The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

Mailing Address: PO Box 94649 Seattle WA 98124-1649
Street Address: 700 5th Ave Suite 1700

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

Street and Number: 10505-10525 Third Avenue NW, Seattle, WA 98177
Assessor’s File No. 747490-0060

Legal Description: see below

Plat Name: 
Block: 
Lot: 

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

Present Owner: Seattle Public Schools
Present Use: school

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

Original Owner: Seattle Public Schools

Original Use: Elementary School

Architect: Mallis & DeHart

Builder: Lewis Construction Co.
Photographs

See attached pages

Submitted by:  

Address:  

Phone:  

Reviewed:  

Historic Preservation Officer  

Rebecca Asencio  

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

Date  

Date  

Date
Viewlands Elementary School

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

Prepared by:
The Johnson Partnership
1212 NE 65th Street
Seattle, WA 98115-6724
206-523-1618, www.tjp.us
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Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

JUNE 2019

1. INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background

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

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

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

1.2 Methodology

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

**Historic Building Names:** Viewlands School

**Current Building Name:** Viewlands Elementary School

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

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

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

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

**Date of Construction:** 1954

**Original/Present Use:** School

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

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

**Original Builder:** Lewis Construction Co.

**Zoning:** SF5000

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

**Building Size:** 17,853 sq. ft.
3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location & Neighborhood Character

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

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

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

3.2 Site

3.2.1 Site Description

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

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

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

The site slopes down to the west, approximately seven feet to an asphalt paved area stretching north-south along the site, formerly used for parking and bus drop-off. As of June 2019, this
paved area contains approximately seven additional single- and double-classroom portable buildings of various vintages, basketball hoops, and painted foursquare courts. A concrete ramp and stair connect the level of the school site to the level of the asphalt area. The site slopes again down to the west approximately seven feet to an approximately level, irregularly-shaped playfield area of un-mowed grass. The playfield level is linked to the paved asphalt level by a wide concrete stair and a wooden ramp with wooden railings. A three-foot-tall chain-link fence separates the asphalt area from the playfield area. A six-foot-tall chain-link fence surrounds the western boundaries of the playfield. Playground equipment is located on the southern end of the playfield level. The northern edge of the site is bounded by a paved concrete sidewalk, which ends at a small gravel parking area. A lawn north of the school building contains both coniferous and deciduous trees, and plantings mark the northeastern corner of the site. See figures 9-13.

3.2.2 Documented Site Alterations

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

Recorded Permits & SPS records:

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

3.3.1 Building Structure, Plan, Exterior & Interior Features

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

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

Typical Classroom Module:

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

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

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

\(^1\) All steel wide-flange beams and columns are distinguished by their nominal indicators according to the original design drawings. The wide-flange nominal numbers do not necessarily relate to imperial measurements.
Covered Playcourt

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

The covered playcourt is approximately 38'-4" wide between Units A and B, and 163'-0" long. The structure for the covered playcourt consists of round steel pipe columns spaced every 17'-4" along the northern edge of the playcourt and the CMU wall of the Unit A to the south. 18 x 7 1/2 wide-flange beams span between the columns and the CMU wall. Atop the wide-flange beams, six-by-twelve wooden purlins hold tongue-and-groove decking and membrane roofing. The floor of the playcourt is paved asphalt painted with sport court striping. See figures 15-17.

3.3.2 Unit A

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

Unit A: Multipurpose room

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

The slope of the roof is approximately 1 in 12. Although the roofline of the multipurpose room continues on the same slope over the covered play area, the roof structure is discontinuous at the northern wall of the multipurpose room. The 17'-4" wide structural bays run north-south, with the structure of multipurpose room roof consisting of 30" x 10 1/4" wide-flange beams welded at the peak of the gable and wooden 6"x12" purlins spanning across the bays. At the eastern window wall, the 6"x12" purlins are supported on 6"x8" wooden columns. The beam lines of structure at the covered playcourt are aligned with that of the multipurpose room.

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

Interior finishes of Unit A include a composite gymnasium floor at the multipurpose room, fir flooring at the stage, maple treads and risers from the gym floor to the stage, and concrete floor at the gymnasium storage and stage ramp. The walls are painted CMU. The flared proscenium
arch of the stage is approximately 4'-0" deep and clad in maple plywood, with mitered corners and a slight point at the center, with the slope at the head of the arch matching that of the interior ceiling, approximately 1 in 12. The ceiling is comprised of painted exposed structural members, both steel and wooden, and acoustical tiles adhered to the decking above. Circular LED light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling along with ropes for gymnasium equipment, fire sprinklers and other utilities. Doors are flush-panel steel, except for the kitchen's steel roll-up doors. Fabric drapes line the eastern window wall and the stage. See figures 18-20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unit A: Administration Area & Hall

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

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

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

3.3.3 Unit B

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.4 Documented Building Alterations

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

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

**Recorded Permits & SPS records:**

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4. SIGNIFICANCE

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

First People and Early Settlers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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5 Haller was the son of the late Colonel Granville Haller, a storied figure who had served as an officer in the Indian Wars, prospected in the Yukon Gold Rush, and amassed land throughout Seattle and neighboring counties and on Whidbey Island. The Haller family had a large home on Seattle’s First Hill and the Haller Building downtown, on the northwestern corner of Columbia Street and Second Avenue.
6 United States Federal Census, 1930, Ancestry.com
large lot sizes and considerable farmland until well into the twentieth century.\(^8\) See figures 45-47.

**Holman Road**

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

**The Piper Family & Carkeek Park**

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

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

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

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

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

The Pipers had eleven children, many of whom were adults and living independent lives at the time Walter and Minna moved north. Several gained in Seattle and beyond. The oldest daughter,
Bertha Piper Venan (1860-1928), was a writer and prominent "pioneer daughter." She was known for her close friendship with Kikisoblu, the daughter of Chief Sealth commonly known as Princess Angeline. After Kikisoblu's death, Bertha came into possession of her personal effects. In 1928 Bertha's children donated Angeline's clothing, walking stick, and other personal items to the University of Washington.\(^\text{16}\)

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

Walter Piper (1872-1914) was a partner in the sports equipment firm of Piper & Taft, which was later bought out by Eddie Bauer.\(^\text{18}\)

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

When the city purchased the land that included the 80 acres of the Piper Ranch in 1927, Minna, Tillie, Paul, and Lillie moved eastward up the hill, moving into a brick house and several cottages at Eighth Avenue and NW 112\(^\text{th}\) and 113\(^\text{th}\) streets.\(^\text{21}\)

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

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

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

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\(^\text{16}\) Seattle Times, "Hall of Fame for Princess Angeline," June 24, 1928, p. 67.
\(^\text{17}\) Seattle Times, "Mathilde Piper Taken by Death," June 22, 1942, p. 19.
\(^\text{19}\) Seattle Times, "'Pioneer' Engineer Is 90 Years Old," July 13, 1966, p. 4.
\(^\text{20}\) Seattle Times, "North End Work."
\(^\text{21}\) Stripling.
\(^\text{26}\) Stripling.
surveying the park and discovered the vine-choked fruit trees. Lewis proceeded to lead the excavation of the orchard. The restoration began as a volunteer efforts, but after two years the parks department contributed equipment and employees to hasten the project. The "excavation" revealed approximately 30 apple trees, two each of pear and cherry trees, a chestnut tree, and many hawthorns and maples.27

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

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

Racial Covenants in North Seattle

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 History of Schools in North Seattle

**Early School History**

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

**Oak Lake School District**

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

35 Ibid.
37 http://www.city-data.com/neighborhood/Licton-Highlands-Seattle-WA.html
1903 at Fifth Avenue NE and (N)E 95th Street to serve children in grades 1-4 living east of Meridian (now Olympic View Elementary), and another one-room school built at N 105th Street and Greenwood Avenue N for the first and second grades (now Viewlands). See figures 49-50.

**Shoreline School District (No. 412)**

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

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

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

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

**Shoreline Schools Transferred to the Seattle School District between 1953 and 1954**

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41 Ibid., pp. 21-23.
42 Ibid., pp. 21-23.
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Lake City Elementary</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; DeHart</td>
<td>Leased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Jane Addams Jr. High</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; DeHart</td>
<td>Open, now Jane Addams Middle School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Pinehurst Primary</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; DeHart</td>
<td>Replaced in 2016 with Hazel Wolf K-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson Jr. High</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; DeHart</td>
<td>Replaced in 2017 with Casadia Elementary, Licton Springs K-8 and Robert Eagle Staff Middle School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Viewlands Elementary</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; DeHart</td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See figures 49-57.

Current North Seattle Public Schools

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


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

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

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

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

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

4.3 Site & Building History

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

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

46 A classified ad from 1909 reads: "For sale by owner. 40 acres at $750 per acre; overlooking Sound between the city and golf club, 7 acres in cultivation, balance partly cleared' buildings and hydraulic water system. N.P. Ryeburg, RFD No. 2." Seattle Times, classified ad, April 25, 1909, p. 35.
47 King County Tax Assessor, "Parcel No. 747490-0060," Puget Sound Regional Archives.
By 1949 the site had been purchased by the Shoreline School District, and by 1952 all farm buildings, with the exception of a portion of the barn, had been demolished.\(^{49}\)

In the early 1950s the Shoreline School District made plans for a school to relieve crowding at Broadview school, at Greenwood Avenue 125\(^{th}\) Street. By the time the school building was complete, it had been annexed into Seattle Public Schools.

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

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

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

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

In 1980, teacher Bob Bernhof established the Salmon in the Classroom program, which hatched salmon for release in Piper's Creek.\(^{56}\) Salmon and their presence in, absence from, and importance to Piper's Creek have been an important part of the school ever since.

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

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

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\(^{49}\) King County Tax Assessor, "Parcel No. 747490-0060," Puget Sound Regional Archives.

\(^{50}\) Nile Thompson & Carolyn Marr, "Viewlands," Building for Learning.


\(^{55}\) Thompson & Marr.

\(^{56}\) Malmgren.


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

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

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

In November 1994 the school celebrated its 40\textsuperscript{th} anniversary.\textsuperscript{62} That same year, the total enrollment was 446 students, of which 56% were racial minorities, a notable change since the 30% of 1987. \textit{See figures 73-80.}

In 1997 the school helped establish an Ethnobotanical Garden in Carkeek Park.\textsuperscript{63}

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

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

\begin{small}
\textsuperscript{63} Malmgren. https://www.pacifichorticulture.org/articles/saving-place/
\end{small}
different learning approaches for the two different issues. By 2006, 23% of students were in Special Education programs.

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

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

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

4.4 Historic Architectural Context: Modern & Mid-Century Modern Style

School Typology (1945-1965)

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

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

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73 Larry E. Johnson, AIA, The Johnson Partnership, May 2013. Additional input was received from Susan Boyle, AIA, of BOLA Architecture + Planning.
ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects and American Modernist pioneers, including Frank Lloyd Wright.\(^{74}\) Although educational theories excoriated the traditional classroom structure as factory-like and welcomed the idea of new schools with more flexible learning environments, school designers in the United States were slow to adopt new styles of building, continuing to use traditional models during the Great Depression and into the 1940s.

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

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

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

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

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


\(^{78}\) Ibid.

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

The Design of Seattle School Buildings after World War II

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

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

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

Washington State contributed to the national wakening with pioneering work in top-lighting, color design and concrete design in both pre-stressed and shell design.

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

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

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

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⁸⁰ Baker, pp. 10-16.
reflected a national interest, advanced by the National Education Association and others, to meet the specific and distinct needs of teenagers. Thus, the postwar schools accommodate more sports and play, with a typical emphasis on indoor/outdoor connections, and additional paved outdoor recreation and equipment areas. While many schools were fenced, play areas were typically accessible for neighborhood use. School sites were expanded to create larger paved parking lots for teachers, staff, service vehicles, and visitors. Landscaped plant beds were typically placed along the primary façades and entries of classroom and administrative buildings and within courtyards.

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

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

4.5 Seattle School District No. 1: History, General Historic & Building Context

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

Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965

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

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

The district completed a large stadium with reinforced concrete stands (1947, George W. Stoddard) in 1947, adjacent to the National Guard Armory at Harrison Street and Fourth Avenue N, at the former Civic Field. In 1951, a war memorial shrine bearing the names of 762 Seattle schools graduates killed in World War II was dedicated at Memorial Stadium.
In 1949, a 6.8 Richter-scale earthquake damaged several elementary schools, resulting in their subsequent replacement by temporary portables. As enrollment continued to swell throughout the 1950s, these temporary structures served as a quick, flexible response to overcrowding. In 1958 an estimated twenty percent of the total Seattle student body was taught in portable classrooms. Despite their popularity, however, the occupants of the portables suffered from inadequate heating, lack of plumbing, and distance from other school facilities.\textsuperscript{86}

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View Ridge School</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>7047 50\textsuperscript{th} Ave. NE</td>
<td>William Mallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Heights School</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3701 SW 104\textsuperscript{th} St.</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briarcliff School</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3901 W Dravus St.</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee Hill</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>5012 SW Genesee St.</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette School</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2645 California Ave. SW</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Hills School</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>13018 20\textsuperscript{th} Ave. NE</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewlands School</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>10523 Third Ave. NW</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; Dehart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedgwood School</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>2720 NE 85\textsuperscript{th} St.</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northgate School</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>11725 First Ave. NE</td>
<td>Paul Thiry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rogers School</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4030 NE 109\textsuperscript{th} St.</td>
<td>Theo Damm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{86} Hoerlein, p. xiii.  
\textsuperscript{87} Ibid., pp. xii-xiii.
One of the first priorities during this period was the building of new junior high schools. Between 1950 and 1959, ten new junior high schools were completed: **See figures III-118.**

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

Eckstein Jr. High School 1950 3003 NE 75<sup>th</sup> St. William Mallis Seattle Landmark
Blaine Jr. High School 1952 2550 34<sup>th</sup> Ave. W J. Lister Holmes
Sharples Jr. High School 1952 3928 S Graham St. William Mallis Now Aki Kurose Middle School
David Denny Jr. High School 1952 8402 30<sup>th</sup> Ave. SW Mallis & Dehart Demolished
Asa Mercer Jr. High School 1957 1600 Columbian Way S John W. Maloney
Whitman Jr. High School 1959 9201 15<sup>th</sup> Ave. NW Mallis & Dehart
George Washington Jr. 1963 2101 S Jackson St. John Graham
During this period, the district also constructed three new high schools, including: *See figures 119-123.*

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

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

### 4.6 Building Architect: Mallis & DeHart\(^89\)

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

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

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

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\(^89\) Text from this section adapted from the Landmark Nomination Report for Pinehurst Elementary School, February 2013 by The Johnson Partnership.

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

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

Mallis died in Seattle on December 19, 1954.91

Joseph Henry Dillon DeHart (1899-1999) was born in Richland, WI on January 12, 1899.92 His family moved to Big Timber, MT in 1900, later to Great Falls, and then to Helena. DeHart moved to Seattle around 1929, where he worked as a draftsman for William Mallis.93 He became a firm associate in 1939, and a partner in 1945, of the Seattle architectural firm of Mallis & DeHart.94 DeHart died in Lacey, WA on February 28, 1999.95

**William Mallis Attributions:**

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

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

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

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92 United States Census Bureau, United States, Twelfth Census of the United States, Big Timber, Sweet Grass, MT, 1900, Roll T623-915, p. 4A.
93 R.L. Polk Co. Polk’s Seattle City Directory, 1928, 1929.
95 United States Social Security Administration, Death Master File, Joseph H DeHart.
• Pinehurst Elementary School, 11530 12th Avenue NE, Seattle (1950, now Hazel Wolf) See figure 130.
• Lake Washington High School, Kirkland (1950)
• Auburn High School, 800 Fourth Street NE, Auburn (1950)
• Kent Meridian High School, 10020 SE 256th Street, Kent (1951)
• Chief Joseph Junior High, 504 Wilson Street, Richland (1951)
• Casper W. Sharples Junior High, 3928 S Graham St., Seattle (1952, now Aki Kurose) See figure 131.
• David T. Denny Junior High, 8403 30th Avenue SW, Seattle (1952) See figure 132.
• Woodrow Wilson Junior High, 1330 N 90th Street, Seattle (1953) See figure 133.
• Port Angeles High School, 304 East Park Avenue, Port Angeles, WA (1953)
• Crawford Music Center, Seattle Pacific University, Seattle (1959-60, after Mallis’s death) See figure 134.
• Shorecrest High School, 15343 25th Avenue NE, Shoreline (1961, after Mallis’s death)

DeHart, Landis & Hall Attributions:

• Nathan Hale High School, 10750 30th Ave NE (1963, City of Seattle Landmark)

4.7 Building Engineer: John H. Stevenson

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

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

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

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

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

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96 Seattle Times, Obituary, 1968.
97 U.S. Census 1910 (from Ancestry)
99 Seattle City Directories (from Ancestry)
100 The credit for this appears only in Hall’s Seattle Times obituary in 1943.
101 Directories
Port of Seattle. As a delegate of the Engineers Club, Stevenson visited the Grand Coulee Dam in September and made a presentation on the topic.\textsuperscript{102}

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

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

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

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

- University Unitarian Church with architects Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, 1958-1959\textsuperscript{107}
- Fairmount Park School Architects Carlson Eley & Grevstad, Seattle Public School District, 1964.\textsuperscript{109}
- Post office in Butte, Montana, architect Thomas Albert Smith Associates, and Baugh Construction, 1964.\textsuperscript{110}
- Finn Hill Junior High, 84\textsuperscript{th} Avenue NE and NE 132\textsuperscript{nd} Street for the Lake Washington School District, architects Waldron & Dietz, 1966.\textsuperscript{111}
- Between 1966 and 1967 Stevenson developed engineering for an industrial park in Kent, with Boeing as the primary tenant. Jack A. Benaroya was the developer, and architect was Hunt & Leonard of Bellevue.\textsuperscript{112}
- 40-unit apartment building at 164\textsuperscript{th} Avenue NE with architects Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, 1968.\textsuperscript{113}

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

\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Engineer’s Club to Hear of Coulee Dam.” September 23, 1936, p. 56
\textsuperscript{103} Lumm 1957
\textsuperscript{104} Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, \url{https://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=2147012010}
\textsuperscript{105} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Home of the Month,” September 28, 1958 p. 32
\textsuperscript{106} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Courthouse Is Held Safe As Long As Shoring Is Maintained,” May 31, 1966 p.1
\textsuperscript{107} PCAD \url{http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/building/6064/}
\textsuperscript{108} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Library Gets New Type of Columns,” December 1, 1963 p. 21
\textsuperscript{109} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Fairmount Park School Dedication To Be Tuesday,” October 4, 1964 p.35
\textsuperscript{110} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Seattle Firm Will Build Post Office,” April 19, 1964 p.74
\textsuperscript{111} \textit{Seattle Times}, “Work Begins on Junior High,” July 10, 1966 p.32
\textsuperscript{112} Alice Staples, “$20 Million Industrial Park to Be Built In Kent,” Seattle Times, July 28, 1966 p.1
\textsuperscript{113} \textit{Seattle Times}, 1968.
4.8 Building Contractor: Lewis Construction Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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114 Seattle Times, obituary for John H. Stevenson, July 28, 1968 p.91
115 Seattle Times, obituary for “Harry Lewis Contractor,” November 13, 1966 p.80
120 Seattle Times, “West Seattle High School Bids Opened,” October 27, 1953, p. 27.
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—. "Nels R. Ryburg." July 29, 1951, p. 32.
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Appendix 1

Figures
Figure 1 • Location Maps

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 3 • View A - Viewing northwest on Third Avenue NW

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 5 • View C - Viewing northeast from NW 105th Street

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 7 • View E - Viewing west on NW 107th Street

Figure 8 • View F - Viewing east on NW 107th Street
Figure 9 • Site Plan

enclosed conditioned space
portable classroom building
covered exterior walks & play courts

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report
June 2019
Figure 10 • Viewlands Elementary School, main entry sign on Third Avenue NW

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

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

Figure 13 • Viewlands Elementary School, site viewing west (New running path added 2019)
Figure 14 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, entry from Third Avenue NW

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 16 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, covered playcourt viewing south

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

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

Figure 19 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing east
Figure 20 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, multipurpose room, interior viewing west

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report
June 2019
Figure 22 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, kindergarten and covered play area/ southern walk with classrooms beyond

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 26 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, classrooms, western façade

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

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

Figure 29 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, administration, western façade
Figure 30 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit A, administration, interior hallway viewing south

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 32 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, courtyard, western façade, eastern classroom bar

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 34 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern façade

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 36 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, western façade

Figure 37 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, viewing south at the western walk and library
Figure 38 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, northern walk viewing west

Figure 39 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, eastern walk viewing south
Figure 40 • Viewlands Elementary School, Unit B, interior at library

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 42 • Original drawing sections and elevations, with color coding for window changes

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 43 • King County Building Permit

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report
Figure 44 • City of Seattle Permit no.
Figure 45 • Anderson’s map, King County Atlas, 1907

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019

A-26
Figure 46 • Denny Cabin at liq’ted (Licton) Springs, n.d.

Figure 47 • Woman lounging at liq’ted (Licton) Springs (City of Seattle Landmark), 1913

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report
June 2019
Figure 48 • Wilhelmina Hausmann Piper ca. 1900
Students outside Oak Lake School, 1894

The one-room Oak Lake School opened in 1886 near what is now Washelli Cemetery, north of Seattle. For many years Oak Lake was the only school in the northern part of King County. After several moves and additions, the school opened its first permanent building in 1914 at 10040 Aurora Avenue North.

Handwritten on verso: First Oak Lake School Built 1886, Picture Taken 1894. Left to Right: Herman Bolt, Mr. Course & Baby, Emma Miller, Martha Denny, Tom McCombs, Clark Dye, Carl Miller, John Bower, Seth Nelson, Retta Denny, Mike Bower, Ida Denny, Paul Stewart, Joe Bower, Harvey Rothweiler, Pearl McCombs, Lawrence Dye, Lara Denny.

Subjects
Schools--Washington (State)--Seattle; School children--Washington (State)--Seattle

Places
United States--Washington (State)--Seattle
Northgate (Seattle, Wash.)

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Figure 51 • Broadview Elementary (1914, Demolished)

Figure 52 • Haller Lake Elementary (1924, Demolished)
Figure 53 • Maple Leaf Elementary (1926, William Mallis, Sold)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 55 • Jane Addams Jr. High School (1949, Mallis & DeHart, Open)

Figure 56 • Pinehurst Primary (1950, Mallis & DeHart, demolished, now site of Hazel Wolf K-8)
Figure 57 • Olympic Hills Elementary (1954, John Graham & Co., demolished and replaced 2017)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 59 • John Rogers Elementary (1956, Theo Damm)

Figure 60 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry)
Figure 61 • North Beach Elementary (1958, John Graham & Co., Open)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 63 • Sacajawea Elementary (1959, Waldron & Dietz)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 65 • Olympic Hills Elementary (2017, McGranahan)

Figure 66 • Cascadia Elementary (2017, Mahlum, former Woodrow Wilson location)
Figure 67 • 1936 aerial view of future school site
Figure 68 • 1937 Plat map
Figure 71 • Viewlands School viewed from Third Avenue NW and NW 107th Street, 1958

Figure 72 • Rear of Viewlands School viewed from the southwest, 1960
Figure 73 • Viewlands School, 2000 (windows of multipurpose room, Unit A)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 75 • School picture, 6th grade class, illustrating original western windows of Unit B, and intersection of covered playcourt and Unit B, 1959

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 77 • FC Seattle soccer players with students in gym, 1987

Figure 78 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s
Figure 79 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s

Figure 80 • Viewlands School viewed from playground, ca. 1990s
Figure 81 • Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 83 • Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois (1940, Eliel Saarinen)

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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 85 • Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, California (1939-40, Franklin & Kump)

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 87 • Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Seattle (1958, NBBJ)
Figure 88 • Location Map, Seattle Public Schools 1945-1965

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Notes:

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

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

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

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

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins also designed Addams Junior High (1954), which SPS gained through annexation.
Arbor Heights Elementary (Demolished)
3701 SW 104 Street
1949, George W. Stoddard

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

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

Figure 90 • Arbor Heights Elementary (1949, George W. Stoddard, Demolished)
Briarcliff Elementary (Demolished)
3901 W Dravus Street
1949, George W. Stoddard

Notes:
• Roman brick masonry and stone construction.
• Surpassed, and demolished in 2004.

Stoddard also designed Arbor Heights Elementary (1949), Genesee Hill Elementary (1949), and Sand Point Elementary with Francis Huggard (1958).
Genesee Hill Elementary (Demolished)
5012 SW Genesee Street
1949, George W. Stoddard

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

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

Figure 92 • Genesee Hill Elementary (1949, George Stoddard, Demolished)
Lafayette Elementary
2645 California Ave SW
1950 Addition, John Graham & Co.

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


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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Van Asselt Elementary
8311 Beacon Avenue S
1950, Jones & Bindon

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

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

Figure 94 • Van Asselt Elementary (1950, Jones & Bindon)
Notes:
- Roman brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Roof monitors for classroom lighting

John Graham & Co. also designed Lafayette Elementary (1961), North Beach Elementary (1958), Roxhill Elementary (1958), Wedgwood Elementary (1955), and Washington Middle School (1963).
Viewlands Elementary
10523 Third Avenue NW
1954, Mallis & DeHart

Notes:
• Concrete block and brick masonry construction.
• Frame roof.
• Replacement windows and other recent upgrades.

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

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

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

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

Figure 96 • Viewlands Elementary (1954, Mallis & DeHart)
Wedgwood Elementary
2720 NE 85th Street
1955, John Graham & Co.

Notes:
• Pre-cast and cast-in-place concrete.
• Replacement windows.


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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Northgate Elementary
11725 First Avenue NE
1956, Paul Thiry

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

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

Figure 98 • Northgate Elementary (1956, Paul Thiry)
John Rogers Elementary
4030 NE 109 Street
1956, Theo Damm

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

Theo Damm also designed Graham Hill Elementary (1961).

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
North Beach Elementary
9012 24th Avenue NW
1958, John Graham & Co.

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


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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report
Notes:

- Masonry and concrete construction.
- Some windows replaced.


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

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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Sand Point Elementary
6208 60th Avenue NE
1958, George Stoddard and Francis Huggard

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

This is the only school for SPS that Stoddard and Huggard share credit for.
Stoddard also designed Arbor Heights Elementary (1949), Briarcliff Elementary (1949, demolished), and Genesee Hill Elementary (1949).

Figure 102 • Sand Point Elementary (1958, George Stoddard and Francis Huggard)
Cedar Park Elementary (City of Seattle Landmark)
13224 37th Avenue NE
1959, Paul Thiry

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

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

Figure 103 • Cedar Park Elementary (1959, Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark)
Notes:
- Brick masonry and steel frame construction.
- Retains original aluminum-sash windows.
- Insensitive addition of roof insulation.

Waldron & Dietz also designed Broadview-Thomson Junior High (1963).
Decatur Elementary
7711 43rd Avenue NE
1961, Edward Mahlum

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

Mahlum also designed McClure Junior High (1964).

Figure 105 • Decatur Elementary (1961, Edward Mahlum)

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Graham Hill Elementary
5149 South Graham Street
1961, Theo Damm

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

Theo Damm also designed Rogers Elementary (1956).

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

Seattle Public Schools

The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

A-68
Notes:

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

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

Figure 107 • Rainier View Elementary (1961, Durham, Anderson & Freed)
Schmitz Park Elementary  
5000 SW Spokane Street  
1962, Durham, Anderson & Freed

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School  
Landmark Nomination Report  
June 2019
Broadview-Thomson Elementary (formerly R. H. Thomson Jr High)
13052 Greenwood Avenue N
1963, Waldron & Dietz

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

Waldron & Dietz also designed Sacajawea Elementary (1959).

Figure 109 • R. H. Thomson Junior High School (1963, Waldron & Dietz)
Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

The Johnson Partnership, August 2012
Fairmount Park School (altered, now Fairmount Park Elementary School)
3800 SW Findlay Street
1964, Carlson, Eley & Grevstad

Notes:
• Brick masonry
• Flat roofs
• Aluminum windows

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

Figure 110 • Fairmount Park School (1964, Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, altered)
Nathan Eckstein Middle School (City of Seattle Landmark)
3003 NE 75th Street
1950, William Mallis

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

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

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

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

Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins designed Addams Junior High (1954), which was SPS gained through annexation.
Catharine Blaine Middle School
2550 34th Avenue W
1952, J. Lister Holmes

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

This is the only school that J. Lister Holmes designed for SPS during this period.
Aki Kurose Middle School (Formerly Casper W. Sharples Jr. High)
3928 S Graham Street
1952, William Mallis

Notes:
• Brick masonry and concrete construction with integral glass block infill.
• Replacement windows.

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

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

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

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

Figure 113 • Aki Kurose School (1952, William Mallis, formerly Casper W. Sharples Jr High School)
Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
David Denny Junior High School (Demolished)
8402 30th Avenue SW
1952, Mallis & DeHart

Notes:
• Brick masonry and concrete construction.
• Demolished in 2011.

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

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

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

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

Figure 114 • David Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart, Demolished)
Asa Mercer Middle School
1600 Columbian Way S
1957, John W. Maloney

Notes:
- Brick masonry and concrete construction.
- Replacement windows.
- Thin-sheet concrete roof on gymnasium.

John W. Maloney also designed Rainier Beach High School (1960).

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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report
Whitman Middle School
9201 15th Avenue NW
1959, Mallis & DeHart

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

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

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

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

The Johnson Partnership, August 2012

June 2019
Lousia Boren Junior High School (now Boren K-8 STEM)
5950 Delridge Way SW
1963, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

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

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

Figure 117 • Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johnson)
George Washington Middle School
2101 S Jackson Street
1963, John Graham & Co.

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


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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report
June 2019
Worth McClure Middle School
1915 First Avenue W
1964, Edward Mahlum

Notes:
- Concrete with brick masonry infill.
- Replacement windows.

Edward Mahlum also designed Decatur Elementary (1961).

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

Viewlands Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Chief Sealth High School
2600 SW Thistle Street
1957, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Ingraham High School (City of Seattle Landmark)
1819 N 135th Street
1959, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson

Notes:
• Thin shell concrete on auditorium and gymnasium
• Modular classroom wings with steel framing

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

Seattle Public Schools

The Johnson Partnership, 2016
Rainier Beach High School
8815 Seward Park Avenue S
1960, John W. Maloney

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Nathan Hale High School
10750 30th Avenue NE
1963, Mallis & DeHart

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

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

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

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

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

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

Viewlands Elementary School
Landmark Nomination Report

June 2019
Figure 124 • Enumclaw School (1925, Mallis & Aitken)

Figure 125 • Ronald School, with addition (1926, Mallis & Aitken)
Figure 126 • Thomas School (1928, Mallis & Aitken)

Figure 127 • Renton High School (1931, Mallis & Aitken)
Figure 128 • View Ridge School (1948, William Mallis)

Figure 129 • Nathan Eckstein Middle School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins)
Figure 130 • Pinehurst Elementary School (1950, Mallis, DeHart & Hopkins)

Figure 131 • Casper W. Shariples, later Aki Kurose Middle School (1952, Mallis & DeHart)
Figure 132 • David T. Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart)

Figure 133 • Woodrow Wilson Junior High School (1953, Mallis & DeHart)
Figure 134 • Crawford Music Building (1960, Mallis & DeHart)
Seattle School District Number 1:
History, General Historical and Building Context

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1. Introduction

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

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

2. Early Development of Seattle Area Schools

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

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

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

Student enrollment in the district expanded more than fourfold from 1,500 students in 1885 to nearly 6,650 in 1893, with many students attending classes held in rented rooms. Acute overcrowding, exacerbated by the loss of Central School to a fire in 1888, resulted in a major school construction program. Eight school buildings were built between 1889 and 1890. The city’s third Central School (1889, demolished 1953), replaced its destroyed predecessor, and the South School (1889, demolished 1909), located at Twelfth Avenue S and S Weller Street,
were Seattle’s first brick masonry schools, both designed by the architectural firm of Boone & Meeker.\(^4\)

The district’s third superintendent, Frank J. Barnard, was hired in 1890, replacing Julia Kennedy, who had replaced Ingraham in 1888. Barnard oversaw the construction of fifteen schools the district completed between 1891 and 1900. Three were wood-frame school buildings with identical plans designed by the architectural firm of Saunders & Houghton, as well as four schools designed by John Parkinson based on programs developed by Barnard.\(^5\) See figure 3.

District schools completed between 1890 and 1899 include:

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

\(^4\) Hoerlein, p. x.
\(^5\) Ibid.
The financial panic of 1893 slowed the development of new schools, but Seattle prospered during the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897. In the aftermath of the Great Seattle Fire of 1889, local designers and builders focused on fireproof masonry as a primary building material, looking to post-fire Chicago and its brick masonry buildings for inspiration.

3. Early 20th Century Seattle Schools and James Stephen

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

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

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

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

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6 Erigero, p. 8.
7 Ibid., pp. 4, 96.
8 Hoerlein, p. xi.
10 Erigero, p. 10. Seattle Sunday Times, August 31, 1902, p.18.
### Between 1904 and 1909, Stephen designed ten other Seattle schools, all based on his “model school plan,” including: 11 See figure 5.

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

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11 Erigero, p. 10.
Other district schools during this period that were not based on the “model plan” include: See figure 6. 

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

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

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

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

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

---

12 Erigero, p. 18.
model are: See figure 7.

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

Stephen also designed the original portions of two of Seattle’s oldest extant high schools: See figure 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln High School</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>4400 Interlake Avenue N</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Altered, City of Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Anne High School</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>215 Galer Street</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Now condominiums, City of Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

4. Early 20th Century Seattle Schools and Edgar Blair

Edgar Blair, who had worked with Stephens since 1906, became the district’s architect in 1909 after Stephen resigned. Blair, a graduate of Columbia University who had previously worked at the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, originally retained Stephen’s model plan, but eventually shifted away from Stephen’s preferred Jacobean style to more Classical- and Renaissance-based schemes. See figure 9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gatewood</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>4320 SW Myrtle Street</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Altered, City of Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Krafft, pp. 61-63.
15 Krafft, pp. 61-63.
17 Ibid., p. 20.
18 Ibid., pp. 22-23.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ravenna School</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>6545 Ravenna Avenue NE</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Altered, now Ravenna Apartments Community Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson School</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>4720 42nd Avenue SW</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Demolished 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawton School</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>25th Ave W &amp; W Elmore Street</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Demolished 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake School</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1617 38th Avenue E</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Now McGilvra, altered, City of Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.A. McDonald School</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>144 N 54th Street</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord School</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>723 S Concord Street</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Altered, City of Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alki School</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>SW Carroll St &amp; Chilberg Ave SW</td>
<td>Edgar Blair</td>
<td>Altered, 1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Besides these larger nine-room school buildings, Blair was responsible for smaller, four- to six-classroom “intermediate grade of school buildings” designed for less populous neighborhood locations. These include:  

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

Blair also designed four school additions, so-called “border” buildings, consisting of linear single-loaded brick masonry buildings intended to be built adjacent to the lot line of existing schools. These include additions to:  

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19 Ibid., pp. 22-23.  
20 Ibid., pp. 22-23.  
21 Erigero, pp. 22-23.
Blair designed three high schools during his tenure. These are as follows: 22 See figure 12.

### School | Year | Address | Designer | Notes
---|---|---|---|---
Allen School | 1917 | 6615 Dayton Avenue N | Edgar Blair | Sold to Phinney Neighborhood Association, Seattle Landmark

Seward School | 1917 | 2515 Boylston Avenue E | Edgar Blair | Altered, Seattle Landmark

Latona School | 1917 | 401 NE 42nd St | Edgar Blair | Demolished 1999

Lowell School | 1919 | 1058 E Mercer Street | Edgar Blair | Altered

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

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

### 5. 1920s and 1930s Seattle Schools and Floyd A. Naramore

After World War I, and as Seattle entered the 1920s, the increased costs of providing educational programs to a growing population strained the school district. Public school enrollment grew from 51,381 in 1920, to slightly over 66,000 ten years later, requiring new construction in newly developed areas like Montlake and Laurelhurst, additions to older schools, and construction of intermediate schools and high schools. Despite a post-war recession in the early 1920s, the district entered into a phase of a well-funded building program due to school construction bond issues passed in 1919, 1923, 1925, and 1927. 25

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

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22 Ibid., p. 24.
23 Ibid., p. 25.
24 Ibid., p. 25.
designed in a twentieth century version of the Georgian style.\textsuperscript{26}

With Cooper still serving as superintendent, the district continued its vocational and technical programs, building a large reinforced concrete annex (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, later Edison Technical School, now part of Seattle Community College’s Central Campus) across the street to the north from Broadway High School in 1921. The same year, the district also completed a new administration and facilities building (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, demolished).\textsuperscript{27}

Cooper left the district in 1922, replaced by Thomas Cole, a former principal of Broadway High School. Cole served until 1931, and was succeeded by Worth McClure.\textsuperscript{28}

The district completed thirteen new elementary school buildings during this period, and altered several others with additions. By 1935, all elementary schools also included kindergarten, and lunchroom service was being added to all schools.\textsuperscript{29}

New elementary schools completed during this period include: \textit{See figure 13.}

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

\textsuperscript{26} Ibid., pp. 25-26. Hoerlein, p. xi.
\textsuperscript{27} Nile Thompson and Carolyn Marr, \textit{Building for Learning} (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2001), pp. 86-87.
\textsuperscript{28} Hoerlein, p. xi.
\textsuperscript{29} Ibid., p. xii.
In the early 1920s, the district considered building intermediate or “junior high school” buildings serving students in grades seven through nine, to put itself in line with national educational philosophy and relieve pressure on existing elementary and high schools. The school board officially adopted the term “junior high school” in 1932. Naramore designed four intermediate or junior high schools for the district, including: \(^{30}\) See figure 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1610 N 41\textsuperscript{st} Street</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td>Altered, Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Marshall Jr. High School</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>520 NE Ravenna Blvd</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison Jr. High School</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3429 45\textsuperscript{th} Avenue SW</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td>Altered, Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Jr. High School</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1810 NW 65\textsuperscript{th} Street</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Three new high schools were completed between 1923 and 1929. They also featured the “hollow square” plan and had imposing primary façades. \(^{31}\)

High schools designed by Floyd Naramore include: \textit{See figure 15.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt High School</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1410 NE 66\textsuperscript{th} St</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td>Altered, Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James A. Garfield High School</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>400 23\textsuperscript{rd} Avenue</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td>Altered, Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland High School</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>5511 15\textsuperscript{th} Avenue S</td>
<td>Floyd A. Naramore</td>
<td>Altered, Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District high schools during this period adopted specialized programs for science, art, physical education, industrial arts, and home economics. \(^{32}\)

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\(^{31}\) Erigero, p. 28.  
\(^{32}\) Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.
The Great Depression of the 1930s was a time of rising unemployment with general school enrollment declining to 57,551 in 1933. Enrollment in adult education classes dramatically increased, however. Seattle schools faced declining revenues, excess personnel and older urban facilities. Sixteen schools were closed, and their students redistributed to nearby buildings. By the end of the 1930s, there were concerns about the lack of maintenance and the conditions of older schools, prompting the district to request a tax levy for another new building program. 33

6. World War II-Era Seattle Schools

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.T. Minor School</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>17700 E Union Street</td>
<td>Naramore &amp; Brady</td>
<td>Altered, now Seattle World School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33 Erigero, pp. 28-29, Hoerlein, p. xi.
34 Seattle Times, “Propositions; 3-Mill School Levy (Approved),” March 15, 1939, p.2
35 Hoerlein, p. xii.
37 Hoerlein, p. xii. And Seattle Times, “Ross School May Be Discontinued,” February 17, 1940 p.7
38 Hoerlein, pp. x-i-xii.
39 Ibid., p. xii.
40 Erigero, p. 28. Hoerlein, p. xii.
Additions and improvements to more than ten other schools were also undertaken as part of a program that demolished and replaced the city’s oldest wood-frame school buildings.

7. Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965

Post-World War II Seattle Schools, 1946 to 1965

After World War II, enrollment swelled to a peak in the 1960s of approximately 100,000 students. Between 1946 and 1958, six separate bond issues were approved for new school construction. Samuel Fleming, employed by the district since 1908, succeeded Worth McClure as superintendent in 1945. After Fleming retired in 1956, Ernest Campbell became superintendent. \(^{41}\)

In 1945, the Seattle School District Board commissioned a study of population trends and future building needs. One proposal called for the modernization of all existing schools and the addition of classrooms, along with multi-use rooms for lunch and assembly purposes, covered and hard-surfaced play areas and play-courts, and expanded gymnasiums. Improvements in lighting, heating, plumbing systems, and acoustical treatments were sought as well. This survey occurred at a time when student enrollment in Seattle was stable, at around 50,000. By this time the school district was overseen by a five-member board of directors, and employed approximately 2,500 certified teachers, with an average annual salary of about $2,880. \(^{42}\)

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

In 1949, a 6.8 Richter-scale earthquake damaged several elementary schools, resulting in their subsequent replacement by temporary portables. As enrollment continued to swell throughout the 1950s, these temporary structures served as a quick, flexible response to overcrowding. In 1958 an estimated twenty percent of the total Seattle student body was taught in portable classrooms. Despite their popularity, however, the occupants of the portables suffered from inadequate heating, lack of plumbing, and distance from other school facilities. \(^{43}\)

Elementary schools included separate gymnasiums and auditorium-lunchrooms. Older high schools gained additions of gymnasiums and specialized classroom space. Despite all the

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\(^{41}\) Hoerlein, p. xii.

\(^{42}\) Robinson, p. 192-193. Aaron Purcell, School enrollment figures from Seattle Public Schools archives.

\(^{43}\) Hoerlein, p. xiii.
construction, there were still extensive needs for portable classrooms to accommodate excess enrollment.\footnote{Ibid., pp. xii-xiii.}

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

The twenty-two new elementary schools built by the district between 1948 and 1965 are as follows: \textit{See figures 147-169.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View Ridge School</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>7047 50\textsuperscript{th} Avenue NE</td>
<td>William Mallis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Heights School</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3701 SW 104th Street</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briarcliff School</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>3901 W Dravus Street</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee Hill School</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>5012 SW Genesee Street</td>
<td>George W. Stoddard</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette School</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2645 California Avenue SW</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Asselt School</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>7201 Beacon Avenue S</td>
<td>Jones &amp; Biden</td>
<td>Temporary site for Wing Luke. (1909 structure adjacent to 1950 structure was designated a City of Seattle Landmark in 2019.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Hills School</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>13018 20\textsuperscript{th} Avenue NE</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Demolished, replacement opened 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewlands School</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>10523 Third Avenue NW</td>
<td>Mallis &amp; Dehart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedgwood School</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>2720 NE 85\textsuperscript{th} Street</td>
<td>John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northgate School</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>11725 First Avenue NE</td>
<td>Paul Thiry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rogers School</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4030 NE 109th</td>
<td>Theo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the first priorities during this period was the building of new junior high schools. Between 1950 and 1964, nine new junior high schools were completed: *See figures 170-178.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Beach School</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>9018 24th Avenue NW</td>
<td>John Damm Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxhill School</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>9430 30th Avenue SW</td>
<td>John Damm Graham &amp; Co.</td>
<td>Roxhill Elementary program has been moved to E. C. Hughes site. The Roxhill building currently houses classrooms and administrative offices of the special education BRIDGE program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Point School</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>6208 60th Avenue NE</td>
<td>G.W. Stoddard w/F. Huggard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Park School</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>13224 37th Avenue NE</td>
<td>Paul Thiry</td>
<td>Seattle Landmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacajawea School</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>9501 20th Avenue NE</td>
<td>Waldron Dietz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur School</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>7711 43rd Avenue NE</td>
<td>Edward Mahlum</td>
<td>Re-opened 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham Hill School</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>5149 S Graham Street</td>
<td>Theo Damm</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainier View School</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>11650 Beacon Avenue S</td>
<td>Durham Anderson &amp; Freed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmitz Park School</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>5000 SW Spokane Street</td>
<td>Durham Anderson &amp; Freed</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadview-Thomson School</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>13052 Greenwood Avenue N</td>
<td>Waldron Dietz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairmount Park School</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>3800 SW Findlay Street</td>
<td>Carlson Eley Grevstad</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During this period the district also constructed four new high schools: See figures 179-182.

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

Between 1943 and 1954, voters in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas north of Seattle, feeling the burden of new special school levies, and believing that there were advantages to Seattle transportation services and police and fire protection, approved at least twelve annexations to the city of Seattle. This pushed the city limits northward from a line near N 85th street, to a uniform north border at N 145th Street. These annexations brought an additional ten schools into the district from the struggling Shoreline School District.45

8. Mid-1960s and 1970s Seattle Schools

After the mid-1960s and throughout the 1970s, the district suffered from declining enrollment and revenue. Repeated leadership changes in the district resulted from the short

tenures of three superintendents between 1965 and 1981. Forbes Bottomly was appointed
district superintendent in 1965, after Frank Campbell retired. Bottomly resigned in 1973, and
was replaced by J. Loren Troxel, who had previously served as assistant superintendent. In
1976 he was replaced by David Moberly, formerly a school superintendent from Evanston,
Illinois. Donald Steel, who had previously served as superintendent in Toledo, Ohio,
succeeded Moberly in 1981. During this period overall enrollment in the district also
declined, from over 93,000 in 1965 to approximately 43,500 in 1984.46

The district attempted to address racial desegregation in 1963 with a volunteer transfer
program, and multiracial readers that were tried on an experimental basis in 1965.47

In 1966, a new type of school was designed based on pedagogical theories of team teaching,
open space and synergy. Seven new elementary schools and one middle school were
designed and built with an “open concept,” and other schools were remodeled with the
removal of walls and the addition of learning resource centers. New programs for Head
Start, Title 1 remedial, Special Education and Transitional Bilingual were added.

“Open Concept” schools built by the district include: See figure 20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake School</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>6415 First Avenue NE</td>
<td>Manson Bennett</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Steven E.</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>812 SW Myrtle Street</td>
<td>Sullam, Smith &amp; Associates</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanislo School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Hill School</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2025 14th Avenue S</td>
<td>Durham, Anderson &amp; Freed</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dearborn Park</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2820 S Orcas Street</td>
<td>Fred Bassetti &amp; Company</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball School</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3200 23rd Avenue S</td>
<td>Durham, Anderson &amp; Freed</td>
<td>Altered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing Luke School</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>3701 S Kenyon Street</td>
<td>Fred Bassetti &amp; Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple School</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4925 Corson Avenue S</td>
<td>Durham, Anderson &amp; Freed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Shore Middle</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>4800 S Henderson St</td>
<td>NBBJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Designer</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 1977, the Seattle School Board instigated a sweeping desegregation plan that included

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46 Hoerlein, xiii.
47 Ibid., xiv.
bussing approximately 12,000 students, with over half of Seattle’s schools involved. As a result, public school enrollment dropped by half from the 1960s, and private school enrollment throughout the city grew. The school board was forced to enact a school closure plan. By 1984, the district had closed two high schools, seven junior high schools, and twenty elementary schools. Mandatory busing eased in the late 1980s, in response to litigation by community groups in north end neighborhoods and court rulings.48

9. 1980s to Present-Day Seattle Schools

Deputy district superintendent Robert L. Nelson was appointed superintendent in 1984 to serve a two-year term after Steele resigned. William M. Kendrick was appointed superintendent in 1986, after a national search. Kendrick served nine years and was succeeded by retired army general John Stanford. Stanford proved to be a capable and dynamic leader, but a terminal illness led to his replacement in 1998 by the district’s chief operations manager, Joseph Olchefske.49

In 1984, many schools needed upgrading or replacement, and a bond issue passed for thirteen new Elementary Schools, upgrading Ballard High and a new facility for Franklin High. Community debates about preservation followed this bond issue. The School Board also decided that excess properties were an asset to the Seattle School District and therefore should not be sold, but rather leased to community groups. Only three of the decommissioned schools were demolished so that the underlying property could be leased, and the rest of the buildings either sit empty or are being revamped for other purposes by long-term leaseholders.50

In the 1990s, the school district’s major capital construction program continued with passage of three Building Excellence Levies (BEX) approved by voters in 1995 (BEX I), 2001 (BEX II), and 2007 (BEX III), which called for new construction, renovations, additions, and infrastructure and technology improvements. Seattle Public Schools completed the BEX IV program in 2018, funded by capital levy approved by voters in February 2013. The BEX V program was initiated in 2019, funded by a capital levy approved by voters in February of that year.

Schools constructed in the 1980s and 1990s include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Designer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympic View</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>504 NE 95th Street</td>
<td>Eric Meng Associates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitworth</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>5215 46th Avenue S</td>
<td>WMFL Architects and Engineers</td>
<td>Now the site of Orca K-8 School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>8311 Beacon Avenue S</td>
<td>Streeter &amp; Associates</td>
<td>Now the site of Rising Star, formerly Van Asselt Elementary school program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49 Hoerlein, pp. xiv-xv.
50 Ibid., pp. xiv-xvi.
Appendix 3
Seattle School District Number 1 History, General Historical and Building Context
A3-18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Architect(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Woodland</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5601 Fourth Avenue NW</td>
<td>Olson Sundberg Architects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank B. Cooper School</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1901 SW Genesee Street</td>
<td>Tsang Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard High School</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1418 NW 65th Street</td>
<td>Mahlum &amp; Nordfors McKinley Gordon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Park Elementary</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1012 SW Trenton Street</td>
<td>Burr Lawrence Rising + Bates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittier Elementary</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1320 NW 75th Street</td>
<td>DLR/John Graham &amp; Associates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See figures 111-126.

For the 2011-2012 school year, the district had more than 47,000 enrolled students, but by 2018-2019 that number had increased to almost 53,000. Although this is less than half the number of fifty years ago, the number of students is gradually increasing. In 2012 the district operated ninety-one schools, of which fifty-four were elementary schools, twelve were high schools, ten were K-8 schools, nine were middle schools, and six were alternative schools. By 2018-1019 the district had added 22 schools, operating 113 different schools. New schools constructed under BEX IV are as follows:

- Thornton Creek School was added to the site of the Decatur School
- Cascadia Elementary and Robert Eagle Staff Middle School were constructed on the site of the former Woodrow Wilson School.
- Hazel Wolf K-8 School at the site of the former Pinehurst School.

Other schools were renovated and upgraded. These include: Cedar Park (Paul Thiry, City of Seattle Landmark), Daniel Bagley (Floyd Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark), Fairmount Park, Jane Addams, Lincoln High School (James Stevens, City of Seattle Landmark), Loyal

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52 Woodrow Wilson was Landmarked in 2014, for Criteria B and C for the significance of Robert Eagle Staff and the Indian Heritage Program at the school. However, the Seattle Landmarks Board voted not to impose controls on the building. The murals associated with the program, painted by Andrew Morrison, were preserved by the district and incorporated into the new school design.
Heights (1932, Floyd Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark), Nova at Horace Mann (City of Seattle Landmark), Meany Middle School, Queen Anne, and T. T. Minor.

The district has more than 8,000 staff, comprising 3,100 teachers, 835 paraprofessionals, 660 certified instructional staff, and 150 principals. Seattle Public Schools had a general fund budget of $558.3 million in the 2009-10 operational year. By 2018, the general fund budget had increased to $857.7 million. The general fund supports only the teaching and teaching administration for the district. The Capital Projects fund supports the building program and facilities.

Bibliography


Purcell, Aaron. School enrollment figures from Seattle Public Schools archives.


   —, “Ross School May Be Discontinued,” February 17, 1940, p.7.
   —, “Board Dooms Old Buildings in $589,000 School Programs,” June 11, 1940, pp.1&5.
   —, “Colman School Addition Starts,” July 30, 1940, p.5.
   —, “Building to be ready next Fall,” September 7, 1940, p.17.
   —, “Van Asselt School Addition Dedicated,” November 16, 1940, p.3.
   —, “Laurelhurst School Addition Dedicated,” December 4, 1940, p.5.

Figure 1. Sixth Street School, also called Central School, 1885 (1883-1888, destroyed by fire)

Figure 2. Seattle High School graduating class, June 4th, 1886
Figure 3. B.F. Day School (John Parkinson, 1892, City of Seattle Landmark)

Figure 4. Green Lake School (James Stephen, 1902)
Figure 5. John B. Hay School (James Stephen, 1905, City of Seattle Landmark)

Figure 6. Central High School/Broadway High School (W.E. Boone & J.M. Corner, 1902)
Figure 7. Adams School (James Stephen, 1901)

Figure 8. Lincoln High School (James Stephen, 1907, City of Seattle Landmark)
Figure 9. Ravenna School (Edgar Blair, 1911)

Figure 10. Frank B. Cooper School (Edgar Blair, 1917, City of Seattle Landmark)
Figure 11. Seward School (Edgar Blair, 1917, City of Seattle Landmark)

Figure 12. Franklin High School (Edgar Blair, 1912, City of Seattle Landmark)
Figure 13. Laurelhurst School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1928)

Figure 14. John Marshall Junior High School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1927)
Figure 15. Roosevelt High School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1922, City of Seattle Landmark)

Figure 16. Rainier Vista School (J. Lister Holmes, 1943)
Figure 17. Arbor Heights Elementary (George W. Stoddard, 1949, demolished)

Figure 18. Cedar Park Elementary (Paul Thiry, 1959, City of Seattle Landmark)
Figure 19. Eckstein Junior High (William Mallis, 1950, City of Seattle Landmark)

Figure 20. Captain Steven E. Sanislo School (Sullam, Smith & Associates, 1970)
Figure 21. Olympic View Elementary (Eric Meng Associates, 1989)

Figure 22. African American Academy, now housing the Van Asselt Elementary program (Streeter & Associates, 1990)