

Seattle Indian Health Board

Leschi Center

JONES JONES

ARCHITECTS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS

105 SOUTH MAIN STREET
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206 624 5702
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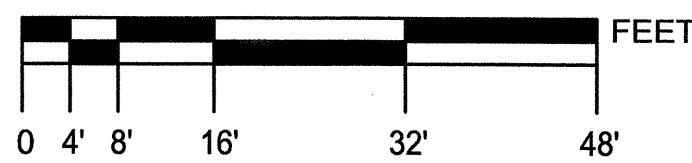
SPACE
PLANNING

DATE: May 09, 2014

REVISIONS:

MAIN
FLOOR W/ SITE
PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: RFK

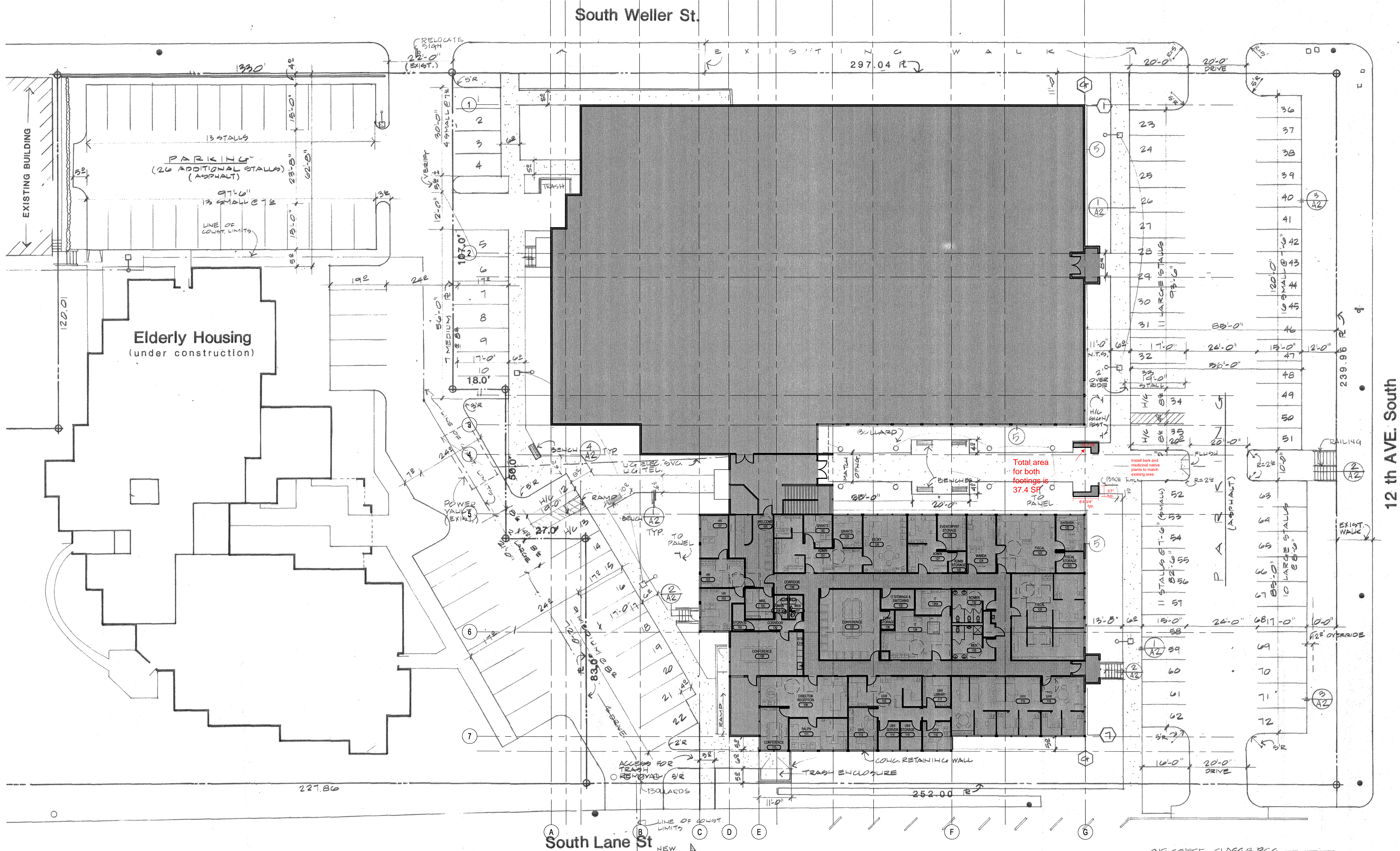
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JOB NO.: 21042

SHEET NO.:

L101

All drawings and material appearing herein are the original and unpublished work of the architect and may not be duplicated, used, or disclosed without the written consent of Jones & Jones.



1 MAIN FLOOR PLAN W/ SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

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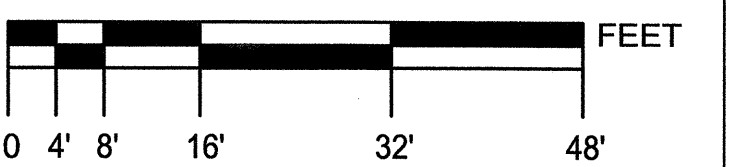
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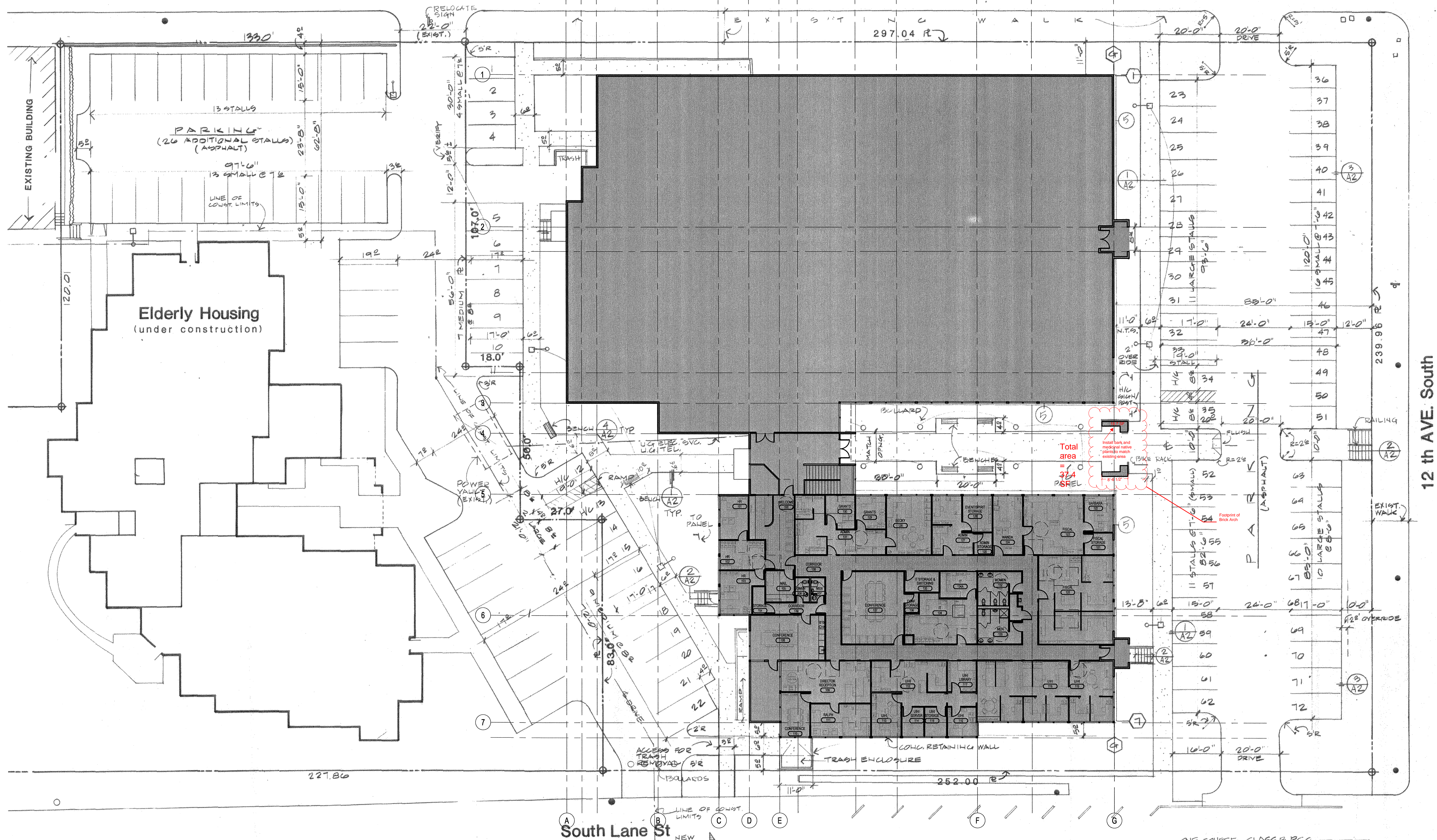
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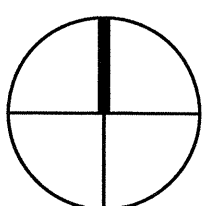
South Weller St.



1 MAIN FLOOR PLAN W/ SITE PLAN

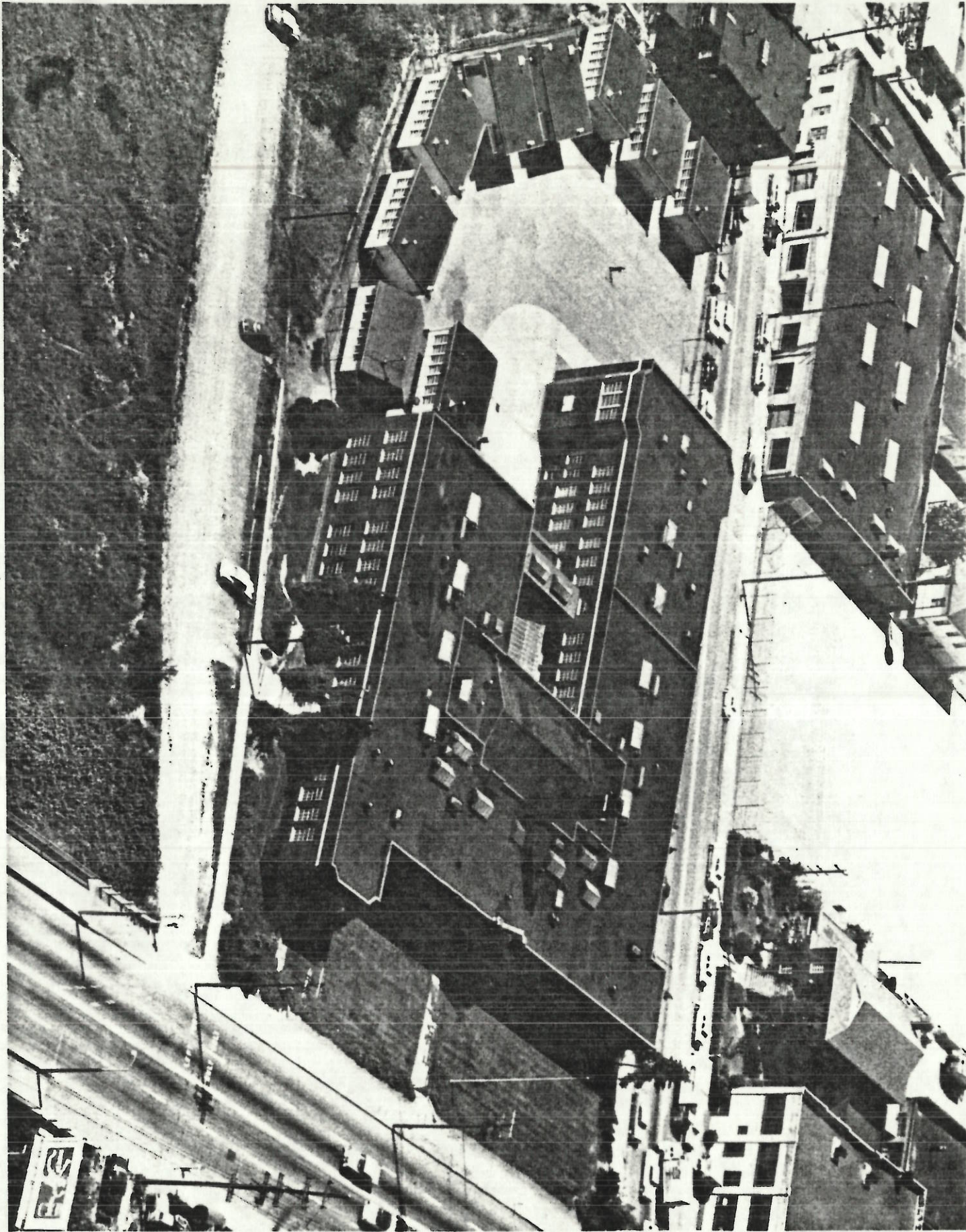
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

NORTH



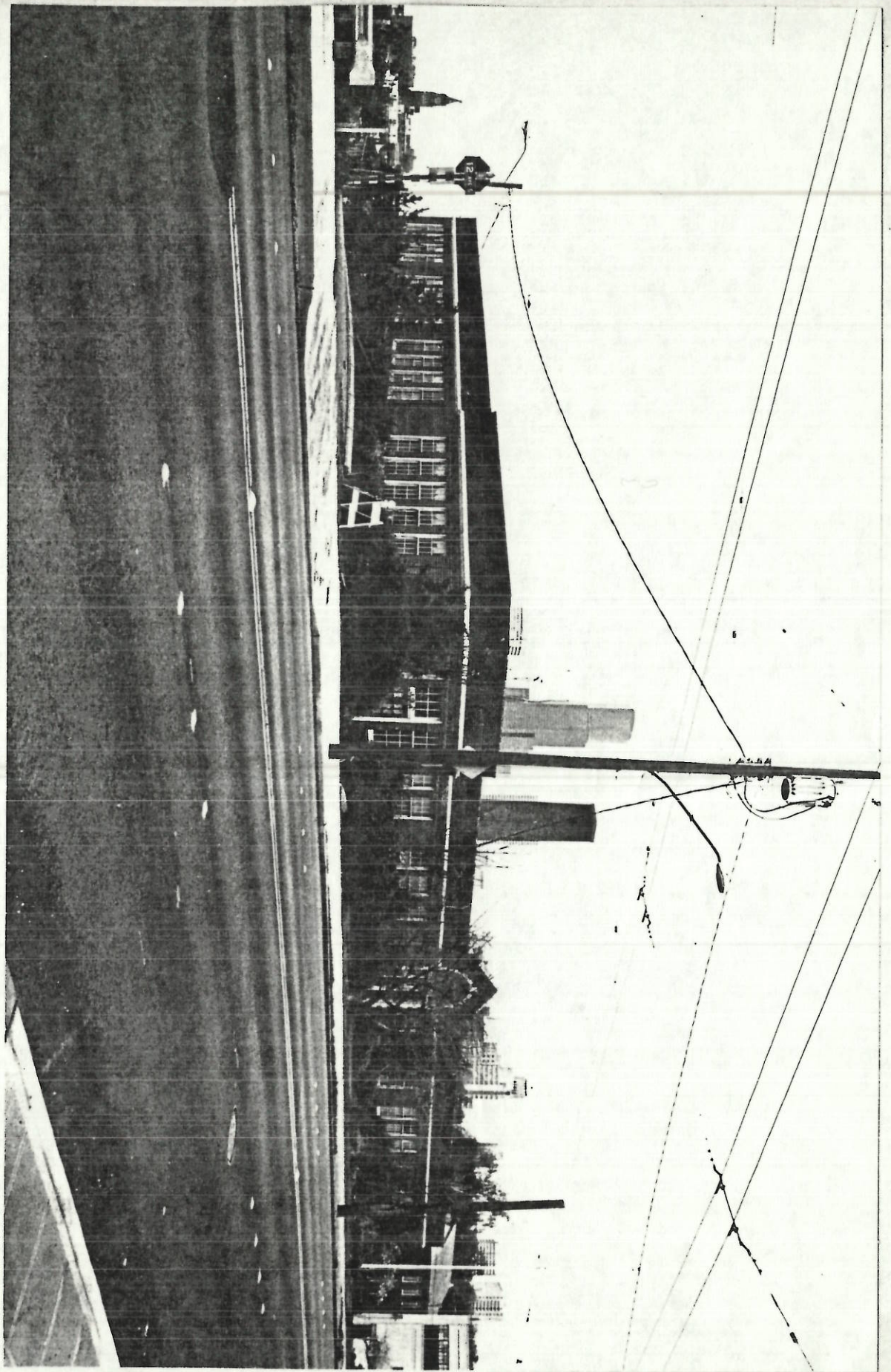




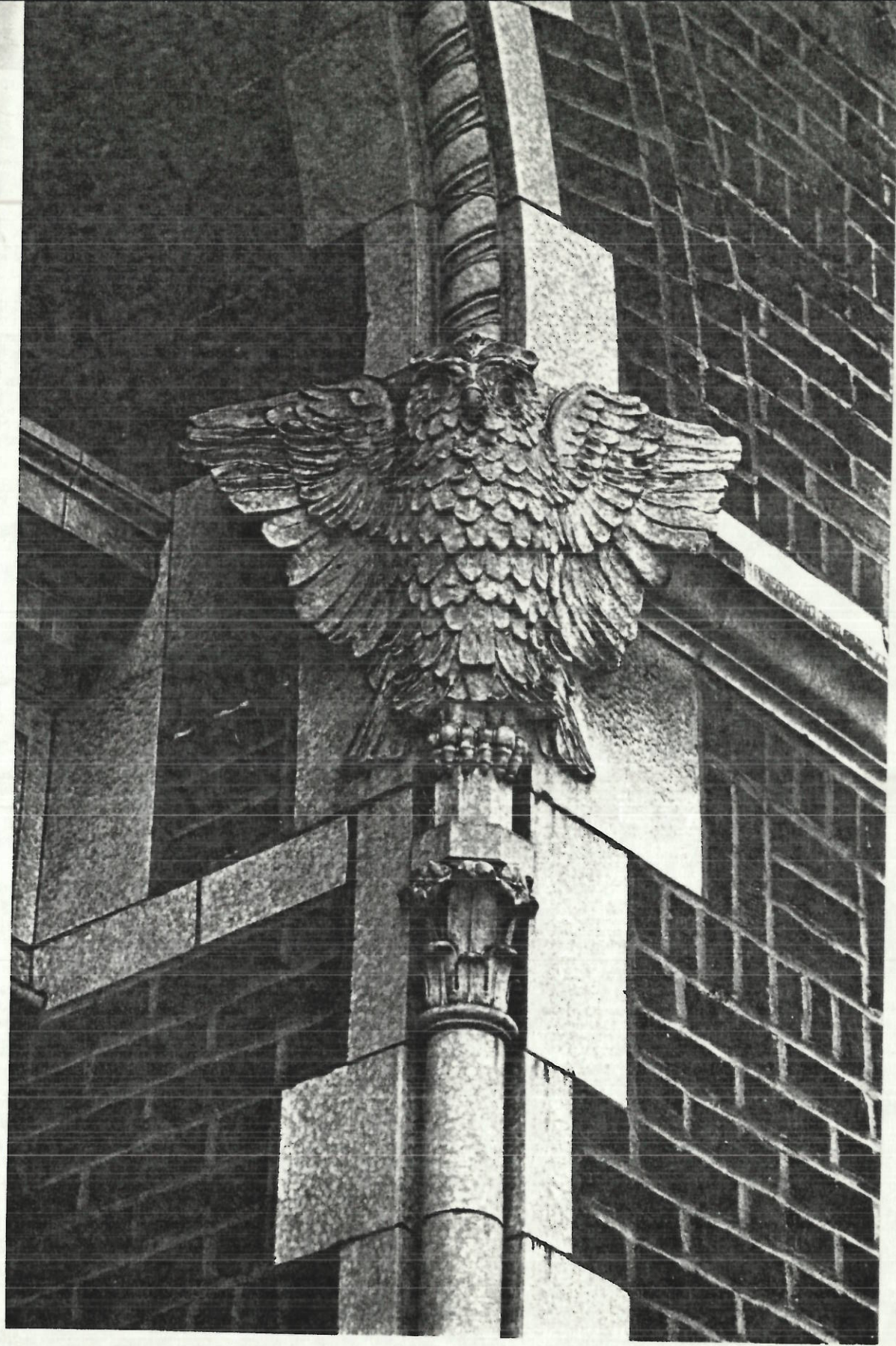


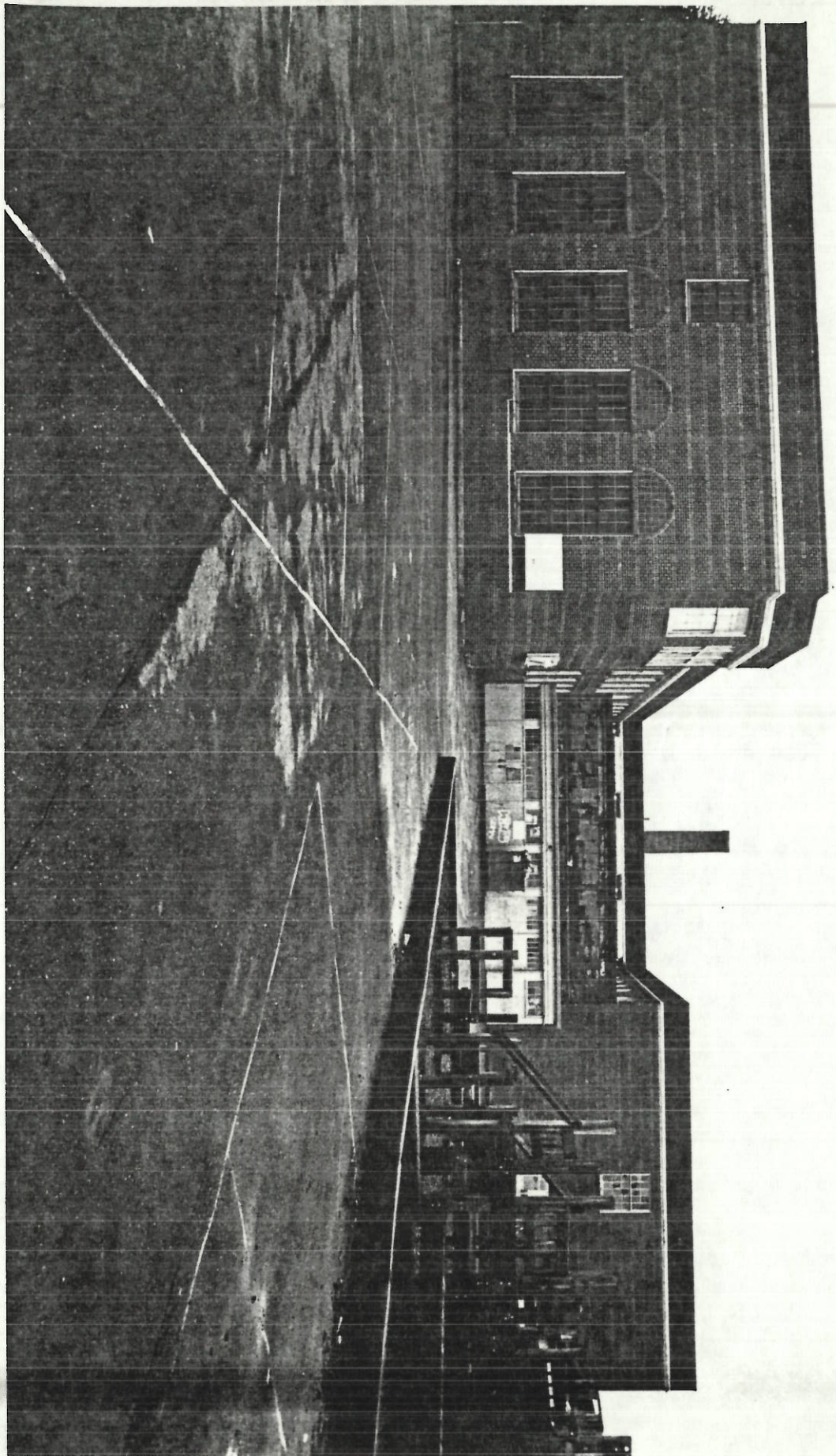
BAILEY GATZERT SCHOOL







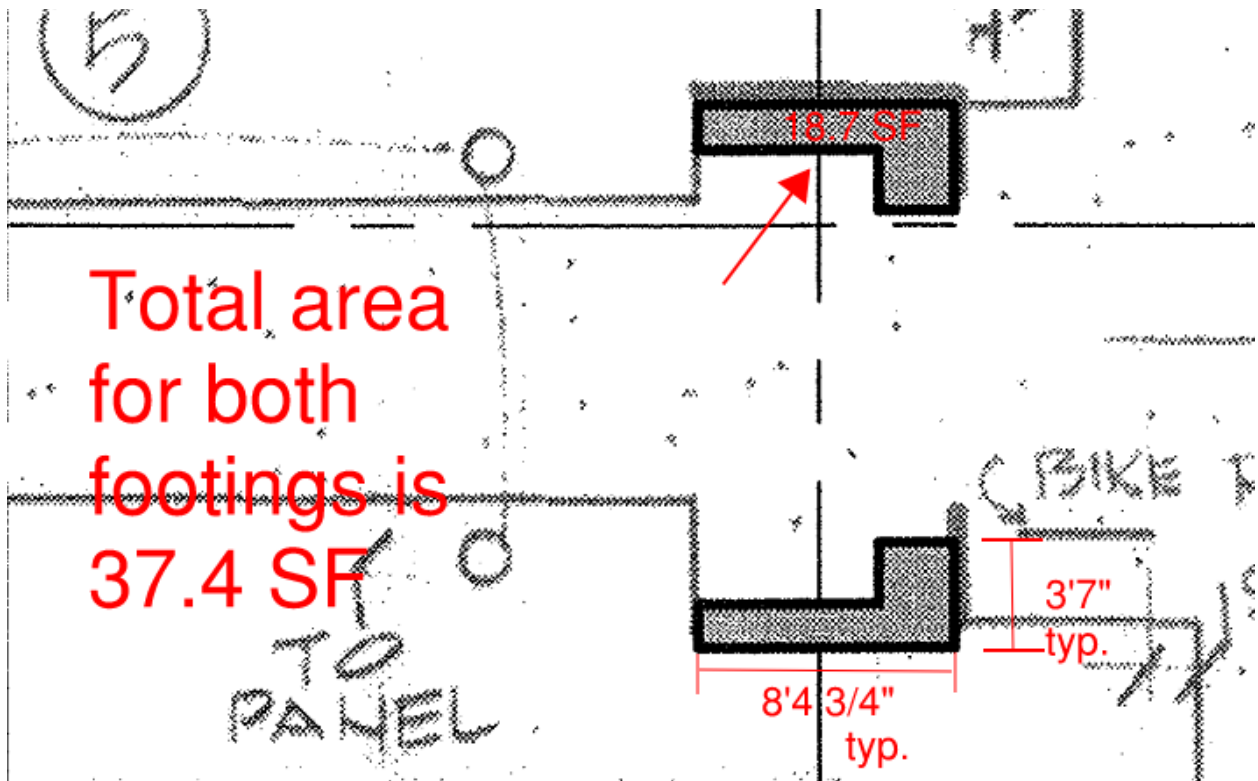




BAILEY GATZERT SCHOOL



W. H. Allen
1938



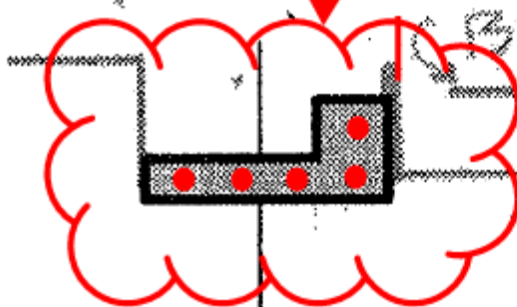
Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(5)

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

Plants to
be spaced
2' apart
planted at
grade.

PANEL

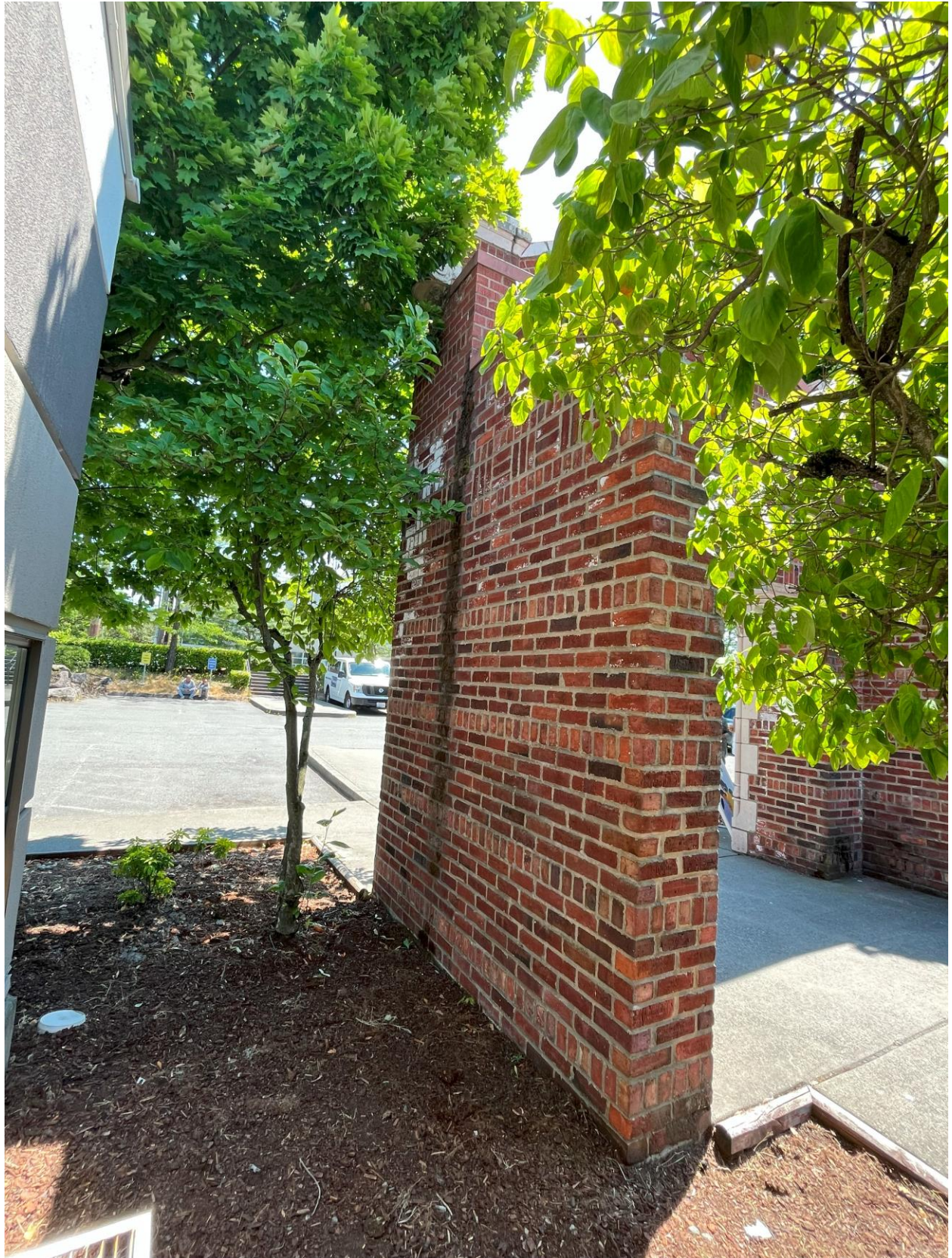








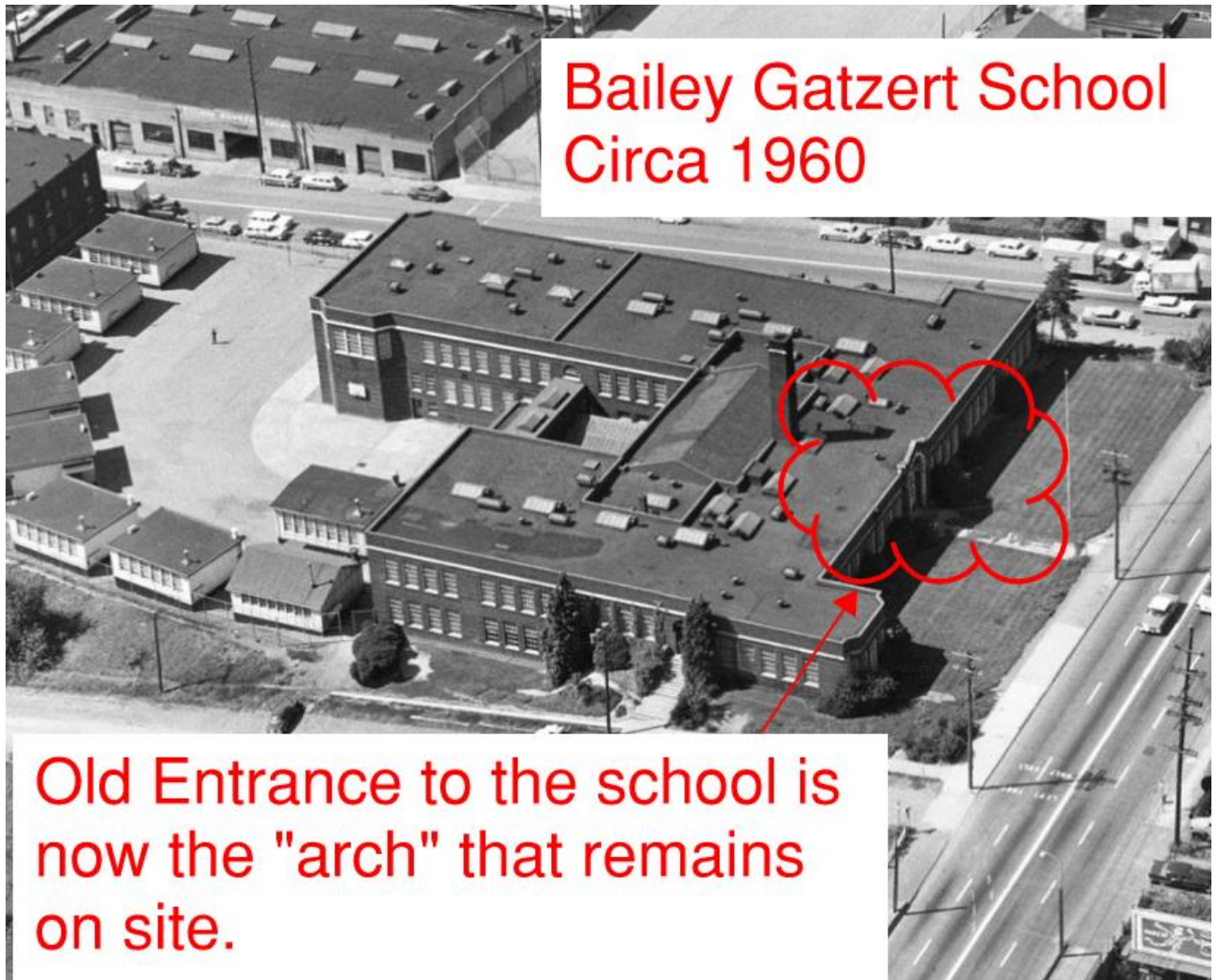












Bailey Gatzert School
Circa 1960

Old Entrance to the school is
now the "arch" that remains
on site.







Leschi Center













Leschi Center



Center



The following summary of the history of the Bailey Gatzert School is courtesy of historylink.org. Essay 10511 Posted 9/07/2013.

This People's History of Bailey Gatzert Elementary School is taken from *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* by Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr. That book, published in 2002 by Seattle Public Schools, compiled profiles of all the public school buildings that had been used by the school district since its formation around 1862. The profiles from the book are being made available as People's Histories on HistoryLink.org courtesy of Seattle Public Schools. It should be noted that these essays are from 2000. Some of the buildings profiled are historic, some of recent vintage, and many no longer exist (new names and buildings not included in these profiles from 2000 have been added), but each plays or has played an important role in the education of Seattle's youth.

Bailey Gatzert Elementary School

South School opened to handle overcrowded conditions in the early years of the Seattle Public Schools. For a short time, Seattle's only public school was Central I. By December 1871, that school was overcrowded, so space was rented in the Fischer Building for an annex (see Central I). The following September, two new schools opened to hold primary students, while senior and intermediate students went to Central. Primary students north of Cherry went to North School, while those south of Cherry Street went to South School.

When it was built, South School stood alone "on the edge of virgin forest." It became overcrowded after a fire destroyed Central School in April 1888. This led to the opening of the two-room Weller Street School, large enough to warrant its own janitor, in a chapel on Weller Street.

A new, substantial South School was the first of eight schools constructed in 1889-90. In reaction to the Central School fire, the district deemed the new school should be brick, not wood. The new Romanesque-style South School opened on Weller Street, with students transferring from the Weller Street School and the first South, which closed except for occasional use as a temporary location.

In summer 1896, Ellen Creelman began teaching kindergarten in space provided by the district in the old South School on Main Street. A tireless proponent for public kindergartens, Miss Creelman lobbied for public funding, which was granted the following year. This was the beginning of kindergartens in the Seattle School District. The kindergarten operated in the Main Street building until 1902 when it moved into a new annex constructed on the same site. At the same time, the main building was enlarged to once again hold elementary classes.

By the 1906-07 school year, both South School and the Main Street School were full.

Older buildings were used on the Weller Street site and called the South Annex. A mere 20 years after it opened, the newer South School stood in the way of progress. During the Jackson Street Regrade project, earth from Jackson Street south, including many blocks of Beacon Hill, was sluiced down to help fill the tideflats, thereby creating sites for extensive industrial plants.

South School was torn down in the middle of the 1908-09 school year. For the balance of the year, double class sessions were held in the South Annex and portables. The old buildings that served as the annex were sold in July 1909. Some of the students in grades 1-5 from the newer South were assigned to the Main Street School, which was, in fact, the old South School. The majority of South students transferred to the new Colman School, which opened in January 1910.

The Main Street School was home to 10 classrooms in 1920 when plans were drawn up for a new school building some distance away. On December 21, 1921, Principal Ada Mahon led a damp march of her pupils and teachers up Jackson Street to the new building that was called Bailey Gatzert School. It was located on the same site as the second South School and named for a Seattle pioneer, businessman, councilman, and mayor.

Enrollment had increased so much by 1929 that it was necessary to add a new wing that included a gymnasium and library.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the students who attended Gatzert were primarily from two neighborhoods, Chinatown and Niponmachi (Japan Town). Just before World War II, the Yesler Terrace Housing Project began contributing to the ethnic diversity of the school. The school lost about 45 percent of its student body when Japanese Americans were interned during World War II.

Miss Mahon served as principal of the new school until her retirement in 1945. Well-respected, she "was 'Irish tough' and proud, teaching her 'children' to have the same tenacity and pride about being Asian, Native American or black." Parents honored her with a trip to Japan as a retirement gift.

Nine portable classrooms were added between 1945 and 1950. In the late 1940s, the mix of the student population included 10 percent Chinese American, 20 percent African American, 5 percent Filipino American, 27 percent Japanese American, and 35 percent white, with 3 percent Native American. During the 1940s, reunions for graduates of the 1889 South schoolhouse were held at Gatzert, which occupied the site of their old school.

In 1947, all 900 Gatzert pupils learned about birds from a 73-year old collection donated to the school by Rev. Herbert Frederick Burgess, former pastor of Fauntleroy Congregational Church, who began the collection while a student at Oberlin College. Burgess gave the collection to the nephew of a Gatzert kindergarten teacher. The nephew added to the 150 specimens he received. Because of a lack of display space, the stuffed

birds "were mounted over the children's steel lockers in a hallway."

In 1945, Gatzert became the first school in the district to have an English as a Second Language program. In 1953, land across Weller Street was acquired for a playground. Tony Allasina served as principal from 1945 to 1973. He too was well respected by the Asian-American community. Like his predecessor, he was given a trip to Japan as a retirement gift from the parents.

Under the 1978 desegregation plan, Gatzert was linked with Day and Whittier and operated as a K-2 school. Gatzert was closed in 1984 when the district ruled the old building vulnerable to earthquake damage. Beginning in September 1984, Gatzert K-2 classes met in a wing of Washington Middle School. The Denise Louie Early Childhood Education Center, a private program that had operated at Gatzert since 1978, continued to use the old building until 1987 when the structure was demolished. Alternative School #1 also was housed there for the 1982-84 school years, after which it moved to Pinehurst.

The new Gatzert School stands on a different site. It took approximately \$4 million to displace six businesses, 40-50 residents, two churches, and a fraternal club on the six-acre site. To offset the cost, the old site was sold for approximately \$1.2 million and now is home to the Seattle Indian Center and Indian housing. Gatzert was the district's first new school in over 15 years and boasts many energy-efficient features.

Gatzert operates a running club in association with the Yesler Terrace Community Center and also has a Kids Cooking Team where students learn culinary skills from chefs.

Details:

Name: South School

Location: 517 Main Street

Building: 1-story, 2-room wood

Architect: Boone & Meeker

Site: 0.33 acres

1873: Opened

1889: Closed; renamed Main Street School

1896: Space for kindergarten provided

1897-1902: Reopened as Kindergarten School

1902: Addition (n.a.); reopened as Main Street School

1902-09: Operated as annex to South School

1903: Renamed Mann on March 7; returned to Main Street on September 1

1909-21: Temporary relocation site

1909-10: Operated as annex to Colman

1910-16: Operated as annex to Beacon Hill

1921: Closed

1922: Building demolished

1921-24: Site used by Seattle Parks Department
1924: Property sold on June 25

Name: South School
Location: 12th Avenue S and Weller Street
Building: 2-story brick
Architect: William E. Boone
Site: 2.38 acres
1889: Opened
1909: Main building closed on February 23; demolished

Name: Main Street Annex
Location: 307 6th Avenue
Building: Wood
Architect: n.a.
1902: Opened as annex to South; occupied by Main Street Kindergarten
1921: Closed in December
1922: Used by Japanese Congregational Church
1924: Property sold on June 25
1950: Site of Golden Pheasant Café
1977: Designated Seattle landmark
Present: Site of a dental office

Name: Bailey Gatzert School
Location: 615 12th Avenue S
Building: Masonry and wood frame
Architect: Floyd A. Naramore
Site: 2.38 acres
1921: Opened in December
1929: Addition (n.a.)
1953: Site expanded to 3.47 acres
1984: Closed in June
1987: Demolished
n.a.: Sold
Present: Site of Seattle Indian Center

Name: Bailey Gatzert Elementary School
Location: 1301 E Yesler Way
Building: 20-room masonry veneered
Architect: Burr, Lawrence & Rising
Site: 6.7 acres
1988: Opened in September

Bailey Gatzert Elementary School in 2000

Enrollment: 430

Address: 1301 E Yesler Way

Nickname: Teddy Bears

Configuration: K-5

Color: Red

Photos of Old Bailey Gatzert Schools



Gatzert, 1960

Courtesy Seattle Public Schools 226-8

WING LUKE MUSEUM

June 22, 2023

RE: Seattle Indian Health Board International Special Review District application

Dear International Special Review District Board:

We are writing in support of the Seattle Indian Health Board's (SIHB's) recent application to remove the historic Bailey Gatzert Elementary School archway from their entryway. Our mission to advance racial and social equity through history, arts, and culture and our core value to center long-term relationships of trust calls us to center the needs of indigenous communities within the Chinatown-International District, acknowledging their cultural knowledge and expertise. Harm caused by the historic archway to the health and wellbeing of clients and stakeholders at SIHB does harm to our neighborhood overall.

Fortunately, we have several other ways that the historic Bailey Gatzert Elementary School is being shared about on an ongoing, highly accessible basis, namely through our Japanese American Remembrance Trail and our Redlining Heritage Trail. Both trails pass by the SIHB and the Bailey Gatzert Elementary School location. We have self-guided print maps and conduct guided tours for both trails. Additionally, through partnership with the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, the Japanese American Remembrance Trail is featured on their Revisiting Washington website (<https://revisitwa.org/>), with the Redlining Heritage Trail soon to follow. If helpful towards the SIHB's application, we are happy to highlight the historic Bailey Gatzert Elementary School all the more through current and historic photographs on the trail webpages to help further recognize and share about this historic place within the Chinatown-International District.

Sincerely,



Cassie Chinn
Deputy Executive Director

cc: Esther Lucero, Seattle Indian Health Board

Jen Creighton

From: NW Nikkei Museum <nikkeimuseum@jcccw.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2023 3:28 PM
To: Frestedt, Rebecca
Cc: Esther Lucero; Maddy Lim
Subject: Support to Remove Archway at Leschi Center

CAUTION: External Email

Dear Rebecca Frestedt:

I hope this email finds you well.

My name is Eric, one of the Co-Curators alongside Maddy at the Northwest Nikkei Museum here in Seattle, Wa.

I'm reaching out today to voice my support for the Seattle Indian Health Board (SIHB) and the removal of the carved owls located in the archway of Leschi Center.

As a member of the BIPOC community, and as a representative of the Northwest Nikkei Museum, the display of the owls is insensitive to the culture and values of the Native community who work and visit the SIHB.

Considering the owl represents death in many Native cultures, its presence at a traditional place of healing for our Native community is detrimental mentally, culturally, and spiritually.

Thank you for your time and I wish that you and the city of Seattle will take our words into consideration to help our Native community members.

Best,
Eric-

--

Northwest Nikkei Museum
Japanese Cultural & Community Center of Washington
1414 South Weller Street | Seattle, WA 98144
nikkeimuseum@jcccw.org