



The City of Seattle

## Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Hoffner Fisher & Harvey Funeral Home Year Built 1902,  
(Common, present or historic) 1955 addition & remodel  
Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home (starting 1928)  
Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home (starting 1955)  
Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus & Harvey Funeral Home (starting 1984)

Street and Number 508 N 36th Street

Assessor's File No. 1972200785

Legal Description [See below]

Plat Name: DENNY & HOYTS ADD Block 8 Lot 15-19

Lots 15 through 19, Block 8, Denny & Hoyt's Addition to the City of Seattle, Volume 2 of Plats, Page 136, except portion of Lots 15 through 18 condemned in King County Superior Cause Number 69865 for Leary Avenue (now N. 36th Street).

Present Owner: Harvey Family LLC Present Use: Residential

Address: 508 N 36th Street, Seattle, WA, 98103

Original Owner: J. M. Anderson

Original Use: Residential

Architect: unknown (1902)/James Klontz & Associates (1955)

Builder: unknown (1902)/ A.W. Robertson (1955)

Photographs



Submitted by: Thomas Harvey, Harvey Family LLC

Address: 508 N 36th Street, Seattle, WA, 98103

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

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

CITY OF SEATTLE LANDMARK NOMINATION REPORT  
AUGUST 2021

**HOFFNER FISHER & HARVEY FUNERAL HOME**  
508 N 36TH STREET, SEATTLE, WA 98103



Prepared by:



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# HOFFNER FISHER & HARVEY FUNERAL HOME LANDMARK NOMINATION REPORT

AUGUST 2021

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Landmark Nomination Report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Hoffner Fisher & Harvey Funeral Home, addressed at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street, in the Fremont neighborhood of Seattle. The building was constructed in 1902, with a significant remodel by James Klontz & Associates in 1955. The building was documented on the Seattle Historic Resources survey as not eligible for Landmark status.<sup>1</sup> Studio TJP (formerly The Johnson Partnership) prepared this report at the request of the owner.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The City of Seattle’s Department of Construction & Inspections (SDCI)—formerly the Department of Planning & Development—through a 1995 agreement with the Department of Neighborhoods, requires a review of “potentially eligible landmarks” for commercial projects over 4,000 square feet in area. As any proposed alterations or demolition of the subject building described within this report will require a permit from DCI, the owner is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board (LPB) to resolve the property’s status.

To be eligible for nomination as a City of Seattle Landmark, a building, object, or structure must be at least 25 years old, have significant character, interest, or value, the integrity or ability to convey its significance, and it must meet one or more of the following six criteria (SMC 25.12.350):

- A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.
- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.
- C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state, or nation.
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrast of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.

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<sup>1</sup> Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, “Summary for 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> St N,” Seattle Historical Sites Survey, <https://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=-1763497069> (accessed March 2021).

## 1.2 METHODOLOGY

Ellen F. C. Mirro, AIA, Principal; Katherine Jaeger, MFA; and Audrey N. Reda, MArch, of Studio TJP (formerly the Johnson Partnership), Seattle, completed research on this report between January and March 2021. Research was undertaken at Puget Sound Regional Archives, Seattle Department of Construction & Inspections, Seattle Public Library, the Museum of History and Industry, and the UW Special Collections Library. Research also included review of Internet resources, including HistoryLink.com, and the *Seattle Times* digital archive. Some context statements in this report are based on research developed by Larry E. Johnson and the Johnson Partnership for previous reports. Buildings and site were inspected and photographed on January 6, 2021 to document the existing conditions.

The authors would like to thank the archivists at SDCI Microfilm and at the Puget Sound Regional Archives for service during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional thanks to Valarie Bunn, author of the website Wedgwood in Seattle History, for her excellent research and writing about the history of the Fremont.

Prepared by:

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## 2. PROPERTY DATA

**Historic Building Names:** Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home (starting 1928)  
Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home (starting 1955)  
Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus & Harvey Funeral Home (starting 1984)

**Current Building Name:** Hoffner Fisher & Harvey Funeral Home

**Address:** 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street

**Location:** Fremont

**Assessor's File Number:** 1972200785

**Legal Description:**

Lots 15 through 19, Block 8, Denny & Hoyt's Addition to the City of Seattle, Volume 2 of Plats, Page 136, except portion of Lots 15 through 18 condemned in King County Superior Cause Number 69865 for Leary Avenue (now N. 36th Street).

**Date of Construction:** 1902  
1955 alteration

**Original/Present Use:** Residential/Mortuary

**Original/Present Owner:** J. M. Anderson /Harvey Family LLC

**Designer:** Original designer unknown; subsequent designer: James Klontz & Associates

**Original Builder:** Original builder unknown; builder of addition and remodel: A.W. Robertson

**Zoning:** NC2-75 (M1)

**Property Size:** 0.6 acres or 26,183 sq. ft. (from King County Tax Assessor)

**Building Size:** 7,798 sq. ft. (from King County Tax Assessor)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> King County Department of Assessments, "HOFFNER FISHER & HARVEY LLC," property report, <https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/Detail.aspx?ParcelNbr=1972200785> (accessed March 2021).

### 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

(NB: Units of measurement have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity and ease of reading.)

#### 3.1 LOCATION & NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

The subject building is located in Fremont, on the east-west arterial of N 36<sup>th</sup> Street, approximately two blocks from the neighborhood hub of Fremont Avenue N between N 34<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> streets.

Approximately three blocks south of the subject site, the Burke-Gilman Trail and the Lake Washington Ship Canal run diagonally, southeast-to-northwest. The Fremont Troll sculpture, beneath the northern end of the Aurora Bridge, is located three blocks to the east. The neighborhood south of the subject site, as well as 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue N, consists primarily of stores, restaurants, and offices; north of the subject site is predominantly residential, with a mix of apartment buildings and single-family homes.

Designated City of Seattle Landmarks in the immediate neighborhood are as follows: Bleitz Funeral Home (316 Florentia Street, 1921); Seattle Public Library, Fremont Branch (731 N 35<sup>th</sup> Street, 1921, Daniel R. Huntington, National Register); the Fremont Hotel (3425 Fremont Ave N, 1906, National Register of Historic Places); the Fremont Bridge (1917, F. A. Rapp, A. H. Dimock, D. R. Huntington), Fremont Trolley Barn/Red Hook Ale Brewery (3400 Phinney Avenue N, 1905, ), the Aurora Bridge (1932), B. F. Day School (3921 Linden Avenue N, 1891, John Parkinson, additions by James Stephen and Edgar Blair).

*See figures 1-11.*

#### 3.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is a single city parcel measuring approximately 0.6 acres. The parcel comprises five lots in the Denny & Hoyt's addition. It is bordered on the south by N 36<sup>th</sup> Street, on the west by Dayton Avenue N, and on the east by Evanston Avenue N. As a major arterial, N 36<sup>th</sup> Street provides the most visual exposure to the front façade of the building. Dayton and Evanston avenues N are neighborhood streets with street parking. All three roads are bordered by curbs and paved sidewalks. Access to a parking area on the southern corner of the site is from Evanston Avenue N, with a drive-through to exit on N 36<sup>th</sup> Street. A paved walk under an "L"-shaped pergola connects the parking area to the funeral home building, located on the western half of the site. Another uncovered, curved, paved walk connects to the sidewalk along N 36<sup>th</sup> Street. Mature trees line the sidewalk south of the building, and more mature trees are located north of the parking area. Mature plantings form garden beds along the northern property line on the eastern half of the site and between the parking area and the building. Mature hedges frame lawns on the western side of the building and on the northeastern property line. A shared drive straddles the northern property line on the western end of the site, accessing a garage on an adjacent parcel and a porte-cochère on the eastern side of the building. The nominated site does not include a garage that was historically associated with the funeral home. The garage is on a separate parcel.



### 3.3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### 3.3.1 Building Structure & Exterior Features

*Note: See Drawings in Appendix 2 to this document.*

The two-story wood-frame building consists of three portions: a chapel addition constructed in 1955 on the west, a repurposed 1902 residence on the east, a narrow projecting two story portion built some time between 1902 and 1955 on the north.

The western chapel addition measures approximately 62' north-south by 27' east-west. The 1902 eastern residence portion now functions as the entry, meeting rooms, office, and work areas. A wraparound covered porch on the eastern section incorporates some of the 1902 porch columns. The northern section of the building was an addition to the 1902 portion, and provides an irregular geometry to the plan on the north. A flat roof unifies the different sections of the building.

The building sits on a concrete foundation. The concrete base of the building is painted a darker grey color than the white siding of the main body of the building. The eastern and western sections of the building are wood framed and two stories tall. The building is clad in two types of typical siding: aluminum on the eastern half, and cement siding with identical exposure on the western half. The building has no “typical” window. Windows on the western half date from the 1955 chapel construction and are aluminum sash casements with obscure amber-colored glass. Windows at the eastern half include wood-sash double-hung windows, aluminum-sash windows with casements, and some other replacement windows. The flat roof is clad with a membrane roofing, and a minimal parapet trim caps the exterior wall.

A concrete, divided-flight stair leads to the porch on the south. Another stair leads to a second entry on the eastern side of the building. *See figures 12-15.*

#### **Façades**

The southern façade is primary. The western 27' of the chapel addition projects forward toward the street. It is a largely blank wall except for one filled-in framed opening, which formerly contained a window. The wraparound porch extends along the eastern side of the building, with the porch columns in the same plane as the southern wall of the chapel addition. Three irregularly-spaced round porch columns support a flat porch roof. A divided-flight concrete stair accessing the porch is located in the center of the building. Lattice guard railings line the stair and fill in the space between the columns. A double door is located on the chapel addition return at the western end of the porch. Two wide aluminum-sash windows are located at the 1902 portion of the building: one at the main floor and one at the upper floor. Each of these windows has outer casements flanking fixed-sash with square fixed picture windows at the center. Decorative shutters have been applied at either side of the windows. Located on the eastern end of the façade is a single entry door, flanked by a pair of decorative shutters. A painted wooden sign is located directly above the door at the second story.

The eastern façade contains a second entry to the building located in the center of the façade, along the

continuation of the wraparound porch. Two more round porch columns support the porch roof, as well as three square columns as the porch roof extend to the east to cover a stair leading up from the porte-cochère. The porch turns to a ramp at the northern end of the façade. The wood-framed porte-cochère is clad with corrugated fiberglass roofing. The lattice guardrails continue on this façade. The entry, located at the top of the stair, consists of a wooden double door with nine lights at the upper portion of each door leaf. The double door is flanked by decorative shutters. A small recess at the northern end contains another entry to the work rooms of the building. Fenestration at this façade includes a decorative frosted-glass wood-sash window at the main floor level of the southern end; a pair of wood-sash double-hung windows north of the entry doors; a small aluminum-sash window at the northern end of the main floor level; four single wood-sash double-hung windows at the upper level; and one door at the upper level leading out to the porch roof.

The northern end of the building consists of a narrow projecting volume located east of the chapel addition. The northern end's eastern façade is recessed from that of the main plane of the eastern façade by approximately 8' at the main floor. The northern portion measures approximately 23' by 20' at the main floor and 15' by 20' at the upper floor. A shed roof on the eastern side covers the wider portion of the main floor. A separate rooflet divides the upper and main floor levels on the northern façade of this section of the building. The northern end has two windows: one small aluminum-sash window located on the main floor level of the eastern façade, near the main body of the 1902 portion of the building, and another small fixed wood-sash window at the main floor level on the northern façade. The eastern façade of the northern end of the building also has a recessed entry at the ramp leading to the wraparound porch. The western façade of the northern end of the building returns to the chapel addition approximately 10' with a blank wall.

The northern façade of the chapel addition contains a double door covered by a long cantilevered concrete flat roof supported on two steel-pipe columns. At the upper floor level is a single aluminum-sash casement window.

The western façade of the chapel addition contain three aluminum-sash amber glass windows as described above and a sign stating "Hoffner - Fisher & Harvey Funeral Directors."

### **3.3.2 Interior Layout and Finishes**

The 1902 portion of the building contains the southern and eastern entries. The southern entry opens into an entry stair hall. The eastern entry opens to a reception room. Two other reception/gathering rooms are located in this portion of the building. Finishes on the main floor of these areas of the building consist of carpeted floors, painted gypsum wall board on walls and ceilings, painted wood window and door casings, and turned stair balusters. Sheer curtains disguise multi-panel wooden doors linking the two reception/gathering rooms.

The western chapel addition consists of one large room at the main floor with a small vestibule at the southern end. The finishes on the main floor of this area consists of carpeted floors, painted gypsum wall board on the walls and ceilings, and gypsum wallboard returns at the windows. Multi-panel wooden

doors link the northern reception/gathering room to the chapel. Applied mouldings create painted panels on the walls at the chapel.

The northern end of the building contains a work room that is not open to the public.

The upper floors contain offices in the 1902 portion of the building, a casket-viewing room above the chapel, and a kitchen and bathrooms in the northern end. *See figures 16-21.*

### 3.3.3 Documented Building Alterations

According to the King County Tax Assessor, the subject building was constructed in 1902 as a two-story, wood framed building. There are two permits on file at the Seattle Department of Construction & Inspections (SDCI) for wood-frame buildings at this site:

- 1902, build (barn & coal shed) on lot 17, permit no. 14297
- 1902, build (residence) on lot 16, permit no. 12637

City of Seattle permit records indicate the building was constructed in 1902. The second permit is most likely for the original portion of the subject building. Despite our investigations at SDCI, we were unable to definitively locate the original permit or architectural drawings and could not determine the original designer.

The building was constructed as a residence, but began operating as a funeral home in 1929. An undated, or illegible drawing on file at SDCI indicates the building was remodeled before the major 1955 addition.

- No date, remodeling and exterior stair (Funeral Home), permit no. 440032

In 1955 the building was remodeled by James Klontz & Associates, which included a major addition on the western side. The western chapel addition removed the original roof of the residence, and replaced it with a similar level flat roof. Tax Assessor photographs from 1956 indicate that the addition and remodel resulted in a building with Modernist characteristics, such as the flat roof, and some remaining characteristics of the earlier 1902 residence, including the wood siding and the round porch columns. The porch railing was altered, removing the 1902 turned pickets, and replacing them with a minimal low railing. The windows on the southern side of the 1902 building were reconfigured and aluminum sash windows were installed. The western addition was clad with panel siding, and the windows were covered with painted vertical wooden latticework.

- 1955, construct addition to ex building (Funeral Home), permit no. 440332

The building then has minor other recorded alterations:

- 1956, erect and maintain electric sign, permit no. 444457
- 1957, construct roof addition (porch roof extension), permit no. 439293

Between 1959 and 1961 there were record of permits for yearly Christmas displays.

Since 1955, the siding was altered, including a permit to re-side the building in 1962, and the recent re-siding in 2020. The 1962 siding project included removing the wooden siding from the 1902 portion of the structure and replacing it with aluminum siding.

- 1962, re-side mortuary, permit no. BN11869

The fenestration changed at both the main floor of the original house and at the southern façade of the 1955 addition. There are minimal remaining character-defining features of the 1902 residence, and some features of the 1955 remodel. These include remaining wood-sash windows on the eastern façade at the upper floor of the original 1902 residence and the wood columns of the original 1902 residence. The massing and some detailing and fenestration on the western façade of the 1955 addition also remains.

The originally-designed fenestration of the 1955 addition has been altered. The windows on the southern façade of the 1955 chapel addition have been removed, and two of the windows on the western façade have been removed. The window lattice screens have also been removed.

The landscaping and pergola were installed in 1981. Although the Berger Partnership was consulted before the landscaping project was undertaken, no professional plans were followed for the landscape design.<sup>3</sup>

*See figures 22-26.*

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<sup>3</sup> Thomas Harvey, personal communication with Ellen Mirro, February 16, 2021.

## 4. SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT: FREMONT

Fremont is located east of Salmon Bay and northwest of Lake Union, on the northern side of the Lake Washington Ship Canal. Before the Ship Canal was constructed, beginning in 1911, a stream known as the Outlet ran between these two bodies of water. Due to this proximity to the city's major northern waterway, and due to its relative proximity to Westlake, long an important arterial to downtown Seattle, Fremont was an important nexus for railway lines and water routes. This historically central location, along with tongue-in-cheek local whimsy, is how the neighborhood acquired the nickname "the Center of the Universe."

Before white settlers colonized the region, the area that would become northwest Seattle was inhabited by Duwamish people. The village of sHulsHóól (Shilshole, meaning "tucked away inside") was located on Salmon Bay less than two miles west of the subject site. Indigenous people fished at the northern shore of XáXu7cHoo ("Small Lake," now Lake Union). The small stream connecting the lake and the tidal estuary, known as gWáXWap ("Outlet"), was the site of various salmon runs.

By 1853, the Shilshole people numbered approximately a dozen families.<sup>4</sup> With the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty of 1855, Duwamish leaders, along with those of other Coast Salish tribes, effectively ceded much of the land around Puget Sound to the territorial government, in exchange for reservation land to the tribes and fishing and hunting rights.<sup>5</sup> Most of the Native residents of Shilshole were resettled on these reservations, primarily the Port Madison reservation on Bainbridge Island. Nevertheless, some Shilshole people remained in (what was by then known as) Ballard.<sup>6 7 8</sup>

Fremont, in its modern form, was formed from two early settler towns: Ross and Fremont. Ross, on the western portion of the neighborhood, was the homestead claim of John Ross, who did not intend to create a town. Fremont, to the east, was established and platted in 1888 for the purpose of selling lots of land and establishing a thriving enclave. Available primary and secondary resources on the development of the neighborhood focus overwhelmingly on white settlers; information on native and non-white early settlers is sparse. As such, a reader should assume that all individuals mentioned, from the development of the town of Ross through the development of the Fremont School District and early schools, are either white immigrants or white people born in the United States.

In 1853, settler John Ross (1827-1886) having arrived in Seattle from Ohio by way of Oregon, founded a land claim that straddled the Outlet. Ross's first cabin on the land was destroyed by Native Americans in the run-up to the 1856 "Battle of Seattle." After years of living back in Oregon and then in downtown

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<sup>4</sup> The historic record indicates that the village of Shilshole went into "sudden decline" approximately 50 years before white people settled in the region, likely due to an attack by northerly Coast Salish tribes. Jean Sherrard, "Seattle Now & Then: 'Threading the Bead' Between Magnolia and Ballard," Seattle Now & Then, <https://pauldorpat.com/2010/12/18/seattle-now-then-threading-the-bead-between-magnolia-and-ballard/> (accessed October 2021).

<sup>5</sup> Walt Crowley, "Native American tribes sign Point Elliott Treaty at Mukilteo on January 22, 1855," HistoryLink.org essay 5402, March 13, 2003, <https://www.historylink.org/File/5402> (accessed October 2021).

<sup>6</sup> Coll Thrush, *Native Seattle: Histories from the Crossing-Over Place* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Sherrard.

<sup>8</sup> Thrush, pp. 221-225.

Seattle, in 1873 he moved back to his original land claim, this time with his wife, Mary Jane McMillan Ross, and their six children.<sup>9</sup> The Ross children continued attending school in downtown Seattle, which they accomplished by walking to the shore of Lake Union and paddling to the south end of the lake. Spurred by the efforts of Mary Jane Ross, the first school in the area was built in 1883 at Third Ave NW and NW 43<sup>rd</sup> Street (present site of Ross Park).

As early as the 1850s, engineers and developers were making plans to connect Lake Washington to Puget Sound, all the better to transport lumber from the densely wooded to the growing city, and coal from the coal beds south and east of Lake Washington. Schemes included digging a canal from Lake Washington straight to Elliott Bay through the narrowest portion of Seattle's isthmus, what is now North Beacon Hill; others advocated for digging a canal from Lake Washington to Lake Union, and from Lake Union through Salmon Bay to Shilshole Bay. The northern route was seen as the most feasible of these schemes. John Ross, however, proved an impediment to both the future canal and to the railroad; historic sources indicate that Ross was not merely skeptical of technological and urban development, but in fact spurned it outright.<sup>10</sup> Ross refused to allow the widening of the creek on his land, and refused to allow railroad tracks on his land. After his death in 1886, his ex-wife Mary Jane (they divorced months before John Ross's death), allowed the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad a right-of-way across the land. The train stop closest to the Ross property was named for the family, and soon "Ross" became the name of the enclave, which by 1888, included a post office.<sup>11</sup> Mary Jane Ross sold off portions of the homestead claim for income, which spurred residential development.<sup>12</sup> By 1902 the area was populous enough that the original two-room Ross School was demolished and replaced by an eight-room school.

The land east of Ross's homestead had been claimed in 1854 by another white settler, William Strickler. Strickler was a representative in the early territorial legislature, and conducted a major land survey from downtown Seattle to N 85<sup>th</sup> Street. Strickler had plans to float logs down the Outlet and down to Yesler's Mill, however he vanished in 1861. His disappearance remained a mystery, and his land claim went undeveloped. In 1868 Henry Yesler, one of the region's first white settlers, in his role as the city's probate judge, took over administration of Strickland's land. In 1887 white attorney and developer Thomas Burke sued to resolve the ownership of the land, which was brought to auction in November of that year. Arthur Denny and John P. Hoyt made the winning bid, but four months later sold the land to developers Edward and Carrie Blewett, investment broker Luther H. Griffith, and dentist-developer Dr. E. C. Kilbourne for \$55,000.<sup>13</sup> Griffith, Kilbourne, and the Blewetts were all from Fremont, Nebraska, and

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<sup>9</sup> Valarie Bunn, "Seattle Pioneers of Fremont: John Ross," Wedgwood in Seattle History, February 8, 2016, <https://wedgwoodinseattlehistory.com/2016/02/08/seattles-pioneers-of-fremont-john-ross/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Greg Lange, "Seattle Beginnings: Ross Post Office Opens on July 30, 1888," HistoryLink Essay 494 <https://historylink.org/File/494>

<sup>12</sup> Bunn, "Seattle Pioneers of Fremont: John Ross."

<sup>13</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3832 EVANSTON AVE," Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, <https://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=2147011367> (accessed March 2021).

named the new area for their home town. The new owners replatted the land but retained the name Denny & Hoyt's Addition.<sup>14</sup>

Unlike the slow, almost unwitting development of the town of Ross, Fremont rapidly established itself. In spring 1888 the Fremont Milling Company was established by Lyman A. Griffith (father of Luther) and E. C. Kilbourne to "create jobs and start an industrial core."<sup>15</sup> In 1889, as a result of the Great Fire in downtown Seattle, Pacific Iron Works moved their foundry to Fremont. By 1890, Fremont had a post office,<sup>16</sup> and by the early 1890s, the town's amenities included a hotel, grocery store, butcher, hardware store, opera house, and Odd Fellows lodge.<sup>17</sup> By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, industries in Fremont included the Fremont Barrel Manufacturing Company, shingle mills, boat builders, and the iron works, in addition to the local businesses that served the residents of the community.

The Fremont School Board was established in 1889, with classes held in private homes and in a store building at N 36<sup>th</sup> Street and Aurora Avenue. Fremont was annexed into Seattle in June 1891. That same year, local landowner, farmer, and developer Benjamin Franklin Day donated a portion of his land to the Seattle School District. The following year the eight-room brick B. F. Day School, designed by John Parkinson, opened with 185 pupils in grades one through six.<sup>18</sup> B. F. Day, which was designated a landmark in 1981, remains the oldest continually-operating school in the Seattle school district. The 1902 Ross School closed in 1940, with students attending the new West Woodland school at Fourth Avenue NW at the eastern edge of Ballard.<sup>19</sup>

Back in the 1880s, Chinese laborers dug a canal connecting Lake Union to Salmon Bay. The first bridge over this canal was constructed in 1892. In 1901, the Seattle Electric Company laid railway tracks on the eastern half of the bridge, leaving the western side open to pedestrian and horse traffic.<sup>20</sup> The bridge was demolished in 1911 to make way for the construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, the digging of the "Fremont Cut." A new bridge was built in 1912, but was washed out two years later in March 1914 when a temporary dam failed.<sup>21</sup> A third bridge was constructed later that year, which accommodated pedestrians, automobiles, and the streetcar, but this wooden trestle bridge was demolished the following year to make way for the steel bascule bridge that would open to allow ships through.<sup>22</sup> The bridge opened in June 1917.

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<sup>14</sup> Valarie Bunn, "Fremont in Seattle: Street Names and Neighborhood Boundaries," *Wedgwood in Seattle History*, November 26, 2017, <https://wedgwoodinseattlehistory.com/2017/11/26/fremont-in-seattle-street-names-and-neighborhood-boundaries/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>15</sup> Thomas Veith, "A Preliminary Sketch of Wallingford's History, 1855-1985," *Wallingford Heritage Project*, 2005, p. 17.

<sup>16</sup> University of Washington Libraries, "First Post Office in Fremont, 1890," *Seattle Photograph Collection*, SEA0022, <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/seattle/id/670/rec/99> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr, "Day," *Building for Learning: Seattle School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002).

<sup>19</sup> Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr, "Ross," *Building for Learning: Seattle School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2002).

<sup>20</sup> Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "City of Seattle, Engineering Department (SED), Fremont Ave Bridge #1, Fremont, Seattle, WA," <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/6585/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>21</sup> Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "City of Seattle, Engineering Department (SED), Fremont Ave Bridge #2, Fremont, Seattle, WA," <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/18948/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>22</sup> Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "City of Seattle, Engineering Department (SED), Fremont Ave Bridge #1, Fremont, Seattle, WA."

From 1911 to 1917, a wooden trestle bridge was built connecting Stone Avenue, at the border between Fremont and Wallingford, to Westlake Avenue. The bridge was intended to be a temporary measure while the Lake Washington Ship Canal and the steel-bascule Fremont drawbridge were being constructed.<sup>23</sup>

The opening of the Seattle-Everett interurban railway in April 1910 literally and figuratively put Fremont on the map. The Seattle-Everett Traction Company electric rail line ran from downtown Seattle, along the western edge of Lake Union, across the 1901 bridge into Fremont, up the hill along Phinney and Greenwood avenues, and on to the city of Everett. Fremont's first library was established in 1894 in the home of farmer Erastus Witter, with support and patronage of prominent residents of the neighborhood. By 1901, Witter opened a free reading room in the Fremont Drug Company building (3401 Fremont Avenue). In 1902, the city of Seattle agreed to establish a library in Fremont, the first branch library in the city, with Witter installed as librarian. However, the neighborhood would have to wait nearly 20 years for a dedicated library building. The Fremont Branch Library, which was partly funded by a Carnegie grant, and designed by city architect Daniel R. Huntington, opened to the public in July 1921 and swiftly became a community hub.<sup>24</sup> The building was designated a landmark in 2003.<sup>25</sup>

Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the neighborhoods of North Seattle were overwhelmingly white, and Fremont was no exception. In 1940, every census tract within the neighborhood had a 99.6% white population.<sup>26</sup> Unlike many neighborhoods in North Seattle, Fremont (along with Wallingford, Green Lake, and Ballard) did not have many, if any, racial restrictive covenants attached to its plats. This is not to suggest, however, that Fremont was a racially-inclusive community. According to the Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project:

They [residents of Wallingford and Fremont] may have had other means of maintaining exclusivity, as few non-whites managed to find homes in either area. In 1960 only 27 African Americans lived in Wallingford or Fremont, along with 21,823 Whites and 335 persons identified in the census as “other races.” The maps suggest little difference in the demography of Wallingford, where no covenants have been located, from the demography of Ballard, Loyal Heights, and Greenlake, where they were common. This reemphasizes the point that social enforcement of segregation was every bit as important as legally enforcing deed restrictions.<sup>27</sup>

Fremont remains fairly racially homogenous: according to 2010 census data, Fremont's residents are between 83 and 85 percent white.

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<sup>23</sup> Peg Nielsen, "Looking back: Stone Way Bridge, Once the Route to North Seattle," SDOT Blog, Seattle Department of Transportation, <https://sdotblog.seattle.gov/2013/12/26/looking-back-stone-way-bridge-once-the-route-to-north-seattle/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>24</sup> David Wilma, "Fremont Branch, The Seattle Public Library," HistoryLink.org essay 3967, October 1, 2002, <https://www.historylink.org/File/3967> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>25</sup> Seattle Office of the City Clerk, "Ordinance 121103," Seattle City Council Bills and Ordinances, <http://clerk.seattle.gov/search/ordinances/121103> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>26</sup> Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, "Mapping Race Seattle/King County, 1940-2010," University of Washington, [http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/maps\\_race\\_seattle.ht](http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/maps_race_seattle.ht) (accessed March 2021).

<sup>27</sup> Catherine Silva, "Racial Restrictive Covenants History," Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, [http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/covenants\\_report.htm](http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/covenants_report.htm) (accessed March 2021).



In the later part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Fremont developed a reputation as a "funky" and "hippy" neighborhood. The Fremont Fair was established in 1971, with items for sale by local artisans, music performances, and quirky events such as "innertube trials, orange-crate competition[s], a dog-paddling canine derby, a kayak clean-sweep, and 'battling bathtubs.'"<sup>28</sup> In 1988 the fair added the Fremont Solstice Parade, known for its colorful non-mechanized floats and its fleet of naked cyclists. In 1989 the Fremont Arts Council requested proposals for an artwork to go under the north end of the Aurora Bridge. Fremont residents voted among five finalists, with the overwhelming favorite being a massive, half-submerged troll clutching a VW Beetle, designed by sculptor Steve Badanes.<sup>29</sup> Additional famous—perhaps infamous—public art in the neighborhood includes the 1978 statue *Waiting for the Interurban* by Richard Beyer at N 34<sup>th</sup> Street and Fremont Avenue N;<sup>30</sup> the Fremont Rocket, the tail of a Fairchild C-119 military aircraft repurposed as a 53'-tall "pulp sci-fi" rocket, located one block south of the subject site;<sup>31</sup> and a 16-foot statue of Russian Revolutionary V. I. Lenin, originally created in 1988 Slovakia by sculptor Emil Venkov and erected in Fremont (less than a block from the subject site) in 1996.<sup>32</sup>

*See figures 27-32.*

## 4.2 BUILDING & SITE HISTORY

### Site History

The subject property consists of lots 15-19 of the Denny & Hoyts addition. By 1895 these lots, along with lot 14 to the north, were owned by an estate managed by J. M. Anderson.<sup>33</sup>

Around 1900, William and Alice Millican and their ten children moved to the property and constructed the first building on the site—a small residence on lot 15, addressed at 508 Kilbourne Street.<sup>34</sup> (Before 1920, N 36<sup>th</sup> Street was called Kilbourne Street.) This house, originally located in the northwestern corner of the subject site, was apparently moved north to lot 14 some time between 1936 and 1955. The house is now addressed at 3606 Dayton Avenue N, and is called by the Seattle Historical Sites Survey the Santmeyer home, after the subsequent owner of the site. Although this house has been associated with the subject site and its owners/tenants, the house is not located on the nominated site.

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<sup>28</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Here's fair with flare," June 13, 1974, p. 81.

<sup>29</sup> Charles Hamilton, "Seattle City Council names street for Fremont Troll on August 1, 2005," HistoryLink.org essay 7785, May 30, 2006, <https://www.historylink.org/File/7785> (accessed April 2021).

<sup>30</sup> Rita Cipalla, *People Waiting for the Interurban*, iconic cast-aluminum statue by Richard S. Beyer, is dedicated in Seattle's Fremont neighborhood on June 17, 1978," HistoryLink.org essay 20868, October 1, 2019, <https://www.historylink.org/File/20868> (accessed April 2021).

<sup>31</sup> Doug Kirby, Ken Smith, Mike Wilkins, "Seattle, Washington: Fremont Rocket," RoadsideAmerica.com, <https://www.roadsideamerica.com/tip/3332> (accessed April 2021).

<sup>32</sup> Hallie Golden, "Fremont's giant Lenin statue carries a complicated history—locally and globally," Seattle Curbed, August 27, 2019, <https://seattle.curbed.com/2019/8/27/20830552/seattle-fremont-vladimir-lenin-statue-history> (accessed April 2021).

<sup>33</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3606 Dayton AVE," Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, <http://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=2147011364> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

In 1902, Walter J. Santmeyer purchased lots 15-19, and lot 14 to the north.<sup>35</sup> That same year, permit records indicate that two residences were constructed on the subject site, one of which, located on lot 16, was the two-story wood-framed 1902 portion of the subject building. These two larger residences shared the 508 Kilbourne Street address with the 1900 house. Baist maps indicate that in 1913 the subject site contained four separate buildings: three residences and a barn or garage. The Santmeyer (also spelled Santmyer and Sandmeyer) family probably moved into one of the larger residences once construction was completed.

A 1936 King County aerial photograph of the site shows the 1900 residence in the northwestern corner of lot 15 (now located to the north at 3606 Dayton Avenue N), the 1902 residence (subject building), and two other buildings to the east on lot 16. As mentioned above, the small 1900s era residence was moved to lot 14, off the nominated portion of the site. The residence is barely visible in the 1936 Tax Assessor photo neighboring the funeral home. It is also apparent in the 1936 King County Aerial photograph, and in the 1913 Baist map. *See figures 7 & 34-37.*

## Early Tenants

Walter J. Santmeyer (b. 1856) was a chief engineer for Seattle Electric Company in 1901 and superintendent of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. in 1903. He lived on the subject property probably between 1902 and 1915. According to the 1910 census, the residents of 508 Kilbourne Street (comprising three houses) were as follows: Santmeyer, his wife Marion, and their son Mason; Marion's siblings Lavinia and William Clemmence (also spelled Clemmanes, Clemmaner, Clemmener, and Clemmaues); Marion's niece and nephew Minnie and Robert Schweitzer, and Virginia M. Smith, a boarder. Marion died in 1912 at age 50. This census also identifies the family members as white.<sup>36</sup>

In 1917 Santmeyer married Rose Hogan,<sup>37</sup> and in 1920 he deeded a portion of the subject property to her.<sup>38</sup> Santmeyer and Rose lived at 4115 Wallingford Avenue until at least 1925.<sup>39</sup> Santmeyer appears to have died in Minnesota in 1926.<sup>40</sup> Rose, holding only partial interest in the property, allowed her husband's relatives, the Clemmences and Schweitzers, to remain living at the subject property. The other portion of the property was held by the estate, which was probably administered by the Clemmences and Schweitzers.

Lavinia V. (1868 - ca. 1929) and William F. Clemmence (1877-1942) lived on the subject site between 1903 and 1925.<sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> Lavinia, William's elder by 10 years, was listed as the head of the household in the

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<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Info from 1910 census and death certificate Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington

<sup>37</sup> Ancestry.com. *Washington, U.S., County Marriages, 1855-2008* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

<sup>38</sup> Property record abstracts courtesy SDCI microfilm.

<sup>39</sup> R. L. Polk's & Co., *Seattle City Directory*, 1925.

<sup>40</sup> Minnesota Department of Health, "Minnesota Death Index, 1908-2017," St. Paul, Minnesota.

<sup>41</sup> United States Department of Commerce, "Thirteenth Census of the United States," 1910; Census Place: *Seattle Ward 9, King, Washington*; Roll: *T624\_1661*; Page: *24*; Enumeration District: *0167*; FHL microfilm: *1375674*

<sup>42</sup> WWI draft card Registration State: *Washington*; Registration County: *King*

1920 census. William Clemmence, an engineer, worked for a time at Puget Sound Power & Light with his brother-in-law, Walter Santmeyer.<sup>43 44</sup>

Siblings Minnie and Robert Schweitzer, as well as Robert's wife Virginia, also resided at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street. In 1920 Robert Schweitzer was 32 years old; Minnie Schweitzer, a stenographer for the school board, was 30; and Virginia Schweitzer, a telephone operator, was 23. The Schweitzers and Clemmences left the property in 1928, directly before the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral home was established at the address. As of 1930, William Clemmence, Minnie M. Schweitzer, and Jefferson D. Schweitzer (Minnie's father) lived across the street from the subject building, at 3615 Dayton Avenue N; Virginia Schweitzer and her two children, Robert and Virginia, lived at 1812 E. Republican Street.

## Funeral Home

The Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home was established around 1928 when the Fisher and Kalfus families moved to the property. George W. Fisher and Milton C. Kalfus were the president and secretary-treasurer of the business. Both families lived there until 1934. ***For more on the Fisher and Kalfus families, see section 4.4.***

In 1932 a 2/6 Kimball organ was moved from Wallingford's Paramount Theater (later the Guild 45<sup>th</sup>) into the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral home.<sup>45</sup> A plaque installed at the funeral home read "KIMBALL PIPE ORGAN Installed, JUNE, 1932 BY PAUL O'NEIL , Pitch = A-440 - Temp. 70\*" The organ was removed in 2008.<sup>46</sup> It appears that Milton Kalfus, a member of the musician's union, played the organ.

In 1942 Rose Santmeyer and the estate of Walter Santmeyer sold the property, including lots 14 to 19, to the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home.<sup>47</sup> In 1942, when Fisher & Kalfus, Inc. purchased the property, Fisher was identified as the company president and Kalfus as the mortician.<sup>48</sup>

In 1948 W. George Hoffner and his wife Hazel moved to the neighboring property at 3606 Dayton Avenue N, currently called the Santmeyer House. Two years later they moved to the larger funeral home building. In 1950 Hoffner acquired an interest in the property along with Grant I. Putman.<sup>49</sup> Nothing else is known about Putnam, nor did he appear to have any other interest in the property or business.

Hoffner began working at Fisher-Kalfus in 1948. Five years later, in 1953, Jack Harvey joined the business.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>44</sup> R. L. Polk & Co., *Seattle City Directory*, 1936.

<sup>45</sup> Puget Sound Pipeline, "45<sup>th</sup> St. (Paramount, Guild 45<sup>th</sup>) Theater," Puget Sound Theater Organ Society, <https://www.pstos.org/instruments/wa/seattle/45th-st.htm> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>46</sup> Pipe Organ Database, "Paul O'Neil (1932)," Pipe Organ Database, <https://pipeorgandatabase.org/organ/40213> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>47</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3606 Dayton AVE."

<sup>48</sup> King County Tax Assessor, Property Record Card. Seattle Historical Sites Survey.

<sup>49</sup> King County Tax Assessor, Property Record Card.

<sup>50</sup> Harvey Funeral Home, "Who We Are: Our Story," <https://www.harveyfuneral.com/history> (accessed March 2021).

By 1955 the funeral home required larger facilities, including a chapel addition. Remodel plans were prepared by James Klontz & Associates, including a major addition on the western side. The western chapel addition removed the original roof of the residence and replaced it with a similar level flat roof.

Starting in 1955, the business began advertising as Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home. This name was used for the funeral home until 1984 when advertisements added the Harvey name and the business became Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus & Harvey Funeral Home. *See figure 38.*

In 1980 the Harvey family undertook a landscaping project. Initially hiring the Berger Partnership, the Harveys eventually abandoned the prepared plans and installed what is now the present-day mature landscaping according to the installer's recommendation. The existing pergola was part of the 1980 landscaping efforts.<sup>51</sup>

### 4.3 BUILDING OWNERS HISTORY:

#### **George W. Fisher (1896 - 1988)**

George W. Fisher was born in Seattle in 1896 to American born parents.<sup>52 53</sup> He and Enid Metcalf were married in 1922 in Tacoma.<sup>54</sup>

Prior to establishing the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street in Fremont, George Fisher lived at 322 NW 47<sup>th</sup> Street and worked as an embalmer at Columbia City Undertaking on Rainier Avenue.<sup>55 56</sup> In 1928 he and Enid moved to the subject building and Fisher established the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home with Milton C. Kalfus.<sup>57</sup> The business, Fisher-Kalfus, Inc., was incorporated on September 18, 1928.<sup>58</sup>

In the 1930 census, George Fisher is listed as an undertaker and Enid as a telephone operator. He is described on the 1930 census as white.<sup>59</sup> The Fishers and their son Donald moved to 11004 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW, near Carkeek Park, around 1934.<sup>60</sup> George and Don participated in the 1939 Western Rodeo and Horse Show in Civic Stadium (now Memorial Stadium) with their horses Snowball and Midnight.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Thomas Harney, personal communication to Ellen Mirro, February 16, 2021.

<sup>52</sup> Year: 1940; Census Place: *Johnson, King, Washington*; Roll: *m-10627-04344*; Page: *6A*; Enumeration District: *17-96*

<sup>53</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find a Grave Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

<sup>54</sup> Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington; *Washington Marriage Records, 1854-2013*; Reference Number: *prmc-v16-0426-DA3*

<sup>55</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3606 Dayton AVE."

<sup>56</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>57</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3606 Dayton AVE."

<sup>58</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Incorporations," September 18, 1928, p. 24.

<sup>59</sup> Year: 1930; Census Place: *Seattle, King, Washington*; Page: *9A*; Enumeration District: *0062*; FHL microfilm: *2342229*

<sup>60</sup> Year: 1940; Census Place: *Johnson, King, Washington*; Roll: *m-10627-04344*; Page: *6A*; Enumeration District: *17-96*

<sup>61</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Father and Son," July 28, 1939, p. 16.

In the 1937 directory George W. Fisher was listed as the president of the funeral home and Milton C. Kalfus as the “sec-treasurer.”<sup>62</sup> George served on the Board of Directors for the Professional & Business Club in 1937.<sup>63</sup>

By 1954 George and Enid lived at 2244 E 92<sup>nd</sup> Street in Seattle. <sup>64</sup>

George W. Fisher appears to have given up all interest in the funeral home by 1955. The Fishers retired to Sequim.<sup>65</sup> George W. Fisher died in 1985 in Clallam County, WA, at the age of 88, five years after Enid's death.

### **Milton C. Kalfus (1894 - 1972)**

Milton Carlyle Kalfus was born in 1894 in Colorado, the son of John W. and Mattie Kalfus. By 1913 he was living in Seattle.<sup>67</sup> When he registered for WWI draft in 1917, the draft card indicated that he had blond hair, blue eyes, was slender, tall, and of the white race.<sup>68</sup> Before establishing the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home in 1928 with George W. Fisher, Milton Kalfus appears to have worked in many types of clerical and sales positions. In 1914 he worked as a stenographer, in 1918 he was a general freight agent, in 1922 a salesman at L. C. Smith & Bros. At Fisher-Kalfus he was most often listed as the “Secretary-Treasurer,” but sometimes listed as mortician.<sup>69</sup>

Milton Kalfus married Ruth Moore in 1914.<sup>70</sup> By 1922 he lived at 2938 Westlake Avenue with Lottie Lennox, and Ruth was working as a clerk and living at 719 Union.<sup>71</sup> In 1924, after he and Ruth divorced, Milton married Lottie in Port Orchard, Kitsap County.<sup>72</sup> In 1926 Milton was working as a clerk for the city comptroller. He and Lottie lived at 642 W 76<sup>th</sup> Street. <sup>73</sup>

When Milton and Lottie moved to Fremont in 1928, they resided at the subject property, and Milton was listed as the secretary-treasurer of the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home. It was at this time that Kalfus began to be involved with community clubs for around the next decade, including the Fremont Club and Woodland Park Club, serving in different offices such as vice president and assistant secretary.<sup>74</sup> In 1938 Kalfus was the president of the Fremont Woodland Heights Commercial Club.<sup>75</sup> In 1941 Kalfus was the chair of a committee to campaign for a new playfield in the Fremont neighborhood.<sup>76</sup> He was a member

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<sup>62</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>63</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Owsley installed as president of club,” June 6, 1937, p. 45.

<sup>64</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>65</sup> *Seattle Times*, obituary, December 18, 1980.

<sup>66</sup> Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington; *Washington Death Index, 1940-1959, 1965-2017*

<sup>67</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Y.M.C.A. Literary Club will meet tonight,” October 11, 1913, p. 2.

<sup>68</sup> Ancestry.com U.S. *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line]. Provo UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005.

<sup>69</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, “Many Happy Returns,” April 3, 1933.

<sup>70</sup> Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington; *Washington Marriage Records, 1854-2013*; Reference Number: *kingcoarchmr\_34849.tif*

<sup>71</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>72</sup> Washington State Archives; Olympia, Washington; *Washington Marriage Records, 1854-2013*; Reference Number: *psktsmc3061*

<sup>73</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>74</sup> *Seattle Times* and *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, *passim*.

<sup>75</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Clubs Unite for Seattle Day at Puyallap Fair,” September 18, 1938, p. 17.

<sup>76</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Fremont Group Asks Playfield,” May 28, 1941, p. 12.

of the Funeral Directors of King County and served as vice-president in 1937.<sup>77</sup> He was a member of the Greenwood Lodge F. & A. M. and the Musicians Association, Local 76.<sup>78</sup>

Lottie and Milton may have had a rocky relationship. She appears to have divorced him twice, once in 1927 and again in 1941.<sup>79</sup> This means that the records for Milton's address sometimes show him living with Lottie, who was a saleswoman for Baker Furniture, and sometimes show him residing at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street. They lived together at the funeral home until 1934. Thereafter their official address changed to 921 N 84<sup>th</sup> Street for two years,<sup>80</sup> and then 315 N 50<sup>th</sup> Street, apartment 306.<sup>81 82</sup> However, when Lottie divorced Kalfus in 1941, she claimed he did not come home for weeks at a time, so he may have been residing at the funeral home.<sup>83</sup> When Milton registered for the draft in 1942, he listed his place of residence as 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>84</sup> (Their son Clifford served in the South Pacific as a pharmacist's mate.)

In 1956 Milton lived alone at 12 N 125<sup>th</sup> Street. He was still working at the funeral home.<sup>85</sup> He moved to Santa Cruz, CA for retirement soon after 1956.<sup>86</sup>

In 1960 Milton Kalfus married Mary F. Lancaster in San Mateo, CA.<sup>87</sup> He died in 1972 while on vacation in Florida.<sup>88</sup>

### **W. G. Hoffner (1908 - 1976)**

W. George Hoffner was born in Oregon in 1908 to white parents.<sup>89</sup> The Hoffner family lived in Pendleton, OR until some time after 1920. In 1930 Hoffner was working as a helper in the undertaking industry in Tacoma, and living with his mother and six younger siblings.<sup>90</sup> He married Hazel Fox in 1933.<sup>91</sup> By 1940 he had bought his own home at 1522 S Twelfth Street in Tacoma, and was an embalmer for Theo B. Gaffney.<sup>92</sup> Between 1938 and 1940 Hoffner served as Tacoma's deputy coroner. After serving as deputy coroner, Hoffner went back to working for Theo Gaffney Undertakers by 1945. He was elected as state deputy of the Knights of Columbus in 1946.<sup>93</sup>

His mother Elisabeth had died in 1944, and by 1946 Hoffner's younger siblings were grown and

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<sup>77</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Funeral Directors Announce Officers," January 6, 1937, p. 4.

<sup>78</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Milton C. Kalfus, 77, dies," January 3, 1972, p. 36.

<sup>79</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Divorces Granted," March 22, 1927, p. 25.

<sup>80</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>81</sup> Year: 1940; Census Place: Seattle, King, Washington; Roll: m-10627-04375; Page: 614; Enumeration District: 40-44

<sup>82</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>83</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Wife divorces Milton Kalfus," November 18, 1941, p. 9.

<sup>84</sup> The National Archives at St. Louis; St. Louis, Missouri; Record Group Title: *Records of the Selective Service System*; Record Group Number: 147; Box or Roll Number: 103

<sup>85</sup> Ancestry.com. U.S., *City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

<sup>86</sup> Social Security Administration; Washington D.C., USA; *Social Security Death Index, Master File*

<sup>87</sup> Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Marriage Index, 1960-1985* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

<sup>88</sup> Social Security Administration; Washington D.C., USA; *Social Security Death Index, Master File*

<sup>89</sup> Year: 1920; Census Place: Pendleton, Umatilla, Oregon; Roll T625\_1504; Page: 6B; Enumeration District: 164

<sup>90</sup> Year: 1930; Census Place: Tacoma, Pierce, Washington; Page: 9B; Enumeration District: 0124; FHL microfilm: 2342244

<sup>91</sup> Ancestry.com. *Washington, U.S., County Marriages, 1855-2008* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

<sup>92</sup> Year: 1940; Census Place: Tacoma, Pierce, Washington; Roll: m-10627-04388; Page: 7B; Enumeration District: 42-28

<sup>93</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Duffy, Schaaf Delegates to K.C. Parley," May 29, 1946, p. 8.

employed. Hoffner and Hazel moved to Seattle, and by 1948 they were living at 3606 Dayton Avenue N, next door to the funeral home. In the 1940s, George was listed in city directories as the secretary of the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home. In 1950 Hoffner acquired an interest in the funeral home. By 1953 the Hoffners were living at 508 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street, presumably the caretaker's quarters in the added northern section of the subject building some time in the 1940s. In 1955, when the building was remodeled, business came to be called Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home.<sup>94</sup>

In 1963 Hoffner was elected as the head of the Washington State Funeral Directors' Association.<sup>95</sup> He had previously served as the president of the King County Funeral Directors' Association and was a member of the National Funeral Directors Association. Besides serving as the deputy of the Knights of Columbus in 1946, he was a member of the Knights of Columbus Seattle Council No. 676. Other public service included service as president of the Sierra Club of Seattle. He was a member of the Ballard Elks Club, the Seattle Commodity Club, the Holy Name Society of St. Alphonsus Parish, and the Queen City Yacht Club.<sup>96</sup> Hoffner died in 1976.

### **Jack A. Harvey (1923 - 2013)**

Jack Andrew Harvey was born in Seattle in 1923. His parents were Bernard Harvey and Cecilia Boyle, both born in Ireland.<sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> In 1940 he lived with his parents and five siblings at 7044 40th Avenue NE in the View Ridge neighborhood of Seattle. The 1940 census lists the family's race as white. His father was a gardener in the cemetery profession.<sup>99</sup> Jack attended Blessed Sacrament School and graduated from college at Saint Martin's in Olympia.<sup>100</sup>

In 1946 he married Beverly Starksen at Assumption Church.<sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> The couple had six children.<sup>103</sup> Harvey attended the College of Mortuary Science in San Francisco, graduating in 1947.<sup>104</sup>

Jack Harvey began working at Fisher-Kalfus in 1953, and by 1968 was listed as a business owner.<sup>105</sup> In 1973 he assumed full ownership of the business.<sup>106</sup> Two of his sons, Tom and Joseph, also joined the

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<sup>94</sup> R. L. Polk & Co., Seattle City Directory, 1953-1955.

<sup>95</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Hoffner named State Funeral Directors' Head," May 22, 1963, p. 11.

<sup>96</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Obituary for W. George Hoffner," June 18, 1976, p. 50.

<sup>97</sup> Ancestry.com. *Washington, U.S., King County Delayed Births, 1869-1950* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.

<sup>98</sup> *Northwest Catholic*, "Jack Harvey, 1923-2013," <https://nwcatholic.org/news/northwest-catholic/jack-harvey-1923-2013> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>99</sup> Year: 1940; Census Place: Sand Point, King, Washington; Roll: m-0627-04346; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 17-178

<sup>100</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

<sup>101</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Jack A. Harvey," obituary, November 26-27, 2013,

<https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/seattletimes/obituary.aspx?n=jack-a-harvey&pid=168202293&fhid=23423> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>102</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

<sup>103</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Jack A. Harvey." "He is survived by his six children: Joseph (Richard Horn), Mary Ancich (Antone), Tim (Kathy), Tom (Acesha), John and Michael?"

<sup>104</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

<sup>105</sup> Harvey Funeral Home, "Who We Are: Our Story."

<sup>106</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

family business.<sup>107</sup> Jack Harvey retired in 2011.<sup>108</sup>

Harvey was a member of two professional associations. He was a member of the Washington State Funeral Directors' Association and served a term as president.<sup>109</sup> He also served as the president of the Allied Memorial Council, a regional association of florists, funeral homes, cemeteries, monument firms, and related businesses.<sup>110</sup>

Harvey was a practicing Catholic his entire life, and a parishioner at Assumption Church in the Ravenna neighborhood.<sup>111</sup> He was active in local politics and ran for state office.<sup>112</sup> He served as the chairman of the 46<sup>th</sup> district Democrats in 1961 and 1963.<sup>113</sup>

Jack Harvey served two terms on the Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) board starting in 1970 and ending in 1980. He served as the chairman starting in 1971 and was re-elected chair in 1973 and again in 1978.<sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup><sup>116</sup><sup>117</sup> During Harvey's tenure on the board, the Seattle Housing Authority renovated the housing developments at Holly Park and High Point, established the Neighborhood Housing Rehabilitation Program, and implemented the Scattered Site Family Housing Program, which acquired 269 living units for low-income tenants.<sup>118</sup>

Harvey was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Sierra Club and the Matt Talbot Center. He also served on the board of the Seattle University School of Theology and Ministry.<sup>119</sup><sup>120</sup>

Jack Harvey retired in 2011 and died in 2013.

#### 4.4 CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT: SEATTLE MORTUARY HISTORY<sup>121</sup>

The subject building was in use as a mortuary as early as 1928.

In the mid-nineteenth century, most undertakers were cabinet or furniture makers who built caskets as a sideline. The profession of undertaker or mortician began around the time of the Civil War when the practice of embalming, which required specialized knowledge and training, began to be used. Embalming became more popular after the 1865 funeral of Abraham Lincoln, when for two weeks his casket

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<sup>107</sup> Harvey Funeral Home, "Who We Are: Our Story."

<sup>108</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>110</sup> *Seattle Times*, "President Named," May 20 1973, p. 59.

<sup>111</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Jack A. Harvey."

<sup>112</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

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

<sup>114</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Harvey Elected Chairman of Housing Authority Board," April 16, 1971, p. 19.

<sup>115</sup> Salley Gene Mahoney, "Notes on Names," *Seattle Times*, May 28, 1978, p. 74.

<sup>116</sup> *Seattle Times*, "People," July 27, 1975, p. 38.

<sup>117</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Housing Board Chief re-elected," April 22, 1973, p. 20.

<sup>118</sup> John Caldbeck, "Seattle Housing Authority—Part 2," HistoryLink.org essay 10761, March 27, 2014, <https://www.historylink.org/File/10761> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>119</sup> *Northwest Catholic*.

<sup>120</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Jack A. Harvey."

<sup>121</sup> Adapted from from Larry E. Johnson, "Mannings Funeral Parlor/Richard Hugo House Landmark Nomination Report," March 2013, and Ellen Mirro "Landmark Nomination Report for Ballard Blossom/Middlestat Mortuary," February 2017.



travelled by train through seven states and 180 cities. The term “funeral director” was first used in 1882 at the first national meeting of undertakers, the National Funeral Industrial Exposition, in Rochester, New York.

(Please note: Most commercial mortuary businesses in Seattle have historically been owned and operated by white people to serve a majority white city population.<sup>122</sup> There were exceptions to this homogeneity, with several minority-owned mortuary companies serving diverse communities. Where not otherwise specified, the following businesses were white-owned.)

Seattle’s first known undertakers were Oliver C. Shorey and A. P. DeLin, who came to Seattle in 1861 to build the columns for the territorial university.<sup>123</sup> By 1876, Seattle had two undertakers, T. S. Russell, whose business was located at the foot of Washington Street, and E. L. Hall, located on Cherry Street between Front and Second avenues, both of whom also ran cabinet shops.<sup>124</sup> Hall later sold his undertaking business to Ole Schillestad and T. Coulter.<sup>125</sup> By 1882, Shorey, whose business was located at Front Street and Columbia Avenue, and Schillestad, located at Cherry Street between Front and Second avenues, were both listed as undertakers in the Seattle Directory.<sup>126</sup> In 1881, L. W. Bonney, Shorey’s brother-in-law, joined Shorey.<sup>127</sup> By 1884, O. C. Shorey & Co. is listed at 801 Front Street, and O. Schillestad is listed at 112 Cherry Street.<sup>128</sup> **See figures 39-41.**

Schillestad went out of business around this time. The firm of Cross & Company started a business selling safes as well as offering undertaking services. Edgar Ray Butterworth, who had an undertaking business in Centralia, was hired by Cross in 1889 to run Cross Undertaking at 1600 Front Street. Butterworth bought out Cross in 1892, renaming the company E. R. Butterworth & Sons. In 1903, he commissioned the city’s first purpose-built mortuary, the Butterworth Building, at 1921 First Avenue. By 1923, Butterworth Mortuary had relocated to a Classical Revival-style building at 3900 E Pine Street.<sup>129</sup> **See figures 42-46.**

In 1889, Shorey sold out to G. M. Stewart and turned his interests to bookselling. The business was renamed Bonney & Stewart, and was located in the Occidental Hotel on the northwestern corner of Third Avenue and Cherry Street. In 1903, the sexton of the Lake View Cemetery, Harry M. Watson, bought out Stewart’s business interest, after which the firm became Bonney-Watson. Between 1907 and 1912, the business was located at the former MacIntosh Mansion at Third Avenue and Columbia Street. In 1912, they relocated to Capitol Hill on Broadway.<sup>130</sup> **See figures 47-51.**

Prior to the 1930s, it was common for families to “lay out” the dead at home for viewing before the funeral. The undertaker served more as a funeral director who consoled the family and arranged for the

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<sup>122</sup> Census data from 1940 through 1960 confirms that Seattle had over 90% white population during those years.

<sup>123</sup> Robin Shannon, *Cemeteries of Seattle* (Mount Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), p. 109. Bonney-Watson, “History,” <http://bonneywatson.com/about/history.html> (accessed February 6, 2013), p. 1.

<sup>124</sup> Kirk C. Ward, *Business Directory of the City of Seattle, 1876* (Seattle, WA: B.L. Northup, 1876), p. 103.

<sup>125</sup> Shannon, p. 109.

<sup>126</sup> Elliot & Sweet, *Residence and Business Directory for the Year 1882* (Seattle, WA: Elliot & Sweet, 1882), p. 87.

<sup>127</sup> Shannon, p. 109.

<sup>128</sup> The Industrial World, *The City Directory, 1884-85, of Seattle Washington* (Seattle WA: The Industrial World, 1884), p. 239.

<sup>129</sup> Shannon, p. 109.

<sup>130</sup> Bonney-Watson.

burial. As this custom changed, mortuaries often set up their viewing rooms or chapels to be more “home-like.” The deceased person was generally embalmed, placed in a coffin, and often displayed in a chapel or funeral home for a day or two before being buried in the ground. Cultural differences between populations or religious groups dictated slightly different funeral practices, and some mortuaries catered to specific cultural or religious groups. Cremation became increasingly common after 1900, and several mortuaries added crematoria. By 1901, besides to Bonney & Stewart and E. R. Butterworth & Sons, additional mortuaries included Collins-Sherman-Foley Co. at 1407 First Avenue and Seattle Undertaking Co. at 1324 Third Avenue.<sup>131</sup>

Seattle’s population rose dramatically at the turn—and early years—of the twentieth century, growing from 43,000 people in 1890, to 80,000 in 1900, to more than 240,000 by 1910. With an increased population, more mortuaries were required to handle deaths. In 1910, ten undertakers were listed in the city directory, including Bonney-Watson, E. R. Butterworth & Sons, Collins Brothers (911 E Pine Street), Fremont Undertaking Co. (617 Kilbourne and 3115 Fremont Avenue), Graham & Engemann in Ballard (5432 Ballard Avenue), Johnson & Hamilton (2121 First Avenue), Mayfield (2014 Market Street), E. E. Mittelstadt (1766 Market Street), Noice (408 S Bateman Street) and the Seattle Undertaking Company (716 Third Avenue).<sup>132</sup> *See figures 52-54.*

A handful of undertaking companies in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century were owned and run by Black people; their clientele tended to be Black or other racial and ethnic minorities. By 1918, the Penn Undertaking Company was established at 1215 E Marion Street, described in *Cayton's Weekly* as the “only Colored Undertaking Establishment in the Northwest, owned, controlled, operated and financed by Colored people.”<sup>133</sup> In late 1918, A. D. Richardson began advertising as a Black undertaker and embalmer. *Cayton's Weekly* described Richardson as the “only licensed and registered embalmer of color in the northwest,” and stated that Richardson also served Chinese, Japanese, and Jewish communities.<sup>134</sup>

By 1919, H. Alfred Lewis, former funeral director and embalmer at Penn Undertaking Company, established Lewis & Blackwell at 1215 E Marion Street.<sup>135</sup> The successor to this firm was Blackwell & Johnson, known by 1927 as the Blackwell Undertaking Company, with a funeral parlor located at 317 22<sup>nd</sup> Avenue S.<sup>136</sup> Blackwell Undertaking operated until at least 1928.

In 1928, Mrs. Georgia Kelles established the Angelus Mortuary at 319 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The Angelus proved to be one of the city's most enduring Black-owned and -run mortuaries, operating for more than 30 years. In 1939, *Northwest Enterprise* described the importance of the services the Angelus provided: “Aside from the emphasis placed on low funeral costs, the Angelus has set a precedent among local funeral directors by employing an all-Negro personnel ready to suggest the friendly advice that an alien group is unable to

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<sup>131</sup> R. L. Polk Company, *Seattle City Directory*, 1901, p. 1, 434.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, *Seattle City Directory*, 1910, n.p.

<sup>133</sup> *Cayton's Weekly*, “Penn Undertaking Company,” advertisement, October 5, 1918, p. 4.

<sup>134</sup> Richardson was quoted as saying “my parlors are for the dead without regard to creed, color or condition.” *Cayton's Weekly*, “The Passing Throng,” March 8, 1919, p. 3.

<sup>135</sup> Mr. Lewis also performed the services for Ruth Cayton-Wright, the daughter of Horace and Susie Cayton. *Cayton's Weekly*, “Purely Personal,” November 8, 1919, p. 4.

<sup>136</sup> *Enterprise*, “New Company Takes Over Blackwell Undertaking Co.,” March 18, 1927, p. 6.

offer."<sup>137</sup> In 1940, long-time employee Mrs. Henry Davis became manager of the Angelus.<sup>138</sup> The Angelus operated until at least 1961, with a funeral chapel located at 319 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

By 1920, the number of undertakers had almost doubled to 19. Joseph Bleitz had opened his new facility at 315 Leary Avenue at the south end of the Fremont Bridge. Booth Undertaking Co. was located at 1422 Bellevue Way and Forkner & Forkner was at 4214 Fourteenth Avenue NE. Home Undertaking Co. was at Ninth Avenue and Union Street, and Joseph R. Manning was located at 1634 Eleventh Avenue. Pheasant-Wiggen Co. was located in Ballard at 5517 22<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW, and Fritz V. Rasmussen served the south end from the Weed Building at 4904 Rainier Avenue. Charles A. Sprinkle was located at 1010 Bailey Street. The Cremation Society of Washington on Queen Anne Avenue and Rafferty Undertaking & Cremation Co. at 617 N 36<sup>th</sup> Street both offered cremation alternatives, and Schooley Undertaking at 2022 Boren Avenue offered low-cost funerals for as little as \$65.00. *See figures 55-59.*

22 undertakers were listed in the 1930 City Directory, with only ten carrying over from 1920. By 1940, the city directory listed 29 “funeral directors” (the term “undertaker” had fallen out of fashion),<sup>139</sup> including the Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home.<sup>140</sup> In the 1930s and 1940s, Fremont had two funeral homes, Fisher-Kalfus and Rafferty Undertaking (3518 Fremont Ave, just two blocks east of the subject site), in addition to the Bleitz Funeral Home on the south side of the bridge. After World War II, once Japanese Americans were released from incarceration, Arthur Susumi joined Butterworth Funeral Home as funeral director, to meet the needs of Seattle’s Japanese American population.<sup>141</sup>

In the mid-twentieth century, many funeral homes, including Fisher-Kalfus (Hoffner Fisher & Harvey), updated their facilities and constructed additions as the International Style began to take hold in popular architecture. In 1955 the subject building received a mid-century update when James M. Klontz & Associates designed a Modern-style addition for the 1902 Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home. *(For more on Klontz & Associates, see section 4.5.2)* In 1951 Wiggen & Sons in Ballard commissioned Edward Mahlum to expand and update their 1945-era building. In 1957 Mittelstadt received an update designed by LaMonte Judson Shorett. John W. Maloney & Associates designed a chapel addition to the Manning Funeral Home (later the Richard Hugo House, demolished) in 1958. Bonney-Watson had headquarters in a Modernist 1962 Bain & Overturf building at 1746 Broadway until 2017, when it was denied Landmark status and demolished to make way for the construction of the Capitol Hill light rail station.<sup>142</sup> <sup>143</sup> *See figures 60-62.*

The nearby Bleitz Funeral Home was landmarked in 2017, in part due to its association with serving the LGBTQ community during the AIDS epidemic. *See figure 63.*

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<sup>137</sup> *Northwest Enterprise*, "Seattle Business Enterprise: The Angelus Mortuary," July 14, 1939, p. 2.

<sup>138</sup> *Northwest Enterprise*, "Mrs. Henry Davis is Named Manager of Angelus Mortuary; Cecil Finley Resigns," January 12, 1940, p. 1.

<sup>139</sup> R. L. Polk & Co., *Seattle City Directory*, 1930 and 1940, n.p.

<sup>140</sup> R. L. Polk & Co., *Seattle City Directory*, 1940, p. 2686.

<sup>141</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Arthur Susumi, compassionate, honored veteran dies at 81," January 9, 2005.

<sup>142</sup> David Peterson, "Wiggen & Sons Funeral Home Landmark Nomination Report," Nicholson Kovalchick Architects, November 14, 2014.

<sup>143</sup> Justin Carder, "Destined for demolition, 'depressing' Broadway Bonney-Watson won't get landmark protections," Capitol Hill Seattle Blog, December 6, 2017, <https://www.capitolhillseattle.com/2017/12/destined-for-demolition-depressing-broadway-bonney-watson-wont-get-landmark-protections/> (accessed March 2021).

## 4.5 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

### 4.5.1 Residential Colonial Revival <sup>144</sup>

The original 1902 subject building was designed in a residential Colonial Revival style. The only remaining features of this style are the round porch columns.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, architects in the United States looked toward establishing a national style, with some—such as H. H. Richardson—advocating Romanesque-based forms, while others championed Colonial Revival styles, and a few felt that all eclecticism and historical styles should be abandoned in the search for a unique new direction.<sup>145</sup> The architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White was a major proponent of the creative reinterpretation of Colonial Revival in the latter part of the nineteenth century, while later architects tended toward more literal manifestations, if not outright replicas.

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

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

Many larger buildings, such as town halls, colleges, and churches, built from the latter part of the nineteenth century through World War II, often used American Colonial Georgian prototypes as they aspired toward an American idealism.

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

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<sup>144</sup> This text was adapted from the Landmark Nomination Report for Loyal Heights Elementary School, October 2014

<sup>145</sup> John Burchard and Albert Bush-Brown, *The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History* (Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1961), p. 206.

minor projections and symmetrical façades and self-contained rectangular plans.<sup>146</sup> Exterior walls are often white-painted clapboard or brick masonry. The form of the subject building, with its hipped roof and full-width porch is called out as a subtype of the style in *A Field Guide to American Houses*.<sup>147</sup>

Local larger-scale examples of this form appear in the Seaview Building at the Kenney retirement community in West Seattle (1908, Graham & Meyers, City of Seattle Landmark) that was modeled after Philadelphia's Independence Hall, the Columbia Branch Library (1914, Somervell & Thomas), The Sunset Club (1914-15, Joseph S. Cote), the Women's University Club (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, with Édouard Frère, City of Seattle Landmark), and Bliss Hall on the Lakeside Campus (1930, Bebb & Gould). Predictably, when the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution built their new headquarters in Seattle's Capitol Hill Neighborhood in 1925 (Daniel R. Huntington), they built a near replica of George Washington's Mt. Vernon, one of the United States' best-known Colonial Georgian buildings. *See figures 64-65.*

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

Seattle's older residential neighborhoods still have hundreds of examples of Colonial Revival homes, most constructed from stock plans by speculative contractors. Designs by notable local architects in this general style were often constructed after World War I and include the Joel McFee residence (ca. 1934, Arthur L. Loveless) and the Winston W. Chambers residence (1937, Edwin Ivey and Elizabeth Ayer). Earlier residential structures in the neighborhood in the style include the Howard P. & Bertha Miller House at 3636 Woodland Park Avenue built in 1900 and 1916.<sup>148</sup> *See figure 66.*

The Columbia Funeral Home in Columbia City, like the subject building, is a former residence converted to a mortuary. Unlike the subject building, the Seattle Historical Sites Survey lists the Columbia Funeral Home as a Colonial Revival-style building.<sup>149</sup> *See figures 57 & 67.*

#### 4.5.2 Mid-Century Modernism in the Pacific Northwest

The western chapel addition and the 1955 renovation of the subject building can be considered an example of the Mid-Century Modern style with a Pacific Northwest influence. Consistent with the style are the use of panel siding, flat roofs, and the brise-soleil type elements of the window screens.

The Modern movement originated in Europe after World War I with an underlying belief that advances in science and technology would generate a new form of architecture, free from the pervasive eclecticism based on revival forms. The possibilities of curtain wall construction utilizing steel frames and the freeform massing using ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects, as well as American

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<sup>146</sup> Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home* (Woodstock, NY: Overlook Press), p. 172.

<sup>147</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York Alfred A Knopf, 2000, p. 320.

<sup>148</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 3636 WOODLAND PARK AVE," Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, <http://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=2147011390> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>149</sup> Seattle Historical Sites Survey, "Summary for 4567 Rainier AVE," Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, <http://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=523> (accessed March 2021).

modernist pioneers including Frank Lloyd Wright. By the 1920s, these experimentations produced two distinct branches of modern architecture: the steel and glass classicism, “International Style,” of the Bauhaus architects Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe, and the béton brut of Charles Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) and the “New Brutalism.”<sup>150</sup>

In 1929, Mies’s German Pavilion of the Barcelona Exhibition demonstrated the austerity and purity possible in the steel frame. After immigrating to the United States, Mies created a number of buildings that became icons of the International Style, including the Farnsworth House in Illinois (1950), Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago (1952), Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology (1956), the Seagram Building in New York (1956-58), and the Bacardi Offices in Mexico City (1963)—all essays of the “frame rectangle.”<sup>151</sup> Mies sought to reduce architecture to its basic form, eliminating all ornament and superfluity, creating the well-known aphorism “Less is more.”

As the International Style gained worldwide attention in the late 1920s and 1930s, Pacific Northwest architects such as Pietro Belluschi, J. Lister Holmes, Lionel Pries, and Paul Thiry were implementing the ideas of the Modern Movement in their designs while developing their own regional approach. Architectural design in Seattle, quickly following the lead of architects on the East Coast, went through a radical transformation during the 1950s. The progressive enthusiasm of the War years had essentially overtaken eclecticism, and traditionalist architects were either retiring or reluctantly adapting to Modernism and the International style. This style was used extensively in the many institutional buildings built to accommodate an expanding post-war population in Seattle and nearby suburbs. J. Lister Holmes, William Bain and Paul Thiry, among other local architects successfully made that mid-career leap and were rewarded with major modernist commissions during the immediate post-war period. The Washington State Library that Thiry designed for the Washington State Capitol in 1954, with a hovering horizontal roof supported by a colonnade of simple columns framing glass walls, is a hallmark of Northwest Modernism. *See figure 68.*

A new generation of younger architects was also emerging from architectural schools, including the University of Washington, where traditionalist professors were being challenged by early modernist adaptors, including Lionel “Spike” Pries (1897-1968). These new practitioners—including Victor Steinbrueck (1911-1985), Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995), Omer Mithun (1918-1983), and Roland Terry (1917-2006)—emerged from their apprenticeships immediately embracing a new Northwest Modernism. Steinbrueck’s and Kirk’s University of Washington Faculty Center was widely admired and published at the time as an example of Northwest interpretation of the work of Mies van der Rohe, and is one of the best examples of what came to be known as the “Northwest School.”<sup>152</sup> Kirk would expand his practice designing several clinics throughout the northwest including the Goiney/Roedel Clinic in Lake City completed 1952, the Blakely Clinic completed in 1957, and the Group Health Cooperative Northgate Clinic completed in 1958, all studies of Miesian principles interpreted into Northwestern Modernism. *See*

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<sup>150</sup> R. Furneaux Jordan, *A Concise History of Western Architecture* (Norwich, G.B.: Jarrold and Sons, 1969), p. 320.

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 331.

<sup>152</sup> David E. Miller, *Toward a New Regionalism: Environmental Architecture in the Pacific Northwest* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2005), pp. 22-30.

*figures 69-70.*

By the 1950s, Paul Kirk was considered the leader of what was known as the “Northwest School” promoting regional identity and formal responses to the unique environmental conditions found in the Pacific Northwest. Other architects associated with the “Northwest School” included Arthur Erickson, Fred Bassetti, Victor Steinbrueck, Roland Terry and Gene Zema. The Northwest School emphasized wood-frame post-and-beam architecture with expanses of glass, and used local material in the construction. Their theories emphasized “honesty” and “simplicity.” The style is evident in the design of the office of Kirk Wallace McKinley, completed in 1961, and Gene Zima’s design for 6850 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. It was at this time that Seattle’s “boom and bust” economy was once again booming, driven by the prosperity of Boeing’s emerging jet-powered commercial aircraft division. As Seattle’s population grew, the outlying suburban areas required a new infrastructure, and there was sufficient economic confidence to invest in new buildings designed in a new style. Seattle architects were busy designing schools, libraries, churches, branch banks, and many fine residences in the surrounding suburban areas. The older core of the city was largely ignored. *See figure 71.*

*See section 4.4 for Mortuary buildings constructed in the mid-century style or with mid-century additions.*

## 4.6 BUILDING ARCHITECTS

### 4.6.1 Original Building Designer: Unknown

The designer of the original 1902 residence is unknown. As a vernacular residential building, the plans may have been purchased from a plan book, or the house may have been constructed by an experienced carpenter without a plan.

### 4.6.2 Subsequent Building Designer: James Klontz & Associates (1955 Addition)

James Klontz was born in Kent, WA in 1920.<sup>153</sup> Klontz was the eldest of George and Mary Ellen Klontz’s six sons. Between 1934 and 1943 Klontz worked at his family’s cabinet shop, Auburn Cabinet Works, with his father and brothers, working also in the shop drafting room. After graduating from high school in 1937 Klontz continued work in the cabinet shop to earn money for college. Klontz graduated from the University of Washington in 1943 with a bachelor's degree in Architecture. During college he was in the Officer Reserve Corps of the United States Army. After graduation he enlisted in the Army, serving in the European theater in World War II. He became a Major and received the Bronze Star.<sup>154 155</sup>

After his military service, Klontz returned to Seattle in 1946. He began his architectural career with a summer working for architect George W. Stoddard, and then working with the firm of Bliss & Massar

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<sup>153</sup> David Rash, “Klontz & Wrede,” *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition ed. Jeffrey Ochsner

<sup>154</sup> *Seattle Times*, “James M. Klontz,” November 21, 2010,

<https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/seattletimes/obituary.aspx?n=james-m-klontz&pid=146716580> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>155</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, “ROA Plans Spring Ball On June 1,” May 30, 1956, p. 6.

until 1947.<sup>156</sup> In 1947, Klontz founded his own firm, James M. Klontz & Associates. He and George Emmet Wrede (1919-2004) formed a partnership in 1957; Klontz & Wrede operated until 1987.<sup>157</sup> Klontz was licensed in Washington and became licensed in Alaska in the 1980s.<sup>158</sup>

Klontz married Angie Gomes in 1949 and they had five daughters. Klontz had a 62 year architectural career, retiring in 2008.<sup>159</sup> Angie Klontz supported James' career by being an active member of the Architectural Guild, an auxiliary to the AIA. In 1962, Mrs. Klontz served as the vice president of the Guild.<sup>160</sup> The couple traveled internationally, to Australia, China and Brazil.<sup>161</sup> Klontz was active as a major in the Seattle Reserve Officer Association (army reserve).<sup>162</sup> <sup>163</sup> <sup>164</sup> He was also a passionate fisherman, frequenting Shilshole Bay.<sup>165</sup>

Klontz specialized in both church and school architecture, in particular designing many of the Catholic parish churches in Seattle (including his own parish church, Our Lady of Fatima), and school projects in Snohomish. He also was responsible for the design of commercial projects and fishing industry projects in in the 1980s.<sup>166</sup>

James M. Klontz died on November 16, 2010 at 90 years of age.<sup>167</sup>

As a frequent designer for the regional Catholic Church, Klontz would have been a logical choice for Hoffner and Harvey, both Catholics.

Works by James Klontz & Associates and Klontz & Wrede include the following:

- St Matthew Parish Church, 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE and NE 127<sup>th</sup> Street, Seattle (1954)<sup>168</sup>
- Additions to Bellevue Square, including the Bel-Square Furniture Store (1955)<sup>169</sup>
- Convent at St. Margaret's Parish, 3018 14<sup>th</sup> Ave W, Seattle (1955)<sup>170</sup>
- Convent at St. Mark Parish, 18029 Morrison Way, Shoreline (1955)<sup>171</sup>
- Addition to Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home, subject building (1955)
- Bellevue Methodist Church (1955, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>172</sup>
- J. C. Penney in Bellevue for Kemper Freeman (1957, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>156</sup> Houser, "James M. Klontz."

<sup>157</sup> David Rash, "Klontz & Wrede," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition ed. Jeffrey Ochsner

<sup>158</sup> *Seattle Times*, "James M. Klontz."

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>160</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Architectural Meet Held," May 16, 1962, p. 8.

<sup>161</sup> *Seattle Times*, "James M. Klontz."

<sup>162</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Guests At Reserve Dance," May 31, 1956, p. 37.

<sup>163</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "ROA Plans Spring Ball On June 1," May 30, 1956, p. 6.

<sup>164</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Guests At Reserve Dance," May 31, 1956, p. 37.

<sup>165</sup> *Seattle Times*, "James M. Klontz."

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>168</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Church To Rise On Site Of Chicken Coop," April 4, 1954, p. 107.

<sup>169</sup> Alice Staples, "East Side Construction Valued at \$2,000,000," *Seattle Times*, April 3, 1955, p. 25.

<sup>170</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Contracts Let For Two Convents," July 10, 1955 p.25

<sup>171</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>172</sup> Rash.

<sup>173</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Store Chain Will Have New Building In Bellevue," August 18, 1957, p. 28.



- St. Mark Catholic Church, 18033 15th Place NE, Shoreline, WA (1956 & 1959)<sup>174 175</sup>
- Seattle Eye Clinic (1958, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>176</sup>
- Nordstrom Shoe Store, Bellevue Square (between 1958 and 1963, Klontz & Wrede)
- Snohomish Junior High School (1958, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>177</sup>
- St. Monica's Church and School, Mercer Island (1959, Kontz & Wrede)<sup>178</sup>
- Addition to residence 4334 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue W, Seattle (1960)<sup>179</sup>
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Seattle (1960-1961, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>180</sup>
- Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) Building, Seattle (1962-1963, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>181</sup>
- Parking Structures for Bellevue Square assisted by Welton Becket (1966, Klontz & Wrede)<sup>182</sup>
- Our Lady of Fatima church, 3218 W Barrett Street, Seattle (1952 & 1968)<sup>183</sup>

*See figures 72-81.*

#### 4.7 BUILDING CONTRACTORS: A.W. ROBERTSON, 1955 ADDITION & REMODEL

A. W. Robertson was the builder of the 1955 addition to the subject building.<sup>184</sup>

Alonzo W. Roberston was born in Canada in 1905. In 1933 he became a naturalized United States citizen and married Margaret Leonard.<sup>185</sup> The Robertsons had three daughters and one son, David, born in 1956, who would later go into business with his father.<sup>186</sup>

The first record of A. W. Robertson building in the Seattle area was a 1939 building permit for a residence at 2231 W 60<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>187</sup> The first record of Robertson working with a well-known architect was more than a decade later in 1952, when he constructed the Phi Mu Sorority to the design of Paul Thiry. That job seems to have opened the doors to successful bids on other projects for well-known architects, including a 1958 design for the Bellevue pool by Durham Anderson & Freed, a 1974 renovation for the

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<sup>174</sup> Rash.

<sup>175</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Catholic Church," February 22, 1959, p. 42. Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "Saint Mark's Church and School, Shoreline, WA," <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/17055/> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>176</sup> Rash.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid.

<sup>178</sup> Ibid.

<sup>179</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "City Building Permits," April 12, 1960, p. 30.

<sup>180</sup> Rash.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid.

<sup>182</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Bellevue Square Sold for \$5 Million," June 3, 1966 p. 51. *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Bellevue Square Sold: \$5 Million," June 3, 1966, p. 5.

<sup>183</sup> RoadsideArchitecture.com, "Washington Mid-Century Modern Churches (page 1)," <https://www.roadarch.com/modarch/wachurch.html> (accessed March 2021).

<sup>184</sup> *Seattle Times*.

<sup>185</sup> Ancestry.com

<sup>186</sup> *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, "Births," January 2, 1956, p. 27.

<sup>187</sup> *Seattle Times*.

Chrissy store by Terry & Egan, and—perhaps the largest project in the firm’s history—the 1981 construction of the Edmonds Holy Rosary Campus, designed by the Bumgardner Partnership. A. W. Robertson also worked with less well-known architects, such as constructing the 1953 office building for Lawrence Hazan Architects, building the Holy Family campus in Kirkland to the design of Johnson-Campanella. The firm worked with Klontz & Wrede at least three times: first on the Bel-Square Furniture store in 1954, on the subject building in 1955, and in 1969 on an auto service plaza in Bellevue. By 1974, Robertson was in business with his son, and the firm was known as A. W. Roberston & Son. Among the outstanding projects, the firm was also constructing more quotidian projects, such as service stations, office buildings, automobile sales buildings.

Alonzo W. Robertson died in 1997. A. W. Robertson & Son is currently an inactive registered corporation in the State of Washington.<sup>188</sup>

Outstanding construction projects by the firm are as follows:

- Phi Mu Sorority, University of Washington (1952, Paul Thiry)
- Office of Lawrence Hazan Architects, 8626 Roosevelt (1953, Lawrence Hazan)
- Holy Family Kirkland (1956, Johnson-Campanella)
- Bellevue Aquatic Center (1958, Durham, Anderson & Freed)
- 2100 Fifth Avenue renovation for the Chrissy Store (1974, Terry & Egan, demolished)
- Holy Rosary in Edmonds (1979-1981, the Bumgardner Partnership)

*See figures 82-85.*

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<sup>188</sup> Washington Secretary of State, "Business Information," Corporations and Charities Filing System, <https://ccfs.sos.wa.gov/#/BusinessSearch/BusinessInformation> (accessed March 2021).

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Studio TJP

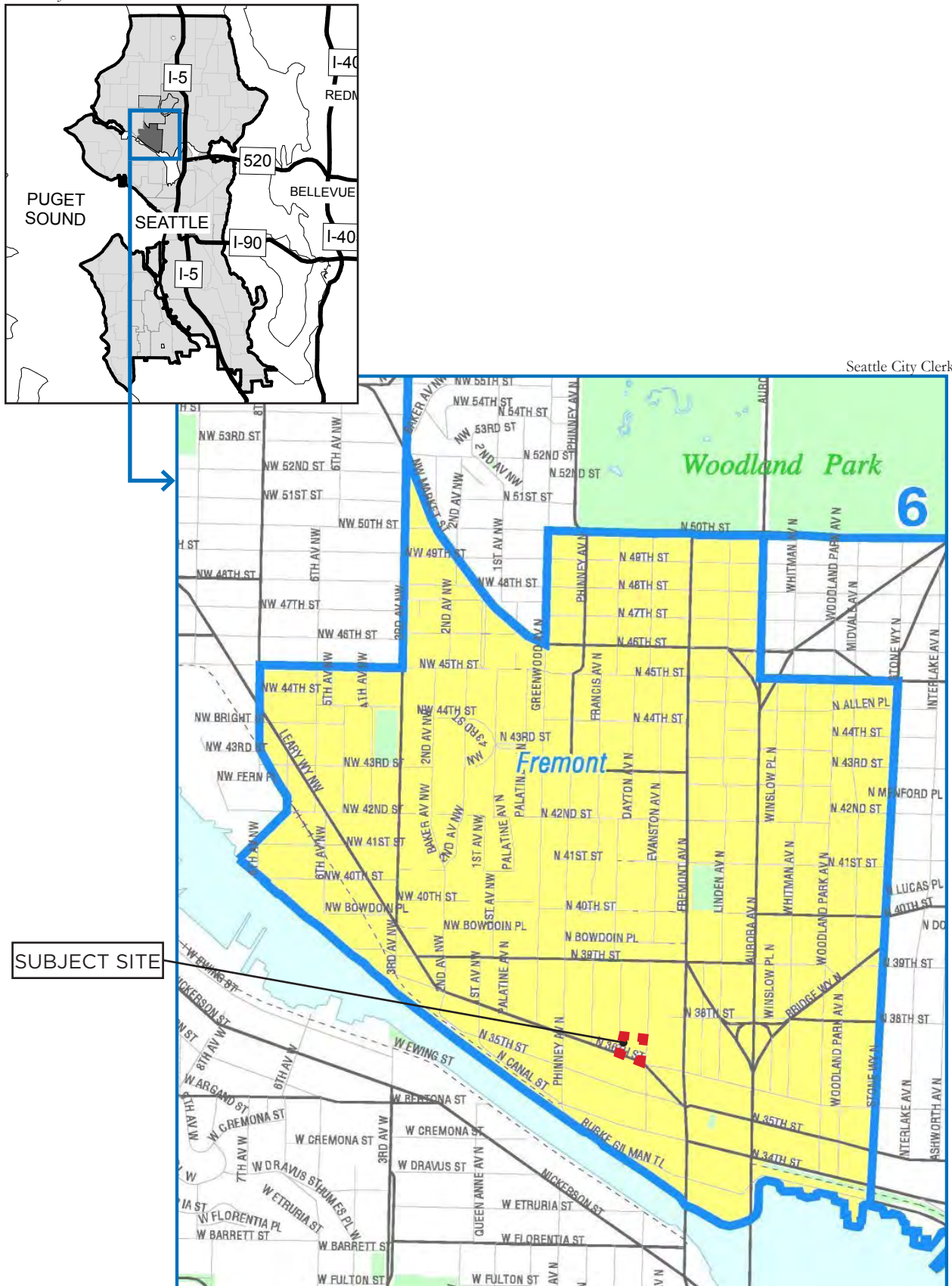
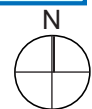


Figure 1 • Location Maps



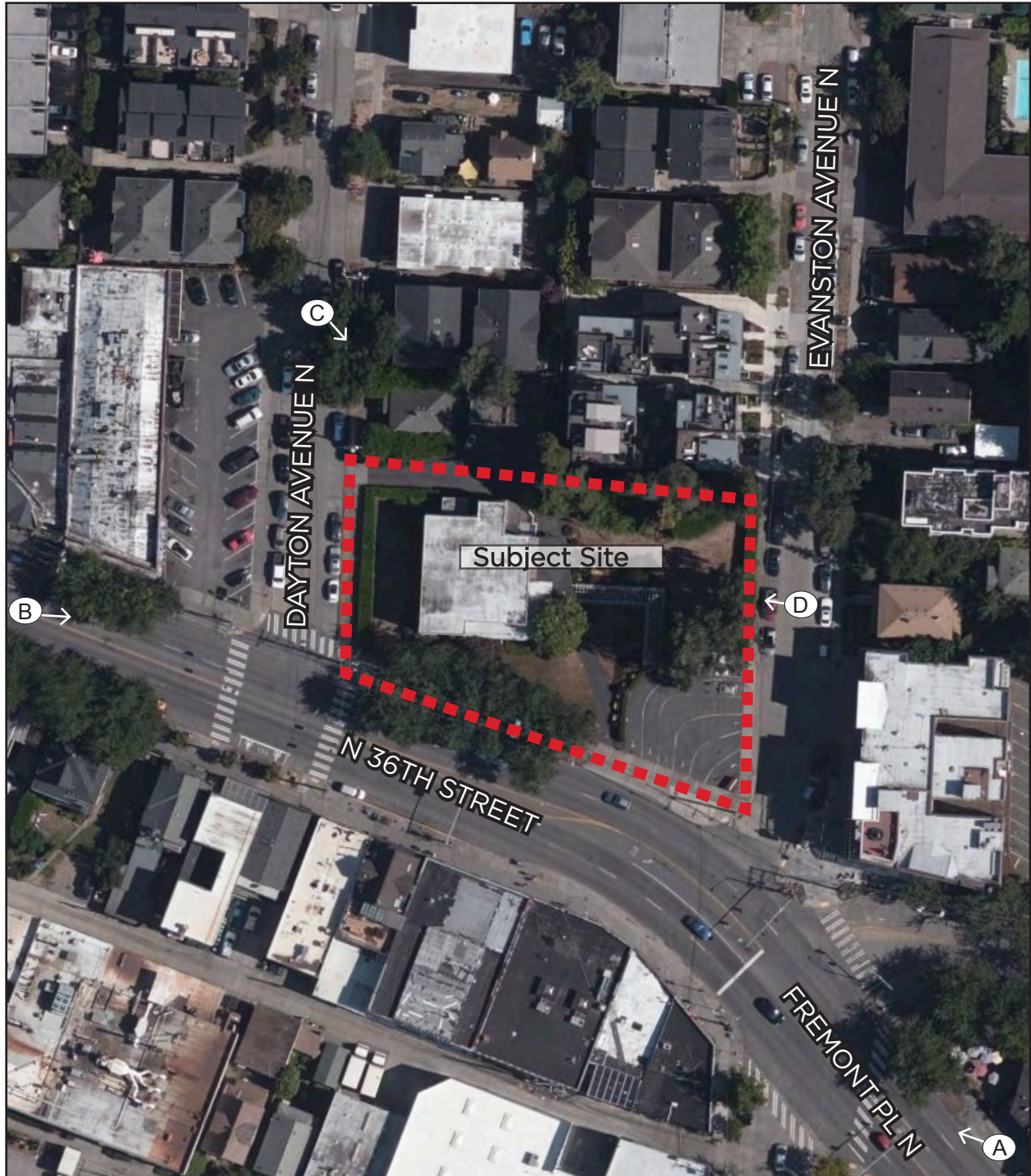


Figure 2 • Aerial View

Studio TJP 2/16/2021



Figure 3 • View A - Viewing west on Fremont Place N (statue of V. I. Lenin, right)

Studio TJP 2/16/2021



Figure 4 • View B - Viewing east on N 36th Street

Studio TJP 2/16/2021



Figure 5 • View C - Viewing south on Dayton Avenue N

Studio TJP 2/16/2021



Figure 6 • View D - Viewing south on Evanston Avenue N

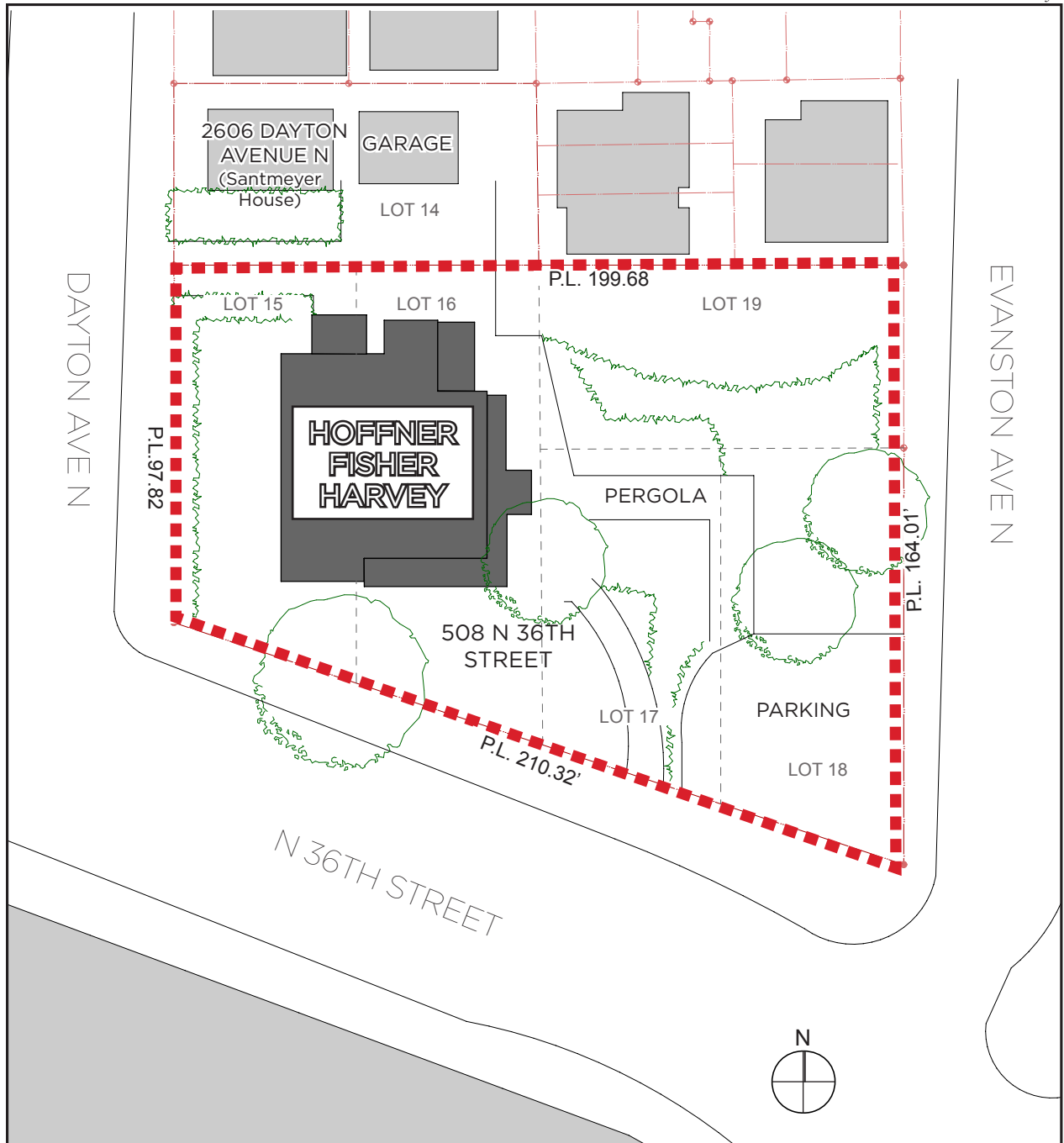


Figure 7 • Site Plan

— — — — — LINE OF NOMINATED PARCEL

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Figure 8 • Viewing northwest to subject building from parking lot

Studio TJP 2/16/2021



Figure 9 • Viewing northwest at subject site from sidewalk along N 36th Street



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Figure 10 • Parking sign at southeastern corner of signage on adjacent property

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Figure 11 • Garage on adjacent property

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Figure 12 • Subject building, southern façade

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Figure 13 • Subject building, western façade

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Figure 14 • Subject building, northern façade

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Figure 15 • Subject building, eastern façade

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Figure 16 • Stair at main entry

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Figure 17 • Meeting room

Studio TJP 2/20/2021



Figure 18 • Northern meeting room

Studio TJP 2/20/2021



Figure 19 • Chapel viewing north

Studio TJP 2/20/2021



Figure 20 • Chapel viewing south

Studio TJP 2/20/2021



Figure 21 • Chapel vestibule

courtesy Mary Ansich



Figure 22 • Fisher & Kalfus Funeral Home, circa 1950s

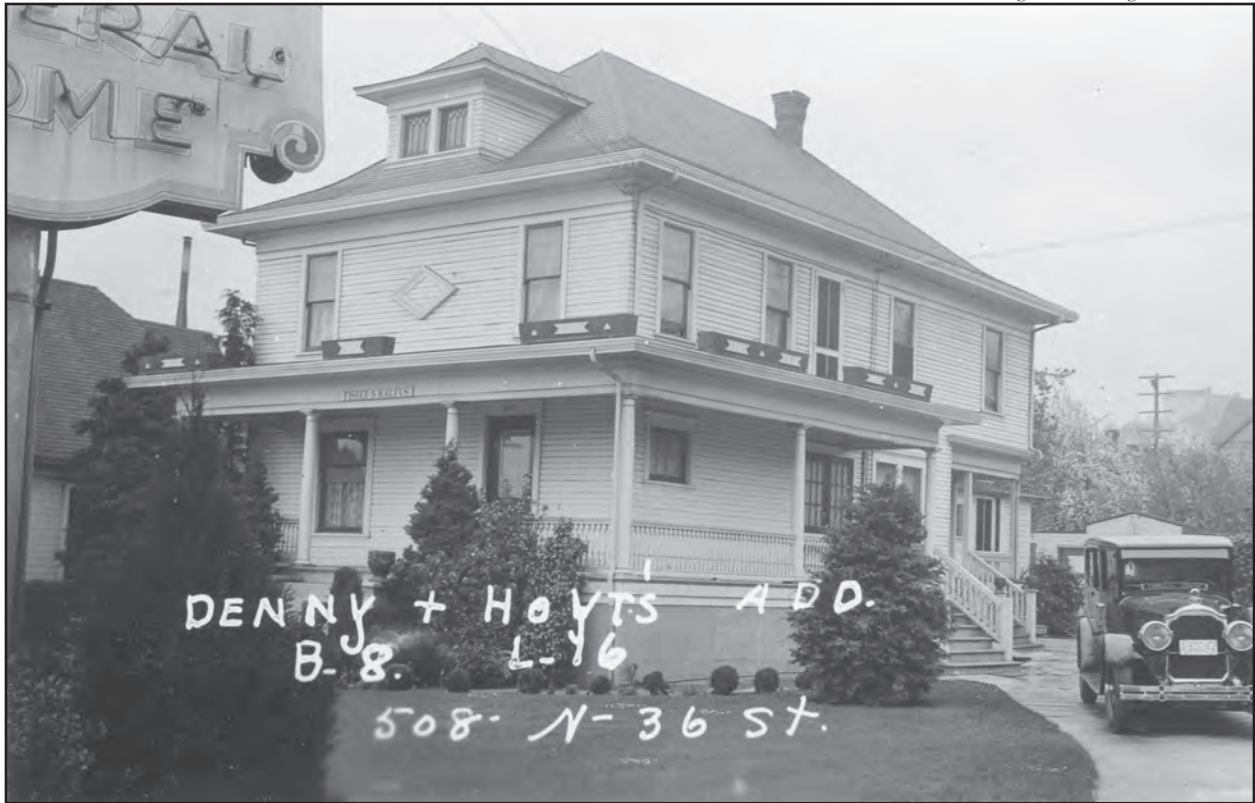


Figure 23 • Fisher & Kalfus Funeral Home, King County Tax Assessor photograph, 1936



440332

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

2254

Owner's Value	Blgd. Dept. Value	Class of Constr.	Blgd. Dist.	Zone Dist.	Area Dist.	Height Dist.	PLANS FILED Yes No	Life of Permit 30	CLASS S.T.
25000		FR	4	C/RD	4/B				S.T.

PERMIT FEE 71.00      ONE FAMILY HOUSING USES ADDED

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

CONSTRUCT ADD TO EXISTING BUILDING  
PER PLAN  
(CARETAKERS APT EXIST)

At 508 N 36TH, on Lot 14-20, Block 8  
(Number) (Street)

of DENNY & HOYT Addition. Lot is 128' x 200' Alley No wide.  
Building will be 27'9" x 61'8" and TWO stories in height, in addition  
to NO basement. Occupancy will be FUNERAL HOME (LANDTAKING ESTAB.)

No part of the building may be nearer than 3 feet 0 inches to any adjoining lot line.  
The under side of the joists must be at least 18 inches above the ground.

Owner: GEC. HOFFNER Address: ABOVE  
Contractor: OWNER Address:  
Architect: T KLONTZ Phone: MA 6940  
Structural Engineer: (Owner) GEC. HOFFNER  
Application made 9-29, 1955 By James M. Monty His Authorized Agent.

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

Permit issued 20 Oct 1955 By Howard Audreth  
SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

**NOTE: Obtain Furnace Permit before calling for cover inspection.**

St. Crossing Permit No. EXIST

Report and recommendations:

INDEX  
CARD  
By

7  
992  
R  
5  
C  
3

**APPROVED**  
SUBJECT TO ORDINANCE  
SEP 29 1955  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
CITY OF SEATTLE

ORIG

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

Figure 24 • Building permit for addition to 508 N 36th Street, 1955



Figure 25 • Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home, King County Tax Assessor, 1955



Figure 26 • Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home, King County Tax Assessor photo, 1962

David R. Judkins via University of Washington Libraries, CUR 967



Figure 27 • Advertisement for the sale of Denny & Hoyt's Addition, 1888

Asahel Curtis via University of Washington Libraries, CUR 132



Figure 28 • The beginning of the Fremont Cut, widening the Outlet/Ross Creek, 1906

James P. Lee via University of Washington Special Collections LEE132



Figure 29 • Fremont & Ross Transfer Co., northeastern corner of Fremont Avenue and N 35th Street, 1910 (demolished)

James P. Lee via University of Washington Special Collections 2006.7.2



Figure 30 • Opening day of the Fremont Bridge, 1917 (The Fremont Bridge is a City of Seattle Landmark)

Cary W. Tolman for *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, via MOHAI, 2000.107.173.03.05



Figure 31 • *People Waiting for the Interurban* by Richard Beyer, 1982 (extant)

Phil H. Webber via MOHAI 2007.107.166.11.02



Phil H. Webber  
via MOHAI 2007.107.166.11.03

Figure 32 • Construction of the Fremont Troll and designers, 1990 (extant)

David Rumsey

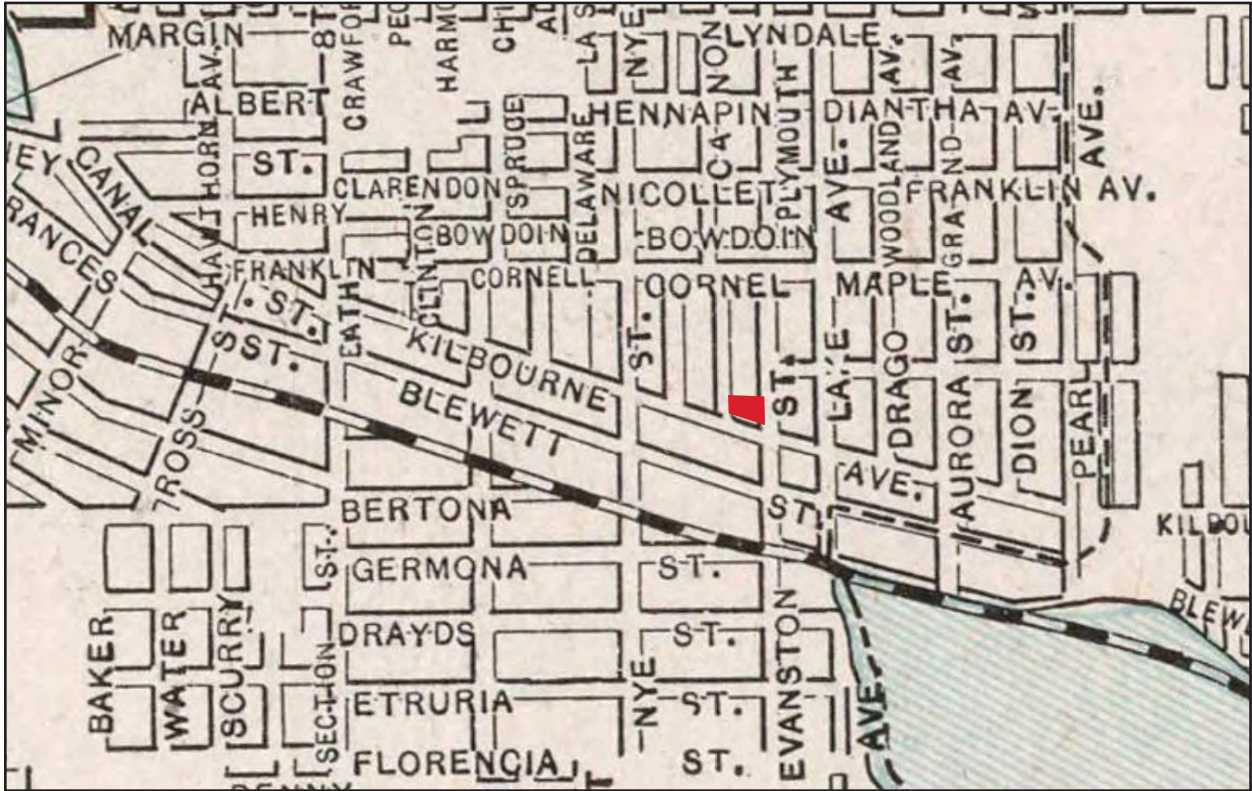
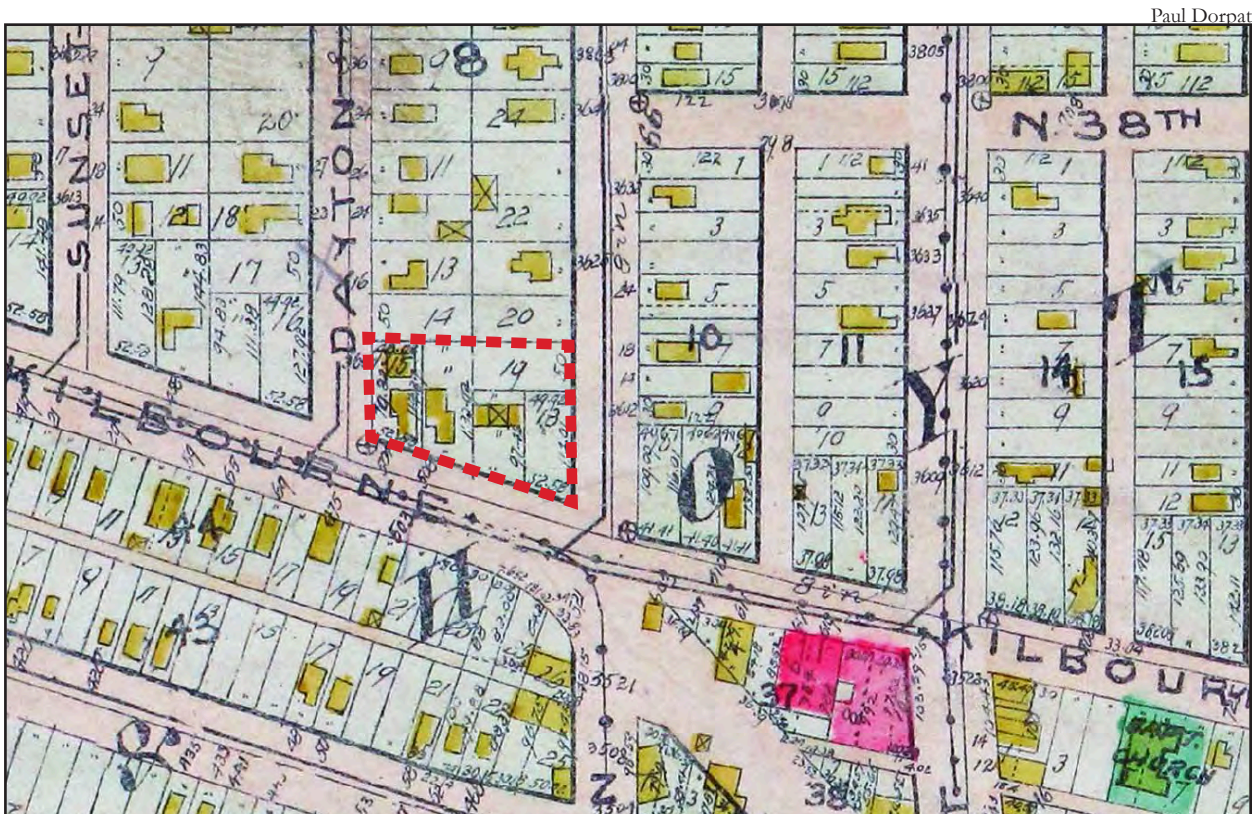


Figure 33 • 1901 Atlas Map of Seattle and Environs (George Franklin Cram and Eugene Murray Aaron)



Paul Dorpat

Figure 34 • 1913 Baist Map

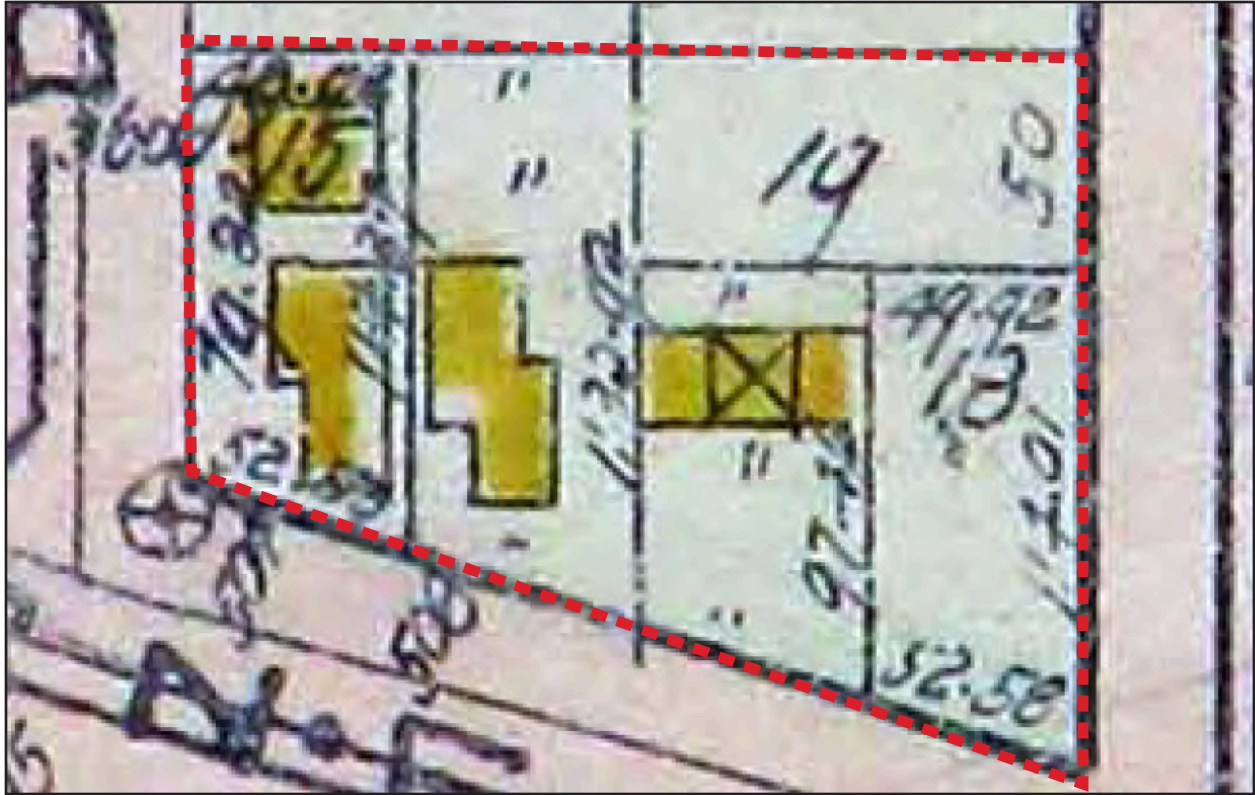


Figure 35 • 1913 Baist Map, showing subject site

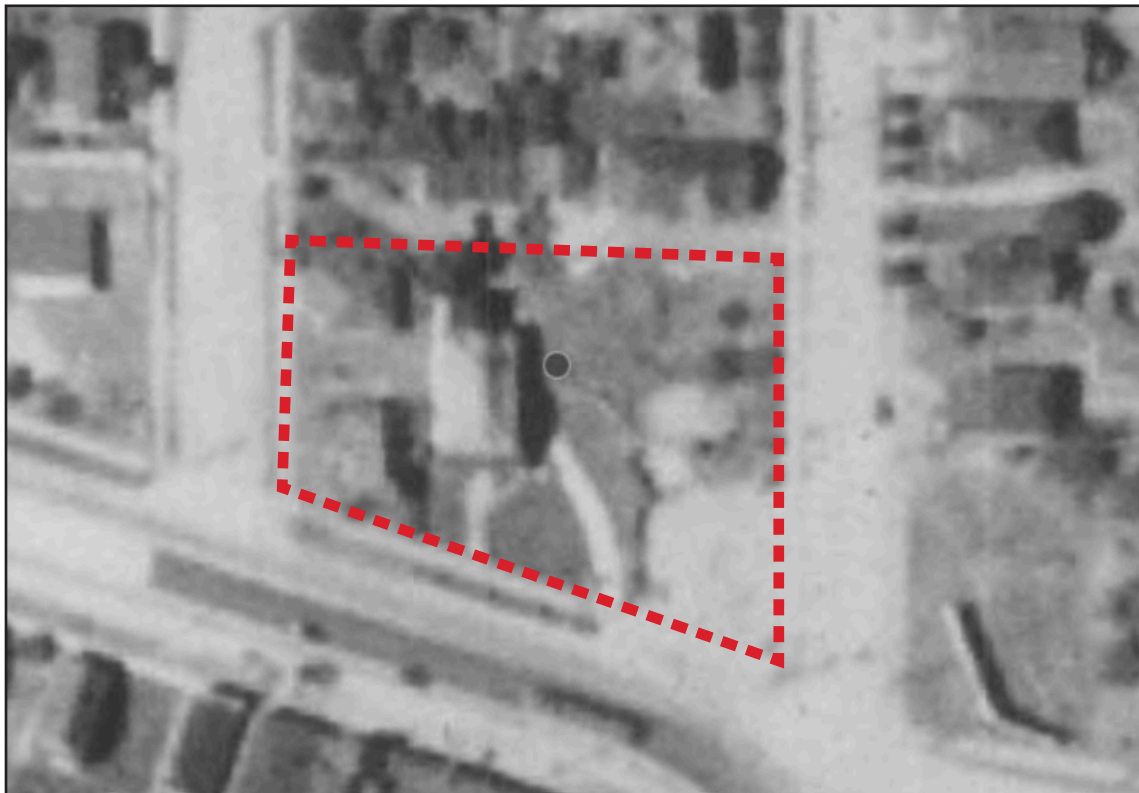


Figure 36 • 1936 King County Aerial, showing subject site



Figure 37 • Kroll Map



Figure 38 • Hoffner's Fisher-Kalfus Funeral Home, 1955



Polk's Directory

**O. SCHILLESTAD,**  
**UNDERTAKER**  
DEALER IN  
**METALLIC AND WOOD**  
**CASES**  
AND  
**CASKETS**  
Also Undertakers' Goods in every Style  
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.  
Orders by Telegraph promptly attended to.  
**Cherry Street, near Front, Seattle.**

Figure 39 • Advertisement for O. Schillestad, Undertaker

Polk's Directory

**O. C. SHOREY & CO.,**  
**UNDERTAKERS**  
And Dealers in all kinds of  
**Burial Cases, Caskets and Undertaker's Goods.**  
All orders by Telephone or Telegraph promptly attended to.  
**COLMAN'S BLOCK, FRONT STREET,**  
**Foot of Columbia Street, Seattle, W. T.**




Figure 40 • Advertisement for O. C. Shorey & Co., Undertakers

UW Special Collections, Theodore E. Pesier Photographs, TEP0046



Figure 41 • Coulter & Schillestad, Undertakers, Cherry Street, 1880

*Cemeteries of Seattle*



Figure 42 • Edgar Ray Butterworth, third from left, in front of Cross Undertaking Co., Centralia, WA, ca. 1890

Wikipedia: Seattle and the Orient, 1900



Figure 43 • E. R. Butterworth & Sons, Undertakers, 1426-28 Third Avenue, 1900

Wikipedia: Seattle and the Orient, 1900

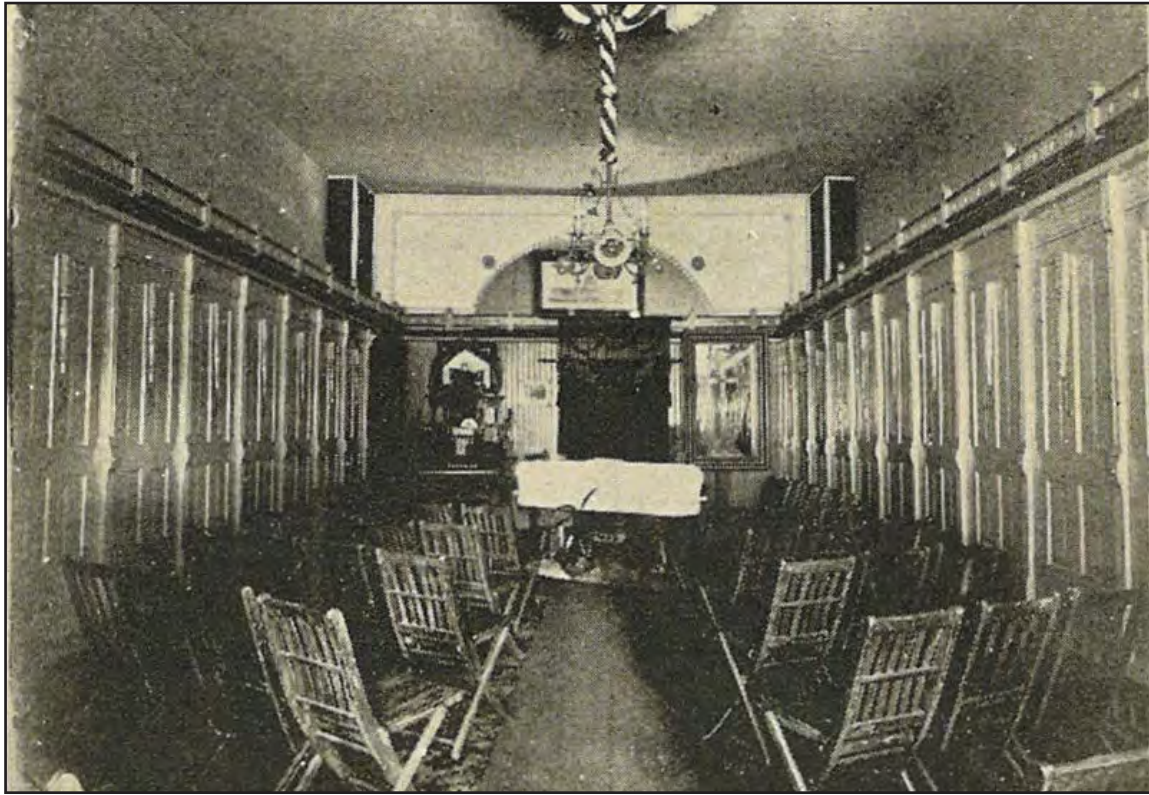


Figure 44 • E. R. Butterworth & Sons chapel, 1426-28 Third Avenue, 1900

Joe Mabel, 2008



Figure 45 • Butterworth Building, 1921 First Avenue, 2008 (extant)

MOHAI 1983.10.2561.3



Figure 46 • E. R. Butterworth & Sons Mortuary, 3900 E Pine Street, ca. 1923 (extant)

MOHAI 1983.10.6037



Figure 47 • Occidental Hotel at Third and Cherry, Seattle, ca. 1898. (demolished)

Bonney-Watson



Figure 48 • MacIntosh Mansion, occupied by Bonney-Watson from 1907-1912, Third Avenue Seattle, ca. 1907 (demolished)

Bonney-Watson



Figure 49 • Bonney-Watson hearse, n.d.

UW Special Collections, Asahel Curtis Coll., CUR998



Figure 50 • Bonney-Watson Building, funeral parlor, 1702 Broadway, 1912 (Now demolished. Not to be confused with the Booth Building, located one block south, which has a similar building form and style.)

Bonney-Watson



Figure 51 • Bonney-Watson, Broadway and E Olive Street, ca. 1912 (the southern side of the building in Figure 48)

UW Special Collections, Seattle Photograph Collection, SEA2729



Figure 52 • Seattle Undertaking Company, Plummer Block at 3rd Avenue and Union Street, ca. 1891 (demolished)

UW Special Collections, James Patrick Lee Coll., LEE129



Figure 53 • Fremont Undertaking Co., southwestern corner of N 32nd Street and Fremont Avenue, ca. 1910 (Located approximately where the Adobe campus is today. Now demolished.)

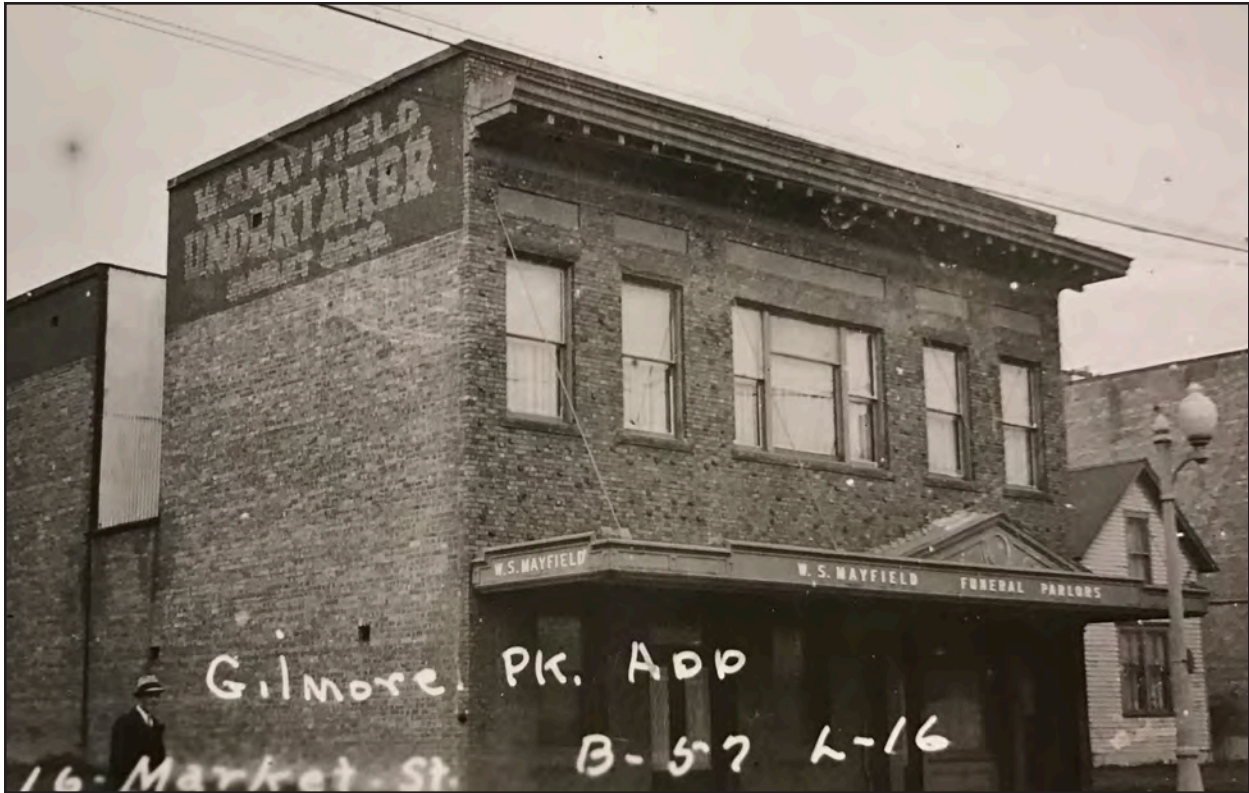


Figure 54 • Mayfield Funeral Parlor, 1937 (Extant with alterations, now the Shingletown Saloon.)

MOHAI 1983.10.12256



Figure 55 • Hearses outside Home Undertaking Co., Ninth Avenue and Union Street, ca. 1918 (demolished)



Bleitz Funeral



Figure 56 • Bleitz Funeral Home, ca. 1921 (City of Seattle Landmark)

Rainier Valley Historical Society 93.001.058



Figure 57 • Columbia Undertaking Company, corner of Alaska Street and Rainier Avenue, 1920 (extant)

MOHAI 1983.10.12218.1



Figure 58 • Pheasant-Wiggen Funeral Parlor at NW Market Street and 22nd Avenue NW, Seattle (left), 1926 (extant)

Puget Sound Regional Archives



Figure 59 • Mannings Funeral Parlor (later Richard Hugo House, demolished), 1630 11th Avenue, 1937

Puget Sound Regional Archives

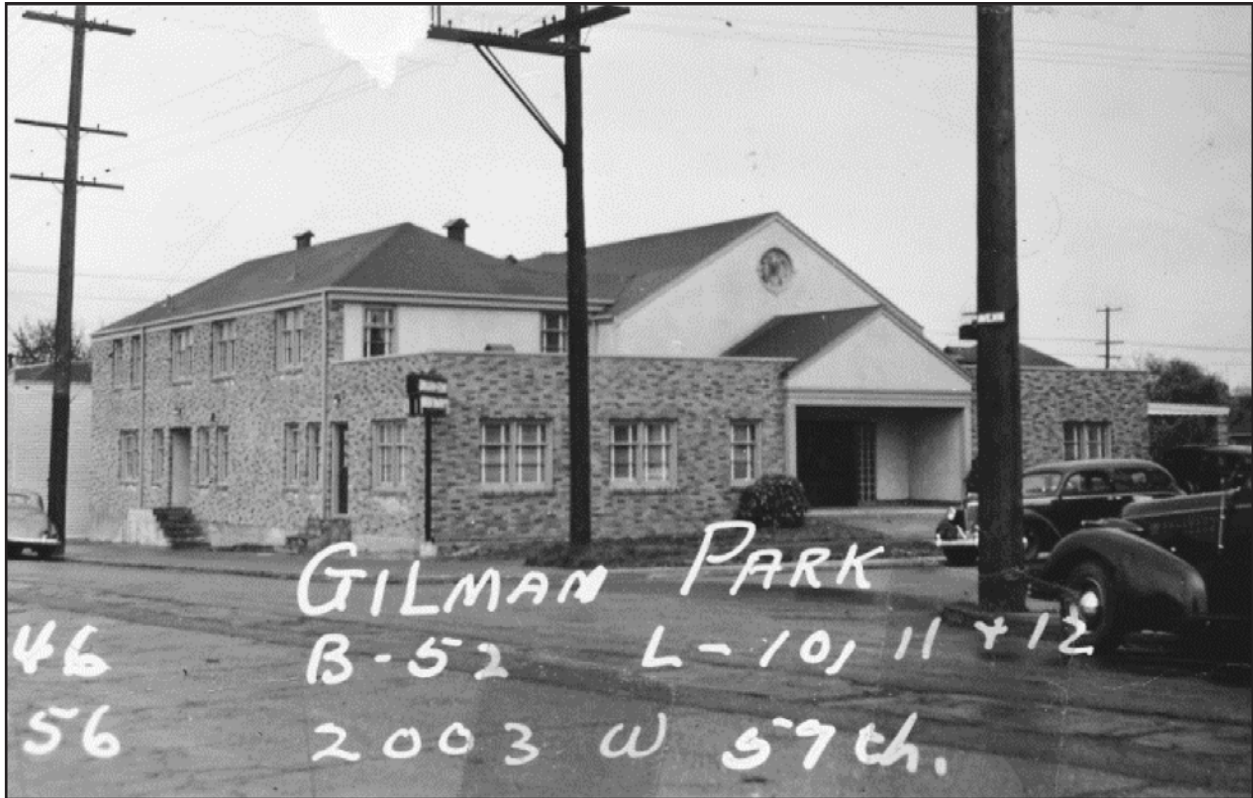


Figure 60 • Wiggen & Sons, 1946 (demolished)

Puget Sound Regional Archives



Figure 61 • Mittelstadt Mortuary on NW Market Street with mid-century remodel (Extant with alterations, formerly Ballard Blossom.)

Puget Sound Regional Archives



Figure 62 • Bonney-Watson mortuary, 1746 Broadway Avenue (1962, Bain & Overturf, demolished)

Studio TJP, 2021



Figure 63 • Bleitz Funeral Home (1921, City of Seattle Landmark)

The Johnson Partnership, 2008



Figure 64 • Seaview Building at the Kenney, West Seattle (1908, Graham & Meyers, City of Seattle Landmark)

UW Spec Collections, Asahel Curtis Coll. CUR1505



Figure 65 • Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters (1925, Daniel R. Huntington, extant)

The Johnson Partnership



Figure 66 • Howard P. & Bertha Miller House, 3636 Woodland Park Avenue (built in 1900 and 1916, extant)

legacy.com



Figure 67 • Columbia Funeral Home, 4567 Ranier Avenue S, built 1906 (extant)

UW Spec Collections, MPH3514



Figure 68 • Washington State Library (1954, Paul Thiry), Washington State Capitol, Olympia, WA (extant)

UW Spec Collections, DMA0669



Figure 69 • University of Washington Faculty Center (1960, Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Kirk, extant)

UW Spec Collections, DMA2189



Figure 70 • Goiney/Roedel Clinic, Lake City (1952, Paul Kirk, extant with alterations)

UW Spec Collections, DMA1554



Figure 71 • Offices of Kirk Wallace McKinley, completed 1961 (extant)





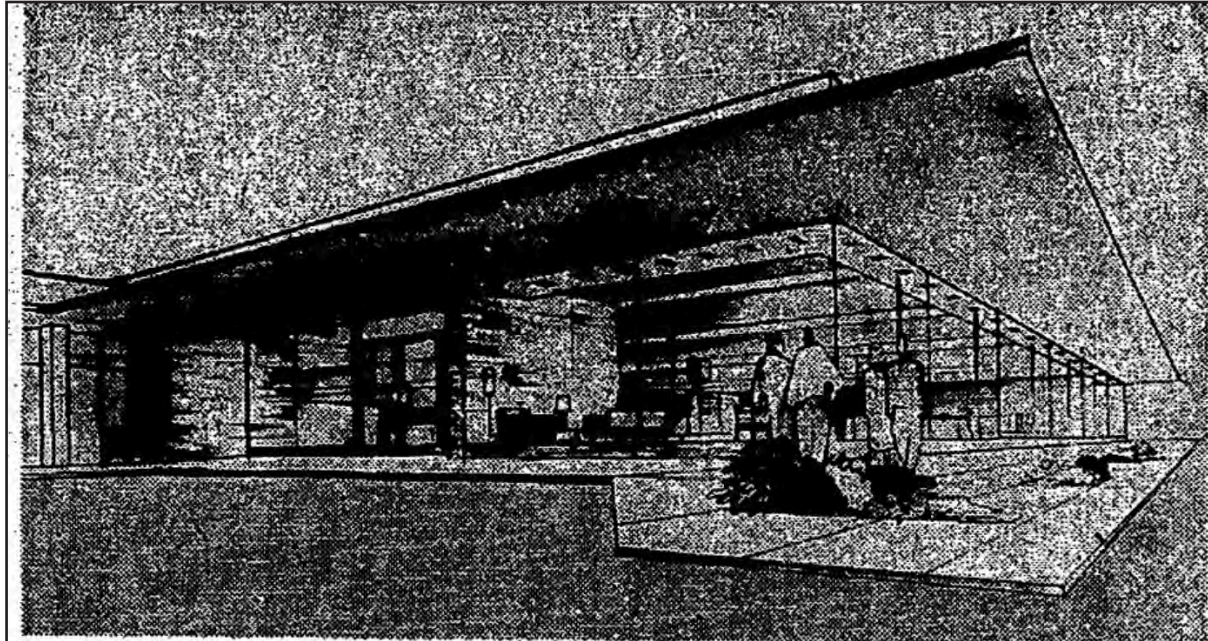
Figure 72 • James M. Klontz showing his design of St. Mark Catholic Church to Mrs. George L. Larimer Jr., 1959

Google Streetview



Figure 73 • St. Matthew Parish Church, 15th Avenue NE and E 127th Street (1954, James Klontz, extant)

*Seattle Times*



**FURNITURE STORE:** This is an architect's sketch of the Bel-Square Furniture Store on which construction started last week in the Bellevue Shopping Square. It is one of two additions to the Square now being built for Bellevue Properties, both of them designed by the architectural firm of **James Klontz & Associates.**

Figure 74 • Additions to Bellevue Square, including the Bel-Square Furniture Store (1955)

Google Streetview



Figure 75 • Convent at 3018 14th Ave W, Seattle, St. Margaret's Parish (1955, extant)



Figure 76 • Bellevue Methodist Church, 1934 108th Ave NE (1955, Klontz & Wrede, extant)



Figure 77 • St. Mark Catholic Church, 18033 15th Place NE, Shoreline, WA (1956 & 1959, extant)

UW Spec Collections, DMA0682



Figure 78 • Nordstrom Shoe Store at Bellevue Square (1958-1963, Klontz & Wrede)

California Catholic Daily



Figure 79 • St. Monica Church & School, Mercer Island (1959, Kontz & Wrede, extant)

Joe Mabel, 2009



Figure 80 • St. Patrick Catholic Church, Seattle (1960-1961, Klontz & Wrede, extant)

roadarch



Figure 81 • Our Lady of Fatima, 3218 W Barrett Street, Seattle (1952 & 1968, extant)

*Seattle Times*

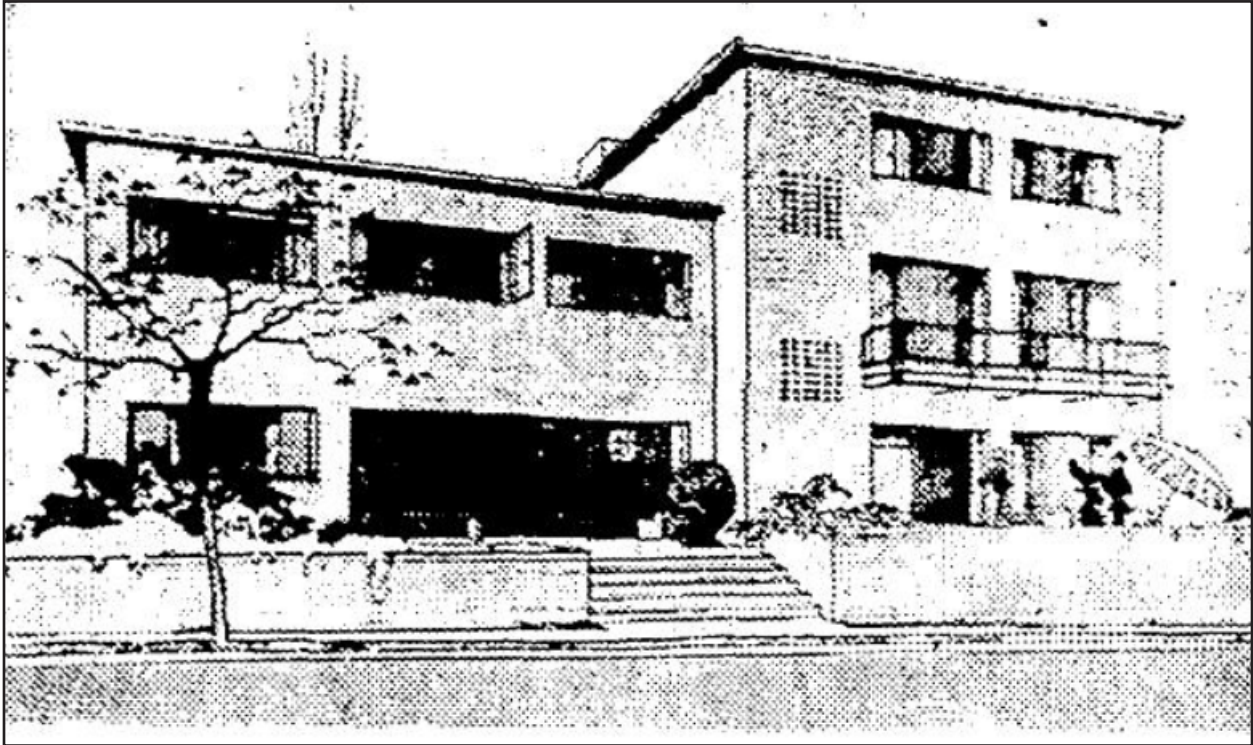


Figure 82 • Phi Mu Sorority, University of Washington, (1952, Paul Thiry, A. W. Robertson builder)

*Seattle Times*

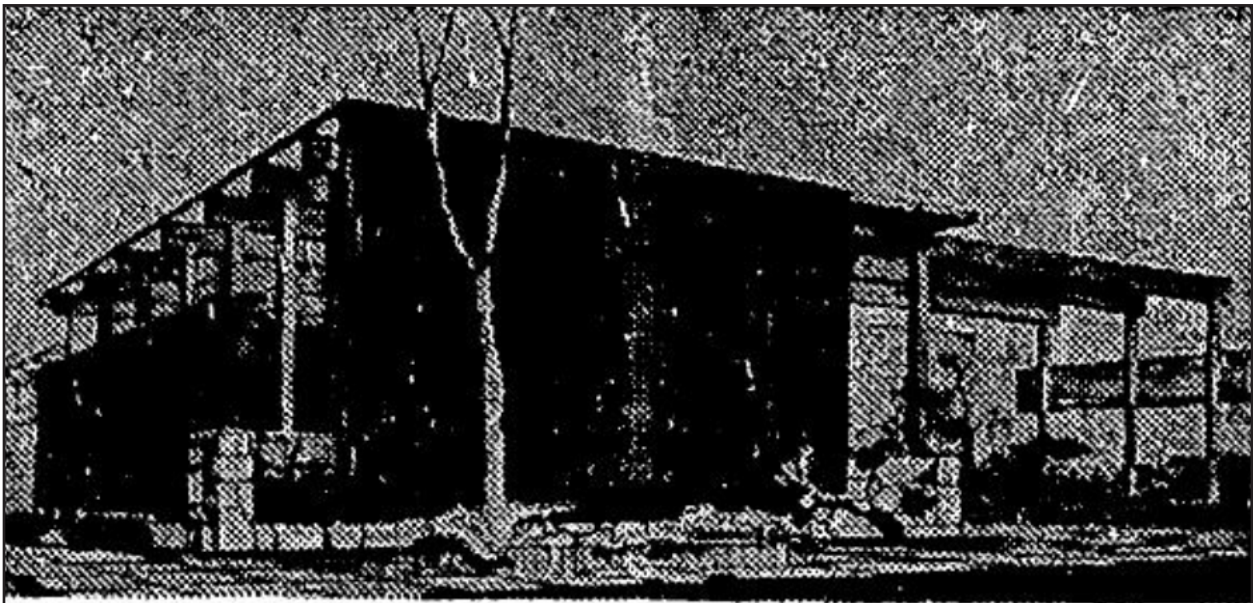


Figure 83 • Office of Lawrence Hazan Architects, 8626 Roosevelt (1953, Lawrence Hazan, A. W. Robertson builder)

Google Streetview

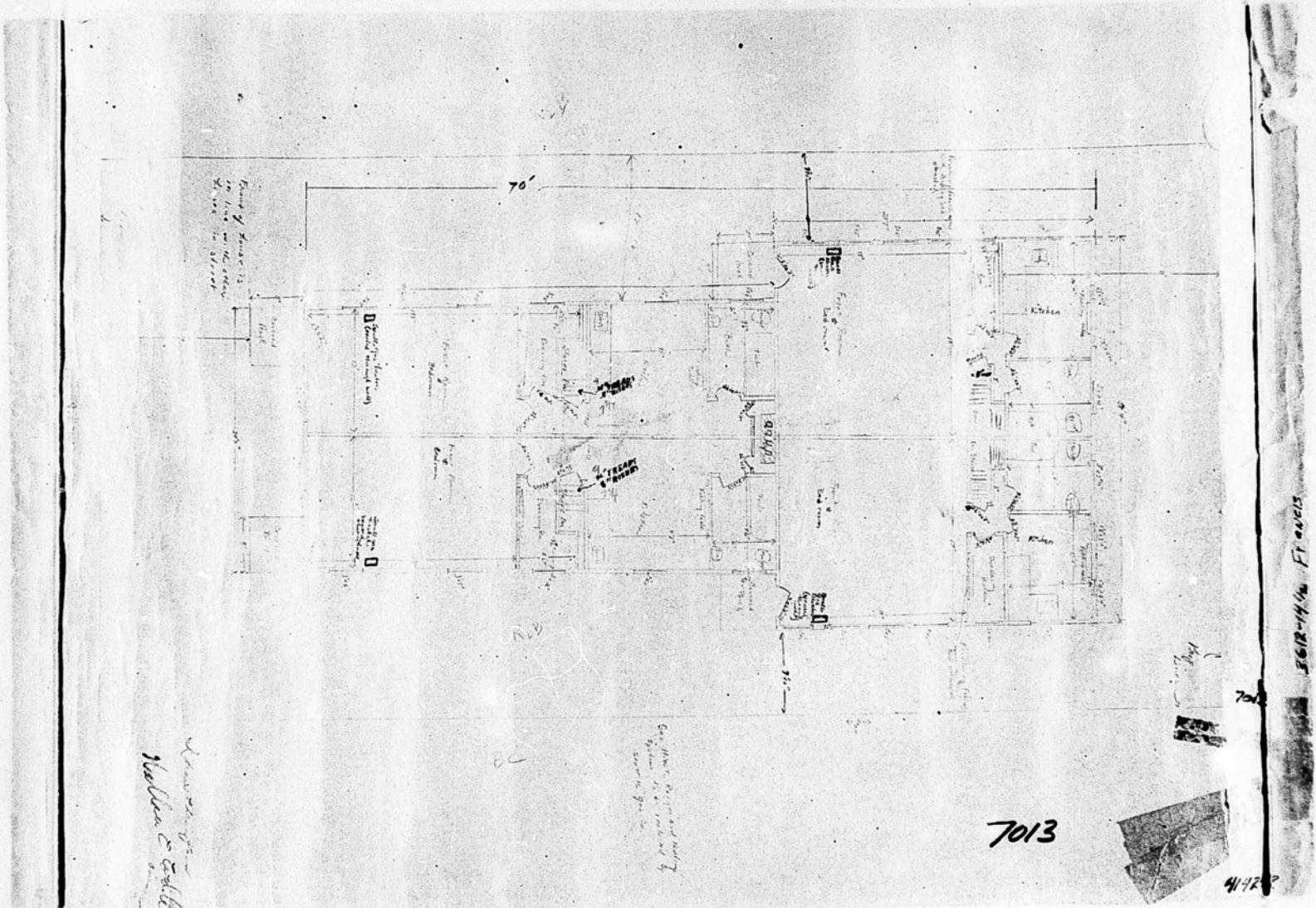


Figure 84 • Holy Family Church, Kirkland (1956, Johnson-Campanella, A. W. Robertson builder)

facebook



Figure 85 • Holy Rosary Church, Edmonds (1979-1981, the Bumgardner Partnership, A. W. Robertson builder)



Drawn by  
 Nathan S. Goff

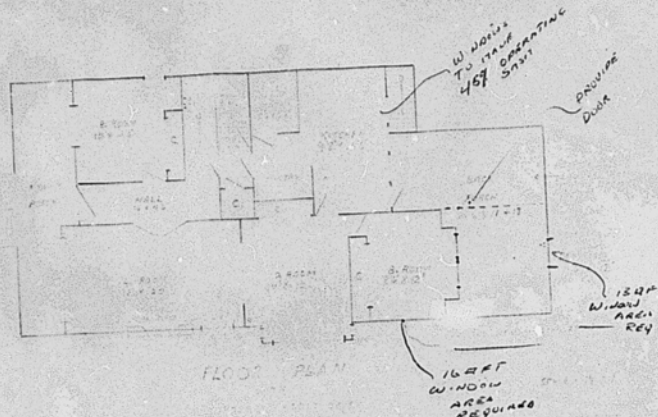
See also plan and section  
 of the building  
 on page 10

7013

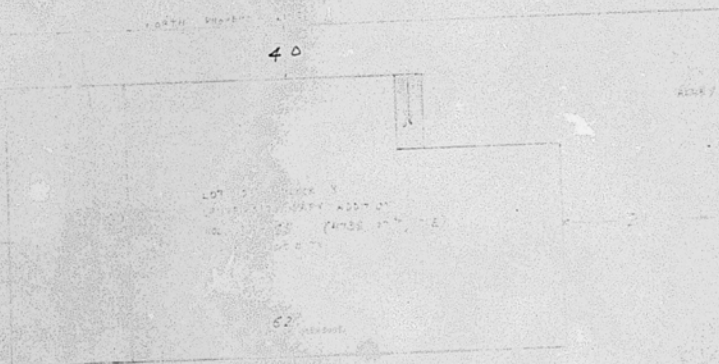
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3612-14 1/2 Ft. x 115





440032 4663



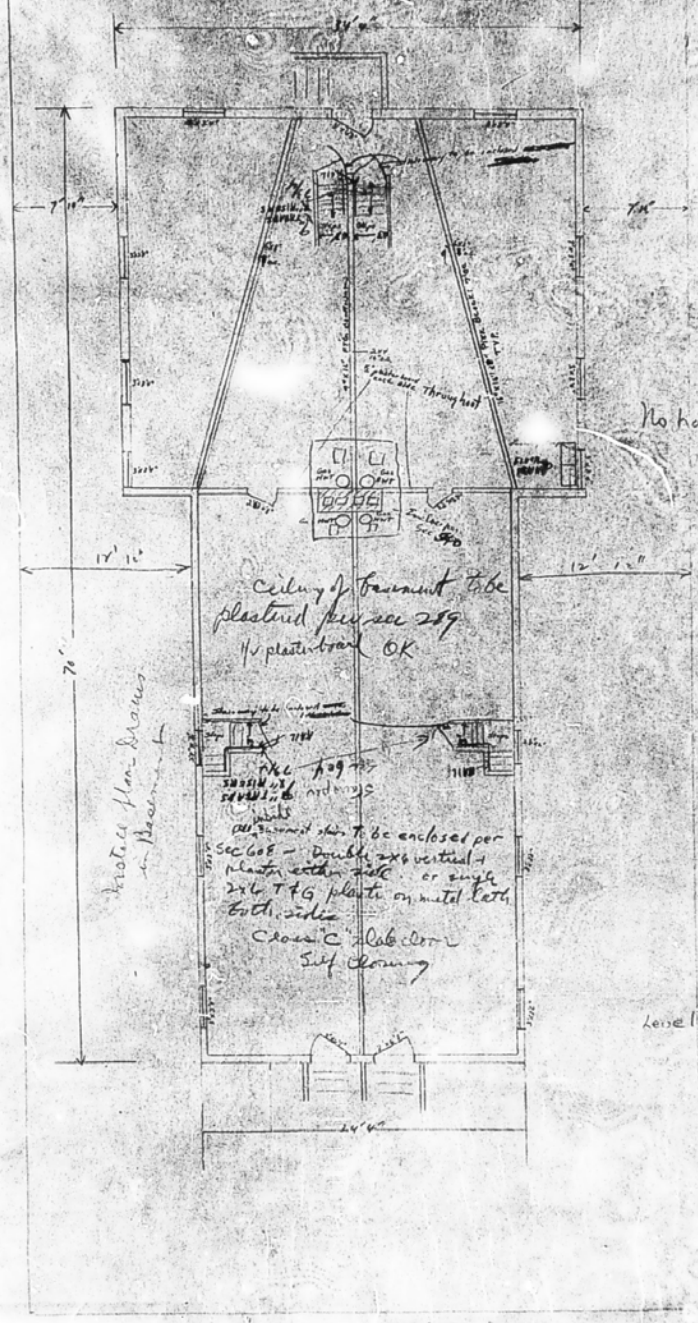
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16X

70

Basement

7013

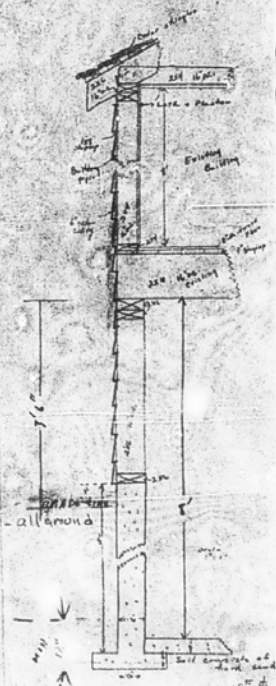


No habitation in basement.

Notice fire doors to basement

Ceiling of basement to be plastered per sec 289 1/2 plasterboard OK

Basement door to be enclosed per sec 608 - Double x 6 vertical 1/4 plate each side or single 2 1/2 T & G plate on metal both both sides cross C slab door self closing

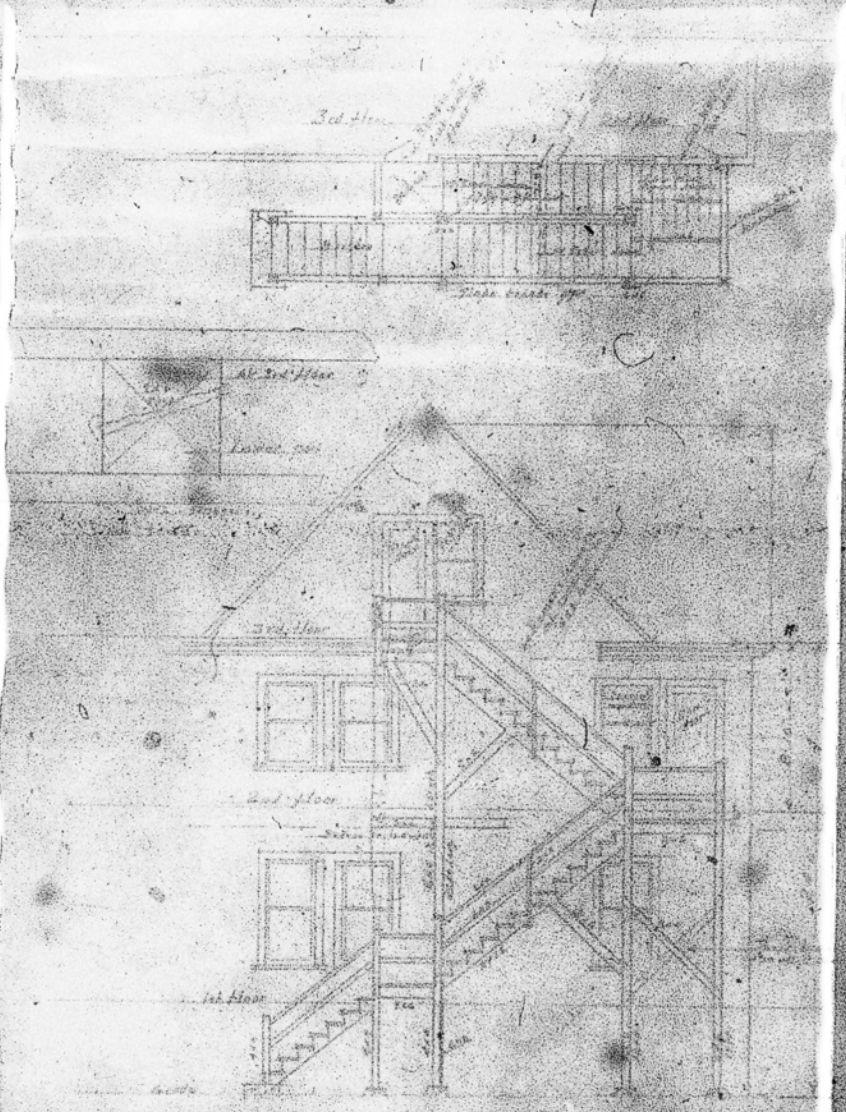


Level II - all around

Hallan & Corbett

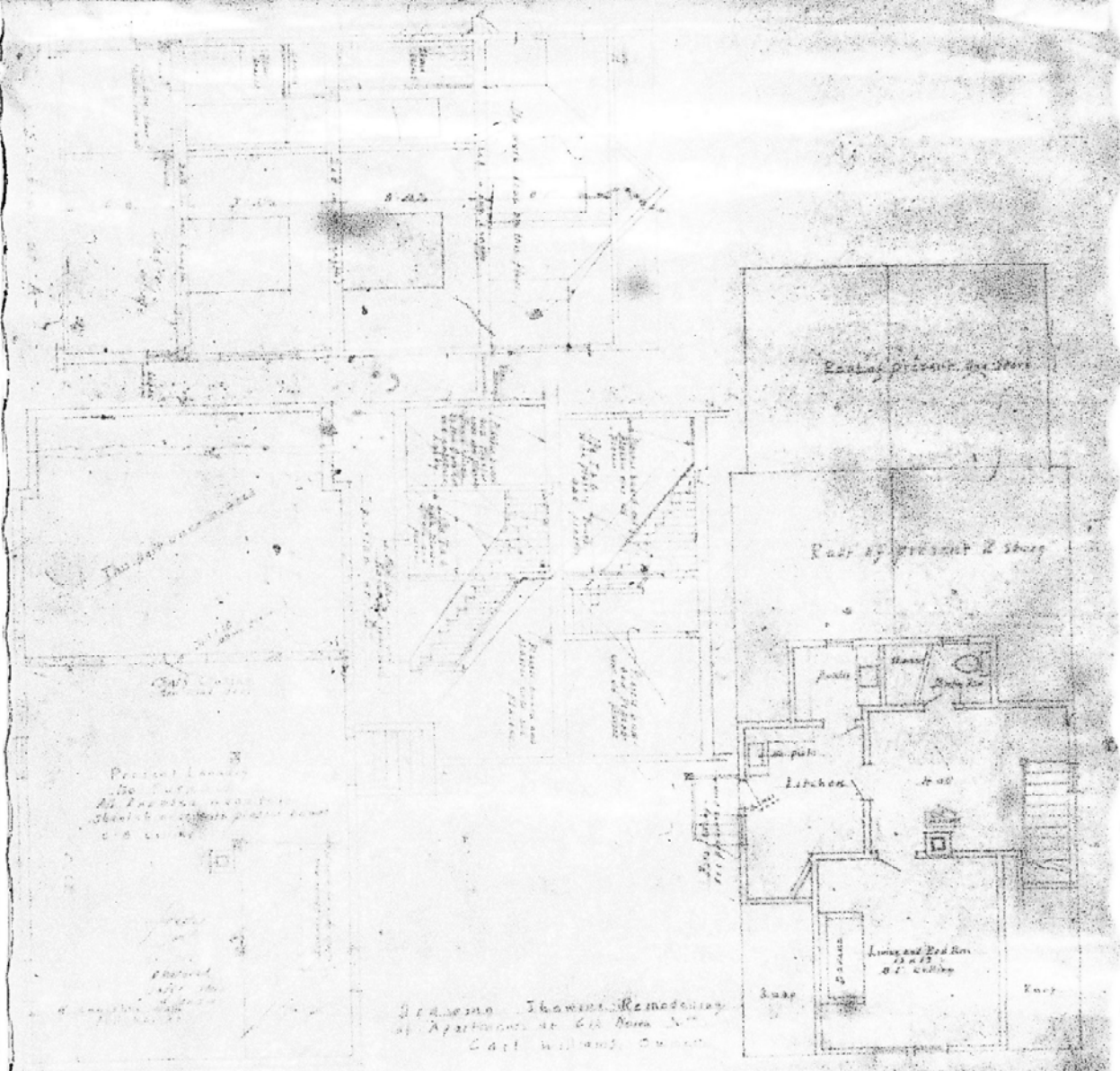
MICROFILMED

24 X



Detail of fire escape  
house at 111 North 4th  
C. B. Kaga - architect

11/10/19

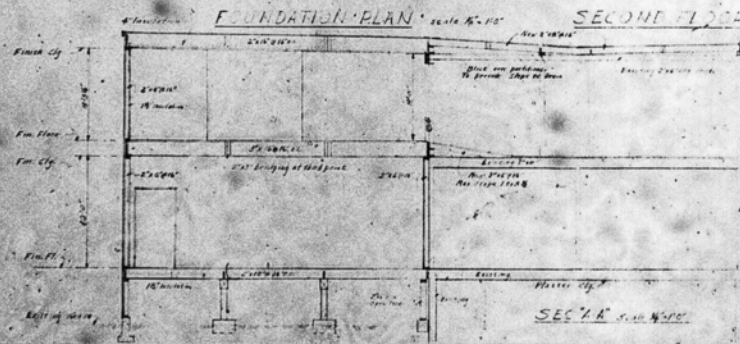
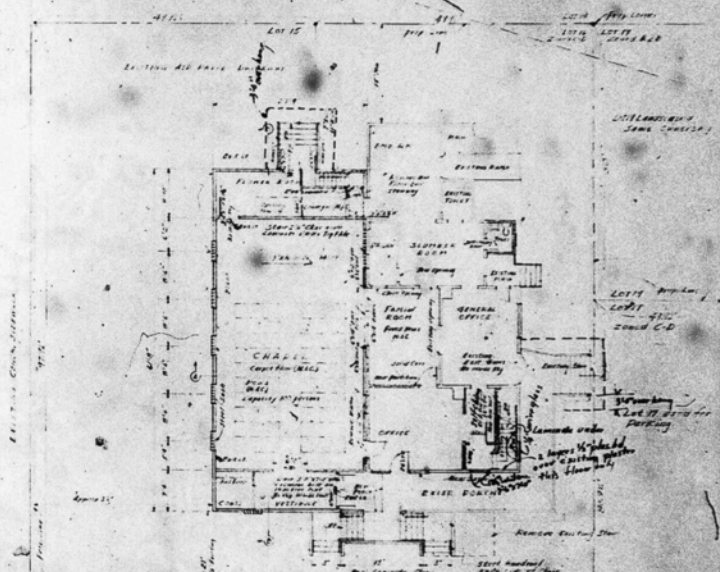
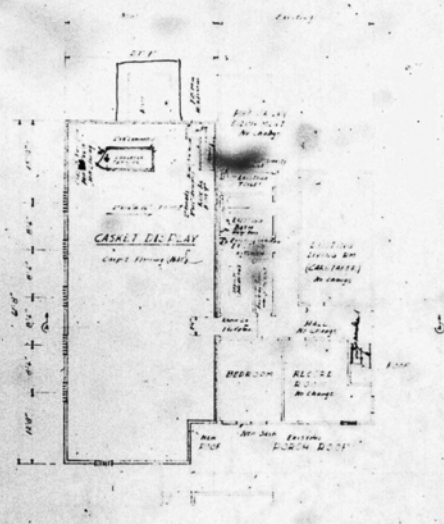
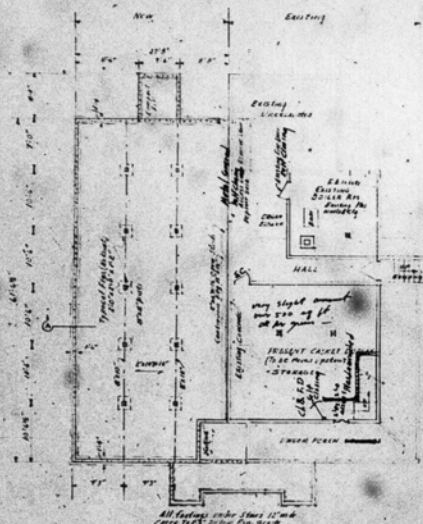
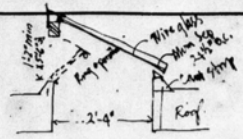


Section showing Remodeling of Apartment at 6th Ave. N. 100 East Wall and Ceiling

Floor plan 2nd floor

4/10/11

W. G. N. 100



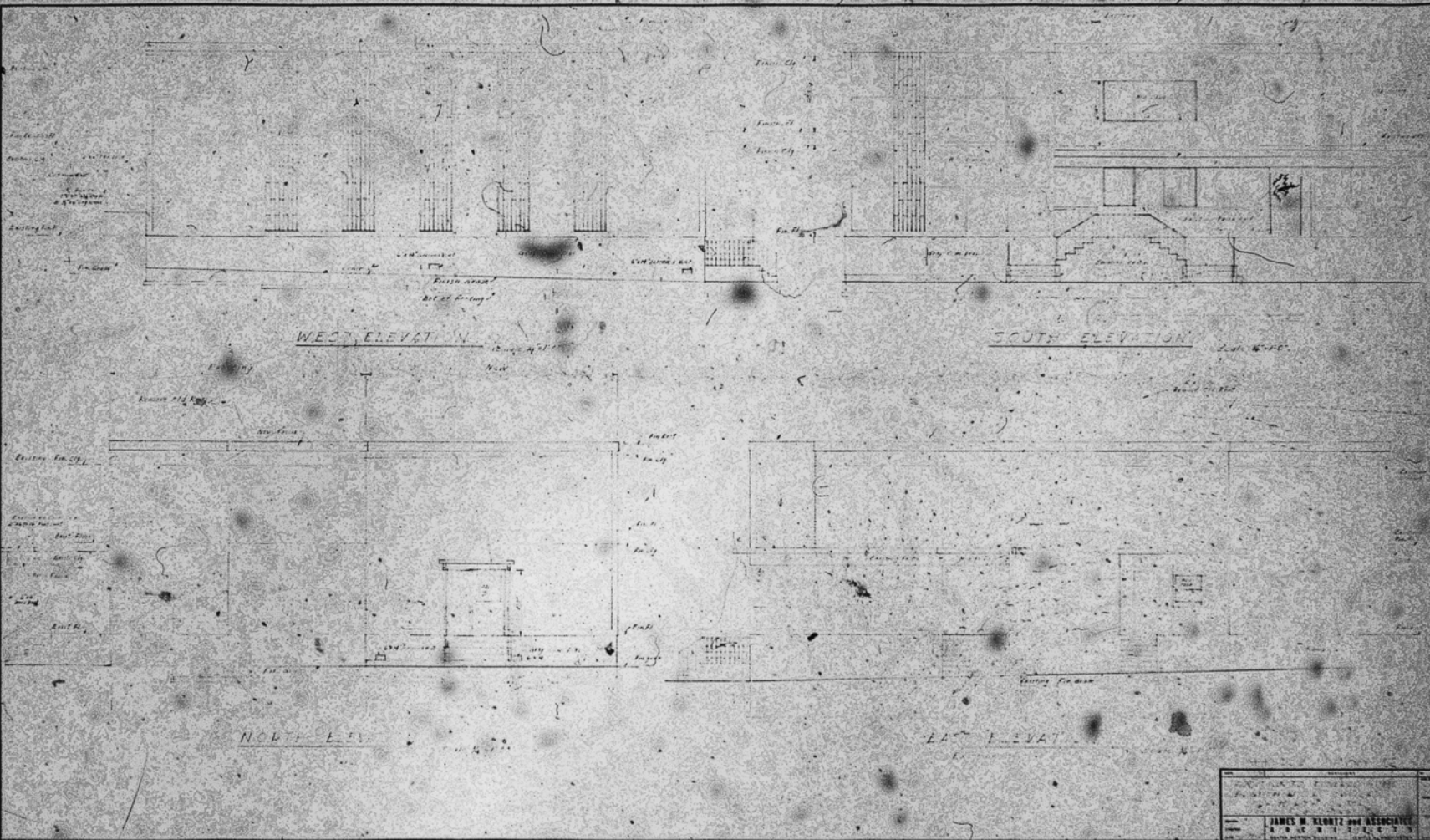
GENERAL NOTES:  
 All masonry work and castings  
 to be approved and checked  
 by the Engineer and Architect.  
 No. 4 Reinforcement  
 if footing depth is over 48 inches  
 use steel bar with flat top. 40# steel  
 use steel bar with square top. 40# steel  
 use steel bar with square top. 40# steel  
 use steel bar with square top. 40# steel  
 use steel bar with square top. 40# steel  
 use steel bar with square top. 40# steel

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:  
 LOTS 15, 16, 17, BLOCK 5  
 DENNY AND HOYT ADDITION

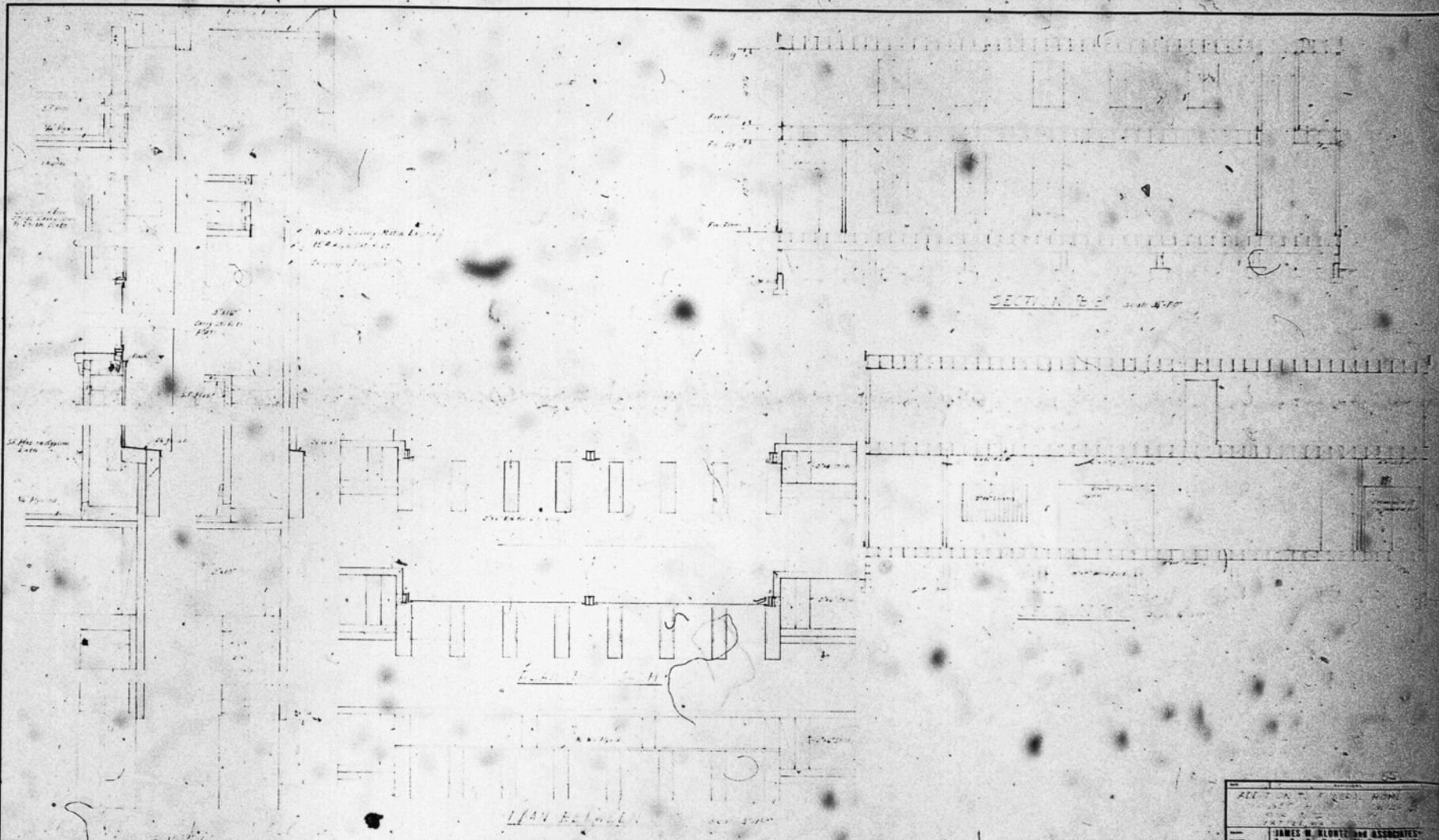
440000 100155

ALLEGHENY FEDERAL HOME  
 FOR DEMONSTRATION SERVICE  
 278 ALLEGHENY ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.  
 278 ALLEGHENY ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES H. BLUMITZ AND ASSOCIATES  
 ARCHITECTS  
 1000 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.



DATE	REVISED	BY
CONTRACT NUMBER PROJECT NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP		
<b>JAMES M. KLONTZ and ASSOCIATES</b> ARCHITECTS 1000 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94102		



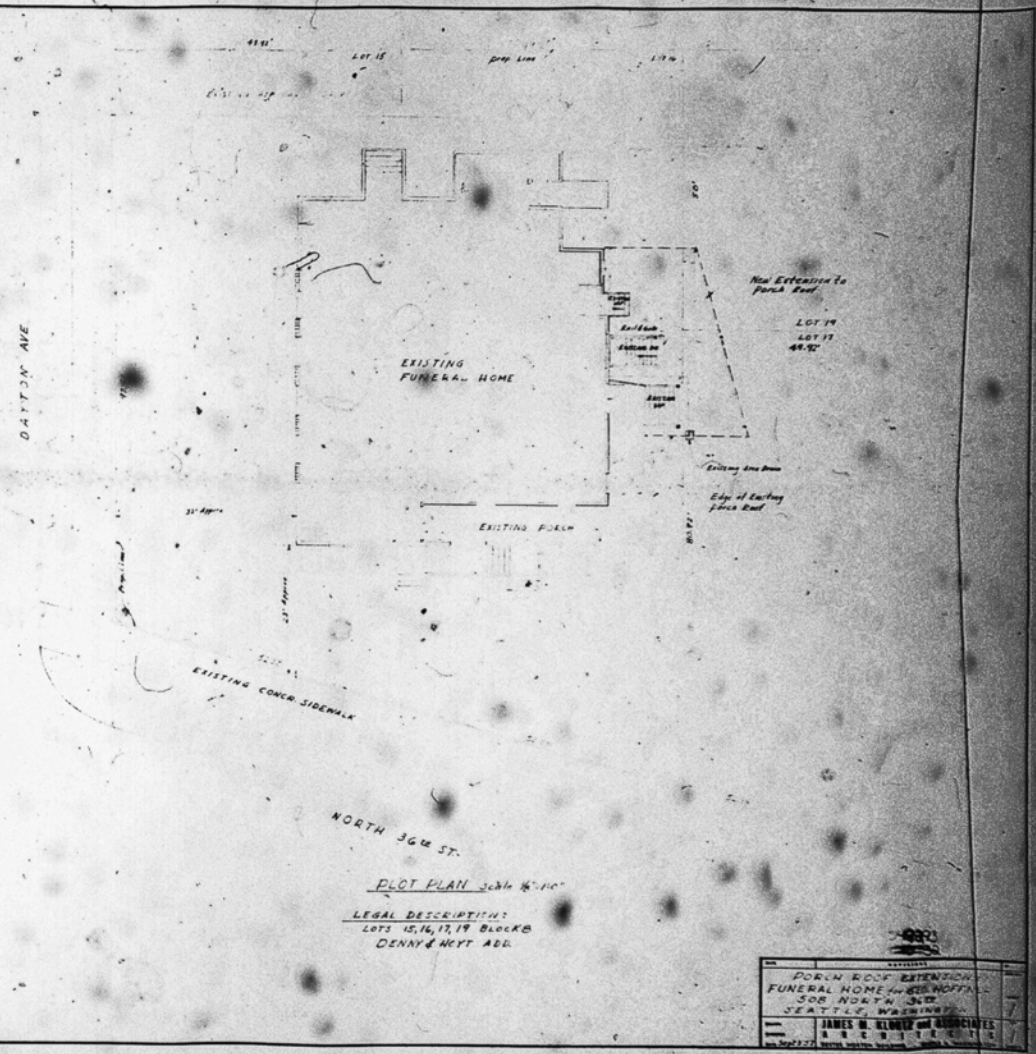
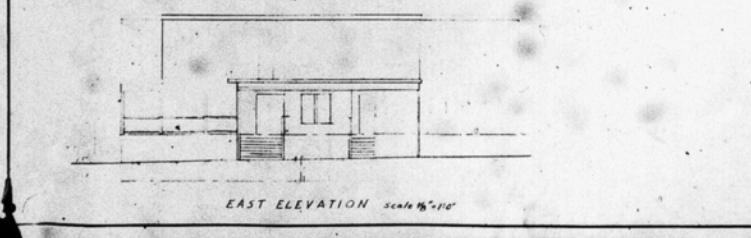
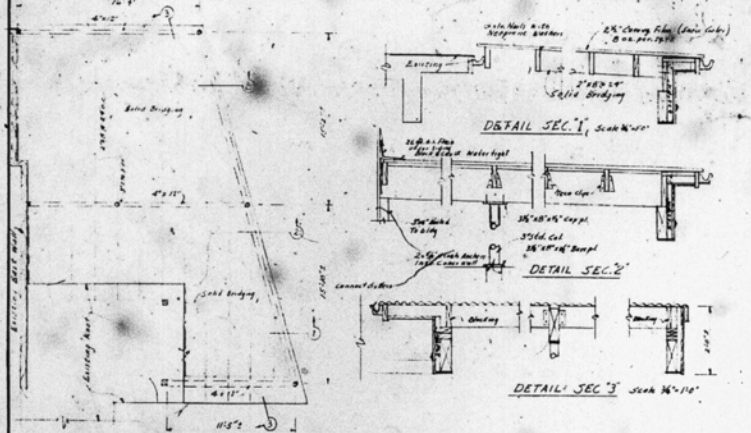
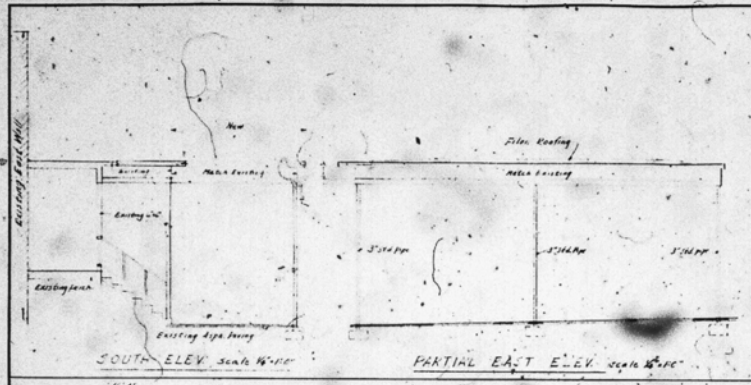
Wood Ceiling Metal Ceiling  
 11# Aluminum  
 Ceiling Joists

SECTION B-B

SECTION C-C

1/4" Scale

ALL FOR THE DESIGN WORK  
 OF THE  
 PROJECT  
 BY  
**JAMES H. MONTGOMERY ASSOCIATES**  
 ARCHITECTS  
 1200 PINE STREET, SUITE 100  
 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102



FOR A ROOF EXTENSION  
 FUNERAL HOME IN SEB HOFFMAN  
 308 NORTH 36th  
 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

**JAMES W. KLEWER and ASSOCIATES**  
**ARCHITECTS**