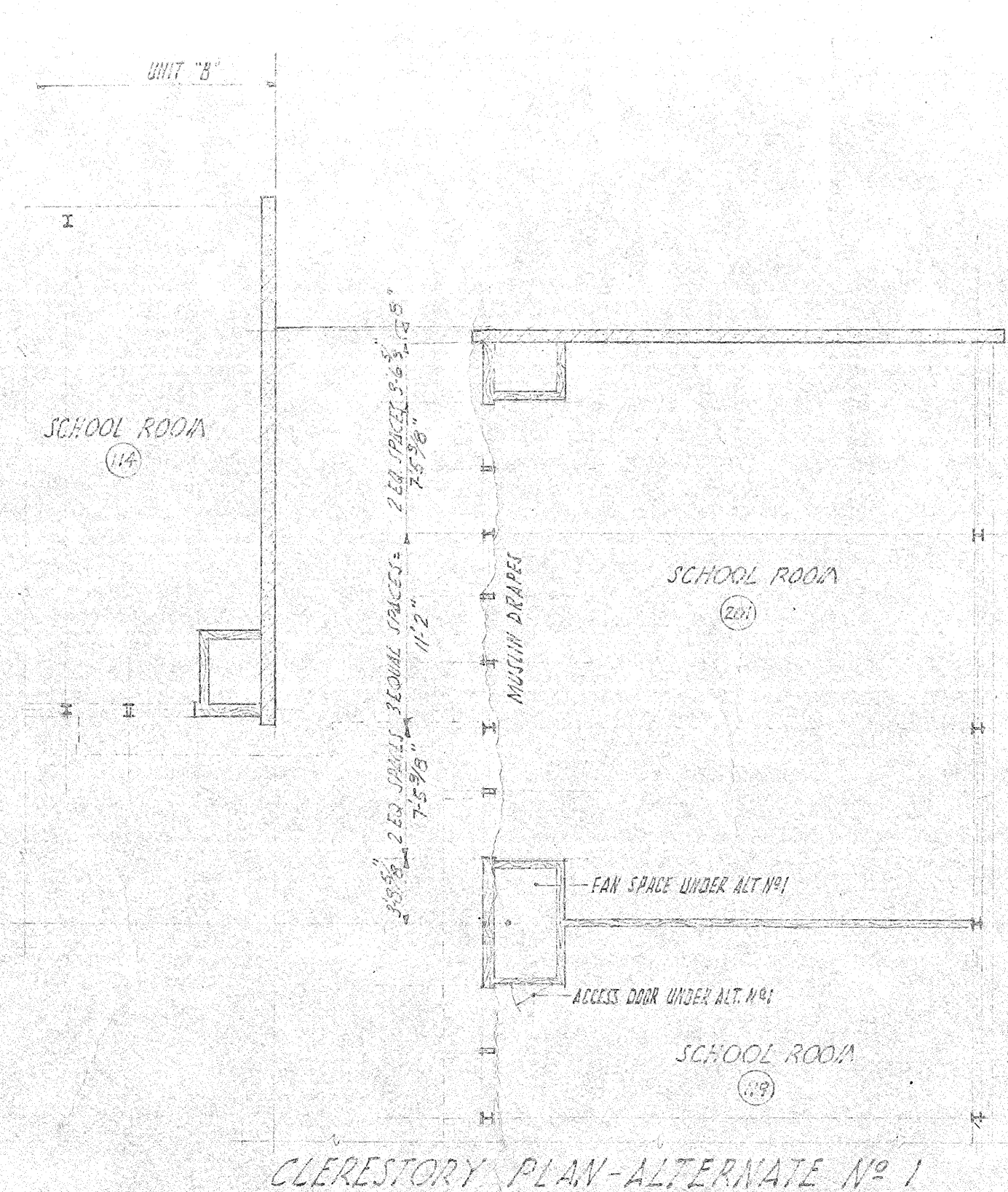
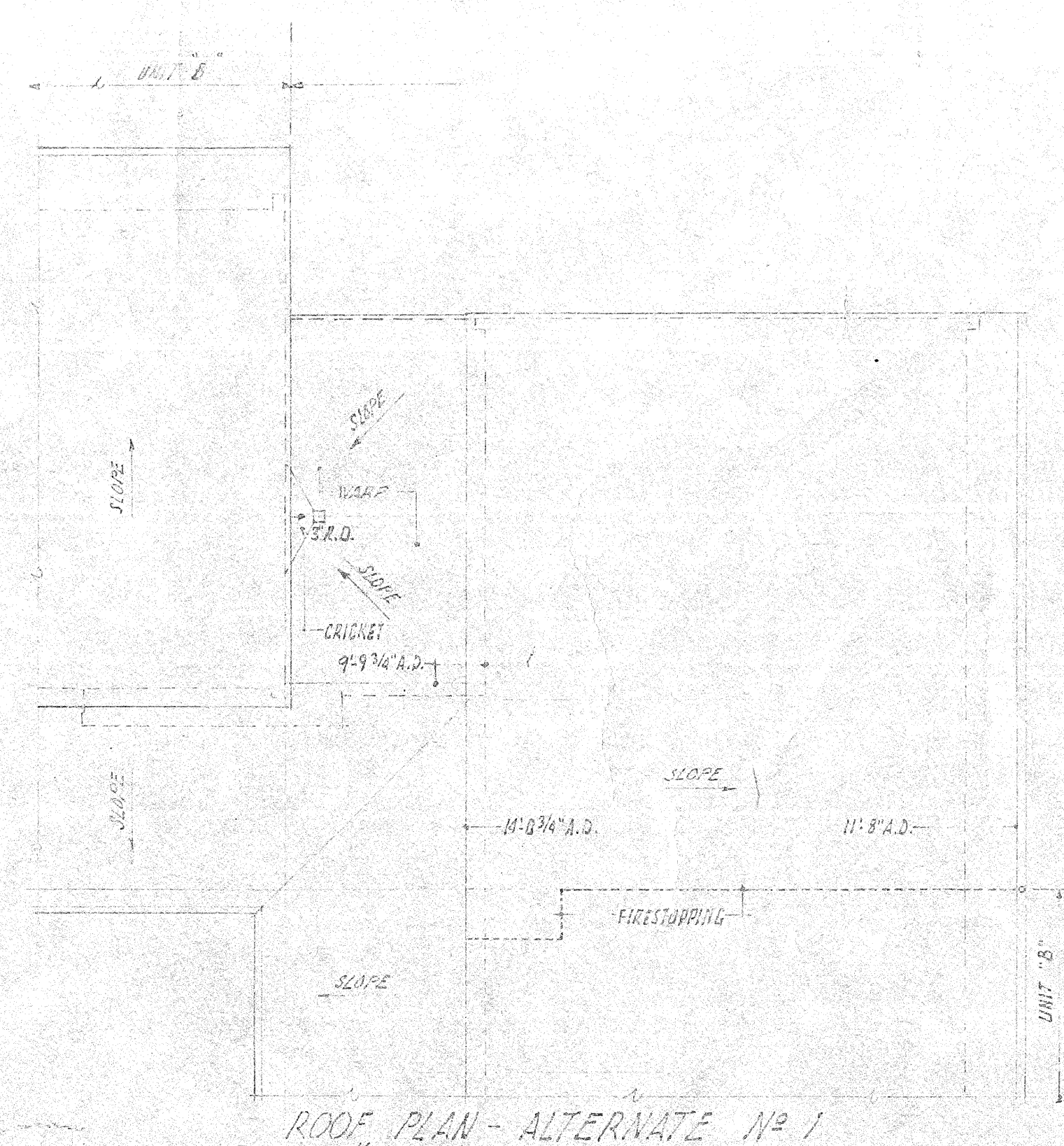
MALLIS & DEHART ARCHITECTS 631 LYON BLVD. SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

SHEET NO. A-4 OF 13

DATE 5-16-53

276-0053





TYPE	FLOOR	BASE	SKIN	WALL/DOOR INTERVAL (HEIGHT)	WALL CAP	WALLS	PICTURE RAILS	CEILING	TRIM	REMARKS
1	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	AC. P.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
2	PL.	SM. GR.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
3	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
4	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
5	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
6	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
7	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
8	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
9	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
10	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
11	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
12	PL.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
13	CEM.	SM. GR.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
14	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
15	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
16	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
17	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
18	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
19	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
20	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
21	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
22	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
23	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
24	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
25	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
26	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
27	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
28	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
29	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
30	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
31	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
32	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
33	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
34	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
35	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
36	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
37	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
38	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
39	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
40	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
41	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
42	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
43	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
44	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
45	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
46	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
47	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
48	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
49	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
50	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
51	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
52	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
53	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
54	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
55	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
56	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
57	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
58	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
59	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
60	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
61	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
62	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
63	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
64	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
65	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
66	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
67	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
68	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
69	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
70	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
71	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
72	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
73	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
74	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
75	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
76	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
77	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
78	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
79	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
80	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
81	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
82	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
83	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
84	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
85	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
86	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
87	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
88	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
89	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
90	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
91	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
92	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
93	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
94	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
95	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
96	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
97	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
98	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
99	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM
100	CEM.	V.	---	---	---	BLK. *	---	PL. B.	F.	* PAINT. FR. TRIM

SCHEDULE OF INTERIOR PAINT FINISH								
FY25	FLOOR	BASES/GRZE	WALL/COT	WALL/COT CAP	WALLS	CEILING	TRIM	REMARKS
A	---	---	B	P. BAND	B.	---	E. & V.	
D	---	---	---	---	E.	B.	E.	
E	---	---	---	---	P.	B.	S. & V.	
F	---	---	F.	---	E.	B.	E.	

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR TYPES

6L

6R

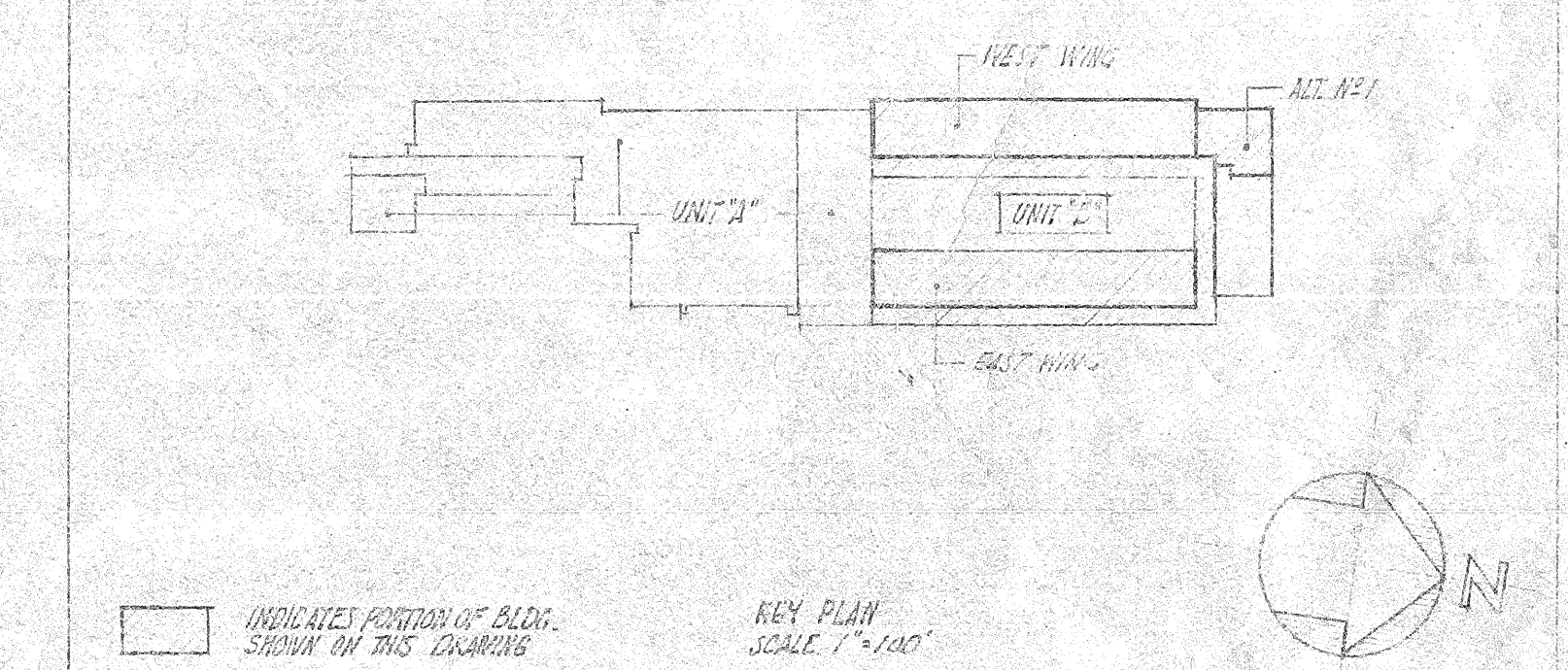
(6)

(6)


DOOR SIZES

NO.	SIZE	THICK. INS.	REMARKS
2	2'-0" x 7'-0"	1 3/4"	
3	3'-3" x 7'-0"	1 3/4"	
4	2'-0" x 7'-0"	1 3/4"	
5	2'-0" x 7'-0"	1 3/4"	
</			

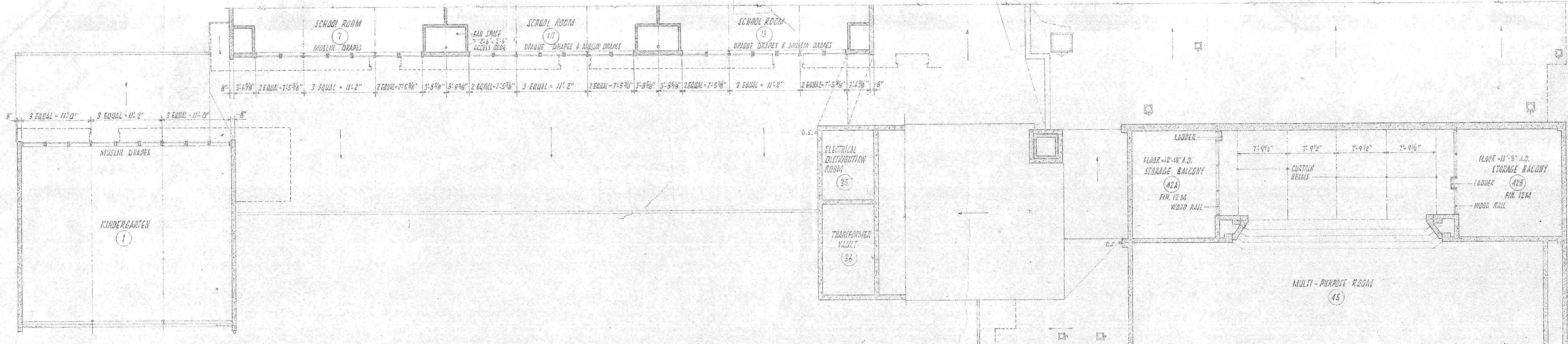
NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT	NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT	NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT
	UNIT 5"		109	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	157	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"
181	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	110	SCHOOL ROOM	11'-0"	158	VESTIBULE	7'-0"
102	CLASSROOM	5.13-24	111	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"	159	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24
103	CLASSROOM	5.13-24	112	VEST. HALL	7'-0"	160	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"
104	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	113	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	161	VESTIBULE	7'-0"
105	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	114	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"	162	BOYS TOILET	8'-0"
106	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	115	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"	163	WORKING TOILET	8'-0"
107	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	116	VESTIBULE	7'-0"		ALTERNATE NO 1	
108	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	117	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24			
109	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"	118	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	201	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24
110	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	119	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	202	VESTIBULE	7'-0"
111	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	120	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	203	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"
112	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"	121	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"	204	STORAGE	8'-0"
113	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24	122	VESTIBULE	7'-0"			
114	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"	123	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24			
115	BOYS TOILET	7'-0"	124	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"			
116	VESTIBULE	7'-0"	125	VESTIBULE	7'-0"			
117	GIRLS TOILET	7'-0"	126	SCHOOL ROOM	5.13-24			



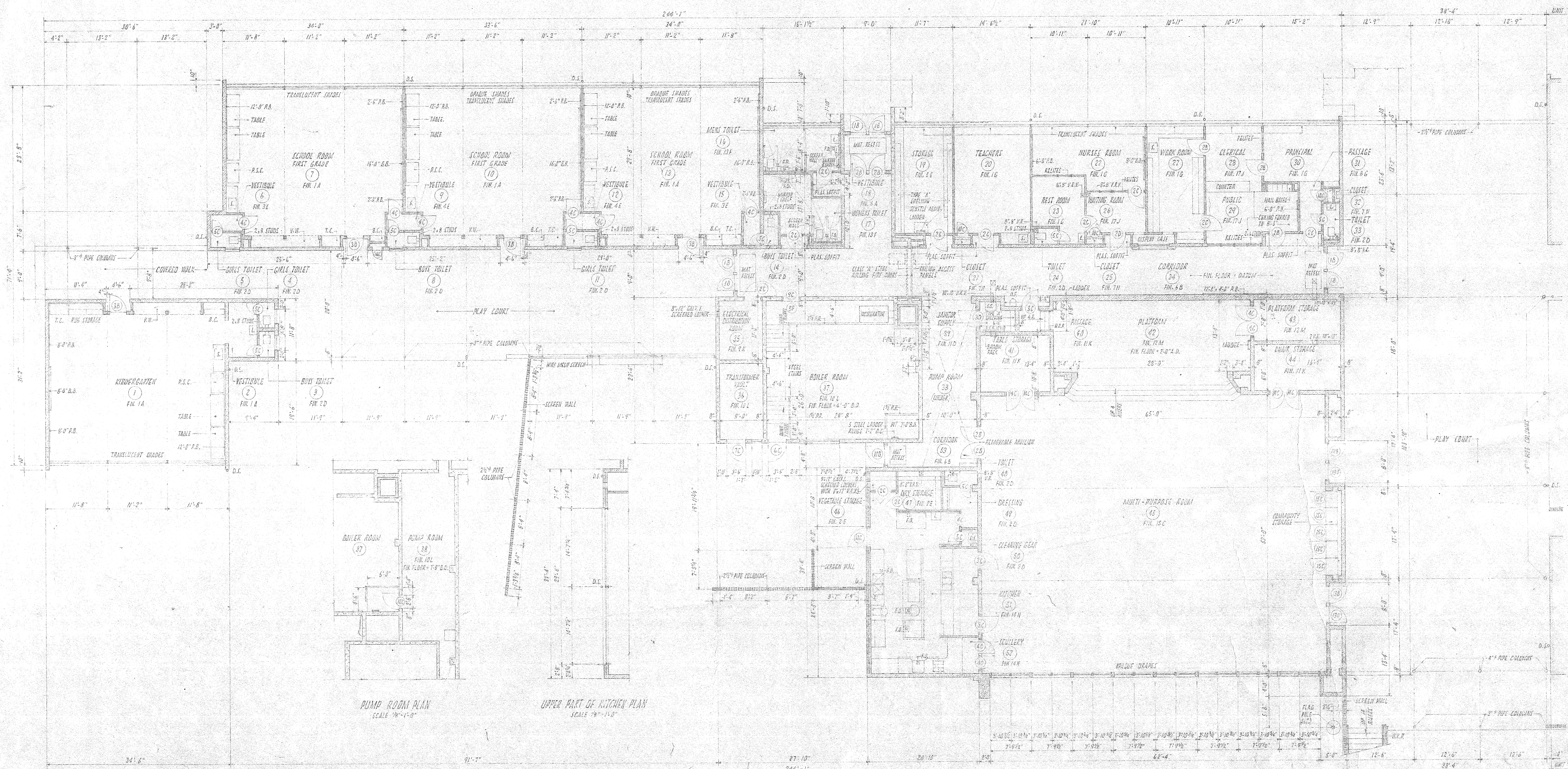
FLOOR PLANS- UNIT B & UNIT 1- CLERESTORY & ROOF PLANS- UNIT 1  
FINISH, PAINT & DOOR SCHEDULE- ROOM LIST & CEILING HEIGHTS

	DRAWN BY M.L.B.	PLANT FOR	SHEET NO.
	TRACED BY E.D.	VIEWLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.	A-3
	APPROVED J.S.	AT 340. AM. N. E. 105 STREET JADELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #42 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	1-13 1-15-75
		MALLIS & DEWART ARCHITECTS 1211 LYNN BLVD SEATTLE, WA, WASHINGTON	
			24





CLERESTORY PLAN (UNIT "A")  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN (UNIT "A")  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

# SCHEDULE OF INTERIOR FINISH MATERIAL

TYPE	FLOOR	BASE	DOOR	WALLPAPER	WALLS	CEILING	TRIM	REMARKS
1	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
2	B.E.M.	CM. CONC.	---	---	---	---	---	---
3	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---

# SCHEDULE OF INTERIOR PAINT FINISH

TYPE	FLOOR	BASE	DOOR	WALLPAPER	WALLS	CEILING	TRIM	REMARKS
1	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
2	B.E.M.	CM. CONC.	---	---	---	---	---	---
3	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
7	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	C.E.M.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	A.T.	V.	---	---	---	---	---	---

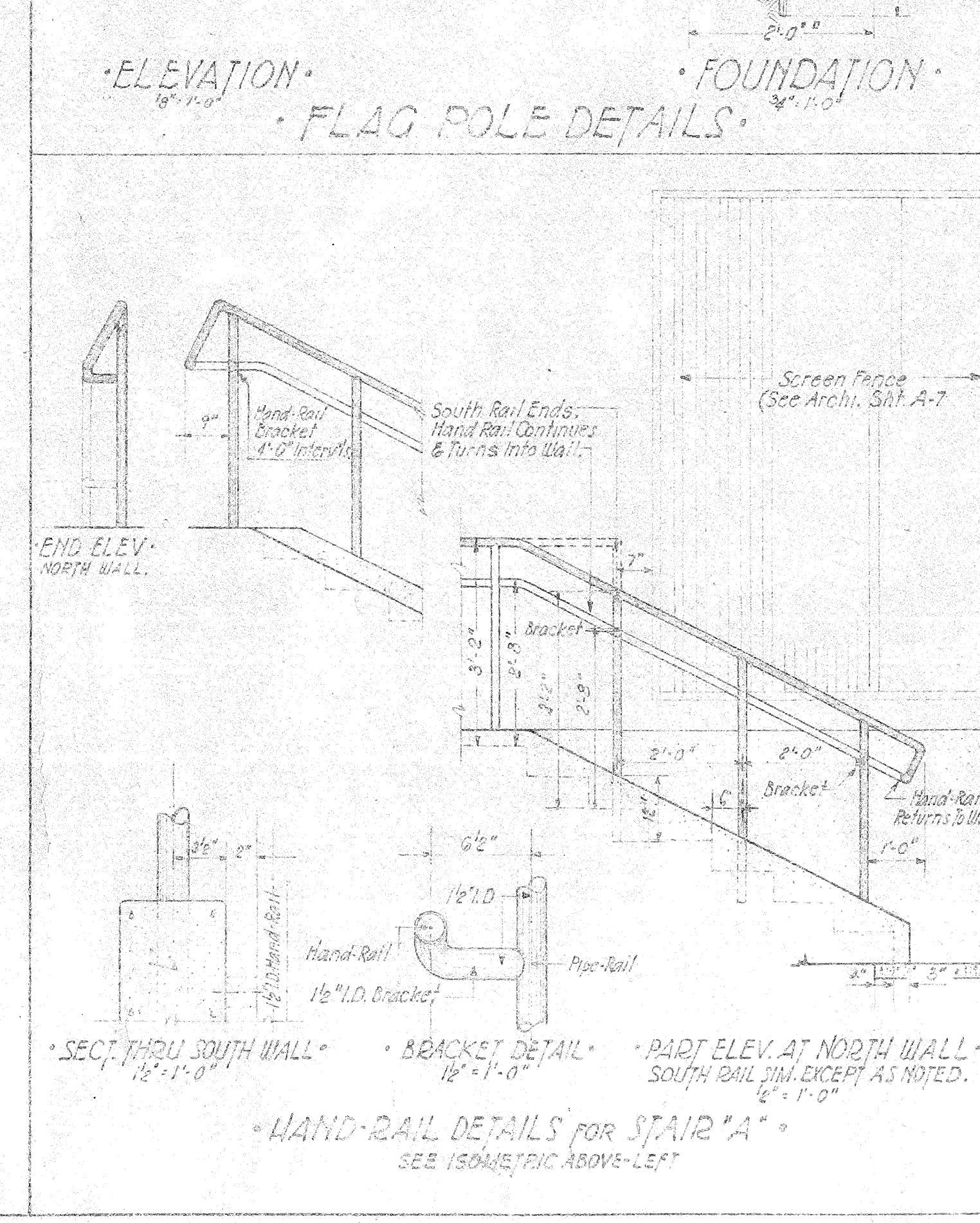
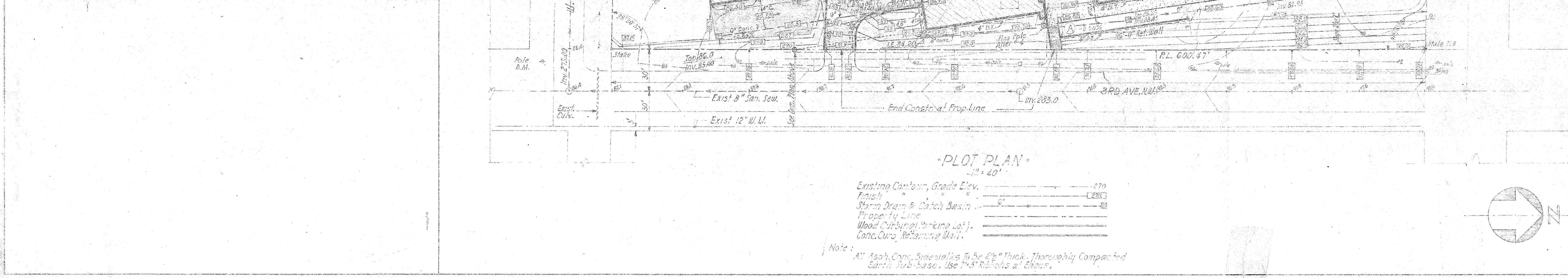
# DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR TYPES	NO.	SIZE	THICKNESS	REMARKS
1	1	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
2	2	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
3	3	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
4	4	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
5	5	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
6	6	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
7	7	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
8	8	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
9	9	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
10	10	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
11	11	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
12	12	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
13	13	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
14	14	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
15	15	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
16	16	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
17	17	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
18	18	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
19	19	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
20	20	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
21	21	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
22	22	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
23	23	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
24	24	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
25	25	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
26	26	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
27	27	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
28	28	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
29	29	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
30	30	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
31	31	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
32	32	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
33	33	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
34	34	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
35	35	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
36	36	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
37	37	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
38	38	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
39	39	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
40	40	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
41	41	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
42	42	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
43	43	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
44	44	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
45	45	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
46	46	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
47	47	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
48	48	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
49	49	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
50	50	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
51	51	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
52	52	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
53	53	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
54	54	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
55	55	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
56	56	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
57	57	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
58	58	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
59	59	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
60	60	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
61	61	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
62	62	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
63	63	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
64	64	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
65	65	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
66	66	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
67	67	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
68	68	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
69	69	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
70	70	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
71	71	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
72	72	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
73	73	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
74	74	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
75	75	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
76	76	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
77	77	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
78	78	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
79	79	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
80	80	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
81	81	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
82	82	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
83	83	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
84	84	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
85	85	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
86	86	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
87	87	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
88	88	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
89	89	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
90	90	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
91	91	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
92	92	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
93	93	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
94	94	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
95	95	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
96	96	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
97	97	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
98	98	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
99	99	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---
100	100	3'-0" x 7'-0"	1 1/2"	---

# ROOM LIST & CEILING HEIGHTS

NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT	NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT	NO.	TITLE	CEILING HEIGHT
	UNIT "A"		16	VESTIBULE	8'-0"	37	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"
			17	STORAGE	8'-0"	38	PUMP ROOM	8'-0"
1	KINDERGARTEN	8'-0"	18	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	39	LAUNDRY SUPPLY	8'-0"
2	VESTIBULE	8'-0"	19	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	40	PASSAGE	8'-0"
3	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	20	REST ROOM	8'-0"	41	TABLE STORAGE	8'-0"
4	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	21	REST ROOM	8'-0"	42	REST ROOM	8'-0"
5	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	22	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	43	REST ROOM	8'-0"
6	VESTIBULE	8'-0"	23	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	44	REST ROOM	8'-0"
7	STORAGE ROOM	8'-0"	24	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	45	CLUB STORAGE	8'-0"
8	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	25	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	46	MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM	8'-0"
9	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	26	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	47	REST ROOM	8'-0"
10	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	27	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	48	REST ROOM	8'-0"
11	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	28	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	49	REST ROOM	8'-0"
12	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	29	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	50	REST ROOM	8'-0"
13	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	30	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	51	REST ROOM	8'-0"
14	BOILER ROOM	8'-0"	31	CLUB ROOM	8'-0"	52	REST ROOM	8'-0"
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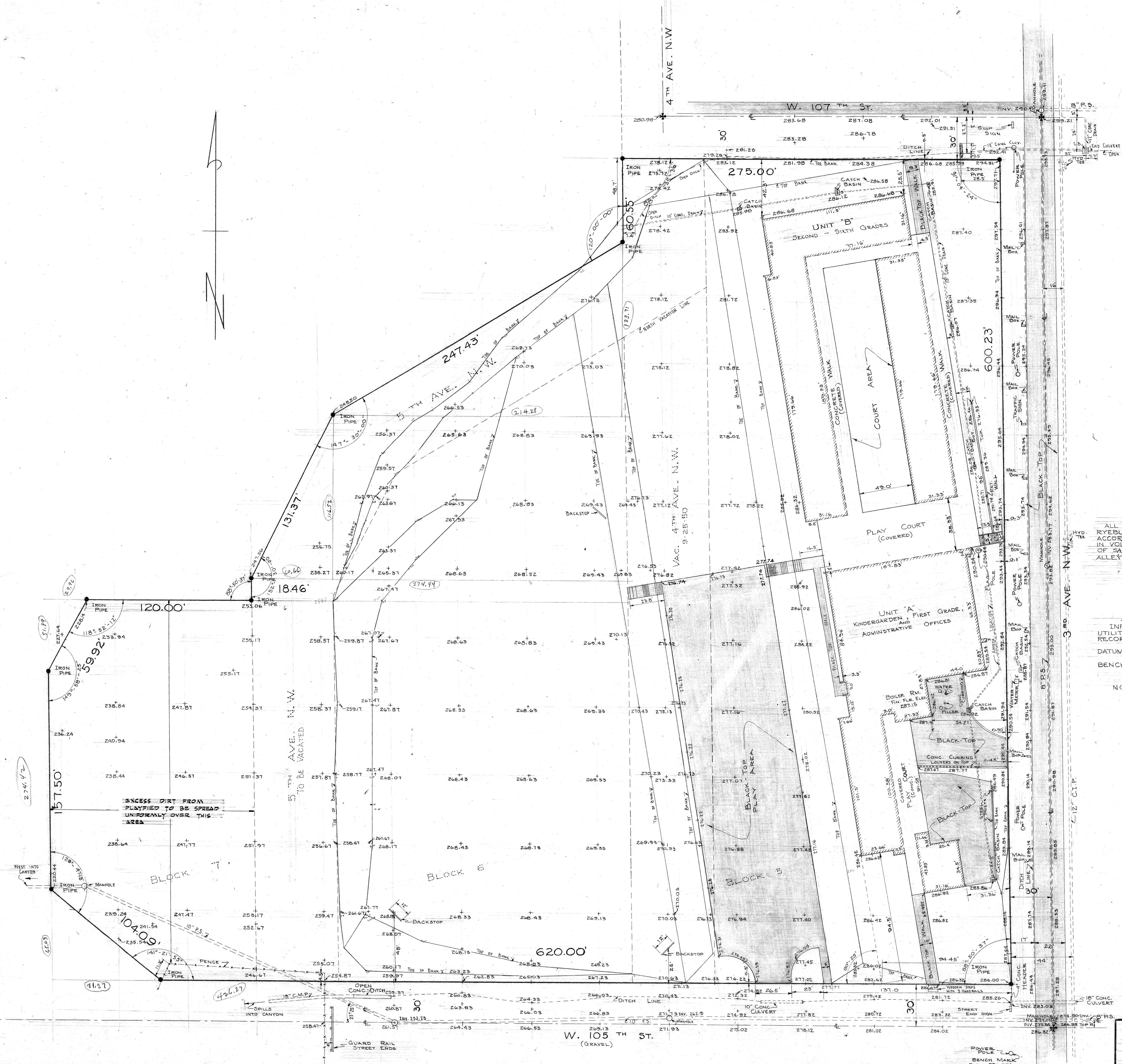




<p><b>PLOT PLAN - PART DIMENSION PLAN - GROUNDS DETAILS - INDEX TO DRAWINGS - KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS &amp; MATERIALS - GENERAL NOTES</b></p>			
	DRAWN BY <b>R.F.</b>	PLANS FOR <b>VICTROLAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BLDG.</b> AT 380 AVE. N.W. S 105 STREET <b>SHORELINE SCHOOL DISTRICT #412</b> KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON	SHEET NO. <b>A-1</b> OF 13 DATE <b>5-15-53</b>
	CHECKED BY <b>R.F.</b>		
	SUPERVISED BY <b>S.S.</b>		
	MALLIE R. DE TART, ARCHITECTS 231 LYNN BLDG. SEATTLE 5, WASHINGTON		
	PRINTED IN U.S.A.		



POSITION EDGE OF PRINT ON THIS LINE



DESCRIPTION -  
ALL OF BLOCKS 5, 6, AND 7, INCLUSIVE,  
RYEBURG'S REPLAT OF DELANO PARK,  
ACCORDING TO PLAT THEREOF RECORDED  
IN VOL. 34 OF PLATS PAGE 25 RECORDS  
OF SAID COUNTY, TOGETHER WITH VACATED  
ALLEYS IN BLOCKS 5 AND 6.

NOTES -  
INFORMATION ON UNDERGROUND  
UTILITIES OBTAINED FROM CITY ENGINEERS  
RECORDS.  
DATUM - GREENWOOD SEWER DISTRICT  
BENCH MARK - SPIKE IN POWER POLE AT S.W.  
CORNER OF W. 105TH ST. & 3RD AVE.  
N.W. BENCH MARK ELEV. 286.95'  
NOTE - SEWER CONNECTION IN W. 105TH ST.  
LOCATION UNKNOWN.

SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS SURVEY & TOPOGRAPHY VIEWLANDS SCHOOL SITE		
DATE Nov. 12, 34	AMERICAN ENGINEERING CO. LICENSED CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS 322 COLUMBIA ST. SEATTLE 4, WASH. SE. 5934	MADE BY R.W.K. APPROVED BY H.G.G. SCALE 1" = 30' SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
REVISIONS 2/19/35 15' CORNERS 3/13/35 DRIVE TRACES		

54-745  
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21



# Seattle School District Number 1 History, General Historical and Building Context

May 2019

Appendix 3 to Landmark Nomination Report for  
Viewlands Elementary School  
June 2019

Prepared by:  
The Johnson PARTNERSHIP  
1212 NE 65th Street  
Seattle, WA 98115-6724  
206-523-1618, [www.tjp.us](http://www.tjp.us)





# Seattle School District Number 1: History, General Historical and Building Context

## Table of Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.	EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF SEATTLE AREA SCHOOLS.....	1
3.	EARLY 20TH CENTURY SEATTLE SCHOOLS AND JAMES STEPHEN.....	3
4.	EARLY 20TH CENTURY SEATTLE SCHOOLS AND EDGAR BLAIR .....	6
5.	1920S AND 1930S SEATTLE SCHOOLS AND FLOYD A. NARAMORE.....	8
6.	WORLD WAR II PERIOD SEATTLE SCHOOLS.....	11
7.	POST -WORLD WAR II SEATTLE SCHOOLS, 1946 TO 1965 .....	12
8.	MID 1960S AND 1970S SEATTLE SCHOOLS .....	15
9.	1980S TO PRESENT DAY SEATTLE SCHOOLS.....	17
10.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	20



## List of Figures

Figure 1. Sixth Street School, also named Central, 1885 (1883, destroyed by fire 1888) ....	B-1
Figure 2. Seattle High School graduating class, June 4th, 1886 .....	B-1
Figure 3. B.F. Day School (1892, John Parkinson).....	B-2
Figure 4. Green Lake School, 1902 (1902, James Stephen).....	B-2
Figure 5. John B. Hay School (1905, James Stephen, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	B-3
Figure 6. Central/Broadway High School (1902, W. E. Boone & J. M. Corner).....	B-3
Figure 7. Adams School (1901, James Stephen).....	B-4
Figure 8. Lincoln High School (1907, James Stephen, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	B-4
Figure 9. Ravenna School (1911, Edgar Blair) .....	B-5
Figure 10. Frank B. Cooper School (1917, Edgar Blair, City of Seattle Landmark).....	B-5
Figure 11. Seward School (1917, Edgar Blair).....	B-6
Figure 12. Franklin High School (1912, Edgar Blair).....	B-6
Figure 13. Laurelhurst School (1928, Floyd A. Naramore).....	B-7
Figure 14. John Marshall Jr. High School (1927, Floyd A. Naramore) .....	B-7
Figure 15. Roosevelt High School (1922, Floyd Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	B-8
Figure 16. Rainier Vista School, Seattle (1943, J. Lister Holmes).....	B-8
Figure 17. Arbor Heights Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard) .....	B-9
Figure 18. Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	B-9
Figure 19. Eckstein Junior High (1950, William Mallis, City of Seattle Landmark) .....	B-10
Figure 20. Captain Steven E. Sanislo School (1970, Sullam, Smith & Associates).....	B-10
Figure 21. Olympic View Elementary (1989, Eric Meng Associates).....	B-11
Figure 22. African American Academy (2000, Streeter & Associates) .....	B-11



## 1. Introduction

This report was prepared by Larry E. Johnson, AIA, principal of the Johnson Partnership, May 2013. Additional input was received from Susan Boyle, AIA, of BOLA Architecture + Planning. The report was updated in 2019 by Ellen F. C. Mirro, AIA, principal of the Johnson partnership. Special thanks to Tingyu Wang of Seattle Public Schools Facilities for updating and reviewing the report.

*Note: This general historical survey does not provide a comprehensive list of every school built or operated by Seattle Public Schools from the district's founding in 1882 to the present day.*

## 2. Early Development of Seattle Area Schools

The first school in Seattle was established in 1854 in Bachelors' Hall, a boarding house for single men located near present-day First Avenue and Cherry Street. The sole teacher was Catharine P. Blaine, who arrived in Seattle in 1853 with her Episcopalian minister husband. An initial three-person school board was created around 1861, and in 1862, the first public funds were used to pay a teacher a salary for the twenty-three children attending school then held in the new Territorial University Building on Denny's Knoll, located at University Street and Fourth Avenue. Until 1866, when tuition-free classes were established, public funds were exclusively earmarked for teacher salaries. In 1869, Seattle received a city charter from the territorial legislature, and residents approved a funding levy to build the city's first free public school building, Central School, near Third Avenue and Marion Street. The school opened in 1870 with 120 students and the city's first public school teacher, Lizzie Ordway. Other tax levies were later approved to construct a few smaller schoolhouses of one or two rooms scattered throughout the town.<sup>1</sup>

In 1877, the legislature established the Territorial Board of Education, and by 1881, it had granted appointments of school superintendents in incorporated cities. Subsequently, Edward Ingraham was named the first superintendent of the Seattle School District in 1882.<sup>2</sup>

In 1883, a new twelve-room Central School (1883, Isaac A. Palmer, a.k.a. the Sixth Street School, demolished) located at Sixth Avenue and Marion Street opened, offering Seattle's first high school classes. The following year, the twelve-room Denny School (1884, Stephen J. Meany, demolished) at Fifth Avenue and Battery Street opened for elementary students. The district's first high school commencement was held in 1886, for twelve graduates.<sup>3</sup> ***See figures 1-2.***

Student enrollment in the district expanded more than fourfold from 1,500 students in 1885 to nearly 6,650 in 1893, with many students attending classes held in rented rooms. Acute overcrowding, exacerbated by the loss of Central School to a fire in 1888, resulted in a major school construction program. Eight school buildings were built between 1889 and 1890. The city's third Central School (1889, demolished 1953), replaced its destroyed predecessor, and the South School (1889, demolished 1909), located at Twelfth Avenue S and S Weller Street,

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<sup>1</sup> Paul Hoerlein, "Introduction," in *Building for Learning, Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000*, Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr ed. (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002), p. x.

<sup>2</sup> William Gregory Robinson, "A History of Public School Architecture in Seattle," unpublished Masters thesis, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 1989) p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Patricia C. Erigero, *Seattle Public Schools, Historic Building Survey Summary Report*, (Seattle, WA: Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, 1989), pp. 3-5. Hoerlein, p. x.



were Seattle's first brick masonry schools, both designed by the architectural firm of Boone & Meeker.<sup>4</sup>

The district's third superintendent, Frank J. Barnard, was hired in 1890, replacing Julia Kennedy, who had replaced Ingraham in 1888. Barnard oversaw the construction of fifteen schools the district completed between 1891 and 1900. Three were wood-frame school buildings with identical plans designed by the architectural firm of Saunders & Houghton, as well as four schools designed by John Parkinson based on programs developed by Barnard.<sup>5</sup>

***See figure 3.***

District schools completed between 1890 and 1899 include:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Mercer School	1890	Fourth Ave N & Valley Street	Saunders & Houghton	Demolished 1948
T. T. Minor School	1890	1700 E Union Street	Saunders & Houghton	Demolished 1940
Queen Anne School	1890	W Galer Street & Fifth Ave W	Charles W. Saunders	Demolished 1895
Randall School	1890	E Union Street & 33 <sup>rd</sup> Ave	n.a.	Sold and moved 1906
Rainier School	1890	23 <sup>rd</sup> Ave S & King Street	Saunders & Houghton	Demolished 1957
Olympic School	1891	Norman Street & 26 <sup>th</sup> Ave S	Walter Smedley	Demolished 1937
B. F. Day School	1892	3921 Linden Ave N	John Parkinson	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Latona School	1892	Fifth Ave NE & N 42 <sup>nd</sup> St.	n.a.	Demolished 1932
Green Lake School	1892	N 65 <sup>th</sup> Street & Sunnyside Ave	John Parkinson	Demolished 1928
Cascade School	1893	Pontius & E Thomas Streets	John Parkinson	Demolished 1955
Pacific School	1893	1114 E Jefferson Street	John Parkinson	Demolished 1977
Seward School	1895	Franklin & Louisa Streets	Chamberlin & Siebrand	A.k.a. Denny-Fuhrman, altered, Seattle Landmark
West Queen Anne School	1895	515 W Galer Street	Skillings & Corner	Sold and redeveloped as housing in 1983
Beacon Hill School	1899	16 <sup>th</sup> Street S & S Lander Street	n.a.	Destroyed by fire 1988

<sup>4</sup> Hoerlein, p. x.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.



Lake School	1899	38 <sup>th</sup> Ave E & E Garfield Street	W.E. Boone	Demolished 1927
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The financial panic of 1893 slowed the development of new schools, but Seattle prospered during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897.<sup>6</sup> In the aftermath of the Great Seattle Fire of 1889, local designers and builders focused on fireproof masonry as a primary building material, looking to post-fire Chicago and its brick masonry buildings for inspiration.<sup>7</sup>

### 3. Early 20th Century Seattle Schools and James Stephen

Frank B. Cooper was hired as superintendent in 1901. During his twenty-one-year tenure, he led the Seattle School District's transformation into a major urban school system. Cooper encouraged this development by establishing many specialized programs, including kindergartens, parental schools, and classes for adults in evening schools, as well as those for special-needs students. Cooper and the school board planned for smaller neighborhood elementary schools and comprehensive high schools.<sup>8</sup>

James Stephen became the school architect and director of construction in 1901, developing a "model school plan" for standard wood-frame elementary schools. This plan was used as a basis for several elementary schools designed for the district, partially offsetting a short-term financial shortfall. These schools provided a flexible and economical approach to school construction. The standard floor plan facilitated a phased construction process in which an eight-, twelve-, or twenty-room school could be constructed and later expanded. While standard floor plans and interior finish materials were used, the exterior elevations and details of these schools varied greatly.<sup>9</sup> *See figure 4.*

In 1902, the district constructed seven new large wood-frame schools, all based on Stephen's plan, as well as a new large brick masonry high school. They include:<sup>10</sup>

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Green Lake School	1902	6500 Sunnyside Avenue N	James Stephen	Demolished 1986
Brooklyn School	1902	5031 University Way NE	Bebb & Mendel	Later University Heights, sold to University Heights Community Center Association, Seattle Landmark
Interbay School	1902	16 <sup>th</sup> Ave W & W Barrett Street	James Stephen	Demolished 1948
Ross School	1902	Third Ave NW btw NW 43 <sup>rd</sup> &	Josenhans & Allen	Demolished 1941

<sup>6</sup> Erigero, p. 8.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., pp. 4, 96.

<sup>8</sup> Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>9</sup> Kathryn Hills Krafft, "James Stephen," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, ed., (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 61.

<sup>10</sup> Erigero, p. 10. *Seattle Sunday Times*, August 31, 1902, p.18.



		44 <sup>th</sup> Streets		
Walla Walla School	1902	2410 E Cherry Street	Saunders & Lawton	Renamed Horace Mann School, Seattle Landmark, altered, now the site of Nova High School
20 <sup>th</sup> Street School	1902	E Thomas Street & 20 <sup>th</sup> Avenue E	W.E. Boone & J.M. Corner	Renamed Longfellow, later Edmund S. Meany Middle School, demolished 1960
Warren Ave. School	1902	Warren Ave N btw N Harrison & Republican Sts	Albert Wickersham	Demolished 1959

Between 1904 and 1909, Stephen designed ten other Seattle schools, all based on his “model school plan,” including:<sup>11</sup> *See figure 5.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Park School	1904	6532 Phinney Avenue N	James Stephen	Renamed John B. Allen School, Seattle Landmark
Beacon Hill School	1904	16 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S & S Lander Street	Saunders & Lawton	Sold to El Centro de la Raza
Interlake School	1904	4416 Wallingford Ave N	James Stephen	Now Wallingford Center, Seattle Landmark
Madrona School	1904	33 <sup>rd</sup> Ave & E Union Street	James Stephen	Altered
John B. Hay School	1905	Bigelow & Boston Streets	James Stephen	Seattle Landmark
Seward School	1905	2515 Boylston Avenue E	James Stephen	Now TOPS K-8 School, altered, Seattle Landmark
Daniel Bagley School	1906	Stone Way N & N 79 <sup>th</sup> Street	James Stephen	Demolished 1940
Latona School	1906	401 NE 42 <sup>nd</sup> Street	James Stephen	Now John Stanford International School, altered, Seattle Landmark
Isaac I. Stevens School	1906	1242 18 <sup>th</sup> Ave E	James Stephen	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Frantz Coe School	1907	2433 Sixth Ave W	James Stephen	Destroyed by fire 2000, rebuilt 2001
Van Asselt School	1909	Beacon Ave S & S Othello Street	Edgar Blair	City of Seattle Landmark

<sup>11</sup> Erigero, p. 10.



Other district schools during this period that were not based on the “model plan” include:  
*See figure 6.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Central High School	1902	6525 E Broadway	W.E. Boone & J.M. Corner	Later renamed Broadway High School, demolished 1974
Parental School	1905	Mercer Island	James Stephen	A.k.a. Burbank School
Summit School	1905	1415 Summit Avenue	James Stephen	Now Northwest School, City of Seattle Landmark
Franklin School	1906	18 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S and Main Street	James Stephen	A.k.a. Washington School, demolished ca. 1975
Whittier School	1908	7501 13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW	Newton Gauntt	Demolished 1998
Webster School	1908	3014 NW 67 <sup>th</sup> Street	Frederick Sexton	Seattle Landmark

Between 1907 and 1908, the district began reconsidering wood-framed school buildings, with the board authorizing the construction of three brick masonry “fireproof” buildings using the model plan developed for the wood-frame schools. These include:<sup>12</sup>

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Lawton School	1908	25 <sup>th</sup> Ave W & W Elmore Street	James Stephen	Demolished 1913
Fairview School	1908	844 NE 78 <sup>th</sup> St	James Stephen	Now Fairview Church
Whitworth School	1908	5215 46 <sup>th</sup> Ave S	James Stephen	Demolished 1987

These James Stephen-designed buildings were nearly identical, incorporating Tudor-style details executed in terra cotta, with flat roofs and projecting entries.

In 1908, a school fire in Collinwood, Ohio killed 172 students, and caused school districts around the country to re-evaluate their building programs.<sup>13</sup> Among these was school architect James Stephen, who toured the country to prepare a report on modern school design, construction, and equipment. This report led directly to the creation and adoption of the second “model school plan” that incorporated fireproof materials including concrete, masonry, and terra cotta. These “new” school plans also incorporated modern lavatory equipment. The later schools were often executed in then-popular late Gothic or Jacobean styles, and were designed to be expandable as necessary. Schools that followed the “new”

<sup>12</sup> Erigero, p. 18.

<sup>13</sup> Michael Newbury and Daniel Houghton "The Collinwood Fire, 1908," Middlebury College, <http://collinwoodfire.org> (accessed May 2019).



model are:<sup>14</sup> *See figure 7.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Emerson School	1909	9709 60 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S	James Stephen	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Adams School	1909	6129 26 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW	James Stephen	Demolished 1989
Colman School	1909	1515 24 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S	James Stephen	Now Northwest African American Museum, City of Seattle Landmark
Greenwood School	1909	144 NW 80 <sup>th</sup> Street	James Stephen	Altered

Stephen also designed the original portions of two of Seattle's oldest extant high schools:<sup>15</sup> *See figure 8.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Lincoln High School	1907	4400 Interlake Avenue N	James Stephen	Altered, City of Seattle Landmark
Queen Anne High School	1909	215 Galer Street	James Stephen	Now condominiums, City of Seattle Landmark

By 1910, enrollment was at 24,758 students and more elementary school buildings were needed. Annexations of suburban areas between 1905 and 1910 brought nearly two dozen additional schools into the district service area, many of which needed replacement.<sup>16</sup>

#### 4. Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Seattle Schools and Edgar Blair

Edgar Blair, who had worked with Stephens since 1906, became the district's architect in 1909 after Stephen resigned. Blair, a graduate of Columbia University who had previously worked at the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, originally retained Stephen's model plan, but eventually shifted away from Stephen's preferred Jacobean style to more Classical- and Renaissance-based schemes.<sup>17</sup>

Between 1910 and 1913, eight nine-room reinforced concrete school buildings with brick veneers were constructed from Blair's designs, including the following:<sup>18</sup> *See figure 9.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Gatewood School	1910	4320 SW Myrtle Street	Edgar Blair	Altered, City of Seattle Landmark

<sup>14</sup> Krafft, pp. 61-63.

<sup>15</sup> Krafft, pp. 61-63.

<sup>16</sup> Erigero, p. 14.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., p. 20.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., pp. 22-23.



Ravenna School	1911	6545 Ravenna Avenue NE	Edgar Blair	Altered, now Ravenna Apartments Community Center
Jefferson School	1911	4720 42 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue SW	Edgar Blair	Demolished 1985
Lawton School	1912	25 <sup>th</sup> Ave W & W Elmore Street	Edgar Blair	Demolished 1987
Lake School	1912	1617 38 <sup>th</sup> Avenue E	Edgar Blair	Now McGilvra, altered, City of Seattle Landmark
F.A. McDonald School	1912	144 N 54 <sup>th</sup> Street	Edgar Blair	Altered
Concord School	1912	723 S Concord Street	Edgar Blair	Altered, City of Seattle Landmark
Alki School	1913	SW Carroll St & Chilberg Ave SW	Edgar Blair	Altered, 1965

These similar school buildings were all eclectically styled with wood-framed hip roofs. The later buildings incorporated terra cotta stringcourses and more intricate detailing.<sup>19</sup>

Besides these larger nine-room school buildings, Blair was responsible for smaller, four- to six-classroom “intermediate grade of school buildings” designed for less populous neighborhood locations. These include:<sup>20</sup> *See figure 10.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Harrison School	1913	3201 E Republican St	Edgar Blair	Altered, sold to First African Methodist Episcopal
North Queen Anne School	1914	2919 First Avenue W	Edgar Blair	Altered
Fauntleroy School	1917	9131 California Avenue SW	Edgar Blair	Altered, now leased to West Seattle Nursery & Garden Center
Frank B. Cooper School	1917	4408 Delridge Way SW	Edgar Blair	Altered, now Youngstown Cultural Arts Center, Seattle Landmark
Crown Hill School	1919	9250 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW	Edgar Blair	Altered, sold to Small Faces Child Development Center

Blair also designed four school additions, so-called “border” buildings, consisting of linear single-loaded brick masonry buildings intended to be built adjacent to the lot line of existing schools. These include additions to:<sup>21</sup> *See figure 11.*

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., pp. 22-23.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., pp. 22-23.

<sup>21</sup> Erigero, pp. 22-23.



School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Allen School	1917	6615 Dayton Avenue N	Edgar Blair	Sold to Phinney Neighborhood Association, Seattle Landmark
Seward School	1917	2515 Boylston Avenue E	Edgar Blair	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Latona School	1917	401 NE 42 <sup>nd</sup> St	Edgar Blair	Demolished 1999
Lowell School	1919	1058 E Mercer Street	Edgar Blair	Altered

Blair designed three high schools during his tenure. These are as follows:<sup>22</sup> *See figure 12.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Franklin High School	1912	3013 S Mt. Baker Blvd	Edgar Blair	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Ballard High School	1916	1418 NW 65 <sup>th</sup> Street	Edgar Blair	Demolished 1997
West Seattle High School	1917	4075 SW Stevens Street	Edgar Blair	Altered, City of Seattle Landmark

In 1919, four “Liberty Buildings,” wood-framed temporary annexes built cheaply to conserve materials during World War I, were built adjacent to Jefferson, Bagley, Bryant, and Fulton schools.<sup>23</sup>

Blair resigned as school architect in March of 1918, due to differences with the fiscally conservative Nathan Eckstein, who was then serving as the chair of the district’s building committee.<sup>24</sup>

## 5. 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 ten years later, 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 post-war recession in the early 1920s, the district entered into a phase of a well-funded building program due to school construction bond issues passed in 1919, 1923, 1925, and 1927.<sup>25</sup>

Floyd A. Naramore replaced 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, Oregon, Naramore would significantly influence the district’s school design until his departure for private practice in 1932. Most of Naramore’s schools were

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>25</sup> Erigero, p. 26.



designed in a twentieth century version of the Georgian style.<sup>26</sup>

With 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, demolished).<sup>27</sup>

Cooper left the district in 1922, replaced by Thomas Cole, a former principal of Broadway High School. Cole served until 1931, and was succeeded by Worth McClure.<sup>28</sup>

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.<sup>29</sup>

New elementary schools completed during this period include: *See figure 13.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Bailey Gatzert School	1921	615 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave S	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1989
Highland Park School	1921	1012 SW Trenton Street	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1998
Martha Washington School	1921	6612 57 <sup>th</sup> Ave S	Floyd A. Naramore	Originally Girls' Parental School, demolished 1989
Columbia School	1922	3528 S Ferdinand Street	Floyd A. Naramore	
John Hay School	1922	411 Boston Street	Floyd A. Naramore	Now called Queen Anne Elementary
Dunlap School	1924	8621 46 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark, Altered
Montlake School	1924	2409 22 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue E	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
William Cullen Bryant School	1926	3311 NE 60 <sup>th</sup> Street	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
E.C. Hughes School	1926	7740 34 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Magnolia School	1927	2418 28 <sup>th</sup> Avenue W	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Laurelhurst School	1928	4530 46 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., pp. 25-26. Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>27</sup> Nile Thompson and Carolyn Marr, *Building for Learning* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2001), pp. 86-87.

<sup>28</sup> Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., p. xii.



Daniel Bagley School	1930	7821 Stone Avenue N	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
Loyal Heights School	1932	2511 NW 80 <sup>th</sup> Street	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark, Altered

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:<sup>30</sup> *See figure 14.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School	1925	1610 N 41 <sup>st</sup> Street	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 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Monroe Jr. High School	1931	1810 NW 65 <sup>th</sup> Street	Floyd A. Naramore	

These school building were all built according to 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. They also featured the “hollow square” plan and had imposing primary façades.<sup>31</sup>

High schools designed by Floyd Naramore include: *See figure 15.*

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

District high schools during this period adopted specialized programs for science, art, physical education, industrial arts, and home economics.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Erigero, pp. 26-27. Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>31</sup> Erigero, p. 28.

<sup>32</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.



The Great Depression of the 1930s was a time of rising unemployment with general school enrollment declining to 57,551 in 1933. Enrollment in adult education classes dramatically increased, however. Seattle schools faced declining revenues, excess personnel and older urban facilities. Sixteen schools were closed, and their students 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 another new building program.<sup>33</sup>

## 6. World War II-Era Seattle Schools

A three million dollar school levy passed on March 14, 1939.<sup>34</sup> Under this levy Floyd Naramore was hired as an independent architect in partnership with Clifton Brady. He completed the design for one new school building, T.T. Minor, and a major addition and remodel at what was then called Longefellow, later renamed Edmund Meany after the addition was complete. Also, eleven other schools received minor additions and remodels from levy funds.<sup>35</sup> Additions included a gymnasium at Colman School, vocation wing at Edison, additional classrooms at Van Asselt, four rooms at Laurelhurst, classrooms at McGilvra and Magnolia, and an addition at Ballard.<sup>36</sup> However, due to declining enrollment in this period, sixteen older buildings were closed, including the Ross School.<sup>37</sup>

During World War II, Seattle became a center of aircraft and shipbuilding for the war effort and experienced a massive influx of defense workers and their families. School enrollment once again grew, especially in areas where there were no existing school facilities. Existing school facilities were expanded for the children of these workers, especially in federally funded housing project areas.<sup>38</sup>

At the same time, the internment of 1,456 Japanese American families meant that the district lost a large number of students.<sup>39</sup>

The district also sought to increase efficiency at this time by changing its method for designing new buildings, choosing to hire private architecture firms rather than employing a school district architect for new building programs. Once again, all buildings constructed after 1941 were considered temporary structures to conserve building materials for the war effort.<sup>40</sup>

New schools completed during World II included: *See figure 16.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
T.T. Minor School	1941	17700 E Union Street	Naramore & Brady	Altered, now Seattle World School

<sup>33</sup> Erigero, pp. 28-29. Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>34</sup> Seattle Times, "Propositions; 3-Mill School Levy (Approved)," March 15, 1939, p.2

<sup>35</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>36</sup> Seattle Times, "Colman School Addition Starts," July 30, 1940, p.5, and Seattle Times, "Building to be ready next Fall," September 7, 1940, p.17, Seattle Times, "Van Asselt School Addition Dedicated," November 16, 1940, p.3, "Laurelhurst School Addition Dedicated," December 4, 1940, p.5, "Board Doooms Old Buildings in \$589,000 School Programs," June 11, 1940, pp.1&5

<sup>37</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii. And Seattle Times, "Ross School May Be Discontinued," February 17, 1940 p.7

<sup>38</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., p. xii.

<sup>40</sup> Erigero, p. 28. Hoerlein, p. xii.



Duwamish Bend School	1944	5925 Third Avenue S	n.a.	Later Holgate School, demolished
High Point School	1944	6760 34 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW	Stuart, Kirk, & Durham	Demolished 1987
Rainier Vista School	1944	3100 Alaska Street	Holmes & Bain	Originally Columbia Annex, altered and partially demolished

Additions and improvements to more than ten other schools were also undertaken as part of a program that demolished and replaced the city's oldest wood-frame school buildings.

## 7. Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965

### Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965

After World War II, enrollment swelled to a peak in the 1960s of approximately 100,000 students. Between 1946 and 1958, six separate bond issues were approved for new school construction. Samuel Fleming, employed by the district since 1908, succeeded Worth McClure as superintendent in 1945. After Fleming retired in 1956, Ernest Campbell became superintendent.<sup>41</sup>

In 1945, the Seattle School District Board commissioned a study of population trends and future building needs. One proposal called for the modernization of all existing schools and the addition of classrooms, along with multi-use rooms for lunch and assembly purposes, covered and hard-surfaced play areas and play-courts, and expanded gymnasiums. Improvements in lighting, heating, plumbing systems, and acoustical treatments were sought as well. This survey occurred at a time when student enrollment in Seattle was stable, at around 50,000. By this time the school district was overseen by a five-member board of directors, and employed approximately 2,500 certified teachers, with an average annual salary of about \$2,880.<sup>42</sup>

The district completed a large stadium with reinforced concrete stands (1947, George W. Stoddard) in 1947, adjacent to the National Guard Armory at Harrison Street and Fourth Avenue N, at the former Civic Field. In 1951, a war memorial shrine bearing the names of 762 Seattle schools graduates killed in World War II was dedicated at Memorial Stadium.

In 1949, a 6.8 Richter-scale earthquake damaged several elementary schools, resulting in their subsequent replacement by temporary portables. As enrollment continued to swell throughout the 1950s, these temporary structures served as a quick, flexible response to overcrowding. In 1958 an estimated twenty percent of the total Seattle student body was taught in portable classrooms. Despite their popularity, however, the occupants of the portables suffered from inadequate heating, lack of plumbing, and distance from other school facilities.<sup>43</sup>

Elementary schools included separate gymnasiums and auditorium-lunchrooms. Older high schools gained additions of gymnasiums and specialized classroom space. Despite all the

<sup>41</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>42</sup> Robinson, p. 192-193. Aaron Purcell, School enrollment figures from Seattle Public Schools archives.

<sup>43</sup> Hoerlein, p. xiii.



construction, there were still extensive needs for portable classrooms to accommodate excess enrollment.<sup>44</sup>

The earliest school buildings, put up as rapidly as possible, included the three schools constructed in 1949. Designs prepared by George W. Stoddard for these schools were essentially linked portables with a fixed administrative wing. Each of the district's thirty-five new school buildings was individually designed in the Modern style, with nearly all of the elementary schools constructed as one-story buildings, or on sloping sites. To conform to change in building code, each classroom had direct access to grade. During this period the quality of construction gradually improved from a relatively low standard to a fifty-year standard.

The twenty-two new elementary schools built by the district between 1948 and 1965 are as follows: *See figures 147-169.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
View Ridge School	1948	7047 50 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	William Mallis	
Arbor Heights School	1949	3701 SW 104th Street	George W. Stoddard	Demolished, replacement opened 2016
Briarcliff School	1949	3901 W Dravus Street	George W. Stoddard	Demolished
Genesee Hill	1949	5012 SW Genesee Street	George W. Stoddard	Demolished, replacement opened 2016
Lafayette School	1950	2645 California Avenue SW	John Graham & Co.	
Van Asselt School	1950	7201 Beacon Avenue S	Jones & Biden	Temporary site for Wing Luke. (1909 structure adjacent to 1950 structure was designated a City of Seattle Landmark in 2019.)
Olympic Hills School	1954	13018 20 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	John Graham & Co.	Demolished, replacement opened 2017
Viewlands School	1954	10523 Third Avenue NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Wedgwood School	1955	2720 NE 85 <sup>th</sup> Street	John Graham & Co.	
Northgate School	1956	11725 First Avenue NE	Paul Thiry	
John Rogers	1956	4030 NE 109th	Theo	

<sup>44</sup> Ibid., pp. xii-xiii.



School		Street	Damm	
North Beach School	1958	9018 24 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW	John Graham & Co.	
Roxhill School	1958	9430 30 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW	John Graham & Co.	Roxhill Elementary program has been moved to E. C. Hughes site. The Roxhill building currently houses classrooms and administrative offices of the special education BRIDGE program.
Sand Point School	1958	6208 60 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	G.W. Stoddard w/ F. Huggard	
Cedar Park School	1959	13224 37 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	Paul Thiry	Seattle Landmark
Sacajawea School	1959	9501 20 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	Waldron & Dietz	
Decatur School	1961	7711 43 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE	Edward Mahlum	Re-opened 2017
Graham Hill School	1961	5149 S Graham Street	Theo Damm	Altered
Rainier View School	1961	11650 Beacon Avenue S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	
Schmitz Park School	1962	5000 SW Spokane Street	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Vacant
Broadview-Thomson School	1963	13052 Greenwood Avenue N	Waldron & Dietz	
Fairmount Park School	1964	3800 SW Findlay Street	Carlson, Eley & Grevstad	Altered

One of the first priorities during this period was the building of new junior high schools. Between 1950 and 1964, nine new junior high schools were completed: ***See figures 170-178.***

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Eckstein Jr. High School	1950	3003 NE 75 <sup>th</sup> St	William Mallis	Seattle Landmark
Blaine Jr. High	1952	2550 34 <sup>th</sup> Ave W	J. Lister	



School			Holmes	
Sharples Jr. High School	1952	3928 S Graham Street	William Mallis	Now Aki Kurose Middle School
David Denny Jr. High School	1952	8402 30 <sup>th</sup> Avenue SW	Mallis & Dehart	Demolished
Asa Mercer Jr. High School	1957	1600 Columbian Way S	John W. Maloney	
Whitman Jr. High School	1959	9201 15 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Louisa Boren Jr. High School	1963	5950 Delridge Way SW	NBBJ	Now Boren K-8 STEM
George Washington Jr. High School	1963	2101 S Jackson Street	John Graham & Co.	
Worth McClure Jr. High School	1964	1915 First Avenue W	Edward Mahlum	

During this period the district also constructed four new high schools: *See figures 179-182.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Chief Sealth High School	1957	2600 SW Thistle	NBBJ	Altered
Ingraham High School	1959	1819 N 135th Street	NBBJ	Altered, portions are City of Seattle Landmarks
Rainier Beach High School	1960	8815 Seward Park Avenue S	John W. Maloney	Altered
Nathan Hale High School	1963	10750 30 <sup>th</sup> Avenue NE	Mallis & Dehart	Altered

Between 1943 and 1954, voters in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas north of Seattle, feeling the burden of new special school levies, and believing that there were advantages to Seattle transportation services and police and fire protection, approved at least twelve annexations to the city of Seattle. This pushed the city limits northward from a line near N 85<sup>th</sup> street, to a uniform north border at N 145<sup>th</sup> Street. These annexations brought an additional ten schools into the district from the struggling Shoreline School District.<sup>45</sup>

## 8. Mid-1960s and 1970s Seattle Schools

After the mid-1960s and throughout the 1970s, the district suffered from declining enrollment and revenue. Repeated leadership changes in the district resulted from the short

<sup>45</sup> Roberta Hawkins, ed., *Shore to Shore and Line to Line: A History of the Shoreline School District* (Shoreline, WA: Shoreline Historical Museum, 2007), p. 26.



tenures of three superintendents between 1965 and 1981. Forbes Bottomly was appointed district superintendent in 1965, after Frank Campbell retired. Bottomly resigned in 1973, and was replaced by J. Loren Troxel, who had previously served as assistant superintendent. In 1976 he was replaced by David Moberly, formerly a school superintendent from Evanston, Illinois. Donald Steel, who had previously served as superintendent in Toledo, Ohio, succeeded Moberly in 1981. During this period overall enrollment in the district also declined, from over 93,000 in 1965 to approximately 43,500 in 1984.<sup>46</sup>

The district attempted to address racial desegregation in 1963 with a volunteer transfer program, and multiracial readers that were tried on an experimental basis in 1965.<sup>47</sup>

In 1966, a new type of school was designed based on pedagogical theories of team teaching, open space and synergy. Seven new elementary schools and one middle school were designed and built with an “open concept,” and other schools were remodeled with the removal of walls and the addition of learning resource centers. New programs for Head Start, Title 1 remedial, Special Education and Transitional Bilingual were added.

“Open Concept” schools built by the district include: *See figure 20.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Green Lake School	1970	6415 First Avenue NE	Manson Bennett	Altered
Capt. Steven E. Sanislo School	1970	812 SW Myrtle Street	Sullam, Smith & Associates	Altered
Beacon Hill School	1971	2025 14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Altered
Dearborn Park	1971	2820 S Orcas Street	Fred Bassetti & Company	Altered
Kimball School	1971	3200 23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Altered
Wing Luke School	1971	3701 S Kenyon Street	Fred Bassetti & Company	Demolished
Maple School	1971	4925 Corson Avenue S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	Altered
South Shore Middle School	1973	4800 S Henderson St	NBBJ	Demolished

By 1977, the Seattle School Board instigated a sweeping desegregation plan that included

<sup>46</sup> Hoerlein, xiii.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., xiv.



bussing approximately 12,000 students, with over half of Seattle's schools involved. As a result, public school enrollment dropped by half from the 1960s, and private school enrollment throughout the city grew. The school board was forced to enact a school closure plan. By 1984, the district had closed two high schools, seven junior high schools, and twenty elementary schools. Mandatory busing eased in the late 1980s, in response to litigation by community groups in north end neighborhoods and court rulings.<sup>48</sup>

## 9. 1980s to Present-Day Seattle Schools

Deputy district superintendent Robert L. Nelson was appointed superintendent in 1984 to serve a two-year term after Steele resigned. William M. Kendrick was appointed superintendent in 1986, after a national search. Kendrick served nine years and was succeeded by retired army general John Stanford. Stanford proved to be a capable and dynamic leader, but a terminal illness led to his replacement in 1998 by the district's chief operations manager, Joseph Olchefske.<sup>49</sup>

In 1984, many schools needed upgrading or replacement, and a bond issue passed for thirteen new Elementary Schools, upgrading Ballard High and a new facility for Franklin High. Community debates about preservation followed this bond issue. The School Board also decided that excess properties were an asset to the Seattle School District and therefore should not be sold, but rather leased to community groups. Only three of the decommissioned schools were demolished so that the underlying property could be leased, and the rest of the buildings either sit empty or are being revamped for other purposes by long-term leaseholders.<sup>50</sup>

In the 1990s, the school district's major capital construction program continued with passage of three Building Excellence Levies (BEX) approved by voters in 1995 (BEX I), 2001 (BEX II), and 2007 (BEX III), which called for new construction, renovations, additions, and infrastructure and technology improvements. Seattle Public Schools completed the BEX IV program in 2018, funded by capital levy approved by voters in February 2013. The BEX V program was initiated in 2019, funded by a capital levy approved by voters in February of that year.

Schools constructed in the 1980s and 1990s include:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Olympic View Elementary	1989	504 NE 95th Street	Eric Meng Associates	
Whitworth Elementary	1989	5215 46th Avenue S	WMFL Architects and Engineers	Now the site of Orca K-8 School
African American Academy	1990	8311 Beacon Avenue S	Streeter & Associates	Now the site of Rising Star, formerly Van Asselt Elementary school program

<sup>48</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xiii-xiv. *Seattle Times*, "Seattle schools and race: a history," June 1, 2008, n. p.

<sup>49</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xiv-xv.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid., pp. xiv-xvi.



West Woodland	1991	5601 Fourth Avenue NW	Olson Sundberg Architects	
J. M. Colman Elementary/Thurgood Marshall Elementary	1991	2401 S Irving Street	Mahlum & Nordfors	
Frank B. Cooper School	1999	1901 SW Genesee Street	Tsang Partnership	Now the site of Pathfinder K-8 School
Ballard High School	1999	1418 NW 65 <sup>th</sup> Street	Mahlum & Nordfors McKinley Gordon	
Highland Park Elementary	1999	1012 SW Trenton Street	Burr Lawrence Rising + Bates	
Whittier Elementary	1999	1320 NW 75th Street	DLR/John Graham & Associates	

***See figures 111-126.***

For the 2011-2012 school year, the district had more than 47,000 enrolled students, but by 2018-2019 that number had increased to almost 53,000.<sup>51</sup> Although this is less than half the number of fifty years ago, the number of students is gradually increasing. In 2012 the district operated ninety-one schools, of which fifty-four were elementary schools, twelve were high schools, ten were K-8 schools, nine were middle schools, and six were alternative schools. By 2018-2019 the district had added 22 schools, operating 113 different schools. New schools constructed under BEX IV are as follows:

- Thornton Creek School was added to the site of the Decatur School
- Cascadia Elementary and Robert Eagle Staff Middle School were constructed on the site of the former Woodrow Wilson School.<sup>52</sup>
- Hazel Wolf K-8 School at the site of the former Pinehurst School.
- New school buildings at the sites of Arbor Heights, Genesee Hill, Olympic Hills, and Wing Luke.

Other schools were renovated and upgraded. These include: Cedar Park (Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark), Daniel Bagley (Floyd Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark), Fairmount Park, Jane Addams, Lincoln High School (James Stevens, City of Seattle Landmark), Loyal

<sup>51</sup>[https://www.seattleschools.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server\\_543/File/District/Departments/Enrollment%20Planning/Reports/Annual%20Enrollment/2018-19/Section%201%20w%20ADA.pdf](https://www.seattleschools.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_543/File/District/Departments/Enrollment%20Planning/Reports/Annual%20Enrollment/2018-19/Section%201%20w%20ADA.pdf)

<sup>52</sup> Woodrow Wilson was Landmarked in 2014, for Criteria B and C for the significance of Robert Eagle Staff and the Indian Heritage Program at the school. However, the Seattle Landmarks Board voted to not impose controls on the building. The murals associated with the program, painted by Andrew Morrison, were preserved by the district and incorporated into the new school design.



Heights (1932, Floyd Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark), Nova at Horace Mann (City of Seattle Landmark), Meany Middle School, Queen Anne, and T. T. Minor.

The district has more than 8,000 staff, comprising 3,100 teachers, 835 paraprofessionals, 660 certified instructional staff, and 150 principals. Seattle Public Schools had a general fund budget of \$558.3 million in the 2009-10 operational year.<sup>53</sup> By 2018, the general fund budget had increased to \$857.7 million.<sup>54</sup> The general fund supports only the teaching and teaching administration for the district. The Capital Projects fund supports the building program and facilities.

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<sup>53</sup> Seattle Public Schools, "About Our District," <http://www.seattleschools.org/modules/cms/pages.phtml?pageid=192400&sessionid=b4971349d1af6502c8dd8f441e4ab25b&t>, p.1.

<sup>54</sup>[https://www.seattleschools.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server\\_543/File/District/Departments/Budget/2018%20Budget%20Development/budgetbook18.pdf](https://www.seattleschools.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_543/File/District/Departments/Budget/2018%20Budget%20Development/budgetbook18.pdf)



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- . "Colman School Addition Starts," July 30, 1940, p.5.
- . "Building to be ready next Fall," September 7, 1940, p.17.
- . "Van Asselt School Addition Dedicated," November 16, 1940, p.3.
- . "Laurelhurst School Addition Dedicated," December 4, 1940, p.5.
- . "Seattle schools and race: a history." June 1, 2008. n. p.
- Thompson, Nile & Carolyn Marr. *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000*. Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2001.





Figure 1. Sixth Street School, also called Central School, 1885 (1883-1888, destroyed by fire)



Figure 2. Seattle High School graduating class, June 4th, 1886



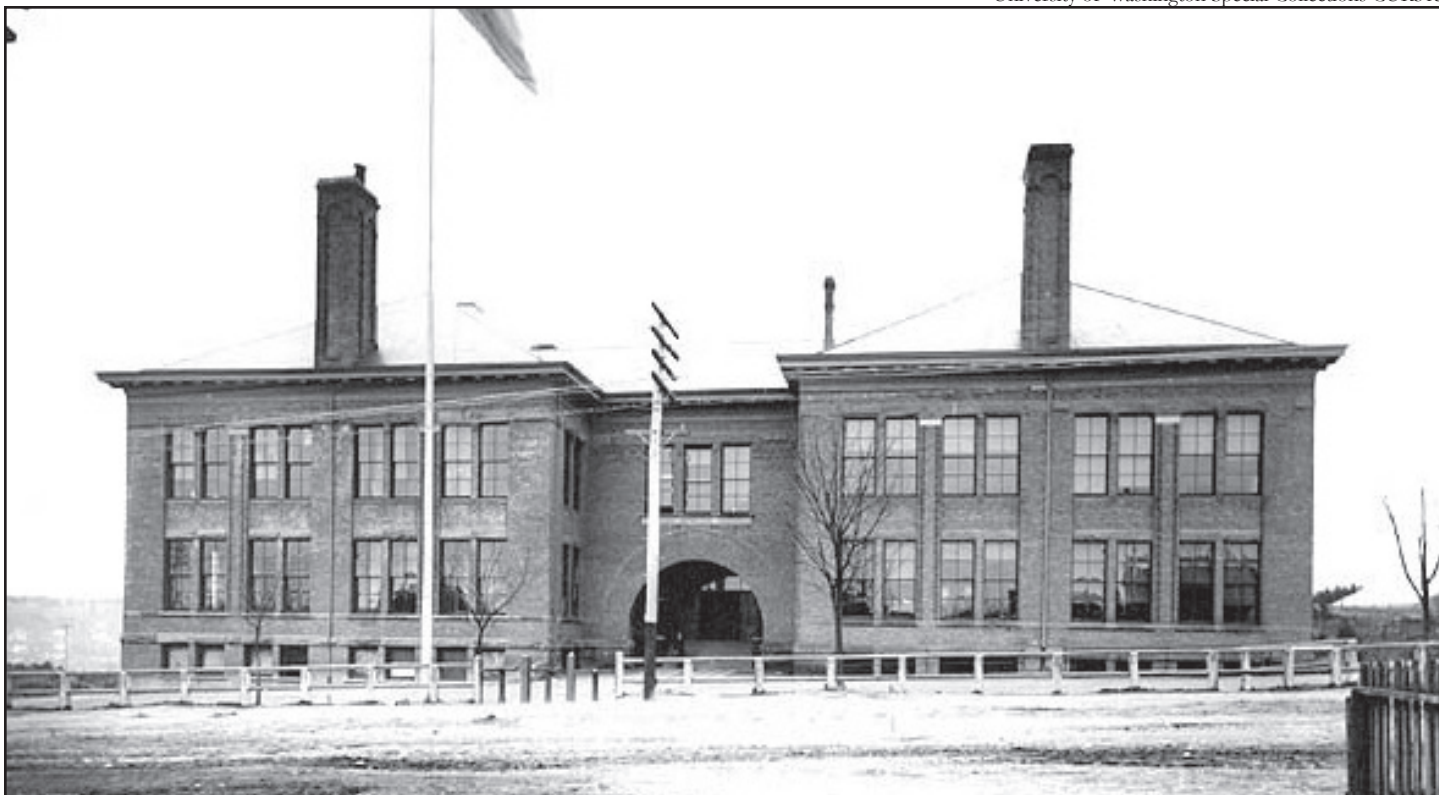


Figure 3. B.F. Day School (John Parkinson, 1892, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 4. Green Lake School (James Stephen, 1902)





Figure 5. John B. Hay School (James Stephen, 1905, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 6. Central High School/Broadway High School (W.E. Boone & J.M. Corner, 1902)





Figure 7. Adams School (James Stephen, 1901)

MOHAI 1983.10.6655.1



Figure 8. Lincoln High School (James Stephen, 1907, City of Seattle Landmark)





Figure 9. Ravenna School (Edgar Blair, 1911)

MOHAI 1983.10.4201



Figure 10. Frank B. Cooper School (Edgar Blair, 1917, City of Seattle Landmark)





Figure 11. Seward School (Edgar Blair, 1917, City of Seattle Landmark)

MOHAI 1983.10.9543

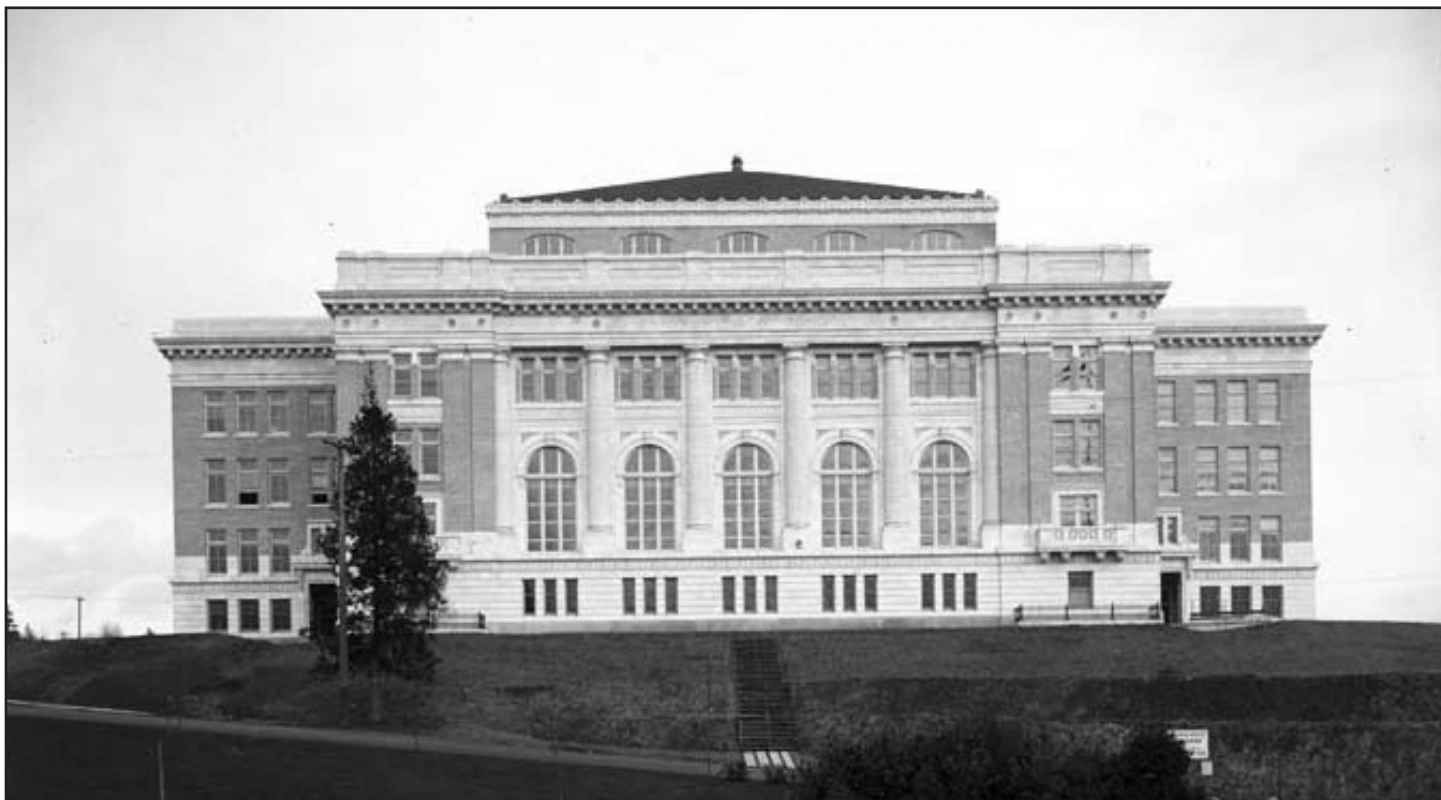


Figure 12. Franklin High School (Edgar Blair, 1912, City of Seattle Landmark)





Figure 13. Laurelhurst School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1928)



Figure 14. John Marshall Junior High School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1927)





Figure 15. Roosevelt High School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1922, City of Seattle Landmark)

UW Digital Collections, DMA0199



Figure 16. Rainier Vista School (J. Lister Holmes, 1943)





Figure 17. Arbor Heights Elementary (George W. Stoddard, 1949, demolished)



Figure 18. Cedar Park Elementary (Paul Thiry, 1959, City of Seattle Landmark)





Figure 19. Eckstein Junior High (William Mallis, 1950, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 20. Captain Steven E. Sanislo School (Sullam, Smith & Associates, 1970)



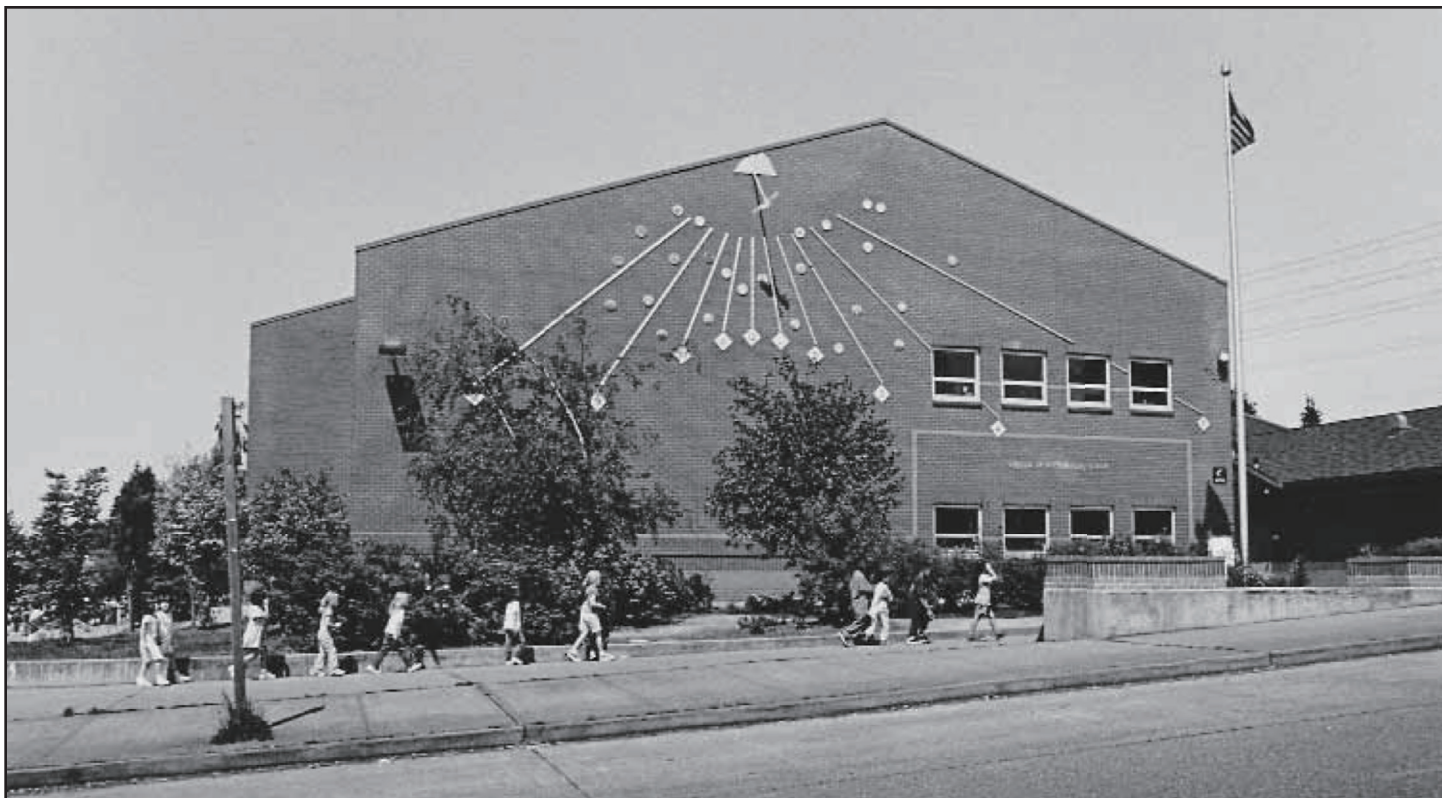


Figure 21. Olympic View Elementary (Eric Meng Associates, 1989)

rollundaarchitects.com



Figure 22. African American Academy, now housing the Van Asselt Elementary program (Streeter & Associates, 1990)