

The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Landmark NOMINATION Application

Name: Sacajawea Elementary School

Year Built: 1959

Street and Number: 9501 20th Avenue NE, Seattle WA 98115

Assessor's File No. 802420-2285

Legal Description: Lot 7, except the West 10 feet thereof, and all of Lots 8-27, inclusive, in Block 13, Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 18 of Plats, page 64, records of King County, Washington; Together with that portion of alley in said Block 13, lying between the Westerly lines Lots 8 and 23, extended, and the Easterly lines of Lots 15 and 16, extended, as vacated by Ordinance No. 84664 of the City of Seattle, which, upon vacation attached to said premises by operation of law;
Also: Lots 16-23, inclusive, in Block 14, Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 18 of Plats, page 64, records of King County, Washington; Except therefrom the North 24 feet of said Lots 16 through 23 as conveyed to the City of Seattle for street purposes by deed recorded under Recording No. 4947441;
Also: Together with that portion of Northeast 96th Street, lying between said Blocks 13 and 14 and abutting the above Lots 8 through 15 of said Block 13 and said Lots 16 through 23 of said Block 14, as vacated by Ordinance No. 87498 of the City of Seattle, which, upon vacation attached to said premises by operation of law.
Situate in County of King, State of Washington.

Plat Name: Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts **Block/Lot:** Block 13, Lots 8-27; Block 14, Lots 16-23

Present Use: Elementary School (grades pre-K through 5)

Present Owner: Seattle School District
Owner's representative:
Rebecca Asencio, Capital Planning Manager
Seattle Public Schools
Mail Stop 22-336, PO Box 34165
Seattle WA 98124-1165
Email: rsasencio@seattleschools.org / Phone: 206-252-0551

Original Owner: Seattle School District

Sacajawea Elementary School

9501 20th Avenue NE

Seattle Landmark Nomination



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BOLA Architecture + Planning
Seattle

February 22, 2022

Sacajawea Elementary School
9501 20th Avenue NE
Seattle Landmark Nomination

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report documents a Seattle public school property, Sacajawea Elementary, located at 9501 NE 20th Avenue in the Maple Leaf neighborhood. The building is a two-story masonry and steel Modern-style structure constructed in 1959, which replaced an all-portables school established on the site in 1955. This report was written at the request of Seattle Public Schools in order to ascertain the property's historic significance and landmark status, while planning its future.

Research

This report was written and researched by historic resource consultant David Peterson in collaboration with Susan Boyle of BOLA Architecture + Planning. Unless noted otherwise, all images are by the author and date from February 2021.

Sources used in this report include:

- Material on file at Seattle School District Archives, including photographs, complete sets of original drawings, and repair/renovation drawing sets up to the present time.
- Newspaper articles, books, city directories, and maps referencing the property (see bibliography).
- Archival King County tax assessor's records and photos from Puget Sound Regional Archives.
- Historic photographs from the Seattle Municipal Archives and University of Washington Libraries Special Collections.
- Permit records from the City of Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections.

Research also included several site visits to view and document current conditions of the neighborhood, site, and building.

Special thanks to Meaghan Kahlo, the Seattle Public Schools Archivist, for assistance with research.

Seattle's Landmarks Process

(Note: This section summarizes information for readers unfamiliar with the local landmark process.)

Historic landmarks are those individual properties that have been recognized locally, regionally, or nationally as important resources to the community, city, state, or nation. Official recognition is provided by listing in the State or National Registers of Historic Places and locally by the City of Seattle's designation of a property as historic landmark. The local landmarks process is a multi-part proceeding of three sequential steps by the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board:

- 1) a review of the nomination and its approval or rejection
- 2) a designation
- 3) negotiation of controls and incentives by the property owner and the City's Historic Preservation Officer and its approval by the Landmarks Preservation Board

A final step in this landmarks process is passage of a designation ordinance by the City Council. These steps all occur with public hearings to allow input from the property owner, applicant, the public, and other interested parties. Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board is quasi-judicial, with the Board ruling rather than serving as in advisory capacity to another commission, department, or agency.

The City's Preservation Ordinance (SMC 25.12.350) requires a property to be more than 25 years old and to have "significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation, if it has integrity or the ability to convey its significance, and if it falls into one (1) of the following categories:"

- Criterion 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.*
- Criterion B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation.*
- Criterion 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.*
- Criterion D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction.*
- Criterion E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.*
- Criterion F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.*

More than 460 individual properties have been designated as local landmarks under the city ordinance, along with others located in one of eight historic districts. Anyone can prepare a landmark nomination. However, the Landmarks Board's review cannot consider future changes or uses, or other land use issues.

2. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Historic/Current Name: Sacajawea Elementary School
(Victory Heights Elementary 1953-1956)

Address: 9501 20th Avenue NE, Seattle WA 98115

Assessor's Parcel No.: 802420-2285

Plat/Block/Lot: Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts / Block 13, Lots 8-27; Block 14, Lots 16-23

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Situate in County of King, State of Washington.

Construction Date: 1959

Original Designer: Waldron & Dietz, architect

Original Builder: Baugh Construction, general contractor

Original/Present Use: Elementary School (grades Pre K-5)

Original/Present Owner: Seattle School District

Owner's Representative: Rebecca Asencio
Capital Planning Manager
Seattle Public Schools
Mail Stop 22-336, PO Box 34165
Seattle, WA 98124-1165
Email/Phone: rsasencio@seattleschools.org / 206-252-0551

3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Neighborhood Context

Sacajawea Elementary School is located in a hilly area between 17th and 20th Avenues NE, and between NE 94th and NE 96th Streets, at the eastern edge of the Maple Leaf neighborhood. Topographically, Maple Leaf is a fairly distinct hill, bounded by NE Northgate Way on the north, Interstate 5 on the west, NE 85th Street on the south, and Lake City Way NE on the east; the subject site is on the east flank. Today, these roadways also serve as the neighborhood's approximate boundaries. Some surveys consider Thornton Creek to serve as a closer-in northeast boundary, and Northgate Mall on the northwest to be outside the neighborhood entirely. ***[See Figs. 1 – 8 for current maps, aerial photos, and neighborhood context views]***

Maple Leaf's geographic center and topographic high point is near the intersection of NE 92nd Street and Roosevelt Way NE, approximately five blocks southwest of the subject site. Roosevelt Way NE, a north-south arterial with scattered small shops, services, restaurants, and apartment buildings from NE 80th Street to NE 98th Street, serves as the neighborhood's main commercial spine. A smaller neighborhood commercial node occurs along 5th Avenue NE, between NE 82nd and 85th Streets. The busy arterial Lake City Way NE along the southeast edge of the neighborhood developed as an automobile-related commercial corridor, with development typified by chain restaurants and retail fronted by surface parking lots.¹

Lake City Way NE (also known as State Highway 522) runs less than one block to the east of Sacajawea Elementary. It is at the base of a steep wooded slope approximately 60 feet lower in grade, reducing the impact of traffic noise on the subject site. Due to the steep slope, the only east-west vehicular connection to Lake City Way near the school occurs along NE 90th and NE 98th Streets. However, at NE 95th Street adjacent to the school site, there is a pedestrian stair connecting 20th Avenue NE to Lake City Way.

While Lake City Way has attracted automobile-related commercial development since the 1920s, the blocks surrounding the subject site, like Maple Leaf in general, are almost completely residential in character. Nearby houses are typically ca. 1940s – 1970s single family houses on large 6,000 to 8,000 square foot lots, which are often heavily wooded. Streets are frequently steep in the vicinity, and almost all north of 85th Street lack sidewalks.

The largest feature in the neighborhood is the Maple Leaf Reservoir Park, which occupies several blocks between Roosevelt Way and 14th Avenue NE, and between NE 82nd and 87th Streets. The park consists of playfields, ballfields, and a playground above a buried city water reservoir. Smaller parks or open spaces in the neighborhood include Sacajawea Playfield, adjacent to the subject site, and Olympic View Elementary School Playfield, at the northeast corner of 5th Avenue NE and NE 95th Street.

The only designated Seattle landmarks within a one mile radius of the site are the Northwest Contemporary style Chiarelli-Dore House (1948), three-quarters of a mile to the west at 843 NE 100th

¹ Automobile-oriented development is largely a postwar phenomenon, as more Americans owned cars and relied on them for transportation (rather than walking or using public transportation). Typically found in the suburbs or at the fringes of older, established neighborhoods, auto-oriented development is characterized by wide multi-lane roads with fast speed limits; strip commercial development, often fronted by large surface parking lots; and low-rise commercial buildings featuring unusual form or eye-catching signage visible to fast-moving motorists.

Street, and the Folk Victorian style Ramsing House (1908), one mile to the southwest at 540 NE 80th Street.

At the northwest flank of Maple Leaf, ongoing commercial, retail, hotel, healthcare, and office development associated with Northgate Mall and the adjacent I-5 freeway has increased since the 1980s. While often considered outside the Maple Leaf neighborhood, a light rail station has been recently completed at 1st Avenue NE and NE 103rd Street. Anticipated future growth because of it may expand into Maple Leaf's neighborhood boundaries.

Site

The Sacajawea Elementary School site is very irregular in shape, having been assembled in the late 1950s from street and alley rights of way and single family house lots in an established neighborhood. At present, the site is roughly L-shaped in plan, measuring approximately 320 by 435 feet oriented north-south, with a 160 by 128 foot rectangular appendage extending westward at the southwest property corner.

The site is bounded partly by streets, and by adjacent single family houses. Along the east side is 20th Avenue NE, and 18th Avenue NE partly along the west side at the northwest property corner. NE 96th Street is adjacent to the north property line. The south property line is adjacent to the vacated NE 95th Street right of way, which is open and part of the Sacajawea Park/Playfield to the south. Vehicular access to the property is from 20th Avenue NE, just south of NE 96th Street. Only some streets have sidewalks.

The school building is situated near the north end of the site, with a small hardscaped playground on the north side, and a larger hardscaped playground on the south. Both playgrounds are paved primarily with asphalt. The north playground measures approximately 117 by 319 feet, oriented east-west. The core of the south playground measures approximately 224 by 319, oriented north-south, and it is partly occupied by portable classrooms. The east part of the south playground is used as an informal parking area, and is separated from the rest of the playground by a low chain-link fence. The edges of the south playground merge with unclear boundaries into vegetated hillsides to the west and into Sacajawea Park and Playfield to the south. The Park/Playfield extends southward to NE 94th Street and is maintained by the Seattle Parks Department.

Building Description

Sacajawea Elementary is a Modern-style school designed by the architecture firm Waldron & Dietz, and was constructed in 1959 for the Seattle School District. This 33,500 square-foot building currently serves grades Pre-K through 5 in thirteen classrooms. There are also five portable classroom buildings on the property. ***[See Figs. 9 – 49 for current photos of the building]***

Exterior and Structure

The school building is a boxy, one-and-two story volume, with a roughly rectangular footprint measuring approximately 117 by 265 feet, oriented east-west. The site grade drops a full story on the north side, where a partial lower floor has been tucked under the upper, main floor. The building's exterior reflects

its interior layout, which is organized by a central, east-west corridor running the full length of the building. Flanking the corridor on the north is a two-story bar of classrooms, which all face north. Flanking the corridor on the south are the larger, high-ceilinged non-classroom spaces such as the auditorium/lunchroom, gymnasium, and covered playcourt, as well as offices and most support spaces.

The building's structure consists of steel frame system with masonry infill walls on concrete strip footings. Glulam beams spanning between steel columns—typically on a 10 foot structural grid—support flat roofs, as well as the intermediate floor on the north end. Original exterior cladding materials include brick veneer or exposed aggregate stucco (or “marblecrete”), depending on location. Windows throughout are largely the original aluminum sash.

The narrow east facade faces the main adjacent street, 20th Avenue NE, and is the location of the building's main pedestrian and vehicular entry. A zigzag concrete retaining wall with landscaping, at the south part of the base of the facade, delineates parking for four automobiles. Above the retaining wall rises the building's brick-clad east facade, above which is a sheet-metal-clad roof soffit which projects 5 feet deep. Two-thirds of this wall consists of a strip of windows, above a marblecrete bulkhead, which light the school's administrative offices. These windows represent the typical window used throughout the school: Each measures 10 feet in width, 8 feet high, subdivided into a 3 by 4 grid of approximately equally-sized fixed lites. The center lite on the bottom row is operable, opening in a hopper fashion.

Located right-of-center in the east facade is the building's main entry, consisting of two double doors and transom at the top of several short flights of concrete steps. The steps and walkway connecting eastward to the 20th Avenue sidewalk are protected by a flat-roofed canopy constructed of steel columns, glulam beams, and corrugated metal roofing. The canopy is designed so that the metal roofing covers only the central two-thirds of the walkway, with the result that the outer parts of the glulam and steel columns appear outboard of the canopy. Covered walkways of similar construction are also located at the north, south, and west facades.

To the right of the main entry, the east facade projects forward towards 20th Avenue approximately 25 feet, and is clad in brick, without any fenestration. At the base, a flight of concrete steps extends northward down through a metal gate to the north playground, where the school's long north facade can be seen in its entirety.

Because the building's internal arrangement locates all of the school's classrooms along the two-story north facade, it is the most highly glazed facade on the building. Regular window bays, typically measuring 10 feet in width across the facade, establish a rhythm, with each classroom having three window bays. Over four window bays across the facade are two-story steel frame cross-bracing attached to the exterior, installed in 2001-02 for seismic retrofitting (Schreiber & Lane, Architects, with Martens Chan Consulting Engineers).

A projecting covered walkway runs along the entire lower floor of the north facade, providing weather protection to the lower level classroom entries. This lower level covered walkway can be accessed from the upper level by a wide, straight-run interior stairway located near the middle of, and perpendicular to, the main upper level interior corridor. Cutaways in the covered walkway roof allow light to reach lower level classroom windows. The lower level classrooms can only be accessed from the exterior of the building, as there is no internal lower level corridor.

The west facade somewhat resembles the east facade. A secondary building entry is located at the end of the main corridor, covered by a projecting covered walkway over concrete steps. There is a set of perpendicular concrete steps leading down to the north playground. To the right of the building entry is the west wall of the gymnasium, rising approximately 20.5 feet. The gymnasium wall is clad in brick laid in a running bond pattern. Steel columns within the wall on a 10 foot grid are expressed on the exterior by a stacked header brick pattern. The upper half of the wall features either stucco marblecrete or corrugated plastic cladding on an alternating 10 foot grid increment. The corrugated plastic, which is translucent, serves to offer the only natural light the interior of the gymnasium, rather than skylights or windows (in addition to artificial lighting).

The south facade is largely double-height, windowless, and clad primarily in brick. At the eastern two-thirds of the base is a projecting covered walkway. The approximate center third of the facade consists of the covered playcourt (called the “play shed” on the 1958 architectural drawings), which features corrugated plastic panels at the upper half and chain link fencing at the lower half. To the right (east), are the service areas and doorways for the kitchen, including a one-story-high openwork brick screen wall concealing garbage and recycling bins. Above this section, the upper half of the facade is clad in non-original horizontal wood or composite siding painted to match the color of the surrounding brick. The horizontal siding appears to date to recent decades, and may be installed over the original brick.

Building Interior

Typical interior finishes throughout the building include exposed brick or painted plaster walls, non-original vinyl tile flooring, and glued acoustical tile ceilings. Ceiling heights vary by room size and use.

Corridor and Stairs – Entering the building through the main east entry, the visitor is greeted by the long, straight, 13-foot-wide main corridor. A secondary building entry is located at the opposite end. Along the corridor is a continuous skylight in the form of an inverted “V,” with glazing only on the north side. The skylight is integral with exposed joists spaced in 10-foot increments, creating a rhythmic effect down the corridor. Recessed classroom entries and the recessed library entry occur along the north side of the corridor at intervals, with metal lockers lining the intervening space. Along the south side of the corridor, large steel sash windows with wired safety glass provide a visual connection to the school administrative offices and the auditorium/lunchroom at the east half of the corridor. At the west half of the corridor on the south side are the entries to the gymnasium, the play shed, and the upper floor boys and girls rooms, which feature full-height sliding doors hanging on rails. Near the mid-point of the corridor is the 15-foot-wide concrete stairway to the lower level, which features a fully glazed north transom wall above two double doors. The stairs are concrete with inset metal treads, and divided into three sections by two wood and steel handrails.

Flanking the base of this stairway are the entrances to the lower level boys and girls restrooms, above which is vertically oriented wood siding extending to the ceiling. Underneath the school’s central corridor is a limited clearance mechanical tunnel which is accessed from a custodial door in the lower level boy’s restroom.

Classrooms and Library – Classrooms on both the upper and lower levels are largely uniform in size, measuring approximately 32 by 30 feet, the latter corresponding to three window bays in width. Ceiling heights are approximately 10.5 feet on both the upper and lower floors, with

exposed glulams at the ceiling. Typical classrooms feature chalkboards and tackboards, but no closets.

The Library is located on the upper floor and features carpet flooring. In size and character, it is equivalent to two classrooms with the middle wall removed.

The Kindergarten classroom, located on the lower level at the northeast building corner, at 32 by 40 feet, is larger than a typical classroom, and it features built-in shelves, a storage room, and separate restrooms.

Administrative Offices – The school administrative offices occupy an area approximately 35 by 70 feet located on the upper floor at the southeast building corner. They are primarily accessed along the main corridor adjacent to the building's main entry. Ceiling height is approximately 10.5 feet. The suite includes a front desk, principal's office, conference room, nurse's office, teachers lounge and restrooms, storage rooms, and an internal corridor connecting all of these spaces. Exposed glulams are visible at some locations. Finishes include carpet flooring and acoustical drop ceilings, or glued acoustical tiles. The west interior wall separating the suite from the kitchen and auditorium/lunchroom is painted CMU. Much original interior cabinetry, shelving, and furnishings appears to remain.

Auditorium/Lunchroom – West of the Administrative Offices is the Auditorium/Lunchroom and associated spaces, which occupies an area approximately 80 by 70 feet in total, including the kitchen, kitchen storage, custodian storage, and boiler room. The Auditorium/Lunchroom main floorspace measures 40 by 60 feet, with a 40 by 25-foot raised stage platform with proscenium at the west end. The kitchen is located along the south interior wall, where a counter with roll-down doors facilitates food service. Ceilings in the Auditorium/Lunchroom are approximately 20 feet high, and approximately 10 feet in the kitchen and adjacent storerooms. Above the kitchen, in a high attic, is the heating and ventilation equipment for the school. The north interior wall of the Auditorium/Lunchroom features a continuous strip of windows looking into the building's main corridor, and clerestory windows near the ceiling above.

Gymnasium – Located at the southwest corner of the upper floor, the Gymnasium measures 40 by 70 feet in plan, with a 20 foot high ceiling. Four 10 by 10 corrugated plastic windows along the west wall (an original design feature) provide the only natural light. Acoustical panels line the upper part of the walls, and floors are polished hardwood court decking.

Covered Playcourt (Play Shed) – Between the Gymnasium and the Auditorium/Lunchroom on the upper floor is the Covered Playcourt (called the Play Shed on architectural drawings). The court is accessed from the building's main corridor through two short corridors which also provide access to the main upper floor boys and girls restrooms. The Covered Playcourt is unconditioned space, and measures approximately 50 by 54 feet, with a 20 foot high ceiling. Interior walls are painted CMU, with exposed wood decking at the ceiling supported by exposed glulams. The glulams are supported by four wood posts aligned north-south in the middle of the room, against which is built an 8 foot high CMU wall that serves to divide the Playcourt into two usable spaces.

The south side of the Playcourt is open to the outside, but enclosed by an almost 20 foot high chain link fence that is supported by a light-gauge steel structural frame. The upper part of the steel frame, between the ceiling and the projecting covered walkway along the south facade, is filled with a 10 foot wide horizontal strip of corrugated plastic panels. The panels are translucent and help to moderate sunlight into the Playcourt. Additional natural lighting is provided by openings in the north wall, which is constructed of CMU with an approximately 5-foot high band of corrugated plastic panels at the upper third of the wall.

Portables

At present there are five portable classroom buildings on the school property—one on the north playground, and four on the south playground.

The portable on the north playground appears to date to the 1950s or 1960s, and is wood frame construction, with horizontal shiplap siding, and a flat roof. Windows are double-hung wood sash, with 3 over 3 horizontally oriented lites. The north facade features a strip of six windows ganged together. This portable resembles those used on the site from 1955 to 1959, before the existing school was constructed. However, a 1960 aerial photo of the site indicates that those portables were all removed from the site by that year. This portable was installed on the site at an unknown time between 1960 and 1999.

The other four portables on the south playground are ca. 1980-2010 manufactured structures. Two were installed before 1999, and two were installed between 2013 and 2015. They have plywood or wood composite panel siding, metal or vinyl slider windows, and asphalt shingle roofs. Two of the portables are connected and feature additional built-on covered porch entries.

Summary of Primary Alterations

Sacajawea Elementary School retains a relatively high level of integrity, and has not been significantly altered since its construction in 1959. The school district retains extensive records of permits and drawings for alterations to the subject property. Most are related to maintenance issues, systems or technology upgrades, or the installation or removal of portable buildings, and are not significant.

Below are the most significant alterations to the property:

- The addition of two-story exposed steel bracing at 4 of the 26 structural bays of the school's north facade. The work was related to seismic upgrades performed in 2001-02, designed by Schreiber & Lane, Architects, with Martens Chan Consulting Engineers.
- Installation of horizontal wood or composite siding at the upper east part of the south facade, over or in place of the original brick cladding.
- Some interior finishes have been updated over time, including the installation of carpet in the library and administrative offices. In 2008, the original flooring in the central corridor and Auditorium/Lunchroom was replaced with vinyl composite tile following a designed pattern (Rolluda Architects).
- The current condition of the south playground dates to hardscape and landscape improvements along the south edge and at the southwest property corner, made in 2015 (Site Workshop LLC, landscape architect).

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

A. Historic Overview of the Maple Leaf Area

Sacajawea Elementary School and Playfield are located between 17th and 20th Avenues NE, and between NE 94th and NE 96th Streets, at the eastern edge of the Maple Leaf neighborhood. Topographically, Maple Leaf is a hilltop neighborhood, bounded by NE Northgate Way, Interstate 5, and Lake City Way NE. Today, these roadways also serve as the neighborhood's approximate boundaries.²

Early Context and the Duwamish

The original inhabitants of the general area called themselves *Hachooabsh* ("Lake People"), a band of the Duwamish people, who have lived in the region since the retreat of the glaciers over 10,000 years ago. The Duwamish—a subgroup of the indigenous Coast Salish People—maintained numerous settlements in what became the greater Seattle area.³

The Lake People lived along the freshwater shores and streams of Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, rather than the saltwater shores of Puget Sound. The lakeshore and the lake's tributary streams provided fishing and hunting grounds. During the winter, tribes lived in large cedar longhouses, each home to 25 to 30 members of family groups. In the mid-1800s, there was a large settlement on Ravenna Creek at Union Bay (called *shLoowééhL*, "Little Canoe Channel") and a smaller settlement at the mouth of Thornton Creek at Matthews Beach (*dxWXóóbud* or "Silenced Place").⁴ During summers, the families scattered to collect food, and lived in temporary shelters.

Numerous locations along the Lake Washington shoreline were identified by the Duwamish with place-names, but some inland features as well. Green Lake was a fishing location called *dxWTLusH*. The low-lying land now around Northgate Mall and North Seattle College was a marsh called *hLooQWqeed* ("Bald Head") where cranberries and other resources were likely gathered.⁵ An important nearby feature for the Duwamish, historically and at present, are a group of iron oxide springs which have been used since time immemorial to produce a rust-colored pigment utilized for certain ceremonies. The main spring, called *liq'ted*, is today located in Licton Springs Park, approximately two miles west of the subject site. The springs remain revered by the Duwamish, and the site is a designated Seattle landmark due to this association.⁶

Initial white European exploration and mapping of the area occurred ca. 1770s-90s, establishing European names for existing landforms and waterways, such as Puget Sound. The Europeans also brought smallpox and other diseases, which within a few years had severely impacted the indigenous population, as recorded by British explorer James Vancouver in 1792. By the 1830s, small numbers of white Euro-American settlers began to explore the area, and were primarily engaged in fur hunting and trading with the indigenous population. During this period, both the United States and Great Britain began efforts to control and colonize the Pacific Northwest, but disputed each other's claims to the

² This neighborhood context section derived primarily from Wilma, David. "Seattle Neighborhoods: Maple Leaf—Thumbnail History," HistoryLink essay 3454, July 20, 2001.

³ "Duwamish" is the common anglicized pronunciation of the Lushootseed name *dx"ḁawʔabš*, meaning "People of the Inside Place." The Coast Salish are a group of ethnically and linguistically related Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast, living in British Columbia, Canada and the U.S. states of Washington and Oregon. Thrush, p. 23.

⁴ Thrush, pp. 249-252.

⁵ Thrush, p. 254.

⁶ Remle, Matt. "Licton Springs Park," Seattle Landmark nomination, June 6, 2019.

territory, and largely disregarded the indigenous peoples already there. As an effort to encourage settlement by white Americans and thereby strengthen the American claim on the disputed lands, the United States established the Oregon Territory in 1848 and created the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850.⁷ The Act granted 320 acres of federal land to single white male adult citizens (twice the acreage if married), which spurred a huge migration of white Americans into what is now Oregon and Washington. The federal government extended the act in similar watered-down versions through the 1850s until it was replaced with the Homestead Act in 1862.⁸

During the 1850s, the US federal government began a series of rushed and coercive negotiations to establish treaties with the Coast Salish tribes, offering American financial compensation, goods, and services in exchange for Native lands.⁹ In 1855, the leader of the Duwamish, Chief Seattle (*Seeathl*), and eighty-one other leaders of Puget Sound area Coast Salish tribes (including the Snoqualmie, Lummi, Snohomish, and others) signed the Treaty of Point Elliott with Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens near present-day Mukilteo. For their part, the Duwamish gave up more than 54,000 acres (comprising of much of today's King County) in exchange for hunting and fishing rights, and agreed to settle on reservation land.¹⁰ At the time, the Territorial Government enumerated approximately 9,700 Native Americans living west of the Cascade Range, and a few hundred Euro-American settlers in the Puget Sound area.¹¹ The treaties were controversial and led to conflict and violence for many years, epitomized by the so-called "Battle of Seattle" in 1856.¹²

At approximately the same time, in 1851, some of the first white Euro-American settlers to the present-day Seattle area arrived to establish land claims—including the Denny Party at Alki Point, as well as the Luther Collins, Jacob Maple, and Henry van Asselt families in the Duwamish River valley. By 1853, the Denny Party had moved to a new location near present day Pioneer Square—known to the Duwamish as Little Crossing-Over Place (*sdZéédZul7aleech*) and the site of an abandoned longhouse—where the settlement eventually developed into Seattle.¹³

By 1857, as pressure from white Euro-American settlers increased, the Duwamish and other indigenous people throughout the Duwamish/Lake Washington and Upper Puyallup River areas moved to the Muckleshoot Reservation near present-day Auburn, which had been assigned to them collectively.¹⁴

However, many Native people remained in Seattle due to strong cultural ties to the area, and were

⁷ Riddle, Margaret. "Donation Land Claim Act, spur to American settlement of Oregon Territory, takes effect on September 27, 1850," HistoryLink essay 9501, August 9, 2010, www.historylink.org.

⁸ The 1862 Homestead Act was also open only to whites until the post-Civil War 1866 Civil Rights Act and the 14th Amendment guaranteed that African Americans were eligible as well. ("African American Homesteaders in the Great Plains," Homestead National Historical Park, Nicodemus National Historical Site. National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-american-homesteaders-in-the-great-plains.htm>).

⁹ Cummings, p. 41.

¹⁰ "Treaty of Point Elliott," Duwamish Tribe, <https://www.duwamishtribe.org/treaty-of-point-elliott>.

However, "the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe is composed of descendants of the Native people who inhabited the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup watersheds of central Puget Sound for thousands of years before non-Indian settlement...The name Muckleshoot is derived from the Native name for the prairie on which the Tribe's reservation was established... Following the reservation's creation in 1857, the Tribe and its members became known as Muckleshoot, rather than the historic tribal names of their Duwamish and Upper Puyallup ancestors." ("Origin and Ancestors," We Are Muckleshoot, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, <https://www.wearemuckleshoot.org/our-history>).

¹¹ Crowley, Walt. "Native American tribes sign Point Elliott Treaty at Mukilteo on January 22, 1855," HistoryLink essay 5402, March 13, 2003, www.historylink.org.

¹² An extensive and detailed discussion of these events ca. 1850 to 1900 is described in Cummings, Chapter 2, pp. 29-57.

¹³ Thrush, pp. 37-38.

¹⁴ "Origin and Ancestors," We Are Muckleshoot, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, <https://www.wearemuckleshoot.org/our-history>.

sought by the white townspeople for their labor and trade. But deep-seated prejudices by the white settlers flared repeatedly over the decades, as typified by the 1865 Seattle ordinance banning indigenous persons from the town entirely.¹⁵

Development of Maple Leaf

The first Euro-American to the northeast Seattle area was probably Isaac Ebey, who explored Lake Washington around 1850 but continued on and settled on Whidbey Island.¹⁶ Shortly thereafter, the area was surveyed in the 1850s and logged into the 1870s, with much of the land owned by the Puget Mill Company of Port Gamble. Early Euro-American settlers, attracted by donation land claims and homesteads or newly-cleared land, began to arrive thereafter. *[See Figs. 50 – 58 for historic photos of the neighborhood]*

Maple Leaf began to be platted by real estate speculators in the late 19th century. The huge, initial plat of 1888 measured over a square mile and was called the Maple Leaf Addition to Green Lake Circle. As the name suggests, the land was located not far from Green Lake, which had rapidly developed during the 1890s, especially after streetcars reached it in 1891. However, Maple Leaf remained relatively remote and developed slowly, especially the areas near the Thornton Creek ravines at the north end.

The subject site was part of Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts, a 1909 replat of a portion of the original 1888 Maple Leaf Addition. It was located in unincorporated King County, beyond Seattle city limits. It was not until 1891 that the City of Seattle for the first time annexed areas north of Lake Union, including the University District (then called Brooklyn), Fremont, and Green Lake. In 1907 Ballard and Ravenna would be annexed, followed by Laurelhurst in 1910. The city limits by 1910—fixed on the north at N 85th Street north of Green Lake, and at NE 65th Street north of Ravenna and Laurelhurst—would remain unchanged until the mid-1950s, when Maple Leaf was finally annexed. As a consequence, portions of the neighborhood north of 85th Street lack sidewalks, which were not required by King County in the early 20th century, and were deemed too expensive to install wholesale by the City of Seattle after annexation.¹⁷

The Maple Leaf neighborhood takes its name from the Maple Leaf Sawmill, which operated in the 1890s at NE 100th Street and 49th Avenue NE near Lake Washington, over a mile and a half northeast of the subject site. In the early 1900s, "Maple Leaf" referred to the entire vicinity from present-day Maple Leaf to Meadowbrook to Matthews Beach, but by the mid-20th century it came to be associated only with the area west of Lake City Way NE. One of the few institutions in the lightly populated district in the early 1900s was the Maple Leaf School, which was located near Matthews Beach Park from 1896 to 1910, then at NE 105th Street and 35th Avenue NE during the 1910s through the 1920s, and later at NE 100th Street and 32nd Avenue NE during the 1930s through the 1970s. All of these locations now considered part of the Meadowbrook neighborhood to the east of Maple Leaf.¹⁸

What is now northeast Seattle was lightly settled in the early 1900s, and was characterized by scattered houses, small farms, and orchards. A 1909 map of the area shows that by that year, 5th Avenue NE and

¹⁵ Ott, Jennifer. "Seattle Board of Trustees passes ordinance, calling for removal of Indians from the town, on February 7, 1865," HistoryLink essay 10979, December 7, 2014.

¹⁶ Wilma, David. "Seattle neighborhoods: Lake City—Thumbnail history," HistoryLink essay 3449, July 18, 2001, www.historylink.org.

¹⁷ Cohen, Josh. "Unwilling to wait 1,800 years for sidewalks," Crosscut, November 16, 2018, www.crosscut.com.

¹⁸ Thompson & Marr, "Maple Leaf," pp. 200-201.

Roosevelt Avenue NE in Maple Leaf were the only major north-south roads in the vicinity. One of the streets, 5th Avenue NE, skirted the east side of low swampy land around Northgate, and extended northward as far as NE 105th Street, where it connected to the Bothell Road.

The Bothell Road had originally been a primitive roadway connecting Ballard with Bothell since the 1890s, routed so that it joined Seattle's street network on the north and west side of Green Lake. By the early 1900s it was re-routed to the east side of Green Lake to follow the hillside topography on the west edge of the Thornton Creek valley. Between 1911 and 1918, it was improved and paved with brick, as a consequence of increased automobile and truck travel. Briefly known as "Victory Way," the improved road opened up the area northeast of Seattle for development. Today it is known as Lake City Way NE. In the 1920s, Lake City Way NE north of 85th Street (ie, outside the Seattle city limits) attracted automobile focused strip development, and it became a popular location for numerous clubs, restaurants, and speakeasies, following Washington State's 1916 prohibition law. Tourist cabins and motels provided lodging for travelers. After the repeal of Prohibition in 1933, the clubs and associated nightlife flourished openly, with reports of gambling and prostitution.¹⁹ One such establishment, the Jolly Roger at NE 87th Street and Lake City Way NE, seven blocks south of the subject site, was a designated Seattle landmark until it was destroyed in a fire in 1989.

A prominent physical feature in the neighborhood was the Maple Leaf Reservoir, located at about 12th Avenue NE and NE 85th Street. It was constructed in 1910, in conjunction with the Green Lake Reservoir located half a mile to the south in the Roosevelt neighborhood. The hillside reservoirs were part of an expansion of Seattle's Cedar River water system that was developed in the 1890s, and which first filled reservoirs on Capitol Hill's Cal Anderson Park (then known as Lincoln Park) in 1901. The Maple Leaf and Green Lake Reservoirs served the north end of the city. Elevated tanks were constructed at the Maple Leaf site in the 1920s, and again in the late 1940s, to improve water pressure. In 2011, the open reservoir was rebuilt below grade, and a new landscaped park was installed on top.²⁰

Between about 1900 and 1942, the rural areas north of Seattle were the home to a notable number of Japanese and Japanese American settlers, who established farms and businesses in the area, including a few near Maple Leaf. Although they were widely dispersed from Ballard to Lake Washington, and from the University District to Haller Lake, they established ties and supported each other as the Green Lake Japanese Association (Nihonjinkai), with a central community hall located at the northeast corner of 100th Avenue NE and NE Corliss Avenue (now the site of North Seattle Community College). The association organized competitive boys and girls sports teams in judo, baseball, softball, and basketball; hosted regular parties, picnics, and traditional Japanese cultural events; sponsored welfare and assistance committees; and held regular Japanese language classes. The Green Lake Seinenkai, or Young People's Club, was formed in 1930 and sponsored formal and informal social events for college-age youth.²¹

Many in this north end Seattle Japanese community operated dye works and dry cleaners; small vegetable and flower farms, many with extensive greenhouses; or produce markets and grocery stores. One of the largest horticultural operations was Oriental Gardens, two blocks east (and downhill) of the subject site at NE 95th Street and Lake City Way NE. Oriental Gardens was an extensive plant nursery and

¹⁹ Wilma, David. "Seattle neighborhoods: Lake City—Thumbnail history," HistoryLink essay 3449, July 18, 2001, www.historylink.org.

²⁰ "Summary for 8526 Roosevelt Way / Parcel ID 5100400230," Seattle Historical Sites database, Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, August 14, 2000.

²¹ Kumasaka, p. 28.

landscaping business, with numerous greenhouses for year-round production of wholesale cut flowers and vegetables. It operated from about 1912 to 1973. The business was established by Denjiro Nishitani, who had arrived to the United States from Japan in 1906, and worked as a groundskeeper for the north Seattle estate of Seattle businessman James D. Trenholme. Nishitani leased the nursery property due to legal prohibitions against land ownership by Japanese. However, in 1919, he was able to purchase the land in the name of his young American-born son—a common work-around at the time.²²

In 1936, the *Japanese American Courier*, a local newspaper, estimated there were 50 north end Seattle Japanese families, or about 300 people.²³ One source noted, “Unlike many Japanese community groups in Seattle or in California, the Isseis [first generation Japanese immigrants] who settled in the Green Lake area came from different prefectures of Japan so there were no large numbers from any particular area. No exclusive groups were formed and this resulted in cooperative interactions among immigrants in the community.” The source goes on to state that the Green Lake Japanese community was probably more integrated into the dominant white population and culture of Seattle through daily school and business interactions, in contrast to the more insular, inward-focused Japantown (Nihonmachi) community in the Chinatown/Central District area.²⁴ In 1942, the community disintegrated when President Franklin Roosevelt issued Federal Executive Order 9066, requiring that Japanese and Japanese-American citizens and residents on the West Coast be relocated to inland internment camps for the duration of the war—which lasted more than two years. Many were unable to retain their property while absent, and were forced to sell their homes, properties, and businesses. Many did not return to the area, or instead moved to new neighborhoods.

After World War II, automobile-oriented development expanded in northeast Seattle, with Lake City Way NE serving as a conduit. By the late 1940s, historic maps show that Maple Leaf between 5th and 15th Avenues NE had been largely built out, developed piecemeal by smaller home builders, rather than master planned communities or large tracts by single developers. Also by this time, Roosevelt Way NE had developed since the 1920s into the neighborhood’s primary commercial spine, characterized by low-scale commercial buildings along its length through Maple Leaf. In 1950, Northgate Mall, one of the first of its type in the country, opened just northwest of Maple Leaf. It would continue to serve as the core of a regional shopping area for decades. In the 1960s, the Interstate 5 highway was constructed to the west of 1st Avenue NE, forming an emphatic western boundary to the neighborhood. In the decades since the 1970s to the present day, the neighborhood has remained characterized by single family homes, with neighborhood commercial activity primarily along Roosevelt Avenue NE.

B. Neighborhood Demographics and Equity

Census data from 1890 indicates the majority of early Seattle residents were white European Americans. While many residents were foreign-born immigrants, white people made up 98 percent of the city’s population (approximately 43,000 in 1890), and the city’s Black, Asian, and Native American population consisted of approximately 900 persons.²⁵ From a business perspective, the early city was tolerant when characterized by its export economy and frequent foreign trade. However, racial prejudice by the white majority against communities of color persisted with outbursts of violence, such as the intense labor competition that led to an anti-Chinese riot in February 1886. During this event, four people were

²² Bunn, “Oriental Gardens in Meadowbrook,” January 27, 2013.

²³ Kumasaka, p. 11.

²⁴ Kumasaka, pp. 22, 52.

²⁵ Data cited is from the 1890 U.S. Census.

injured and one died, and hundreds of Chinese were forced from the city. The incident received national attention in the press.²⁶ Native Americans were also targets of aggressions by the majority white population, such as the burning of the old Duwamish settlement of Herring's House near the mouth of the Duwamish River in 1893.

Institutional racism – which denied Asian and Black residents and other minorities choice in housing and home ownership – emerged in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s in the form of discriminatory real estate covenants, lending practices underscored by government guidelines, and codes within the real estate industry. In 1940, approximately 65 percent of all Black Seattle residents lived in seven contiguous census tracts in the central city.

In the 20th century, housing stock in white-dominated Seattle neighborhoods were typically characterized by single-family wood frame dwellings constructed for working class and middle class residents. Their relative wealth and privilege, compared to minority communities, often insulated these white neighborhoods from change, allowing generational family wealth to grow over the decades. In contrast, de facto segregation in housing led to very different conditions in central Seattle where, as the result of covenants and redlining, communities of color and ethnic minorities were concentrated and had fewer options.²⁷

In Seattle, recent research has indicated that some of the earliest real estate covenants attached to property sales occurred in north end neighborhoods in the late 1920s. These include Victory Heights, where racial restrictive covenants were written into the entire plat language and thus covered all the properties in the subdivision, and Maple Leaf, where covenants were sometimes written into individual deeds.

In 1957, a report commissioned by the Seattle School Board identified students by race for the first time in an attempt to analyze segregation in the public schools. The report found that while only 5 percent of the School District's 91,782 students were Black, 81 percent were enrolled in only nine elementary schools, eight of which were within or near the Central Area.²⁸ Subsequent efforts at integration in the 1960s and 1970s were uneven, as described in *Building for Learning, Seattle Public School Histories 1862-2000*:

"By the mid-1960s, de facto racial segregation in schools was of increasing concern. The School Board first tried a number of voluntary programs for school desegregation without providing transportation. Then, in 1971, it initiated a mandatory assignment program with transportation involving four middle schools and the elementary schools feeding into them. The limited nature of this program did not substantially correct the increasing racial imbalance, so, in 1977, the school board adopted a sweeping mandatory plan, exempting only kindergarten children, that included over one-half of the district's schools. Transportation was provided for students reassigned throughout the district and special magnet programs were established to encourage enrollment at certain schools and programs. This desegregation plan impacted school building used by changing enrollment numbers within clusters, shifting feeder patterns, altering grade configurations, and requiring the development of space for magnet programs."²⁹

²⁶ Doherty, Phil, HistoryLink.org Essay 2745, November 17, 2013.

²⁷ Schmid, 1944, pp. 137-138, and chart 48, "Negro Population Seattle: 1920 and 1940."

²⁸ Veith p. 66-67.

²⁹ Thompson & Marr, p. xiv.

The busing of students in elementary schools ended by 1989, the year that mandatory busing was replaced by a “controlled choice” program. But by this date, many white families had turned to private or suburban schools: While in 1965, there were approximately 80,000 white students in Seattle Public Schools, by 1975, the number had dropped to approximately 50,000, and by 1985 to 25,000.³⁰

Programs to diversify Seattle schools were effectively ended by a Supreme Court case in 2006, and a ruling in favor of parents who had challenged the District’s efforts to diversify and integrate Seattle schools.³¹ Meanwhile, local and national Black leaders were “no longer unified in their ‘support for integration by whatever means necessary’ (and) many African Americans and Latinos felt that they had gained sufficient political strength to see that their neighborhood schools were well funded.”³² In addition, ongoing demographic changes throughout Seattle in recent decades have increased diversity in some neighborhoods.

Sacajawea Elementary was constructed in 1959. Census data indicates that in 1950, the surrounding census tract had an almost entirely white population, at 99.8 percent of the 1,726 total residents.³³ By 1960, the tract population jumped dramatically, with 3,186 persons in total, but it remained over 99% white. Over the following decades, the population fluctuated moderately, eventually reaching a total population of 3,723 in 2020. However, as indicated by the table below, during each decade the racial make-up of the population became increasingly diverse.³⁴ By 2020, nearly 30% of the tract represented communities of color.

Year	Tract Population	Racial Components
1950	1,726 total	99.8% white
1960	3,186 total	99.2% white
1970	3,271 total	96.4% white; 1.9% Asian
1980	2,792 total	92.4% white; 3.8% Asian; 2.0% Hispanic/Latino
1990	2,880 total	88.6% white; 7.4% Asian; 2.3% Black
2000	3,116 total	82.6% white; 7.7% Asian; 4.1% Two or more; 3.2% Black
2010	3,406 total	81.8% white; 8.3% Asian; 4.3% Hispanic/Latino; 2.3% Black
2020	3,723 total	70.2% white; 11.6% Two or more; 11.4% Asian; 2.2% Black

In 2020, the census tract was defined by the census as a upper income level area, with estimated median family income at \$137,002, and only 9.94 percent of the population below the poverty line. The

³⁰ Riley, Sean, “How Seattle Gave Up on Busing and Allowed Its Public Schools to Become Alarmingly Resegregated,” *The Stranger*, April 13, 2016, citing a study by Laura Kohn, “Priority Shift: The Fate of Mandatory Busing for School Desegregation in Seattle and the Nation,” University of Washington’s Institute for Public Policy and Management, 1996.

³¹ Judge, Douglas, 2007, p. 3.

³² Lilly, Dick, “Study details busing mood—the bottom line: Desired results not achieved,” *Seattle Times*, April 30, 1996.

³³ The ca. 1936 “redlining maps,” which were mortgage lending maps produced by the Federal Home Owners’ Loan Corporation, did not include the subject site because it was outside city limits at that time. The closest Seattle neighborhoods to the site, Roosevelt and Green Lake just south of 85th Street, were labeled B2 (meaning “still desirable”). The map went on to describe those neighborhoods as follows: “The population is made up of white people who are employed as white-collar workers, skilled mechanics or small business men. The residences are generally of good architecture and from 10 to 25 years old—in from fair to good condition. The homes range from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in value; and are from fair to well maintained.” (Nelson, Robert K., et al., “Mapping Inequality,” American Panorama, University of Richmond, Virginia).

³⁴ The uptick of Asian population in the tract in 1970 may have been influenced by the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 and the end of the Vietnam War, which brought an influx of Filipinos, Vietnamese, and other Southeast Asian people to Seattle.

median house age was 56 years old, about two decades older than the Seattle average. There were a total of 1,699 housing units in the tract.

C. Historic Overview of Sacajawea Elementary School

The subject building opened to students in 1959, during a period of postwar expansion for the Seattle School District. The school was named after Sacajawea (Sakakawea), the Shoshone woman who was a guide on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.³⁵ It is the only Seattle school named for a Native American woman.³⁶ **[See Figs. 59 – 67 for historic images of the school]**

In 1953, Seattle's city limits expanded northward to the present boundary at NE 145th Street, encompassing the subject site. The new school was intended to provide elementary classroom space for the portion of the greater Maple Leaf neighborhood called Victory Heights—roughly between 15th Avenue NE and Bothell Way, and from NE 85th Street to NE 105th Street. For the initial 1953-1954 school year, children were bussed to the existing University Heights school in the University District, until a new facility could be constructed.

Between February and December 1954, Seattle School District officials purchased a series of parcels from individual property owners on either side of NE 96th Street, between 17th and 20th Avenues NE consisting of approximately half the block (it is unclear why the District chose this specific location for the new school). The planned school site was to include this land, plus the expected vacated NE 96th Street right-of-way which was to be the center of the building site. However, the City's Streets and Sewers Committee rejected the vacation request, noting that it would impair access to several nearby homes and suggesting that the street instead could be used as a playground and barricaded during school play hours.³⁷ Related problems included the City's requiring neighbors to create a Local Improvement District to finance and obtain street improvements for sidewalks in the surrounding blocks near the school, as championed by the school's Parent Teacher Association.³⁸ The issue was not resolved until 1958, when NE 96th Street was reconfigured around the west and north sides of the school site, and was allowed to reconnect to 20th Avenue NE.³⁹

In 1955, eight portable buildings called Victory Heights Elementary School were installed for classroom use at the south end of the site, which allowed for the future construction of a permanent building at the north end. A pedestrian bridge was constructed over Thornton Creek, two blocks to the north, to provide access for children in the north part of the service area. The September school opening of the portables was delayed due to problems encountered in connecting to the Lake City Sewer District.⁴⁰ Instead, class began the following month, with 204 students in attendance.

In May 1956, the school name was changed to Sacajawea Elementary, following a year-long review of potential names by the School District Administration. A report of potential names included four

³⁵ The correct spelling, pronunciation, and etymology of her name (in the Hidatsa, Shoshone, and English languages) is controversial. "Sakakawea" is reportedly the next most widely-adopted spelling and the most-often accepted among specialists. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacagawea>).

³⁶ This section derived primarily from "Sacajawea," in Thompson & Marr, *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000*, pp. 267-268.

³⁷ "Street improvement plans OK'd by Council group," Seattle Times, November 9, 1955, p. 16.

³⁸ "Economies to reduce cost of North End paving project," Seattle Times, February 8, 1956, p. 5.

³⁹ "Vacating part of street approved," Seattle Times, July 23, 1958, p. 39.

⁴⁰ "Victory Heights School to open," Seattle Times, October 14, 1955, p. 10.

historical persons and three geographical names. The third through sixth grade students studied the historical individuals, and presented pageants of their lives. In the end, the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and students indicated a preference for Sacajawea. The vote of the School Board was unanimous.⁴¹

In December 1956, the Seattle architecture firm of Waldron & Dietz was hired to design a permanent facility, with \$625,000 initially allocated for the budget. The program given to the architects directed them to include twelve to fourteen classrooms, an auditorium, lunchroom, gymnasium, and playcourt.⁴² They developed preliminary plans during 1957, which were approved by the School District in March 1958.⁴³ The design was reportedly intended to permit the addition of classrooms in the future.⁴⁴ Final plans were accepted and approved July 2, 1958, with the architect's estimated cost totaling \$569,839. The construction and permit drawings were dated July 30, 1958. In late August of that year, the general construction contract was awarded to Baugh Construction. The total cost, including site work, was expected to be \$519,959 or \$50,000 under estimates, and a square foot cost of \$13.68.⁴⁵

Sacajawea Elementary opened to 364 students on September 9, 1959, with some minor finishing work still being installed.⁴⁶ Formal dedication services were held later that year, on November 24. The eight portable buildings that comprised the temporary school were also removed at this time.

By the time the school opened, the service area was expanded eastward to 12th Avenue NE, bringing in some students from the Pinehurst and Olympic View Elementary School areas. Enrollment at Sacajawea peaked in 1961 at over 500 students, requiring the addition of two portables on the property. Through the 1970s enrollment dropped significantly, from 320 in 1972-73 school year to only 202 in 1979-80. Also in 1979, Sacajawea Elementary began to share a principal with Sand Point Elementary School, located almost four miles away, which had also experienced declining enrollment at that time.

Sacajawea Playfield opened in 1971.⁴⁷

During the 1970s, the number of ethnic minority students attending Sacajawea Elementary increased. For the 1972-73 school year, 15% of the student body was from minority groups, with approximately half from the neighborhood service area, and half voluntary transfers from the Central Area. By the 1981-82 school year, Sacajawea became a K-3 grade school through the school district's desegregation plan, forming a triad with John Rogers Elementary (K-3) in Northeast Seattle, and Madrona Elementary (K, 4-6) in Central Seattle.

For the 2019-20 school year (prior to current coronavirus restrictions), Sacajawea Elementary had 252 students with instruction from pre-kindergarten through 5th Grade. For the 2020-21 school year, there are 217 students enrolled.

⁴¹ Summary notecards, and School Board minutes of May 25, 1956 (Record 52), of the School District records for Sacajawea Elementary, Seattle Public School Archives.

⁴² "School Board gives names of architects," *Seattle Times*, December 22, 1956, p. 2.

⁴³ "Extra studies OK'd in junior highs," *Seattle Times*, March 22, 1958, p. 9.

⁴⁴ "Four new school buildings to be ready for fall," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, August 9, 1959, p. 70.

⁴⁵ "\$475,566 in contracts let for Sacajawea School," *Seattle Times*, August 28, 1958, p. 52.

⁴⁶ "92,000 youngsters parade back to schools opening day," *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, September 10, 1959, p. 5.

⁴⁷ Wilma, David. "Seattle Neighborhoods: Maple Leaf—Thumbnail History," HistoryLink essay 3454, July 20, 2001.

D. The Original Designer, Architect Waldron & Dietz

The architecture firm Waldron & Dietz is listed in documents and architectural drawings as the original designers of the building. A visible signature on at least one drawing sheet indicates that Robert Dietz was likely the project's lead architect. *[See Figs. 68 – 79 for photos of other work by Waldron & Dietz]*

Robert Henry Dietz was born in Crofton, Nebraska in 1912 and moved to Seattle with his family in 1919. He graduated from Seattle's Catholic O'Dea High School, and received a degree from the University of Washington in 1941. He received his Masters in Architecture from MIT in 1944. During World War II, Dietz worked at Princeton University in the Office of Scientific Research Development. In Princeton he also worked for architect Martin Beck, and for the firm of Anderson & Beckwith in Cambridge, Massachusetts.⁴⁸

Returning to Seattle after the war, Dietz worked with Northwest architects Paul Hyden Kirk and J. Lister Holmes both during the period 1947-1953. Subsequently, as an independent practitioner, he designed the Jack Wolf residence at 2737 68th Avenue SW on Mercer Island in 1949, which was recognized by an award from the Seattle chapter of the AIA. Another notable residence of that year was the John Walker House in Bellevue, which received an AIA Honor Award in 1952. Both of these houses were cited in Victor Steinbrueck's *Seattle Architecture 1850-1953*, as was Dietz's collaborative design with J. Lister Holmes and Associates and Charles MacDonald on the Catherine Blaine Junior High School (1952) at 2550 34th W in Magnolia. These three projects were among 82 contemporary buildings illustrated by photographs in this guidebook, published for the AIA National Convention held in Seattle in 1953. Steinbrueck also cited a small office by Waldron & Dietz at 330 Fairview Avenue N in his 1962 book, *Seattle Cityscapes*.

Dietz was appointed an instructor in the UW's Architecture Department in 1947, and advanced to the rank of Assistant Professor in 1948 and Professor in 1953. He was appointed the Chair of the Architecture Graduate Program in 1960, and served as the Dean of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning during a tumultuous period from 1962 to 1972. Under his leadership, the College developed its Masters in Architecture program and Building Construction degree in the early 1960s, and its Urban Planning and Design Department around 1970.

Comments and writings by Dietz during this period reveal his strong advocacy of Modernism. As quoted in the university's student newspaper, he noted "Architecture should express present day knowledge and technology." The architect of the future, Dietz said, "must provide an environment which will be useful and aesthetically pleasing without necessarily conforming to the traditional route...One must let architects express themselves because this is how progress is made..."⁴⁹ He was on the executive committee of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in Washington DC, and served as its president in 1953-1957. He was appointed to the National Architectural Accreditation Board in 1960, where he also served as president. Dietz was elected a Fellow in the AIA in 1965, and in 1967 he received an honorary Doctorate from the University of Nebraska.

During the late 1960s, Dietz was a member of several commissions and civic groups. In an article in a 1969 Seattle Times Pictorial section, excerpted from a speech given to the American Institute of

⁴⁸ Johnston, Norman J. "Dietz, Robert H.," in Ochsner, pp. 432-433.

⁴⁹ Johnston, p. 49.

Landscape Architects, he criticized suburban development, the city's proposed stadium, indiscriminate demolition associated with the I-5 freeway, and the financial conditions and profits inherent in development. He cited environmental and ecological issues and called for stronger planning and design efforts by professionals to address these problems.

Dietz's published comments seem inconsistent with his decisions as a University of Washington dean. By 1970 he was under increasing pressure from students and faculty who were demanding a broader curriculum and inter-disciplinary studies in response to unresolved social and political issues of the day. However, he resisted these pressures, and questioned their relevance to architectural education. His closely-held decisions were criticized, and he resigned as dean in 1971.⁵⁰ Dietz continued to teach at the UW until his retirement in 1975, and continued to practice until 1985. Robert H. Dietz died at the age of 91 in 2006.

Dietz and architect Lawrence Galen Waldron (1911-2000) were in partnership from 1952 to 1967, during the period in which Sacajawea Elementary was designed.⁵¹ Waldron, born in Walla Walla, attended the University of Washington and graduated with an architecture degree in 1936. He was employed by William Bain Sr. and the Austin Company in the late 1930s and early 1940s, then served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. After the war, he worked for Young & Richardson in the late 1940s, then established his own practice which operated from 1947 to 1952.⁵²

The firm of Waldron & Dietz garnered six AIA Awards for its work during its 15 years of partnership. Projects included small-scale commercial and institutional buildings as well as residences. In 1968, Lawrence Waldron went on to establish a new firm, Waldron Pomeroy Smith Foote & Akira, later known as Waldron Akira. Waldron served as president of the Seattle AIA chapter in 1959, and was elected into the AIA College of Fellows in 1969.

Projects by the firm of Waldron & Dietz utilized Modernist styles and approaches. These include Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Mercer Island (1960); the Taskett Agency Offices, Seattle (1955, demolished); both of these won AIA Seattle honor awards. The firm's residential work included an addition to the University of Washington President's House in Madison Park.

Waldron & Dietz specialized in schools, and a number of the firm's school designs were recognized at the time of their construction by national design journals. Among their best-known schools regionally are Woodway Elementary School (1956) and Edmonds High School (1959) in Edmonds, which won a Seattle AIA Honor Award and Seattle AIA Merit Award respectively; Meridian Junior High School (1958) and Covington Elementary School (1961) in Kent; and Olympic View Junior High School (1957) in Mukilteo, which won a Seattle AIA Honor Award. Their Normandy Park Elementary School (1954) and Chinook Junior High School (1958) in Seattle were featured in the March 1955 and May 1959 issues of *Architectural Record*, respectively.⁵³ The firm also designed R. H. Thomson Junior High School (1963, now known as Broadview-Thomson Elementary School) on nine acres at NW 130th Street and Greenwood Avenue N.

⁵⁰ Johnston, pp. 77-81.

⁵¹ Rash, David A. "Waldron, Lawrence Galen," in Ochsner, p. 483.

⁵² Rash, David A. "Waldron, Lawrence Galen," in Ochsner, p. 483.

⁵³ Houser, Michael, "Waldron & Dietz," Docomomo-Wewa.com.

E. The Original Builder, Baugh Construction

According to permit records, the original builder of Sacajawea Elementary was Baugh Construction of Seattle.⁵⁴ *[See Figs. 80 – 83 for photos of other work by Baugh Construction]*

Baugh Construction was founded by Lawrence “Larry” Baugh (1910 – 2000). Born in Nebraska, Baugh studied at the Carnegie Institute of Technology where he received a degree in civil and structural engineering in 1931. He worked in Texas during the Depression, and arrived in Seattle in 1940 where he was employed by a civil-engineering firm, Sims-Drake. In 1946 he established the Baugh Company, working initially from his home in West Seattle.⁵⁵ The company started small, and reportedly advertised for its construction services for \$3.50/square foot.⁵⁶ Its business grew quickly in Seattle’s booming post-war economy, and it incorporated in 1952.

Baugh Construction developed into a major construction company. Within the following decade of its founding, Baugh was awarded an addition to Ballard High School, its first contract of over \$1,000,000. The company’s growth may have been due to Larry Baugh’s background in civil engineering and knowledge of concrete construction technologies. A lifelong member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, he was named its Engineer of the Year in 1976.

In 1955 Larry Baugh partnered with Robert (Bob) H. Baugh, his nephew. Bob Baugh (1926- 2012) later took on leadership of the company. Baugh Construction became employee-owned in 1976, the year that Larry Baugh retired. Bob Baugh continued with the company until his retirement in 1997. During his career, he was involved in civic organizations, including the UW Presidents Club.

Baugh Construction was eventually responsible for numerous projects throughout the Northwest, working with the region’s well-known designers as well as with more obscure ones. In 1968, Baugh Construction was ranked at 231 among the 8,500 members of the Associated General Contractors, and by 1969 it had reportedly built an estimated 700 structures.⁵⁷ That year the company was cited by the *Seattle Times* in an article about its largest project to date, the \$16 million North Seattle College.⁵⁸

Baugh continued to grow in the following decades, opening offices in Portland and Bellevue. In late 2000 the company (then known as Baugh Enterprises) was purchased by Skanska USA Group, a subsidiary of the Swedish conglomerate, for \$60 million. By that date it reportedly had 1,400 employees and a focus on construction to health care, education, food processing, pulp and paper, electronics, semiconductor, and aerospace clients.⁵⁹

Construction projects by Baugh include the following, listed chronologically along with the designer. Several of these (*) are designated Seattle landmarks: ⁶⁰

- Ballard High School Addition (1956, Theo Damm)

⁵⁴ SDCI Permit # 557438, filed under 1200 NE Pacific Street, “Misc. Letters” in SDCI Microfilm Library, and University of Washington Regents Records, Vol. 27.

⁵⁵ *Daily Journal of Commerce Oregon*, September 18, 2000; *Seattle Times*, September 18, 2000.

⁵⁶ Duncan, D., *Seattle Times*, May 27, 1969, p. 8.

⁵⁷ Wright, Ron & Associates, July 9, 1918, pp. 17-18. See also Martin, Sarah, 2019, pp. 12-13. .

⁵⁸ Duncan, Don, *Seattle Times*, May 27, 1969, p. 8.

⁵⁹ *Coast to Coast*, 2007, p. 11.

⁶⁰ This building list is derived primarily from Martin, Wright & Assoc, and PCAD, as well as online information.

-
- Tradewell Store, Columba City (1957, Welton Becket and Associates) (demolished)
 - St. Michel's Episcopal Church, Issaquah (1958) (demolished)
 - Melrose Terrace, Seattle (1959-1960, George Bolotin)
 - Bricklayers Union, Seattle (1959-1960, Grant, Copeland and Chervenak) *
 - Hawaii Pavilion, Century 21 World's Fair (1962, James E Fox, John Graham & Company)
 - University of Washington Forest Products Building / Winkenwerder Hall (1963, Grant, Copeland and Chervenak)
 - Seattle Fire Station No. 5, Central Waterfront (1963, Durham Anderson Freed) *
 - US Postal Service SODO Distribution Center (1964)
 - US Post Office, Queen Anne Branch (1965, Thomas Albert Smith)
 - Frye Art Museum Expansion, Seattle (1967)
 - Southcenter Mall, Tukwila (1968), Tukwila
 - Nordstrom-Best Store, Tacoma Mall (1966, John Graham & Assoc.)
 - North Seattle College/N Seattle Community College (1968-1970, Edward Mahlum and Associates, Architect, and Peter H. Hostmark and Associates, Structural Engineers)
 - King County Medical Service Corp. Building, Seattle (1964, 1969, Grant, Copeland, Chervenak)
 - Surrey Office Building, Bellevue (1970, McClarty & Silverthorn Architects)
 - Boeing Buildings in Seattle, Tukwila, Kent, and Bellevue (ca. 1970s)
 - St. Joseph Hospital Addition, Tacoma (1973,) Bertrand Goldberg)
 - University of Washington Academic Computer Center / Wallace Hall (1976, Ibsen Nelsen)
 - Boeing Red Barn Restoration, South Seattle (1975-1976, Ibsen Nelsen)
 - Spec office buildings & warehouses (various dates, 1977-1980, Lance Mueller)⁶¹
 - Sea-Tac Tower II (1978-1979, NAM Engineering, Structural Engineer)
 - Wall Street Building / Everett City Hall (1980, Whitely-Jacobson)
 - Chapel of St. Ignatius, Seattle University (1994-1996, Steven Holl)
 - Benaroya Hall, Seattle (1996, LMN)
 - Union Station Rehabilitation (1996-1999, NBBJ & Ron Wright Assoc.) *
 - Seattle University Students Center (2001)
 - Seattle Civic Auditorium/Mercer Arts Arena Renovation (2001, LMN)
 - Museum of Glass, Tacoma (2001-2002, Arthur Erickson), Tacoma

⁶¹ Between 1978 and 1980 Baugh Construction built at least eight office buildings, business centers and warehouses designed by Seattle architect Lance Mueller, including the Lynnwood Business Center, Federal Way Plaza, Ocean Beauty Seafoods Warehouse, Columbia Square Shopping Center, Quadrant Business Park, and JAFCO College Plaza Catalogue showroom. Most involved tilt-up concrete construction.

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"Street improvement plans OK'd by Council group," November 9, 1955, p. 16.

"Economies to reduce cost of North End paving project," February 8, 1956, p. 5.

"School Board gives names of architects," December 22, 1956, p. 2.

"Extra studies OK'd in junior highs," March 22, 1958, p. 9.

"Vacating part of street approved," July 23, 1958, p. 39.

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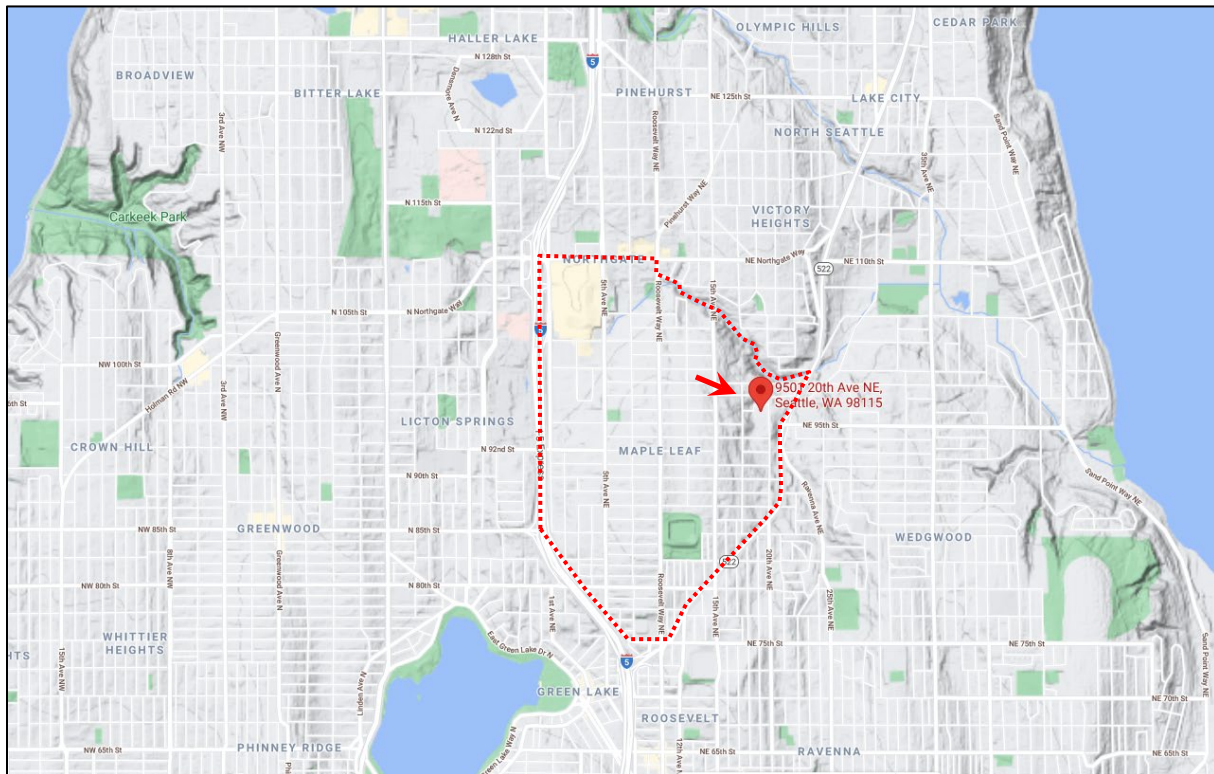


Fig. 1 – Approximate location of subject parcel indicated by marker and red arrow. North is up. Approximate boundaries of Maple Leaf indicated by red dotted line. (Google Maps 2021)

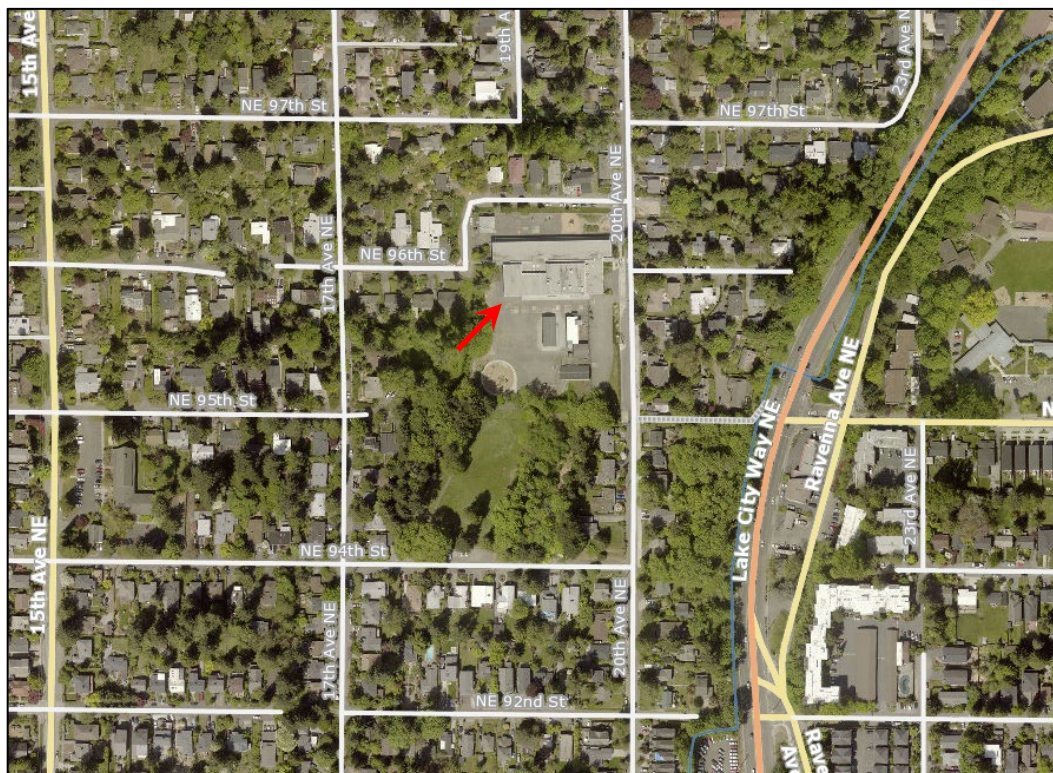


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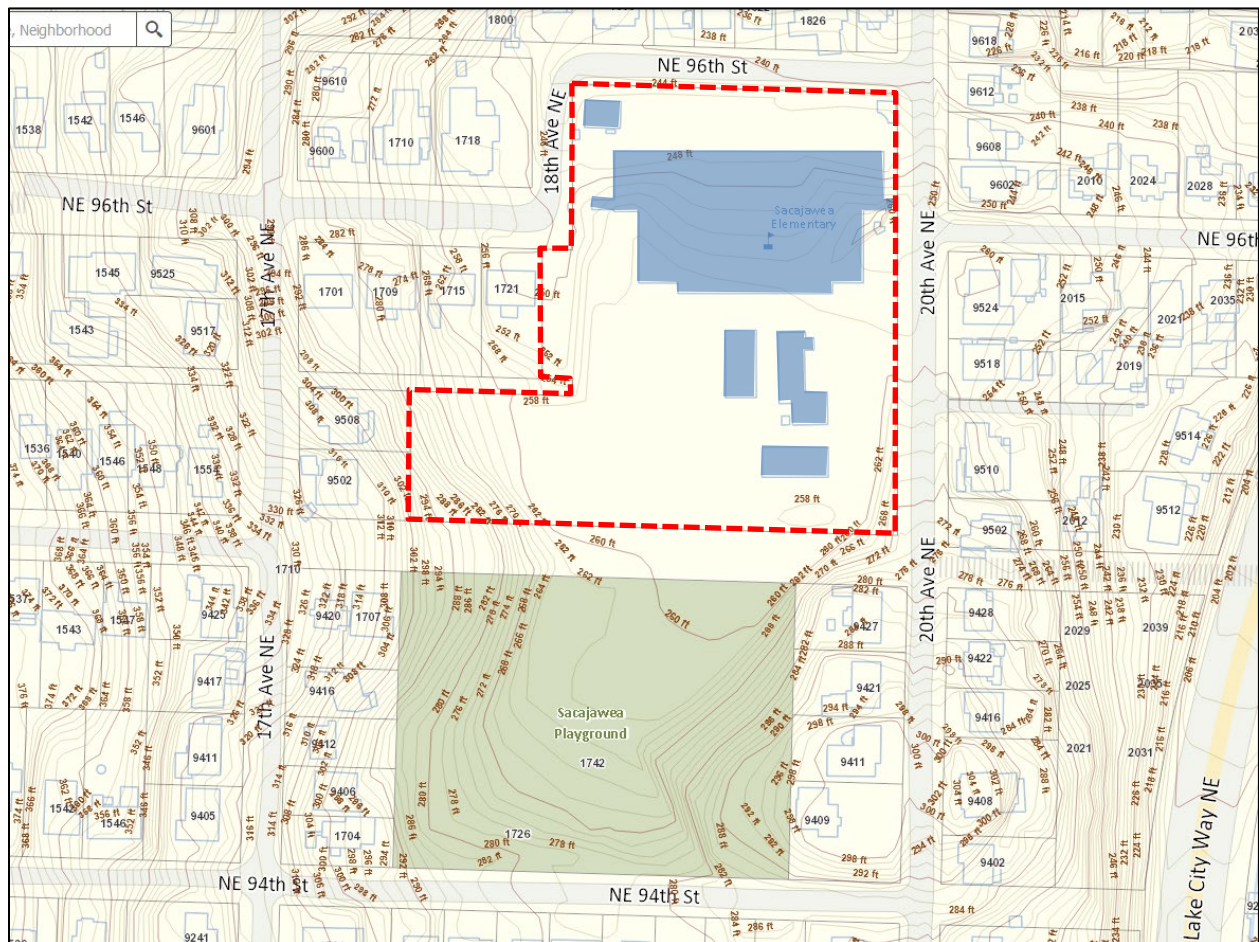


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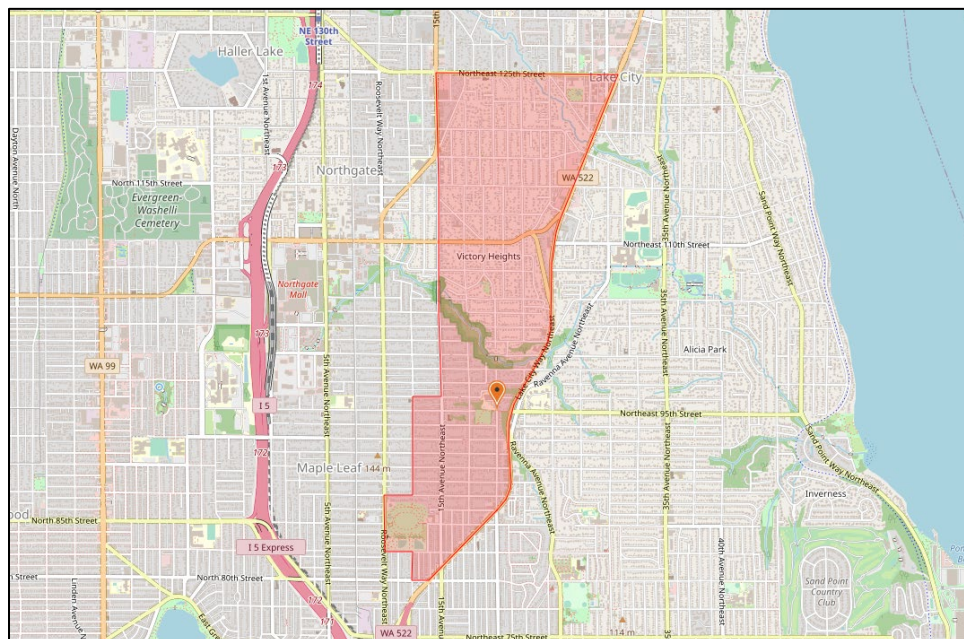


Fig. 4 – Sacajawea Elementary School's service area in 2020.



Fig. 5 – View south on Lake City Way NE at NE 95th Street, one block east of the subject site. The school is located one block up the hill visible at right. (Google Streetview)



Fig. 6 – Context: View north from NE 94th Street and Sacajawea Playground towards Sacajawea Elementary School



Fig. 7 – Context: View north along 20th Avenue NE at NE 95th Street towards site. Portables in foreground.



Fig. 8 – Context: View west on NE 96th Street from subject site towards surrounding neighborhood



Fig. 9 – South and east facades



Fig. 10 – East facade, south part



Fig. 11 – East facade, north part, showing main entrance



Fig. 12 – East facade, south part, detail of windows, retaining wall, roof soffit



Fig. 13 – East facade, north part, detail of main entrance



Fig. 14 – East facade, south part, detail of windows



Fig. 15 – East facade, main entrance, view towards entrance



Fig. 16 – East facade, main entrance, view from entrance



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Fig. 20 – North playground, detail of construction at east end



Fig. 21 – North facade, detail



Fig. 22 – North facade at northwest building corner, view east



Fig. 23 – West facade



Fig. 24 – West facade



Fig. 25 – West facade, detail of entry



Fig. 26 – West facade, view from entry



Fig. 27 – West facade, showing gymnasium



Fig. 28 – West facade, detail of gymnasium wall



Fig. 29 – West and south facades, from south playground



Fig. 30 – South playground, showing main school building at left and portables at right



Fig. 31 – South facade, central part



Fig. 32 – South facade, east part.



Fig. 33 – South and east facades



Fig. 34 – Interior, upper floor, main building entry



Fig. 35 – Interior, upper floor, main corridor, view west from main entry



Fig. 36 – Interior, upper floor, main corridor skylight



Fig. 37 – Interior, upper floor, main corridor, view west from central part of corridor near restrooms



Fig. 38 – Interior, upper floor, administrative offices, view north towards building's main corridor



Fig. 39 – Interior, upper floor, library



Fig. 40 – Interior, upper floor, library, detail of window



Fig. 41 – Interior, upper floor, play shed, view southeast



Fig. 42 – Interior, upper floor, play shed, view south



Fig. 43 – Interior, upper floor, auditorium/lunchroom, view west towards stage



Fig. 44 – Interior, upper floor, auditorium/lunchroom, view north towards central corridor.

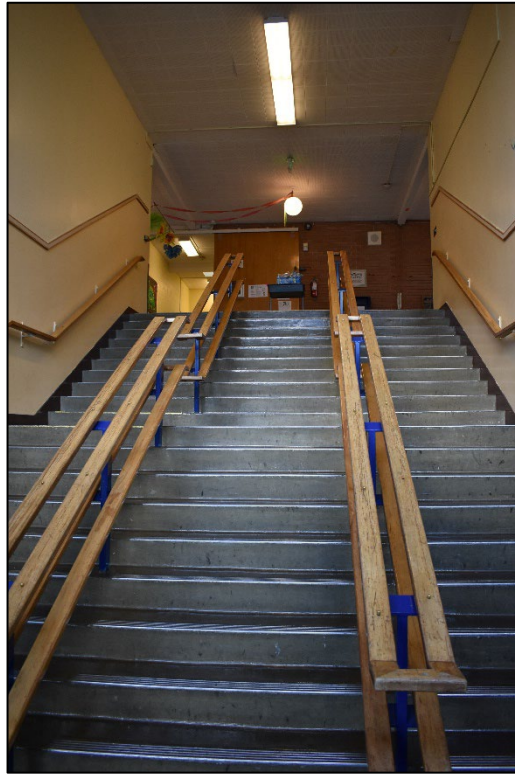


Fig. 45 – Interior, upper floor, stairway (left and right)



Fig. 46 – Interior, Gymnasium



Fig. 47 – Interior, lower floor, typical classroom



Fig. 48 – Interior, lower floor, typical classroom



Fig. 49 – Portable classroom on north playground, south facade.



Fig. 50 – Portable classroom on north playground, east and north facades.



Fig. 51 – Portable classrooms on south playground

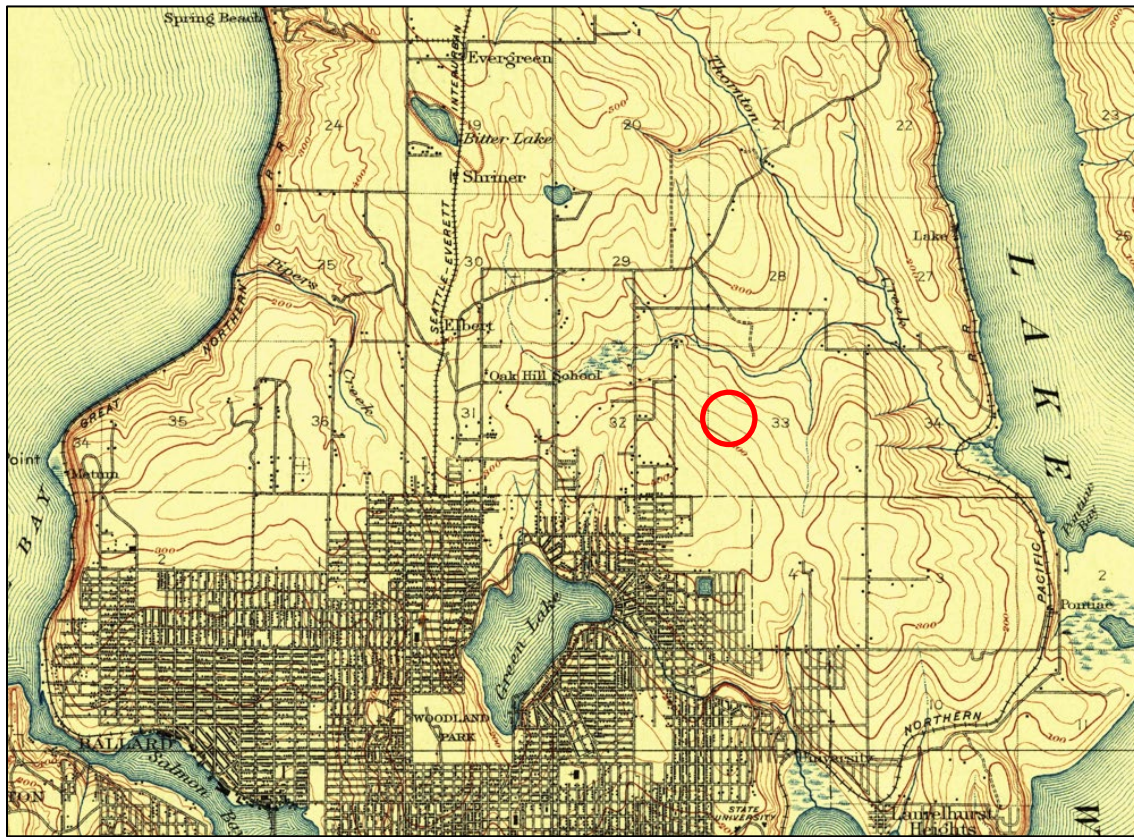


Fig. 52 – 1909 USGS map. Approximate site of subject building indicated by red circle.

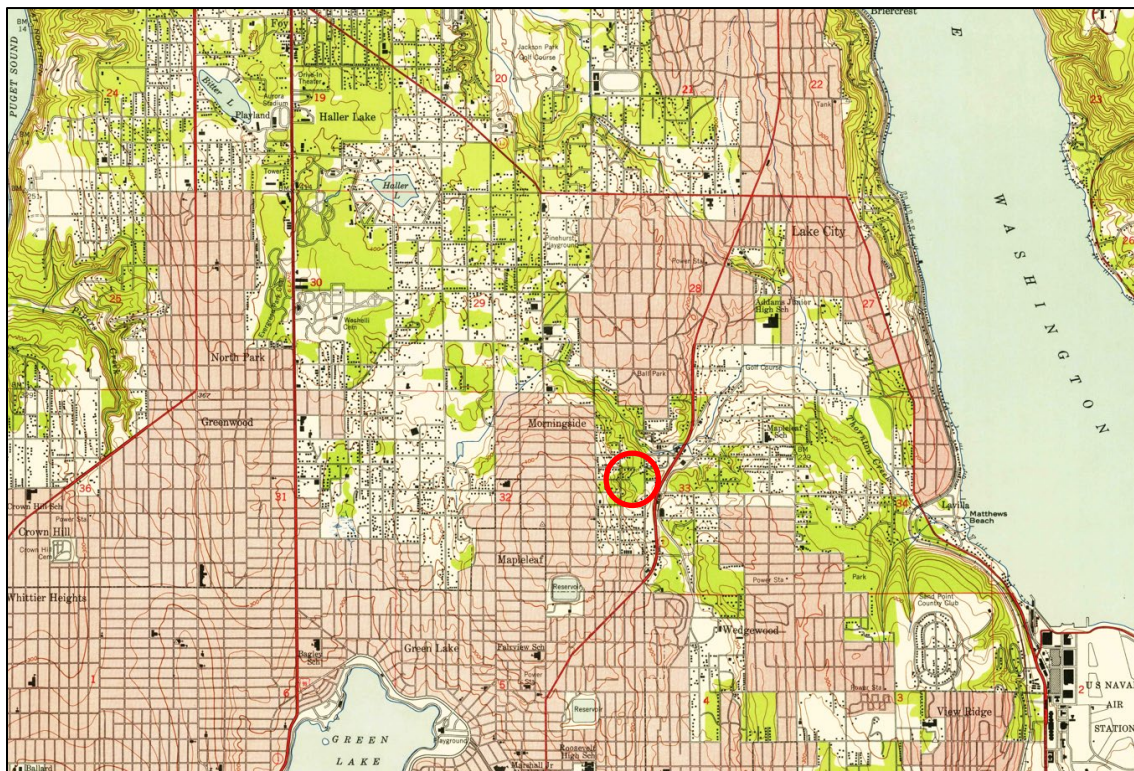


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Fig. 54 – 1936 aerial photo of the neighborhood. Subject site indicated by yellow shading. At that time it was wooded and undeveloped. North is up. (KCTA GIS)



Fig. 55 – 1962 photo showing Lake City Way NE; north is oriented up. Subject site indicated by red arrow. (SMA 71044)



Fig. 56 – 1923 view north of Lake City Way (aka Bothell Highway, Victory Way) at about NE 90th Street. (Detail, Morningside Heights real estate brochure, 1923)



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Fig. 62 – 1959 view of the site, showing completed construction of the subject building at left.
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Fig. 63 – 1959 view of the new school with the portables in foreground.
The portables were removed by 1960. (SPSA 268-20)



Fig. 64 – 1959 Tax Assessor photo. (KCTA)



Fig. 65 – 1959 view of east facade. (SPSA 268-99)



Fig. 66 – 1960 view of west facade. The high-ceilinged gymnasium is visible to the right of the entry. (SPSA 268-3)



Fig. 67 – 1960 northward aerial view of site. (SPSA 268-2)



Fig. 68 – 1960 east facade and main entrance. (SPSA 268-1)



Fig. 69 – 1968 class picture, showing stairs and entry at west facade of school. (SPSA 268-31)

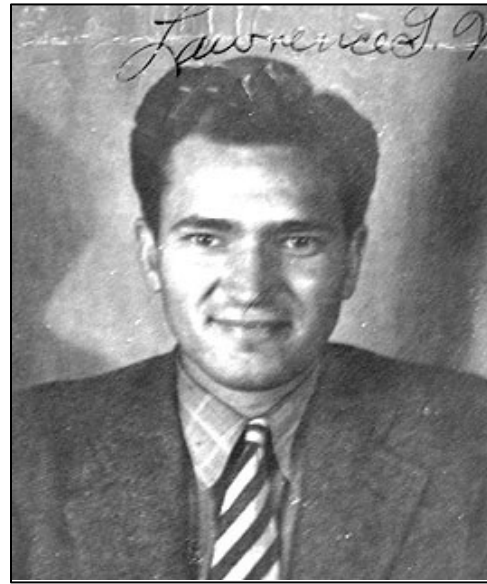


Fig. 70 – Waldron & Dietz: Robert H. Dietz (left) and Lawrence G. Waldron (right). (DAHP)



Fig. 71 – Waldron & Dietz: Normandy Park Elementary School, Normandy Park WA, 1954. (UWSC)



Fig. 72 – Waldron & Dietz: Normandy Park Elementary School, Normandy Park WA, 1954. (UWSC)



Fig. 73 – Waldron & Dietz: Woodward Elementary, Edmonds WA, 1955. (UWSC DMA2169)



Fig. 74 – Waldron & Dietz: Woodway Elementary, Edmonds WA, 1955. (UWSC DMA2159)



Fig. 75 – Waldron & Dietz: Taskett Building, 1955. (UWSC DMA1777)



Fig. 76 – Waldron & Dietz: Norkirk Elementary School, Kirkland WA, 1956. (UWSC)



Fig. 77 – Waldron & Dietz: Norkirk Elementary School, Kirkland WA, 1956. (UWSC)



Fig. 78 – Waldron & Dietz: Chinook Junior High, South King County WA, 1958. (UWSC DMA1220)



Fig. 79 – Waldron & Dietz: Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Mercer Island WA, 1960. (UWSC)



Fig. 80 – Waldron & Dietz: Crestview Elementary School, 1960. (UWSC)



Fig. 81 – Waldron & Dietz: Broadview-Thomson Elementary School, 1963. (SPSA 116-162)



Fig. 82 – Baugh Construction: Bricklayer's Union Building (1959-1960, Grant, Copeland and Chervenak) (PSRA)

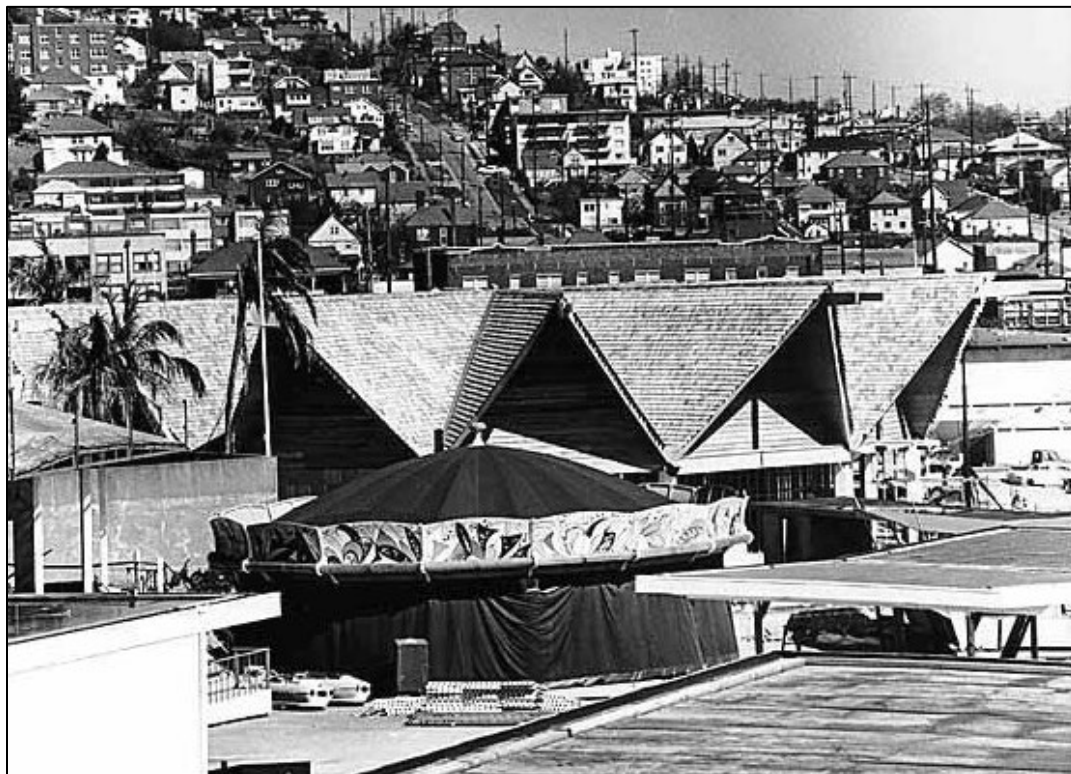


Fig. 83 – Baugh Construction: Hawaii Pavilion at Century 21 Exposition (1962, James E Fox, John Graham & Company). (UWSC SEA2335)



Fig. 84 – Baugh Construction: UW Winkenwerder Hall (1963, Grant, Copeland and Chervenak). (UWSC MPH4877)



Fig. 85 – Baugh Construction: North Seattle College (1968-1970 Edward Mahlum and Associates, Architect, and Peter H. Hostmark and Associates, Structural Engineers).

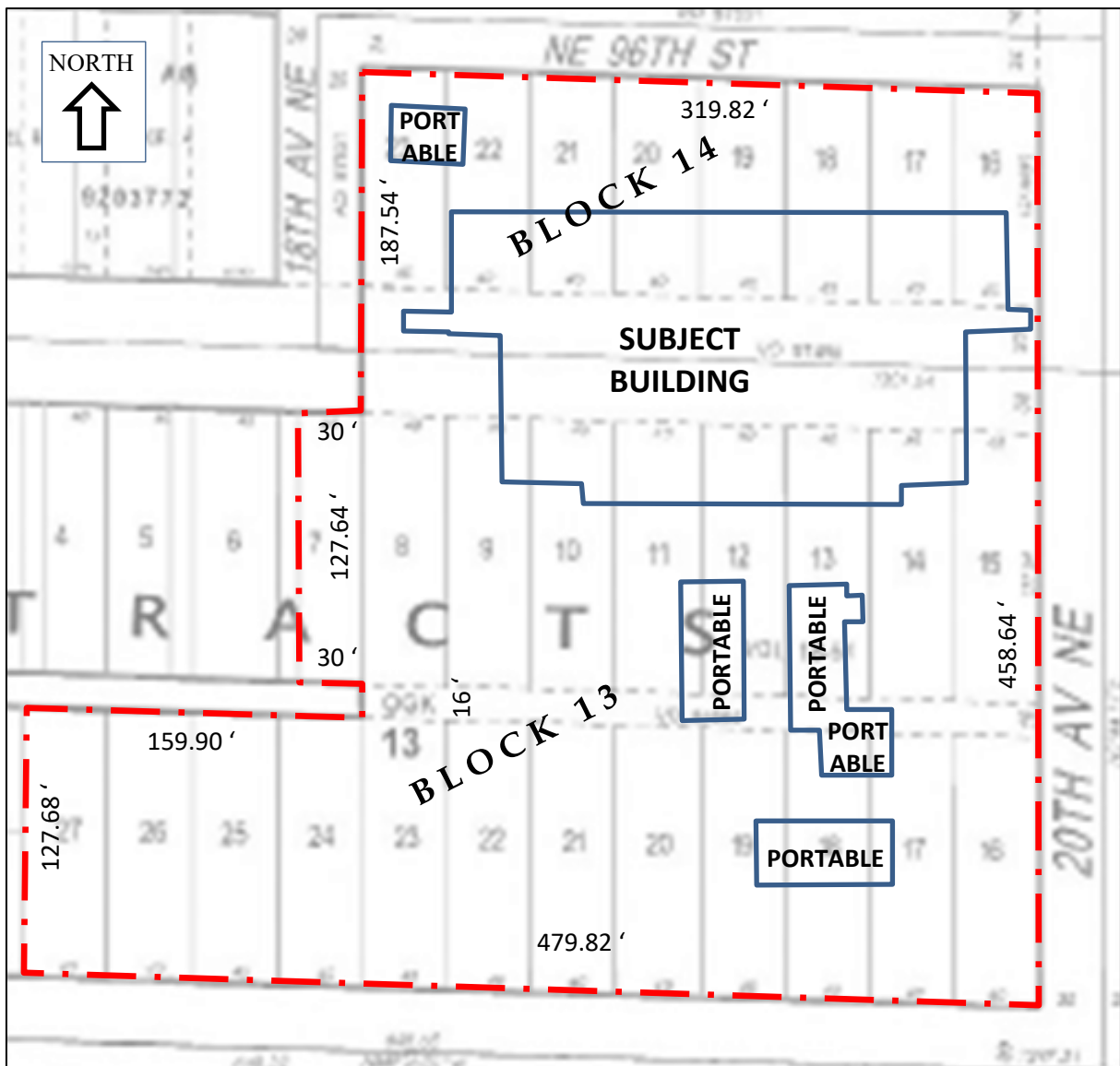
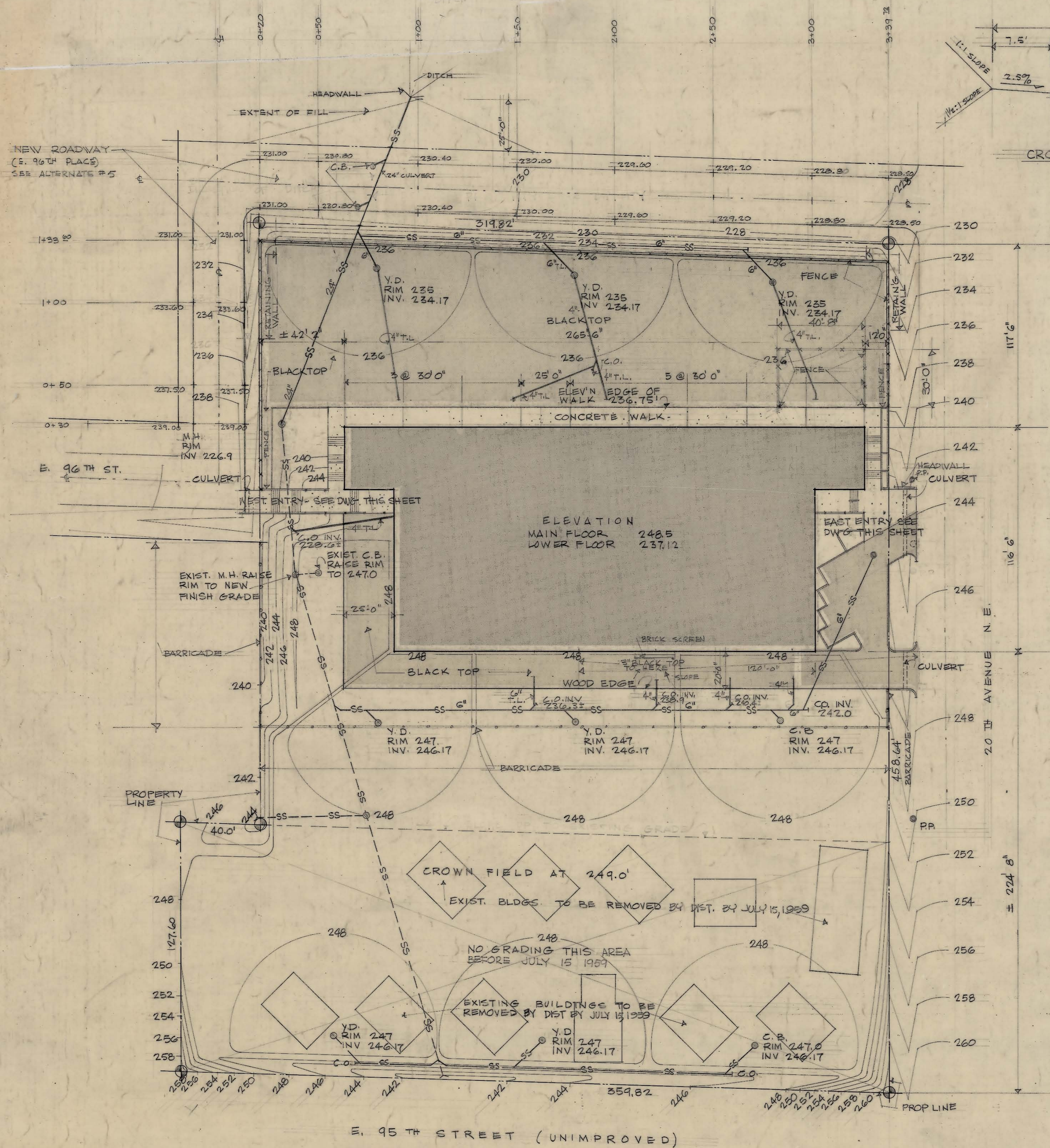


Fig. 86 – Site Plan (2022)

Site plan sketch of Sacajawea Elementary School, 9501 20th Avenue NE, Seattle WA 98115, overlaid on cadastral map showing underlying lots and rights of way. Red dotted line indicates parcel boundary, with dimensions noted. Approximate building footprint indicated by blue solid lines (SDCI GIS maps, 2022)

Legal Description: Lot 7, except the West 10 feet thereof, and all of Lots 8-27, inclusive, in Block 13, Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 18 of Plats, page 64, records of King County, Washington; Together with that portion of alley in said Block 13, lying between the Westerly lines Lots 8 and 23, extended, and the Easterly lines of Lots 15 and 16, extended, as vacated by Ordinance No. 84664 of the City of Seattle, which, upon vacation attached to said premises by operation of law; **Also:** Lots 16-23, inclusive, in Block 14, Stixrud's Hillcrest Villa Tracts, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 18 of Plats, page 64, records of King County, Washington; Except therefrom the North 24 feet of said Lots 16 through 23 as conveyed to the City of Seattle for street purposes by deed recorded under Recording No. 4947441; **Also:** Together with that portion of Northeast 96th Street, lying between said Blocks 13 and 14 and abutting the above Lots 8 through 15 of said Block 13 and said Lots 16 through 23 of said Block 14, as vacated by Ordinance No. 87498 of the City of Seattle, which, upon vacation attached to said premises by operation of law. Situate in County of King, State of Washington.



PLOT PLAN SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

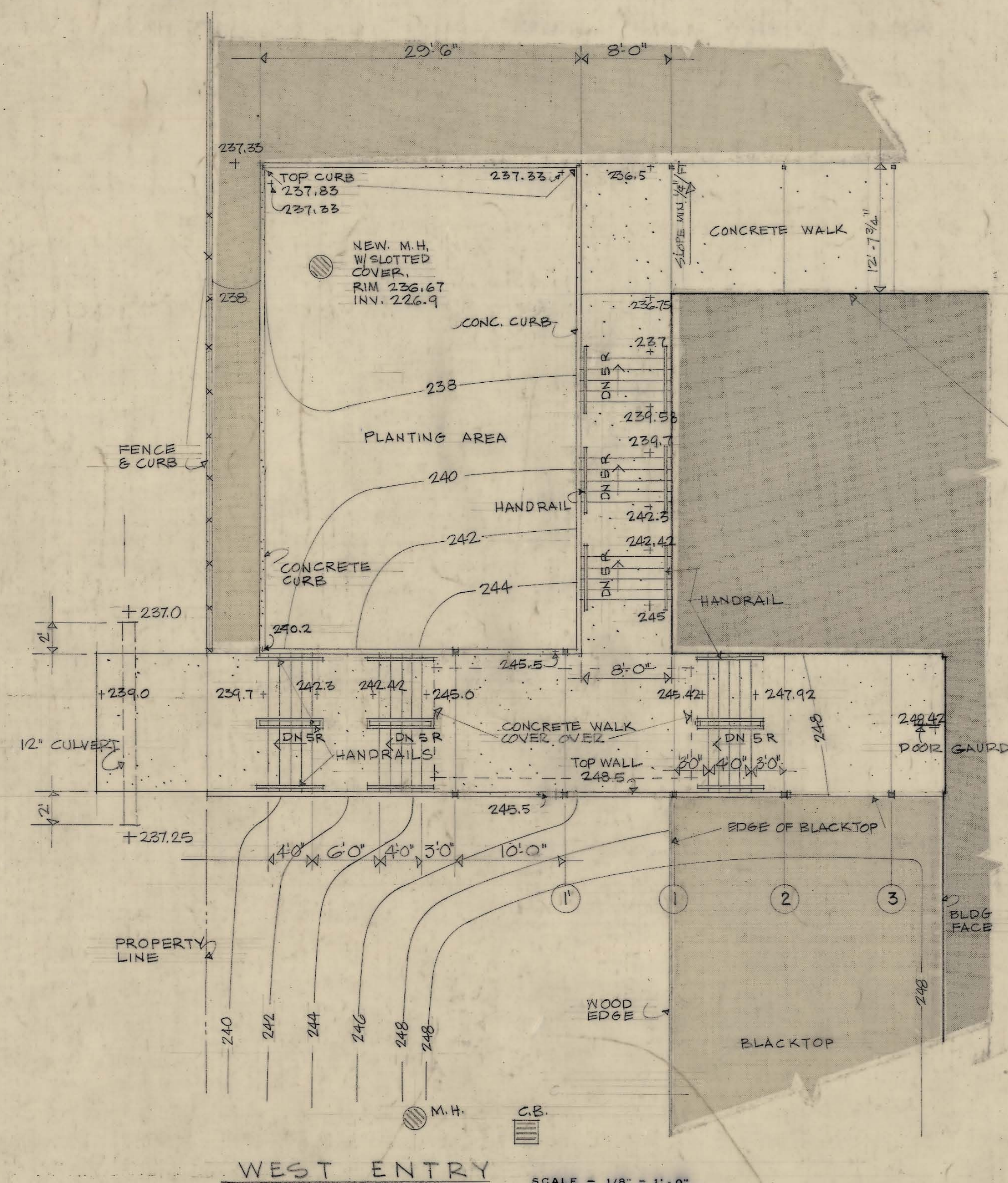
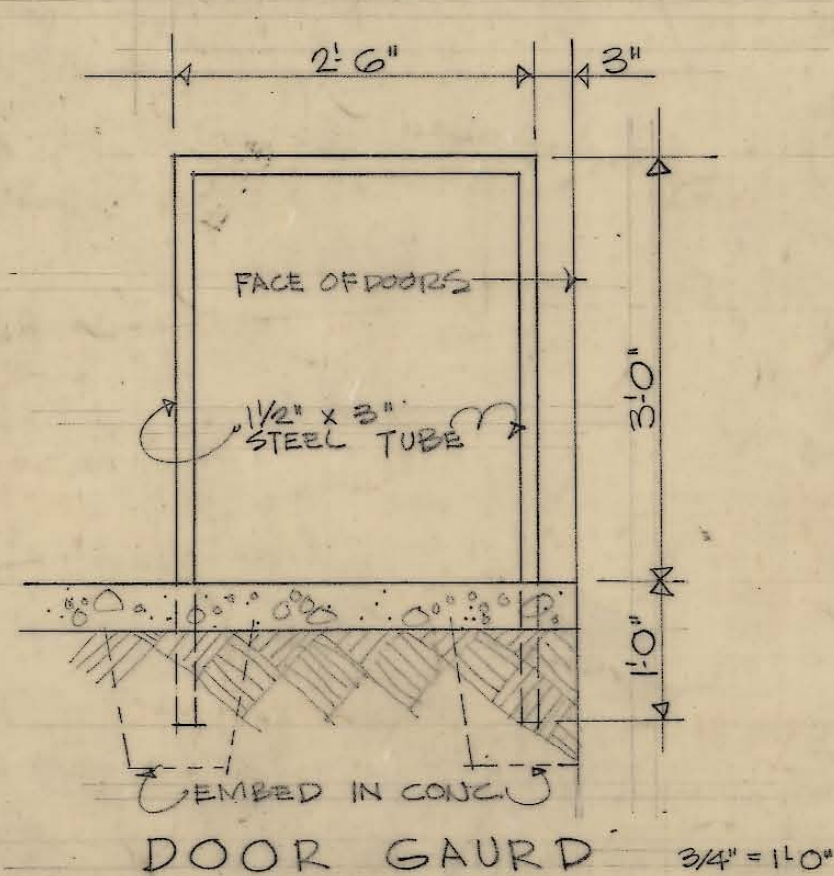
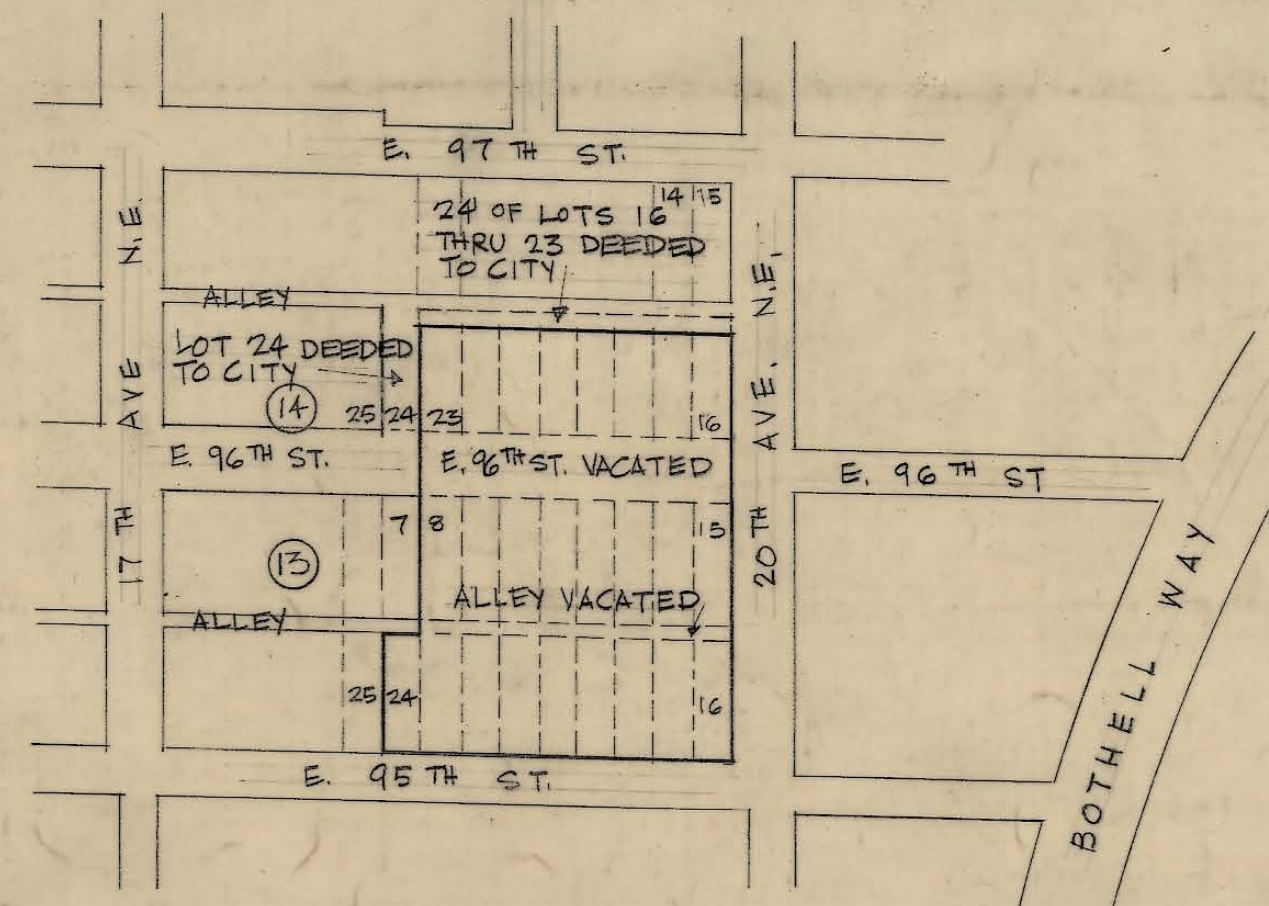
NOTE: ALL EXTERIOR GRADES, IF NOT SHOWN, MIN. SLOPE 1/4" = 1'-0"



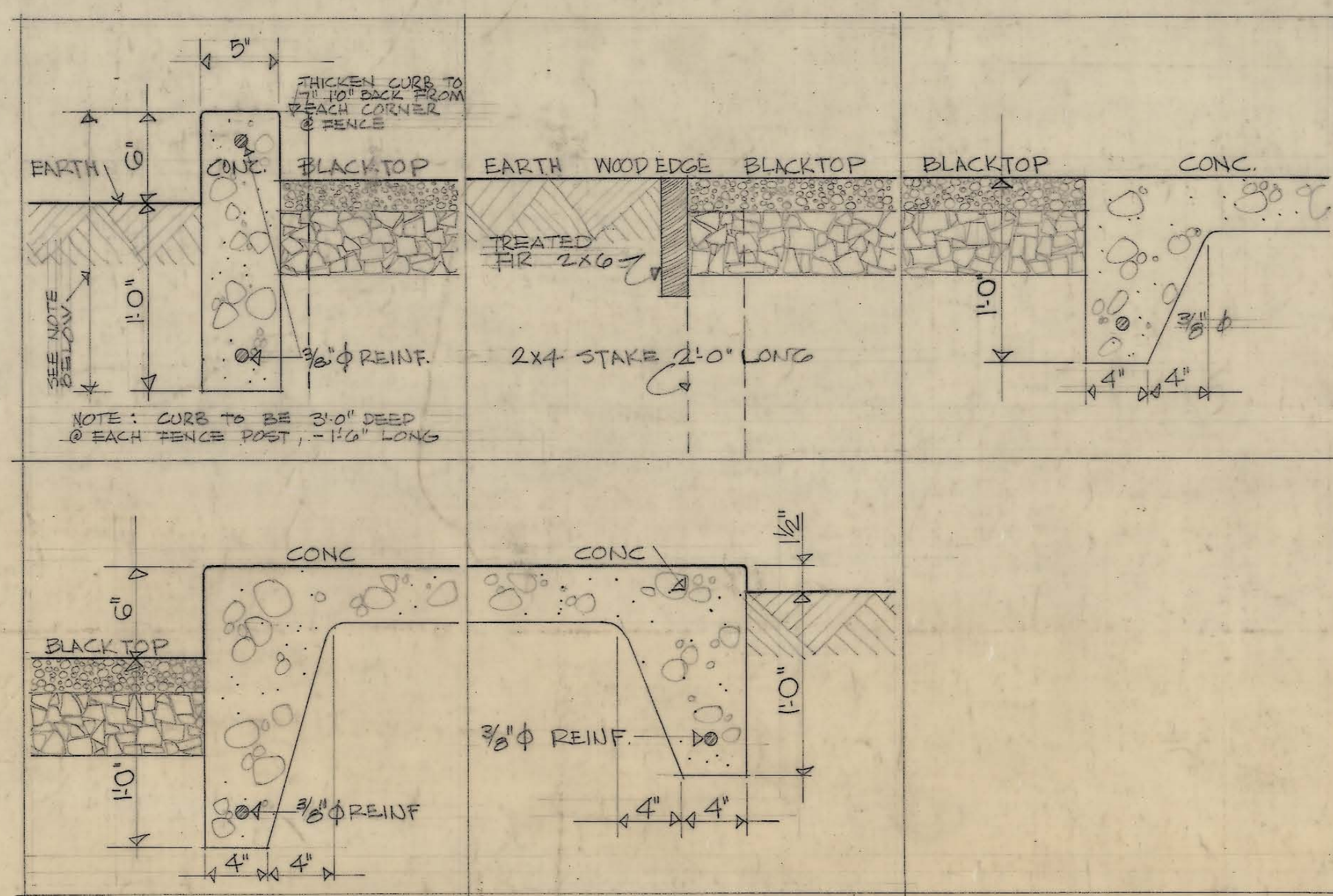
LEGAL DESCRIPTION - LOTS 8 THRU 24, INCLUSIVE, BLOCK 13 & LOTS 16 THRU 23, INCLUSIVE, BLOCK 14, ALL IN STRUERS HILLCREST VILLA TRACTS, CITY OF SEATTLE.

FINISH GRADE
NEW STORM SEWER (NUMBER INDICATES SIZE)
EXISTING STORM SEWER (NUMBER INDICATES SIZE)
FINISH CONTOUR LINE - NUMBER INDICATES ELEVATION
PROPERTY LINE
CULVERT
CURB & FENCE
MAN HOLE
CATCH BASIN
POWER POLE
YARD DRAIN
CLEAN OUT
BARRICADE

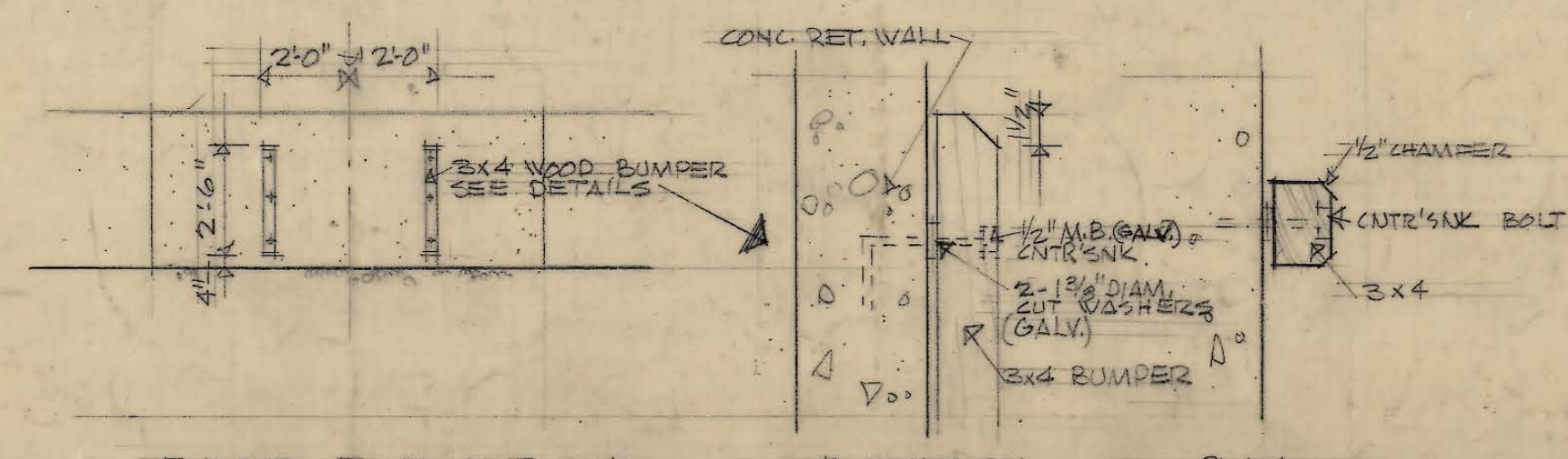
① M.H.
② C.B.
③ P.P.
④ Y.D.
⑤ C.O.



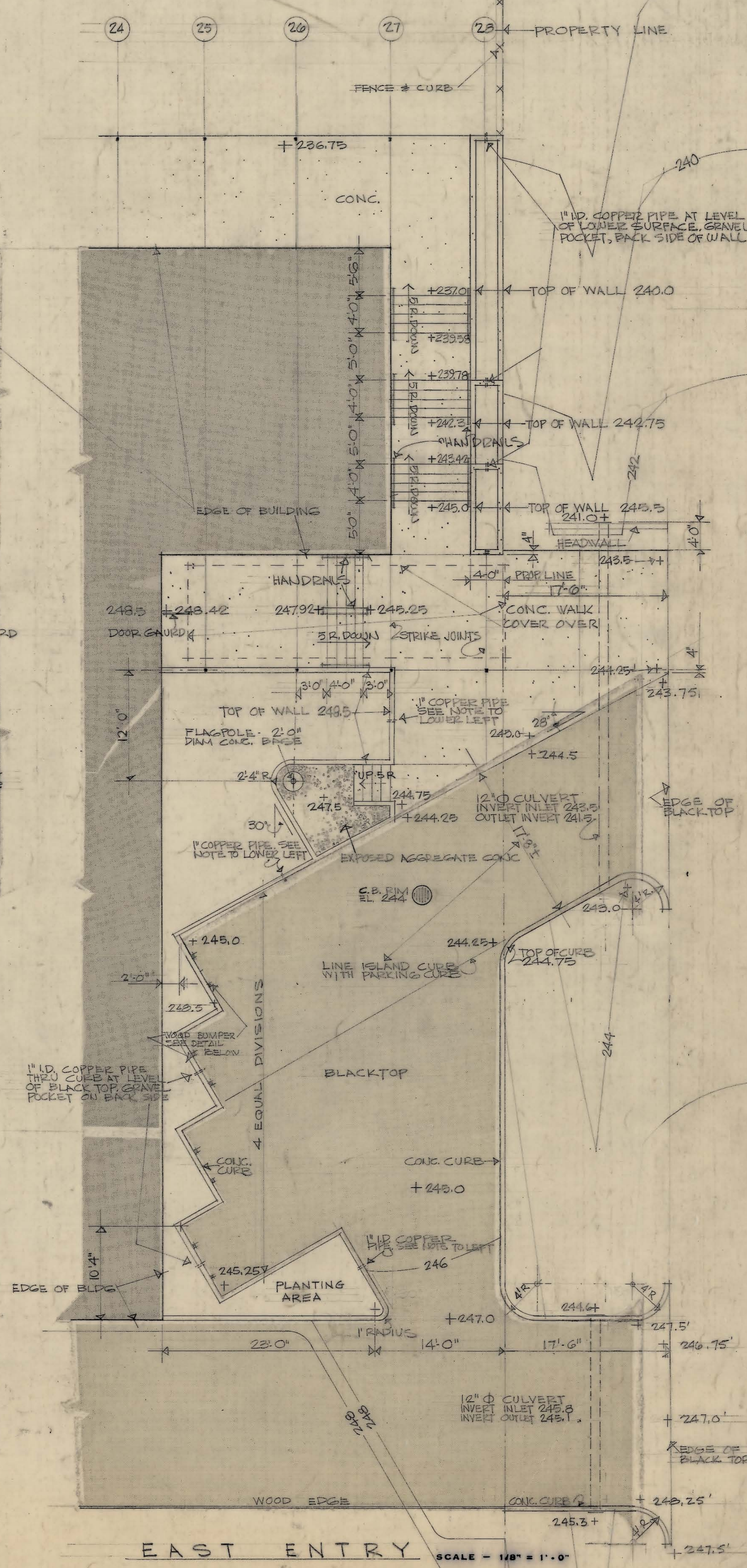
WEST ENTRY SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



CURB DETAILS SCALE - 1/4" = 1'-0"



WOOD BUMPER DETAILS



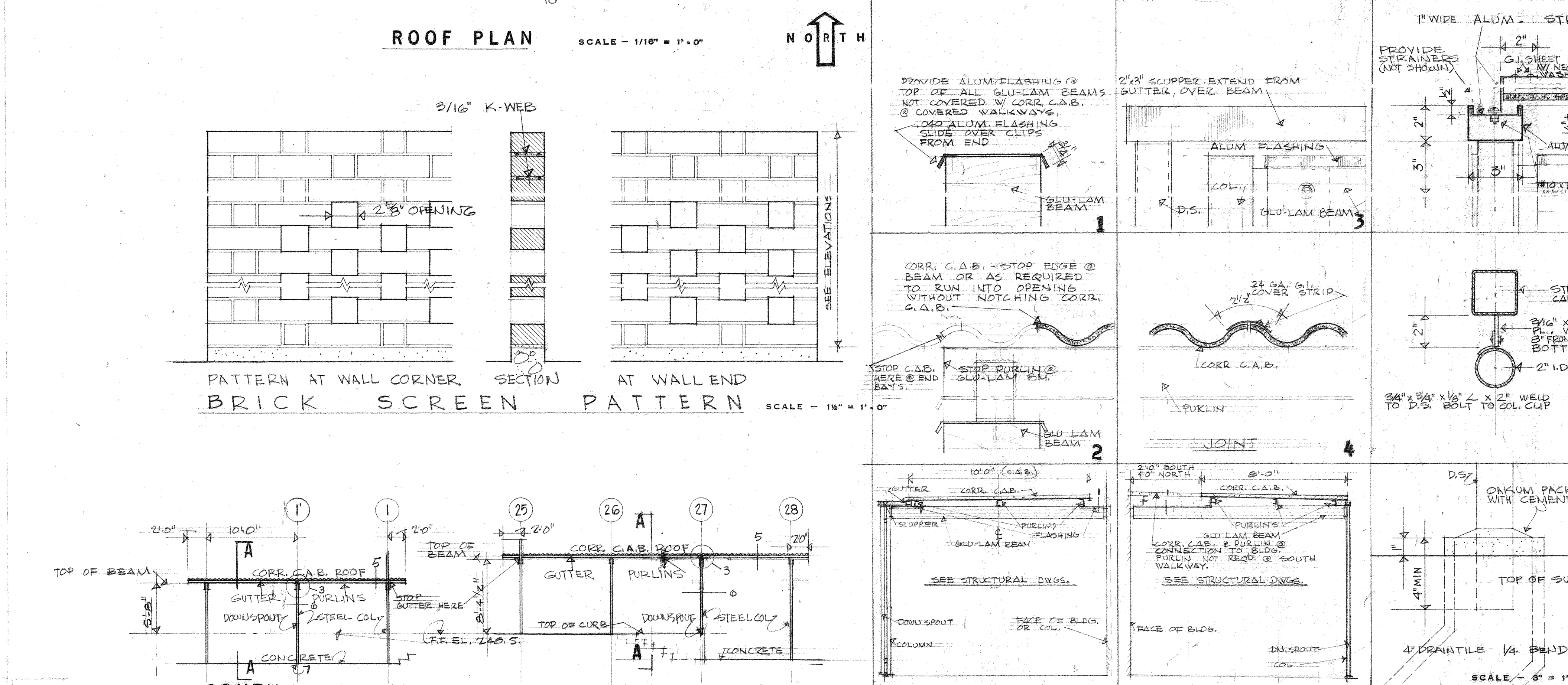
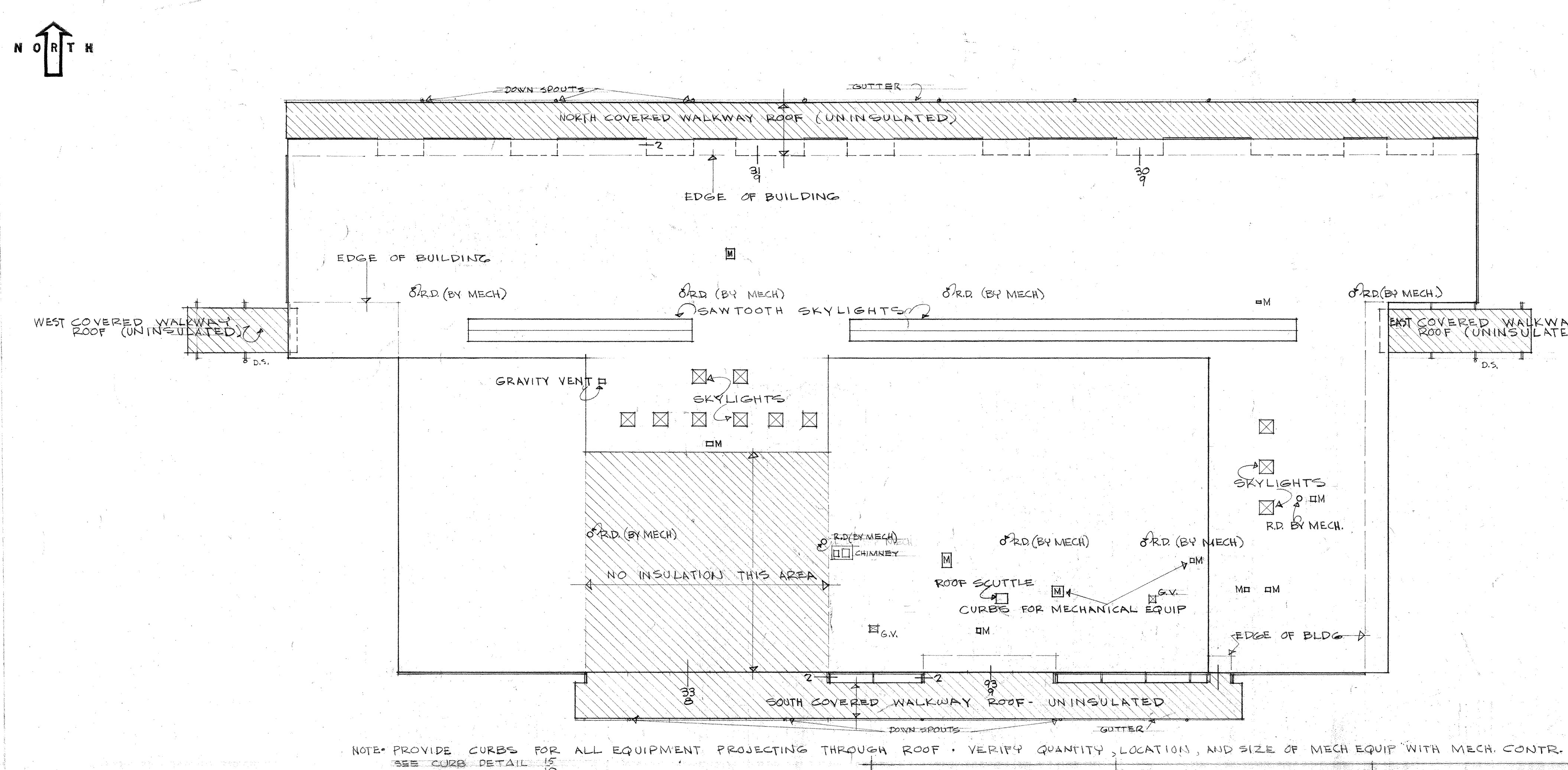
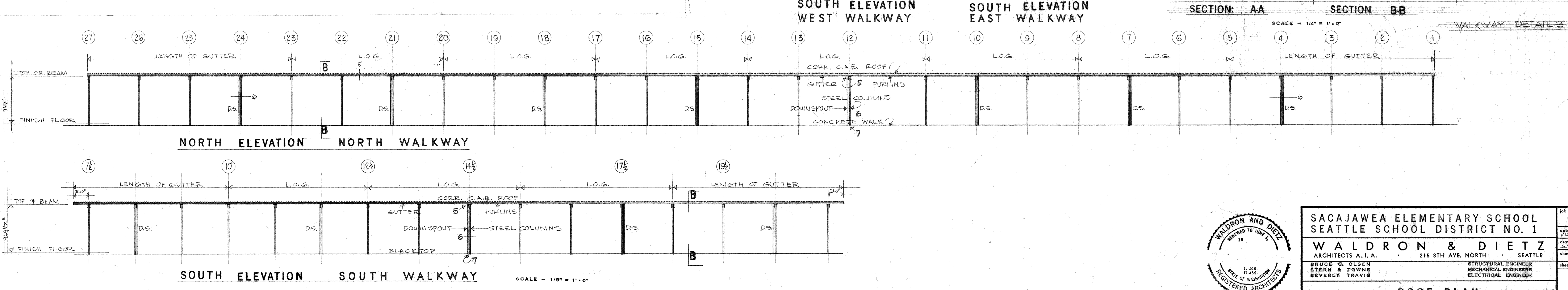
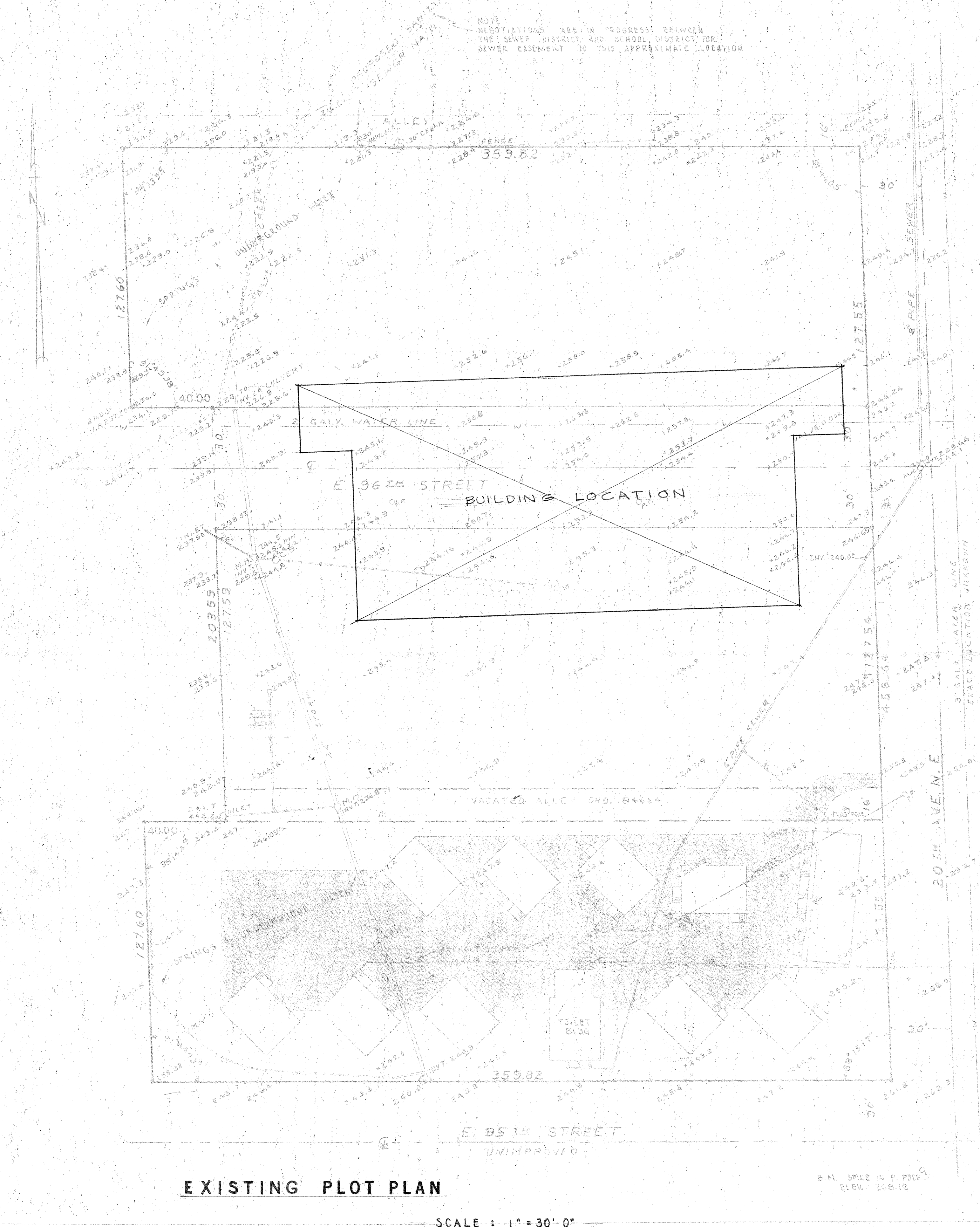
EAST ENTRY SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



SACAJAWEA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1		Job No. 5617 Date JULY 30, 39
WALDRON & DIETZ ARCHITECTS A. I. A. 215 8TH AVE. NORTH SEATTLE		Drawn by SC. J. F. G.B. Checked by
BRUCE C. OLSEN STERN & TOWNE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	MECHANICAL ENGINEER ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	Sheet No. 1

SEE GROUND IMPROVEMENTS FOR CORRECT LOT DIMENSIONS

PLOT PLAN, DETAILS



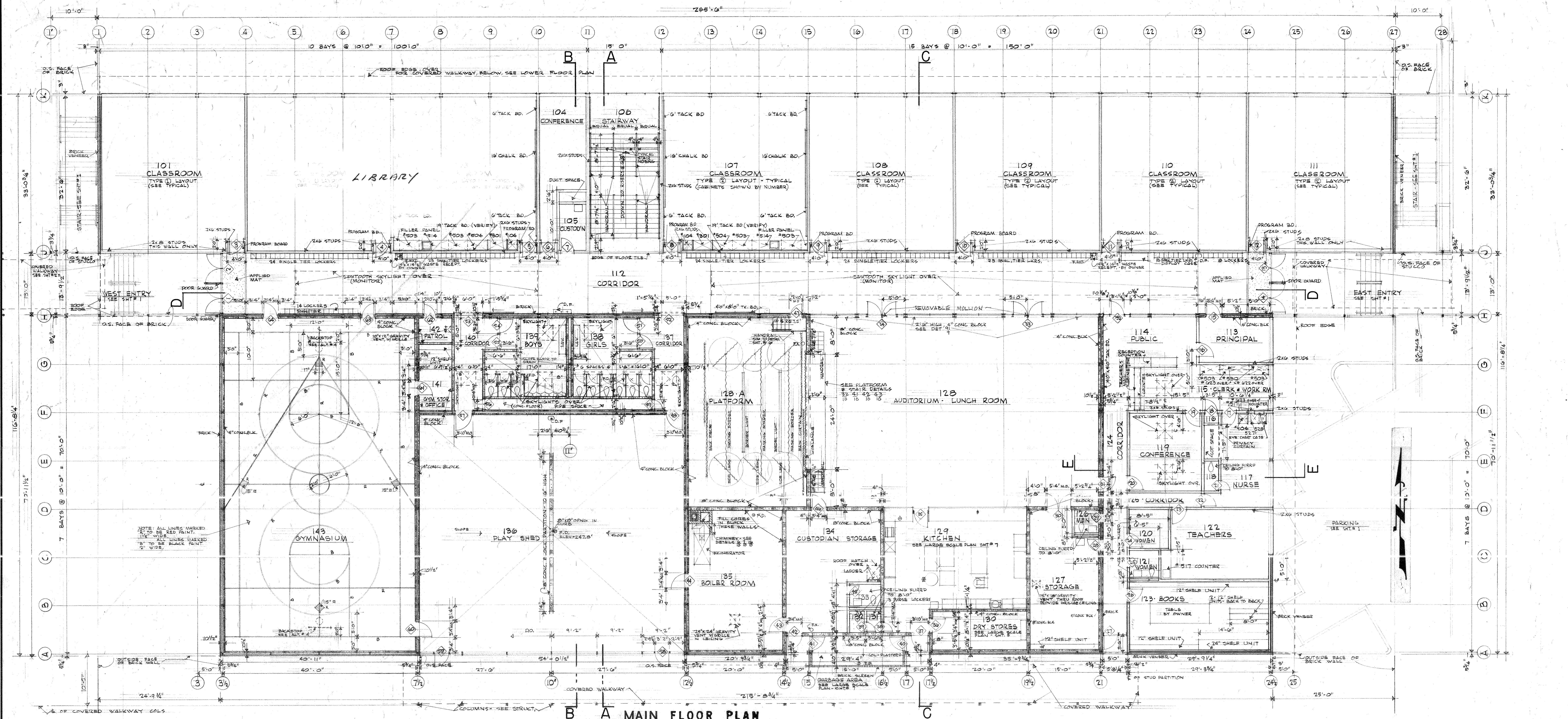
WALDRON AND DIETZ
ARCHITECTS A. I. A.
215 8TH AVE. NORTH
SEATTLE

BRUCE C. OLSEN
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
BEVERLY TRAVIS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

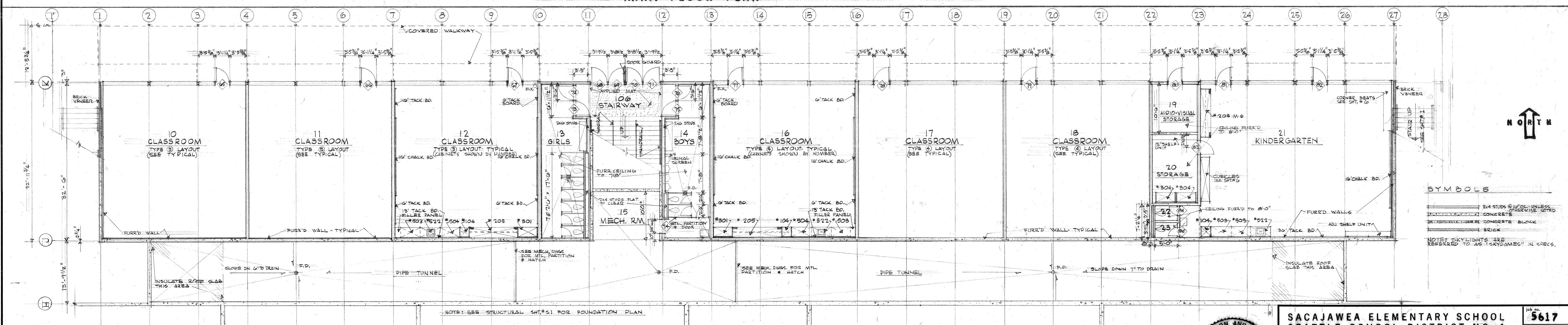
SACAJAWEA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1

job no. 5617
date JULY 30, 58
checked by J
sheet no. A2

11-248
11-451
STATE OF WASHINGTON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS



A MAIN FLOOR PLAN



LOWER FLOOR PLAN

SYMBOLS

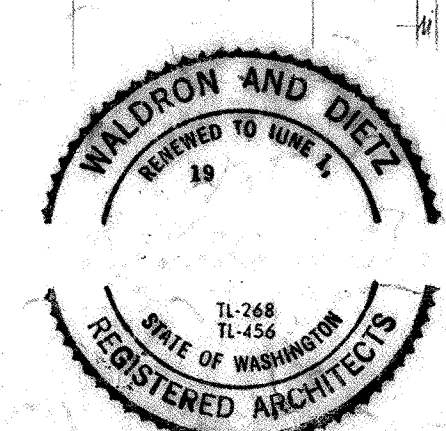
2x4 STUDS @ 16" O.C. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

CONCRETE

CONCRETE BLOCK

BRICK

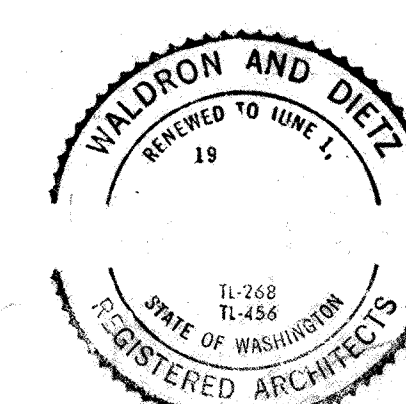
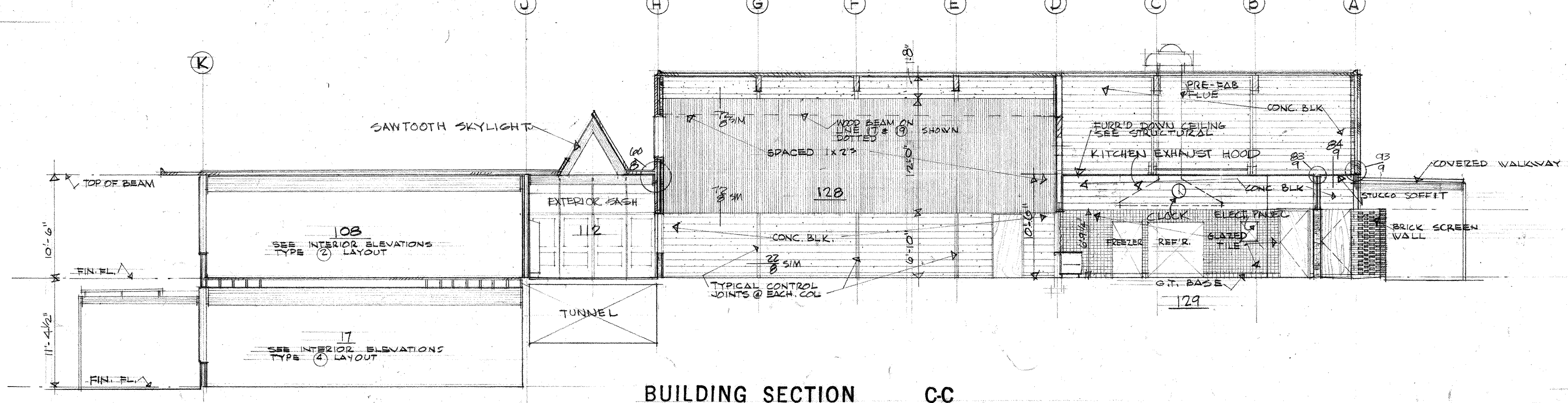
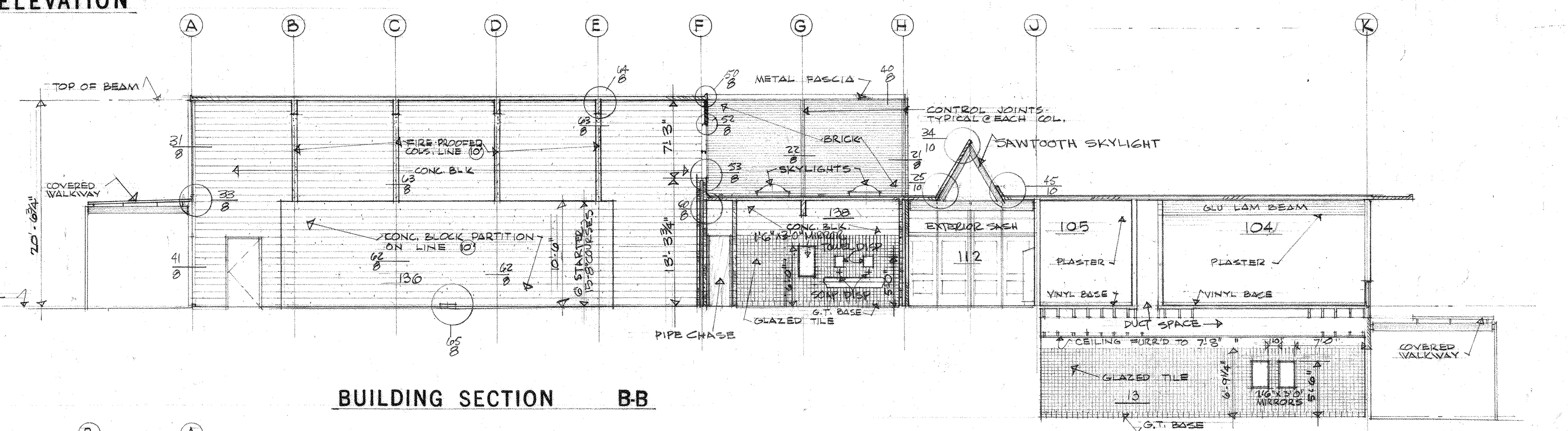
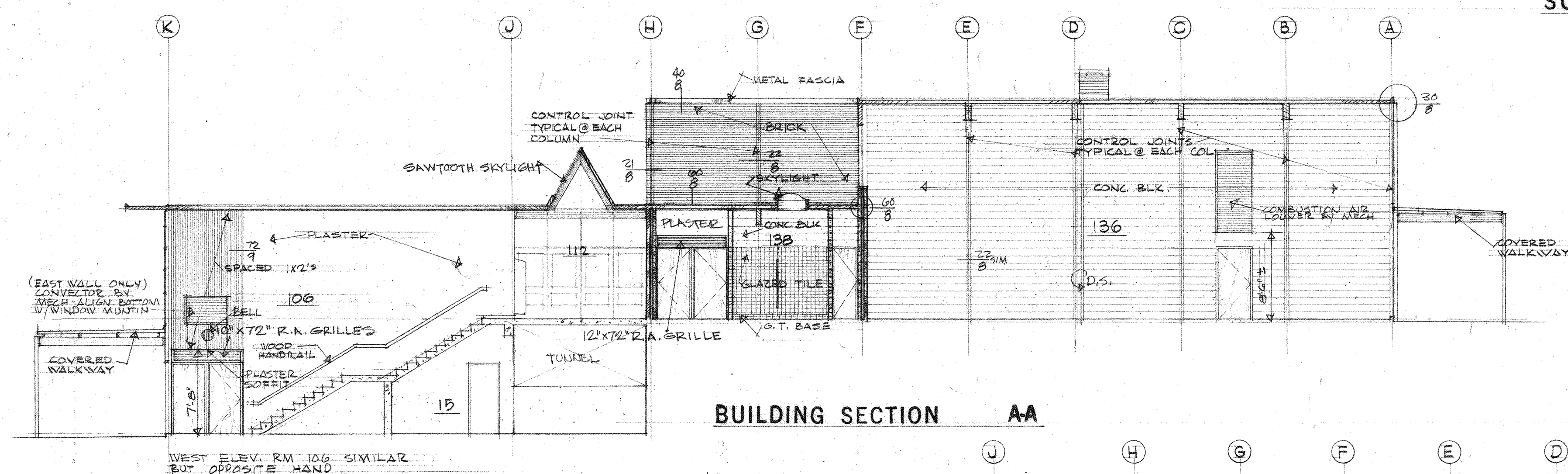
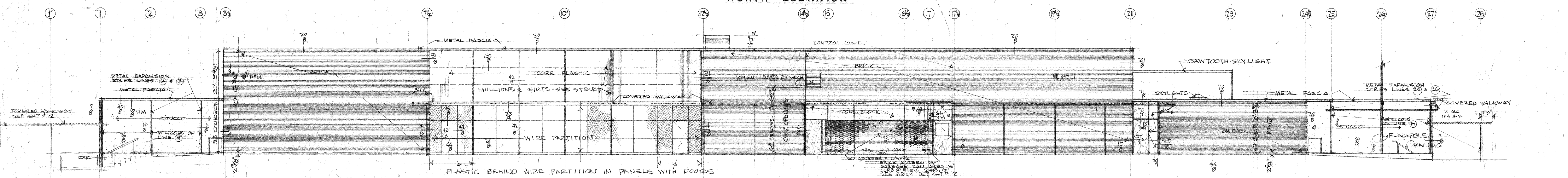
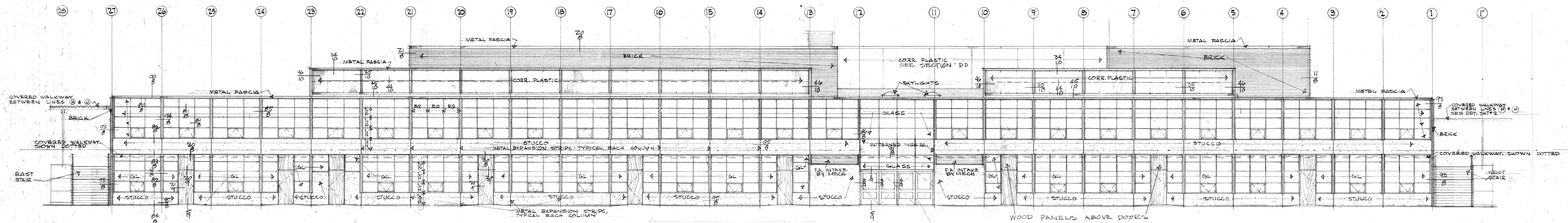
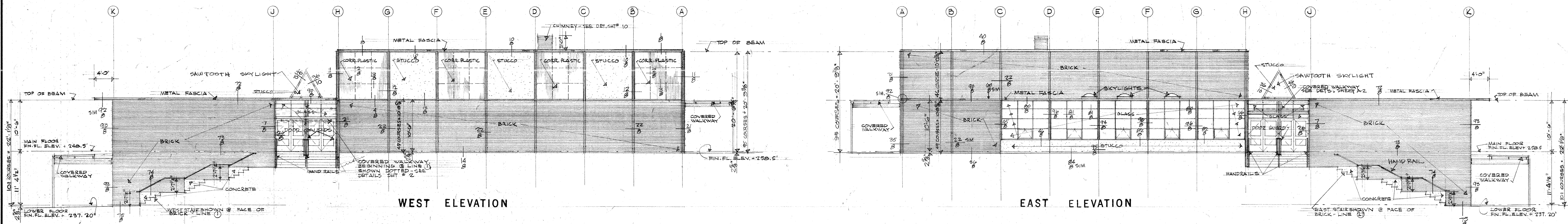
NOTES: SKYLIGHTS ARE REFERRED TO AS "SKYDAMES" IN SPECS.



SACAJAWEA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1		5617 30 JULY 80
WALDRON & DIETZ ARCHITECTS A.I.A. 215 8TH AVE. NORTH SEATTLE		drawn by checked by sheet no.
BRUCE E. OLSEN STERN & TOWNE REVERLY TRAVIS	STRUCTURAL ENGINEER MECHANICAL ENGINEER ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	A 3

FLOOR PLANS

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



SACAJAWEA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SEATTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1		job no. 5617
WALDRON & DIETZ ARCHITECTS A.I.A. 215 8TH AVE. NORTH SEATTLE		drawn by G.P.R.
BRUCE C. OLSEN STRUCTURAL ENGINEER		checked by
STERN & TOWNE MECHANICAL ENGINEERS		sheet no.
BEVERLY TRAVIS ELECTRICAL ENGINEER		4
BUILDING SECTIONS ELEVATIONS		SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"
		SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"