



The City of Seattle

## Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Edmund S. Meany Middle School Year Built 1902, 1907 addition  
(Common, present or historic) (demolished);  
1941 addition,  
1954-55 addition,  
1961-62 addition

Street and Number 301 21st Avenue E/ 300-315 20th Avenue E

Assessor's File No. 2825049008, 0688000090

Legal Description See Attached "Exhibit A"

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

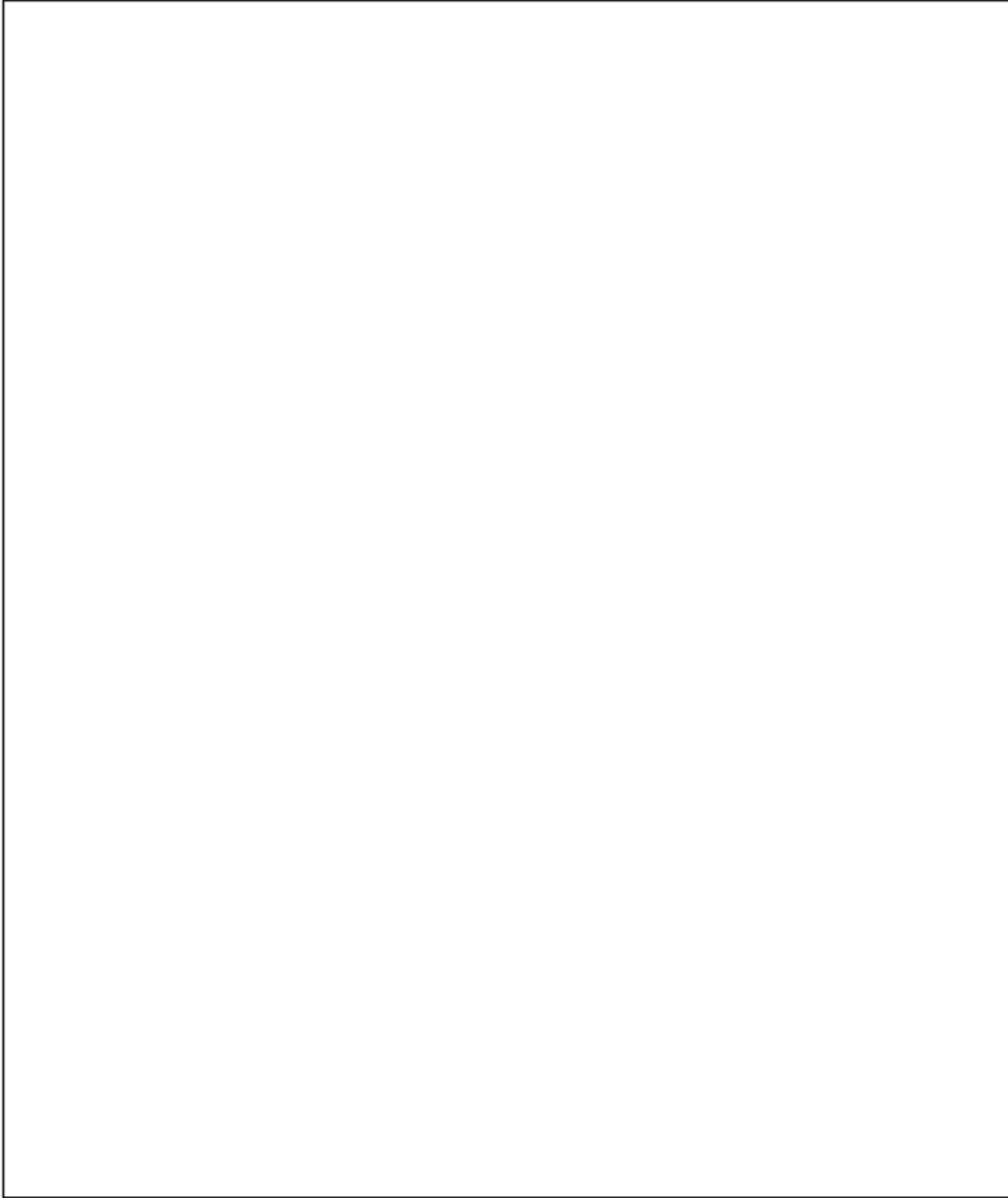
Present Owner: Seattle School District Number 1, Seattle Present Use: School  
Department of Parks and Recreation is the owner of a portion of the building located on parcel number 2825049008  
Address: MS 22-336, PO Box 34165, Seattle, WA 98124-1165

Original Owner: Seattle School District Number 1

Original Use: School  
1941 addition: Floyd A Naramore; 1954-55 addition: John W. Maloney; 1961-  
Architect: 62 addition: Edward Mahlum

Builder: 1941 addition: J.B. Warrack; 1954-55 addition: Hedeem Construction Co.;  
1961-62 addition: Unknown

Photographs



Submitted by: Joseph A. Wolf, K-12 Planning Coordinator, Seattle Public Schools

Address: MS 22-336, PO Box 34165, Seattle, WA 98124-1165

Phone: (206) 252-0657 Date August 17, 2015

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

**EXHIBIT "A"**  
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

Parcel 1:

Lots 1 through 16, inclusive, Block 2, Francis A. Bell's First Addition to Seattle, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 7 of Plats, page 60, records of King County, Washington;

Together with all of the vacated alley as platted within said Block 2, Francis A. Bell's First Addition to Seattle;  
And together with the East half of vacated 20th Avenue East abutting Lots 5 through 8, inclusive, said Block 2;  
And together with the North half of vacated East Harrison Street abutting Lots 8, 9 and the vacated alley, all in said Block 2; all of which were vacated by Ordinance No. 83169 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law.

Parcel 2:

The East Half of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 28, Township 25 North, Range 4 East, W. M., in King County, Washington;

Except any portion thereof lying within the right of way of 21st Avenue East;

Together with the East half of vacated 20th Avenue East abutting on the West;  
And together with the South half of vacated East Harrison Street abutting on the North, all of which were vacated by Ordinance No. 83169 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law;

And together with that portion of the North half of vacated East Thomas Street abutting on the South, which was vacated by Ordinance No. 68867 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law;.

All situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

# Edmund S. Meany Middle School

Landmark Nomination Report  
301 21st Avenue E, Seattle, WA  
June 2015

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



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# Edmund S. Meany Middle School Landmark Nomination Report

JUNE 2015

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This landmark nomination report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Edmund S. Meany Middle School, hereafter referred to in this report as Meany Middle School. The building is located at 301 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue E in Seattle, Washington. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of the owner of the property, Seattle Public Schools.

### 1.1 Background

The City of Seattle's Department of Planning and Development (DPD), 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 DPD, Seattle Public Schools is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board to resolve the property's eligibility as a City of Seattle Landmark.

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

Larry E. Johnson, AIA, Principal, Ellen C. Mirro, and Katherine V. Jaeger of The Johnson Partnership, 1212 NE 65th Street, Seattle, WA, completed research and development of this report in June of 2015. Research included review of Seattle Public Schools Archives and Records Center with the assistance of staff archivist Aaren Purcell. Other research was undertaken at the 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. The buildings and site were inspected and photographed on June 10, 2015, to document the existing conditions.

## 2. PROPERTY DATA

**Building Name:** 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue School/Longfellow School/Edmund S. Meany School

**Address:** 301 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue E/ 300-315 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue E

**Location:** Capitol Hill/Miller Park

**Assessor's File Number:** 2825049008, 0688000090

**Legal Description:**

Parcel 1 (0688000090)

Lots 1 through 16, inclusive, Block 2, Francis A. Bell's First Addition to Seattle, according to the plat thereof recorded in Volume 7 of Plats, page 60, records of King County, Washington; Together with all of the vacated alley as platted within said Block 2, Francis A. Bell's First Addition to Seattle; And together with the East half of vacated 20th Avenue East abutting Lots 5 through 8, inclusive, said Block 2; And together with the North half of vacated East Harrison Street abutting Lots 8, 9 and the vacated alley, all in said Block 2; all of which were vacated by Ordinance No. 83169 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law.

Parcel 2 (2825049008)

The East Half of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 28, Township 25 North, Range 4 East, W. M., in King County, Washington; Except any portion thereof lying within the right of way of 21st Avenue East; Together with the East half of vacated 20th Avenue East abutting on the West; And together with the South half of vacated East Harrison Street abutting on the North, all of which were vacated by Ordinance No. 83169 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law; And together with that portion of the North half of vacated East Thomas Street abutting on the South, which was vacated by Ordinance No. 68867 of the City of Seattle, and attached thereto by operation of law; All situate in the County of King, State of Washington.

**Date of Construction (demolished portions):** 1902, 1907 addition

**Date of Construction (extant portions):** 1941 addition, 1954-55 addition, 1961-62 addition

**Original/Present Use:** Middle School/School programs: Nova and World School

**Original/Present Owner:** Seattle School District Number 1; Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation is the owner of a portion of the building located on parcel number 2825049008

**Designers:** 1941 addition: Floyd A Naramore; 1954-55 addition: John W. Maloney; 1961-62 addition: Edward Mahlum

**Building Contractors:** 1941 addition: J.B. Warrack; 1954-55 addition: Hedeem Construction Co.; 1961-62 addition: Unknown

**Zoning:** SF5000

**Property Size:** 4.10 acres (178,642 square feet)

**Building Size:** 94,620 square feet

### 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Location

Meany Middle School is located in the Stevens area of the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle, also known as the Miller Park neighborhood. The school building is bounded by E Republican Street on the north, 20th Avenue E on the east, Miller Park and Community Center to the south and southwest, and 20th Avenue to the the west. *See figures 1-3.*

#### 3.2 Neighborhood Character

The Meany Middle School property is located within a predominately residential area consisting of older wood-framed houses dating from 1900 to 1920, with some commercial development located to the northwest, centered on 19<sup>th</sup> Ave E and E Mercer Street. 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue E, a major north-south arterial, is located to the east of the school. The diagonal E Madison Street commercial strip is located to the south of the property. *See figures 4-12.*

#### 3.3 Site

Meany Middle School occupies an approximately four-acre site measuring approximately 256 feet east-west and 697 feet north-south. The site is nearly flat, dropping down approximately six feet at its northeastern corner, where a concrete retaining wall with a metal tube-railing runs along the property line. The eastern, northern, and western sides of the the school abut rights-of-way with paved sidewalks. The southern property line fronts onto a large playfield with artificial turf, while the remaining property perimeter has a narrow planting strip containing areas of lawn with ground-covers, mature bushes, and trees.

On the eastern side of the site, adjacent to the main entry of the school is a flagpole and a carved granite sculpture called “the Obelisk.” The sculpture is approximately five feet tall and four feet in diameter, and is carved with animal forms and organic symbols. A bronze plaque accompanies the sculpture, and is engraved with the following text: “The Obelisk, Fifth in a Series on the ‘Creation,’ Donated by the Community to Edmund Meany Junior High School, May 7, 1970.” The plaque also names the sculptor, James W. Washington, Jr., and the sculpture fund committee members. *See figures 13-16.*

#### 3.4 Building Development and Description

The subject school building was constructed in three distinct phases.

##### *1941 Addition*

This T-shaped addition was designed by the Seattle architectural firm of Naramore & Brady as an auditorium/gymnasium addition to the existing wood-framed two-story 20th Avenue School (1902, W. W. Houghton, a.k.a. Longfellow School; 1907 addition, James Stephen). The addition provided facilities necessary for a seventh and eighth grade school.

##### *1954-55 Addition*

This phase consisted of a classroom addition designed by the Seattle architectural firm led by John W. Maloney that stretched northward along the western property line. This addition required the abandonment of Harrison Street and the purchase of approximately fifteen residential properties.

##### *1961-62 Addition*

This phase, designed by the Seattle architectural firm headed by Edward Mahlum, demolished the original 1902 and 1907 portions of the building and replaced them with a new gymnasium and community center, and also included another northern wing to the east of the 1955 classroom wing. The eastern dressing room portion of the 1941 addition was also demolished and incorporated into the main entry portion of the school.

### **3.4.1 1941 Addition: Plan, Structure, and Exterior and Interior Features**

The T-shaped Narramore & Brady addition abutted and filled in the northern courtyard of the H-shaped former elementary school. The central portion of the addition, containing a southern stage and a boys' (south) and girls' (north) gymnasium separated by a folding screen, measured approximately 68 feet east-west and 102 feet north-south. The foundation included a perimeter tunnel system along its eastern and western walls, and at the near mid-point of the portion running east-west. The building had a concrete slab-on-grade floor, with structural slabs spanning the tunnels. The exterior walls are reinforced concrete with exterior veneer brick or exposed concrete. The free-span of the gymnasium was accommodated by five large steel flat Howe trusses spanning east-west, supporting a low-sloped membrane roof. The overall height of this portion was approximately thirty feet from grade to the perimeter parapet. *See figure 17.*

The eastern wing, demolished in 1961, contained nearly identical boys' (south) and girls' (north) dressing rooms. A paved east-west pathway between the addition and the original school building was located on the southern side of this portion. This portion was built on a concrete foundation with perimeter utility tunnels and a concrete slab-on-grade floor, with structural slabs spanning the tunnels. This one-story portion measured approximately sixty-four feet east-west and fifty feet north-south. The exterior walls were also reinforced concrete with exterior veneer brick or exposed concrete. This portion's flat roof was supported by fourteen-inch steel beams supporting a low-sloped membrane roof.

The western wing originally contained a basement boiler room, and two specialty classrooms—a clothing lab (east) and a foods lab (west)—and corridors on the eastern and southern sides of the ground floor. This wing was built on a concrete foundation with a southern utility tunnel, and connecting tunnels to the original school building and the eastern portion of the addition. This portion had a conventional foundation supporting north-south steel beams supporting a structural slab roof. This one-story portion measured approximately ninety-six feet east-west and fifty feet north-south. The exterior walls were also reinforced concrete with exterior veneer brick or exposed concrete. This portion's flat roof was supported by eighteen-inch steel beams supporting a low-sloped membrane roof. The roof also had eleven pyramidal glass skylights providing daylight to the classrooms and corridors.

The only remaining or still visible exterior façades of Narramore's 1941 addition are the northeastern corner of the eastern façade and the western portion of the northern façade of the eastern specialty classroom wing. The eastern side was originally blank concrete and the western portion of the northern façade abutted a bicycle storage yard and as a result was designed with three pairs of small square windows, with each pair having an intermediate diapered brick square. The eastern portion originally had three pairs of large nine-over-nine wood-sash double-hung windows. The central window was replaced by a pair of steel doors. The only other visible artifacts of the 1941 addition exterior are a short abbreviated stub of the original boiler stack, and the upper walls of the gymnasium. *See figures 18-19.*

The interior finishes of the 1941 addition were nearly completely replaced during the 1961-62 addition and renovation. The large steel trusses spanning the gymnasium were obscured by a dropped acoustical ceiling when the space was converted to a lunch room. Other finishes in this area include vertical wood acoustic panels and painted plaster wall surfaces. The original gymnasium floor appears to remain in place. The interiors of the specialty classrooms were all reconfigured and remodeled with new finishes during the 1961-62 renovations.

### **3.4.2 1954-55 Addition: Plan, Structure, and Exterior and Interior Features**

Maloney's 1954-55 addition extended northward from the 1941 gymnasium along the western property line nearly to E Republican Street and included approximately 40,000 square feet of additional classroom space. The addition presently houses the Nova High School program. The addition measures approximately 337 feet north-south and 110 feet east-west with its southern end extending westward approximately twenty-four additional feet to accommodate a music wing. The

one-story addition included specialty classrooms, two shop spaces with associated storage, and a library, all located along a north-south double-loaded corridor spine. This spine intersected with an east-west corridor separating the northern specialty classrooms, shops, and library to the north from restroom facilities and specialty music classrooms, as well as choir and band rooms located in the distinctly higher butterfly-shaped pavillion. An enclosed corridor located on the eastern side of the southern portion of the addition connected the addition to the 1941 gymnasium and original school building.

The addition was built on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation with perimeter utility tunnels. Internal spread footings supported bearing walls and structural point loads. Exterior walls on the northern classroom portion consist of concrete stemwalls with brick masonry veneer, creating an approximately forty-inch-high wainscot with a sloped concrete sill. Original aluminum-sash ribbon windows are mounted on the sills and extend most of the length of the building along the eastern and western façades. Metal sunshades are typically mounted above the windows on the eastern and western façades. The upper portion of the exterior walls are exposed concrete. The northern section has a “sawtooth” clerestory system providing northern light into each of the classrooms and the north-south corridor spine. The sawtooth clerestories are expressed on the eastern and western façades and are emphasized by projecting concrete parapet bands connected to vertical pilasters at each bay. The clerestory windows are original sixteen-light aluminum sash windows with central operable awning sections. The clerestory roofs are supported by spaced glu-lam beams. The southern portion of the addition also has a sawtooth clerestory mounted above two music classrooms, but obscured by a high concrete wall and parapet. The choir and band rooms have a higher flat roof with upper skylights. The building’s roofing was recently upgraded to a continuous membrane system. *See figures 20-26.*

Interior finishes are largely original, with painted gypsum wallboard on walls and ceilings, and natural maple doors, casings, and casework. The flooring appears to have been upgraded to solid vinyl flooring, and the ceiling-mounted fluorescent lighting appears to be a recent upgrade. *See figures 27-30.*

### **3.4.3 1961-62 Addition: Plan, Structure, and Exterior and Interior Features**

The 1961-62 addition added approximately 70,000 square feet to the school, nearly all on one floor; renovated the existing gymnasium into a lunchroom; and reconfigured the 1941 western specialty classrooms. Due to its size, the project was divided into five units, A-E, described below. Seattle World School program currently occupies Units A and B.

**Unit A:** This portion extends southward from the northeastern property setbacks by approximately 250 feet, with a double-loaded classroom wing containing fifteen classrooms of approximately 900 square feet each. The northern end of the building extended eastward to the property setback to allow three classrooms along an east-west corridor. The southern end contained a secondary foyer and an east-west corridor linking it to the 1961-62 Maloney addition. The classroom wing is separated from the Maloney classroom wing by approximately thirty-two feet, creating a long landscaped courtyard that allows light to penetrate into the western classrooms of Unit A, and the eastern classrooms and library in the Maloney addition. Unit A is built on a concrete slab-on-grade with thickened perimeter. The exterior walls are conventional two-by-four wood stud construction with a red brick masonry veneer. Classroom windows are aluminum-sash ribbon windows divided into three vertical lights approximately eighteen inches wide, with the upper and lower lights having a square proportion and the central rectangular light a proportion of 2:1. The upper and lower rectangular lights contain operable awning sash at intervals. The roof construction is a modular panelized system composed of two-by-eight joists with lower two-by-four chords and upper plywood diaphragms. The original roof was built up, with a thin-line soffit fascia with a gravel stop. The roof extended outward over the ribbon windows with an ornamental scallop configuration. The present roof has additional rigid insulation that has increased the soffit fascia configuration. *See figures 31-33.*

Interior finishes have been upgraded over the years and now include solid vinyl flooring, painted

plaster of gypsum wallboard (GWB) walls with sanitary bases and flat ceilings with glued-on acoustic tile and newer fluorescent strip lighting. *See figures 34-36.*

**Unit B:** This portion extends southward from Unit A approximately 210 feet, enveloping the 1941 Naramore & Brady gymnasium. Unit B includes three classrooms and a small courtyard on the eastern side of a double-loaded corridor linking it with Unit A, as well as an administrative area that extends westward from the eastern building line, creating an “L” in the corridor. An entry foyer is located down a set of stairs at the southern end of the corridor, linking this portion to Unit C at the south. The western side of the corridor contains restrooms, teachers’ lounge areas, the school kitchen, and a large art room wrapping around the auditorium/lunchroom (former gymnasium). Additional restrooms are located on the southern end of the auditorium/lunchroom accessed by an east-west corridor that links Units B and C. Construction of Unit B is similar or identical to Unit A, with concrete slab floors, wood-framed walls with brick veneer, and a panelized roof system. The former gymnasium retained its original large steel trusses, although they were obscured by a suspended GWB ceiling. *See figures 37-44.*

Interior finishes are similar or identical to Unit A. The interior of the auditorium/lunchroom retains its original hardwood flooring. Vertical acoustical panels were mounted to the walls of the auditorium/lunchroom. *See figures 45-51.*

**Unit C:** This portion includes a large gymnasium on the eastern side and boys’ (south) and girls’ (north) locker and shower rooms on the west. A wide corridor on the north links the gymnasium to the rest of the school. The unit measures approximately 113 feet north-south and 168 feet east-west, not including a covered walkway on the building’s eastern side. The gymnasium is constructed on a conventional reinforced concrete foundation with two-by-eight wood-frame walls with plywood and masonry veneer on both sides. The panelized flat roof is supported by three large glu-lam-cased beams spanning east-west. The gym floor is a concrete slab with wooden sleepers and hardwood flooring. The locker and shower rooms are generally constructed similarly to Units A and B, although there are solid reinforced concrete sheer walls located along the western side of equipment rooms adjacent to the gymnasium and at the western end of the unit separating Unit C from Unit E. The exterior of Unit C is red brick masonry. The roofs have been updated with additional insulation and membrane roofing. The interior of the gymnasium has hardwood flooring and masonry veneer walls including a band of acoustical glazed masonry veneer on the northern and southern walls. The large glu-lam beams are covered with angled casing. The ceilings have glued-on acoustical tile. Lighting is suspended high intensity metal halide. (The locker rooms were not inspected.) *See figures 52-57.*

**Unit D:** This portion includes three classrooms—approximately 1,200 square feet each—constructed adjacent to and south of the remaining 1941 classrooms located to the west of the current auditorium/lunchroom (original gymnasium). A wide north-south corridor, with a southern ramp and stairs, links this section to the east-west corridor running alongside the gymnasium and locker and shower rooms. The construction and finishes of this unit are similar to those of Unit A. *See figures 58-63.*

**Unit E:** This portion is administrated by the City of Seattle Parks Department. It is separated from Unit C by an east-west corridor. The unit measures approximately 125 feet east-west and 51 feet 3 inches to the centerline of the east-west corridor separating Unit C from Unit E. The unit contains a meeting/administrative room at its northern end, a small gymnasium on the south, and locker/shower rooms, storerooms, and an office along its eastern side. The construction and finishes are similar to Unit A, although the gymnasium has unusual fourteen-foot-tall wooden acoustical wainscoting with a repeating triangular profile in four horizontal bands. *See figures 64-67.*

### 3.5 Documented Building Alterations

Since 1961 the building has received seismic, roofing, and finish upgrades. Some minor repartitioning has occurred, allowing additional access to the auditorium/lunchroom from the eastern corridor.

**Significant Recorded Building Permits and recorded School District Work**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Designer</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Permit</b>
1902		Build foundation	14226
1902		Build school	14422
1941	Naramore & Brady		339959
1954	Maloney	Build addition	429938
1955		Alter basement of existing	439942
1961	Mahlum	Build addition and alterations	490325 & 499864
1962		Install incinerator	499546
1968		Alter existing	529426
1969		Alter exist. rooms 15 & 16	534392
1987	Dawson Hoshide Williams	Upgrade plumbing and fixtures, new casework	NA
1989	SPS Facilities	Entry at 1954 addition, casework and restroom	NA
1989	Kumata & Associates	Re-roof	NA
1991	Donald I. King & Associates	Roof replacement & seismic improvements	NA
2000	Clayton Services	Asbestos abatement	NA
2001	Harthorne Hagen Architects	Improvements to sound system, seismic upgrades 1964 addition Unit A, casework and finishes 1954 addition	NA
2002	Waldron Akira	Technology improvement program-casework, wiring etc.	NA
2007	Streeter & Associates	New casework, finishes	NA
2009	TCS Architecture	Re-roof and seismic renovations	NA
2010	TCF Architecture PLLC	Seismic upgrades, life safety and accessibility, re-roofing	6223610
2014	Miller Hayashi	Re-roof	NA

**Site Alterations**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Designer</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Permit</b>
xx	NA	Retaining Wall	366501
1955	NA	Recreation Building/portable	437405
1955		Move portable classrooms	437402
1958		4 portable classrooms	466563
1959		Move 1 portable	476497
1961		Relocate 2 portables	490607
1970		Relocate portable	535417
1974		Relocate 3 portables	554470
1975		Relocate portable	555571

## 4. SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 Historical Site Context: Capitol Hill

The project site is situated within a mixed single-family residential area located in the Stevens area of the Capitol Hill neighborhood. The school is on a block that includes Miller Park, and the surrounding area is also referred to as the Miller Park neighborhood.

The Capitol Hill neighborhood is located on a long north-south ridge that overlooks the Central Business District and Lake Union on the west, and the Madison Valley and Lake Washington on the east. The first known use of the area by European-American settlers was for a cemetery, later named Lake View Cemetery, at the area's highest point, near its northern end. Logging of the area began in the 1880s, followed soon after by residential subdivisions. James Moore (1861-1929), Capitol Hill's chief developer, gave the hill its name in 1901, the area having previously been known as Broadway Hill. Moore is thought to have chosen the name for the quarter section of land he purchased in 1900, primarily because his wife came from Denver, another western city that had its own "Capitol Hill." *See figure 68.*

J. H. Nagel's First Addition, bounded by Harvard Avenue on the west, a half block east of Fourteenth Avenue on the east, Union Street on the south and Thomas Street to the north, was platted by David Denny in 1880, as trustee and guardian of the estate of John H. Nagel who was at that time confined to the Insane Asylum for Washington Territory. Nagel, a German immigrant and early Seattle pioneer, had in 1855 homesteaded the area amounting to 161 acres, raising fruits and vegetables. Denny left an "open tract" that encompassed most of Nagel's original farm, lying one block east of Broadway to the east side of Twelfth Avenue, and from the north side of Gould Street (now Pine Street) to the south side of Hawthorn Street (now Denny Way), possibly in hope that Nagel would eventually recover. However, Nagel died in the mental institution in 1897. The City of Seattle purchased 11.133 acres of the open tract for use as a reservoir. The reservoir and hydraulic pumping station were completed in 1901, with the remaining area developed as a park (1902, Olmstead Brothers), and playfield (1908). The reservoir and park were named Lincoln Reservoir and Lincoln Park and in 1922 renamed Broadway Playfield to avoid confusion with the new Lincoln Park in West Seattle. The playfield was renamed the Bobby Morris Playfield in 1980. In 2003, the entire site was named Cal Anderson Park in honor of Washington State's first openly gay legislator.<sup>1</sup> *See figures 69-71.*

Many of the new plats were laid out in conjunction with streetcar lines, specifically to attract new property owners. The Yesler Way cable car line to Lake Washington opened in 1888. Within twelve months, builders constructed approximately 1,569 homes within three blocks of the cable car line. In 1901, the City Park trolley line was constructed from downtown to what would become Volunteer Park. By 1909, the Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Company would extend three more lines north along the Capitol Hill Ridge. Similar to the City Park line, the Capitol Hill line approached the ridge along Pike Street to reach the last long leg of its route on Fifteenth Avenue. Another line followed 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue line was laid along the line of the old wagon road as far north as Portage Bay, and to the entrance of the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition on the University of Washington campus. Another streetcar line running up Pike Street was laid by 1912. *See figures 72-73.*

In 1906, Mrs. Mary M. Miller gave approximately 1.68 acres of land to Seattle Parks in memory of her son, Pendleton. Miller Playfield was the first land in the city designated specifically as a playground.<sup>2</sup>

Capitol Hill quickly became a "streetcar suburb" with residential areas constructed to the sides of the

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<sup>1</sup> Doty Decoster, "Nagle, John H. (1830-1897)," HistoryLink.org Essay 9268, January 23, 2010, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=9268](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9268), accessed August 23, 2014, pp. 1-6.

<sup>2</sup> Seattle Parks, "Miller Playfield," [http://www.seattle.gov/parks/park\\_detail.asp?ID=373](http://www.seattle.gov/parks/park_detail.asp?ID=373) Edited from the files of Don Sherwood, 1916-1981, Park Historian. accessed June 6, 2015



business and transportation strips of Broadway, and Fifteenth and Nineteenth Avenues. By 1912, there were more than forty platted additions within the Capitol Hill area, including Fourth, Yesler, and Moore's seven Capitol Hill tracts, and several Pontius additions. Capitol Hill became a mixture of large grand houses and modest family houses, often sharing the same block. As platted, the lots are generally small, usually around 60 feet by 120 feet. Many of these homes were built in the form of the efficient "Seattle Box" style.

Madison Street, running diagonally from northeast to southwest below the subject property, was a so-called "redline;" African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities were prohibited from buying or renting properties north of the line. The African American population remained relatively small in Seattle, not exceeding 4,000, for the first century of Seattle's settlement. After the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Buchanan v. Warley* in 1917, racial restriction covenants, attaching qualifiers to purchase of property deeds based on race, were imposed in most Seattle neighborhoods and suburbs. The widespread practice of racial restrictive covenants was upheld by the Supreme Court in the 1926 ruling in *Corrigan v. Buckley*, stating that private deeds and developer plat maps are not similarly affected by the Fourteenth Amendment, until being struck down in 1948.<sup>3</sup> The Central District, south of Madison Street, was one of the few locations where African American residents could purchase property and ostensibly avoid hostility from neighbors.<sup>4</sup>

Many large Catholic families moved into the neighborhood, drawn by the large Catholic churches and schools built in the area at that time, including Holy Names Academy (1907) at 22<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Aloha Street, St. Joseph's Church (1907) and School (1908) on Eighteenth Avenue, and Forest Ridge School (1907) on Interlaken Boulevard. *See figures 74-75.*

Other areas developed a more unified character of grander houses. The first was "Millionaire's Row" developed by Moore on Fourteenth Avenue just south of Volunteer Park, followed by what became known as the Harvard/Belmont district. *See figures 76-77.*

St. Luke's Hospital was built in the 1920s on Fifteenth Avenue E, but was purchased in 1947 as one of the first medical facilities for Group Health Cooperative.

Apartment house development occurred parallel and in some cases immediately adjacent to single-family residential development. Many of the early multi-family buildings provided large units within handsome structures with garden areas, providing housing for families. Later, many of these larger apartments were divided into smaller units for single occupants. Likewise, many larger single-family residences were converted to rooming houses. A few bungalow courts in their various forms were also built in the area within easy walking distance to streetcar lines in the 1920s.

Capitol Hill is now a vibrant community, with a thriving business district along Broadway Avenue and along Fifteenth and Nineteenth Avenues. It is home to Volunteer Park and the Seattle Asian Art Museum, St. Mark's Episcopal Cathedral and other churches, Seattle Central Community College, Cornish College for the Arts, and many shops, restaurants, night classes, and coffeehouses. Madison Street has also seen major redevelopment. The Miller Park area has an active neighborhood organization that has worked over the last twenty years on improving social problems and urban design issues.

*Note: A history of the Capitol Hill area is available in the form of a "context statement" in the City of Seattle's Department of Neighborhoods Historic Preservation Program "Historic Property Survey Report: Seattle's Neighborhood Commercial Districts," available at: <http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/preservation/contextcommercialreport.pdf>.*

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<sup>3</sup> Catherine Silva, "Racial Restrictive Covenants: Enforcing Neighborhood Segregation in Seattle," Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, University of Washington, [https://depts.washington.edu/civilt/covenants\\_report.htm](https://depts.washington.edu/civilt/covenants_report.htm), accessed March 25, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

## 4.2 Meany Middle School

Originally opened in 1902 as the 20th Avenue School, the name of the school was changed to Longfellow during the first year of operation. The original twelve-room structure was designed by E.W. Houghton, and followed the “Model School” design. 549 students in first through eighth grades attended the school. Annie L. Gifford was the principal of the school for its first thirty-four years of operation. Assemblies were held on the stairs, and vacant lots and forest surrounded the building.<sup>5</sup> *See figure 78.*

In 1907, an eight-room wing was added to the school, this time designed by district architect James Stephen. The site was expanded in 1936, taking over what had been the Seattle Riding and Driving Academy for a playfield. *See figure 79.*

In 1941, the district reorganized, separated the seventh and eighth grades, and consolidated students from Lowell, Minor, Montlake, Stevens, and Summit at the Longfellow site, which was renamed Edmund S. Meany Middle School. The school was named after a history professor and legislator who had attended Seattle schools starting at Central I, and earning his PhD at the Territorial University. As legislator Meany helped select the campus site for the University of Washington.

In order to accommodate the mid-grade students, the entire Meany building was remodeled, and another wing was added to the school, this time designed by former district architect Floyd Naramore, operating independently with Clifton Brady. In accordance with “modern” ideas of education, the addition included specialized rooms for different subject matters and activities, such as boys’ and girls’ gymnasiums, and food and clothing laboratories, while the remodel took over rooms in the older portion for science rooms, art rooms, a library and music rooms. In 1942, Madrona also sent its seventh and eighth graders to Meany. *See figure 80.*

In 1946, ninth graders began attending Meany, and it became a junior high school instead of a middle school. That year 787 students attended the school, occupying thirty-four different classrooms and two portable buildings.

By 1955 there were over 1000 students enrolled in the school. John W. Maloney was chosen to design a new wing to include a band room, music rooms, more art and science rooms, laboratories, wood and metals shops and a library. The addition was designed with a “sawtooth” profile for northern clerestory windows for natural lighting. *See figures 81-82.*

By 1960, the school required even more space, and the 1902 and 1907 portions of the building were torn down to make way for a large gymnasium, administrative space, and a new wing of classrooms. The school district made an agreement with the parks department to share construction costs on the building, and ceded a portion of the building on the southwest corner for exclusive parks use. The Shamrocks were the mascot of the school, and the colors were green and white. *See figures 83-85.*

In 1969, the Central Area Schools Council was formed to facilitate more community involvement and input in the management of area schools. Meany was paired with Madrona in 1970, and the seventh and eighth grades were housed at Meany, turning it once again into a middle school. The next year a school desegregation plan was implemented, with bussing for children from Eckstein, Hamilton and Wilson. Further efforts to racially balance the student population included desegregation efforts in 1978 and a controlled choice plan in 1988.

Despite winning recognition from the US department of Education in 1987, Meany’s enrollment sank, and by 1989 there was little more than half the previous number of students, about 590, fewer than any other middle school in the district.

New staff and funding came to the school in 1996, when Superintendent John Stanford reorganized Meany as a math, science, and arts magnet school, and enrollment rose slightly. Other programs at the school included a single multi-grade Montessori program in beginning in 1998, and an aviation-training program.<sup>6</sup> Meany Middle School was closed in 2009, and the Nova Alternative High School

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<sup>5</sup> Nile Thompson & Carolyn Marr, “Meany Middle School,” *Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Public Schools, 2001).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

moved into the building that year.<sup>7</sup> Today, both the World School program and the Nova Alternative High School are housed in the building.

### 4.3 Historical Architectural Context: Modern and Mid-Century Modern Style School Typology (1945-1965)<sup>8</sup>

The design of the 1940 portion of the school reflects the adoption of modern ideas of cleanliness and functionality. Before World War II, some school designs 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 ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects, as well as American Modernist pioneers including Frank Lloyd Wright. By the 1920s, these experimentations produced two distinct branches of Modern architecture: the International Style of the Bauhaus architects Walter Gropius and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and the *béton brut* style of Charles Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier), or the “New Brutalism.”<sup>9</sup>

School design started to be influenced by these ideas during the 1930s when there was little funding 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, Kent, WA (1939), and Panther Lake School, Federal Way, WA (1938-1939).<sup>10</sup>

Many of the plans for modern schools included classrooms that opened directly to the exterior and were air-conditioned. One of the earliest schools to apply the principles of the International Style was William Lescaze’s Ansonia High School in Connecticut in 1937.<sup>11</sup> The Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois, designed in 1940 by Eliel Saarinen, was instrumental in influencing modern school design, as was the firm of Franklin & Kump who designed the Acalanes Union High School (1939-40) in Lafayette, California.<sup>12</sup> **See figures 86-88.**

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 later part of the post-war era also began to focus on the acoustical design principles for school classrooms, affecting roof and ceiling forms.<sup>13</sup> An early example of this is illustrated at John Carl Warneke’s Portola Junior High School in El Cerrito, California, constructed in 1951. The 1954

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<sup>7</sup> Linda Shaw, “District turns to details of closures - Seattle Schools Administrators visit affected sites, as opponents vow to fight Thursday’s decision,” *Seattle Times*, January 31, 2009, page B1. Lornet Turnbull, “Seattle District,” *Seattle Times*, August 19, 2013, p. B1.

<sup>8</sup> Prepared by Larry E. Johnson, A.I.A., The Johnson Partnership, May 2013. Additional input was received from Susan Boyle, A.I.A., of BOLA Architecture + Planning.

<sup>9</sup> R. Furneaux Jordan, *A Concise History of Western Architecture* (Norwich, G.B.: Jarrold and Sons, 1969), p. 320.

<sup>10</sup> UC Berkeley, “The Living New Deal,” <http://livingnewdeal.berkeley.edu/us/wa/9> accessed March 27, 2014.

<sup>11</sup> R. Thomas Hille, *Modern Schools: A Century of Design for Education*, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken, NJ, 2011, p.78

<sup>12</sup> *Architecture Week*, “Crow Island School,” [http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Crow\\_Island\\_School.html](http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Crow_Island_School.html), accessed February 18, 2012, pp. 1-2.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

Maloney Addition at Edmund S. Meany Junior High reflects the same popular idea of natural lighting with northern exposure sawtooth skylights.<sup>14</sup> *See figure 89.*

During this period, new school designs accommodated new functions and frequently had separate structures for auditoriums/lunchrooms, gymnasiums, and covered outdoor play areas. In some schools, specialized classrooms for music, art, and science were built, while portables were also often retained for art and music.<sup>15</sup>

### ***The Design of Seattle School Buildings of the 30s and 40s***

In Seattle, the school district had a centralized system of school design overseen by an official school architect until 1932, when Floyd A. Naramore left the district. During the Great Depression (1929-1939), few schools were built in Seattle. James Monroe Junior High School was completed in February of 1931, and the re-built Loyal Heights School was completed in January of 1932; both schools were by district architect Floyd Naramore. Only four other new school buildings were built from that time until 1945, after which the district started a thirty-three-school building boom. The passage of the 1939 school levy meant that many schools received upgrades and additions, in addition to the single major new school constructed under that levy, T.T. Minor. Floyd Naramore, working independently with Clifton Brady, designed most of the work completed with levy funds, and T.T. Minor and the school additions were sturdy structures of concrete with brick veneer, tending to a more streamline modern and utilitarian style than the work Naramore had supervised as District Architect. *See figures 90-92.*

After T.T. Minor was completed in 1941, three wood-frame buildings, associated with federal housing projects, were constructed. These were Duwamish Bend (later Holgate), High Point by Stuart, Kirk & Dunham, and Rainier Vista (later Columbia Annex) by Holmes and Bain, all completed in 1944. *See figures 93-95.*

### ***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.

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<sup>14</sup> Charles Burress “Workers Gearing Up for Tearing Down Portola Middle School” El Cerrito Patch, May 23, 2012 <http://elcerrito.patch.com/groups/schools/p/portola-middle-school-replacement-moves-closer-to-reality>.

<sup>15</sup> Baker, Lindsay. “A History of School Design and its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900 to today.” (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities, January 2012), pp. 10-16.

The principal changes in regular classrooms have been these: more floor area per pupil – minimum 30 sq. ft., square rooms, sinks in all primary classrooms, day-lighting from above or from two sides, lower ceilings – down from 12 feet to 8 or 9 feet, mechanical ventilation, more tackboard – less chalkboard, more positive colors on walls and floors, higher illumination – 40 foot candles minimum, sun control outside the windows, all furniture movable.<sup>16</sup>

School design in Seattle followed the national pattern, with school districts struggling to accommodate rapid population growth resulting from the post-war 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 reflected a national interest, advanced by the National Education Association and others, to meet the specific and distinct needs of teenagers. Thus the post-war 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.

The 1955 and 1963 additions to Meany Middle School are consistent with the midcentury modern design of Seattle Public Schools, including the addition of a gymnasium. After World War II, school buildings throughout North America changed in form to reflect the rational and functionalist principles of Modernism.

#### 4.4 Building Owner: Seattle School District Number 1

*Please see Appendix 3: Seattle School District Number 1 History, General Historical and Building Context for the history of the owner of Meany Middle School from 1854 to the present day.*

##### ***World War II Period***

A three million dollar school levy passed on March 14, 1939.<sup>17</sup> Under this levy Floyd Naramore was hired as an independent architect in partnership with Clifton Brady. He completed the design for one new school building, T.T. Minor, and a major addition and remodel at what was then called Longefellow, later renamed Edmund Meany after the addition was complete. Also, eleven other schools received minor additions and remodels from levy funds.<sup>18</sup> Additions included a gymnasium at Colman School, vocation wing at Edison, additional classrooms at Van Asselt, four rooms at Laurelhurst, classrooms at McGilvra and Magnolia, and an addition at Ballard.<sup>19</sup> However, due to declining enrollment in this period, sixteen older buildings were closed, including the Ross School.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> John M. Morse, "The Art of Building Has Changed," *Washington Education*, April 1957, p. 13-15.

<sup>17</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Propositions; 3-Mill School Levy (Approved)," March 15, 1939, p. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>19</sup> *Seattle Times*, "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; "Board Doooms Old Buildings in \$589,000 School Programs," June 11, 1940, pp. 1, 5.

<sup>20</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii. *Seattle Times*, "Ross School May Be Discontinued," February 17, 1940 p. 7.

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 school facilities at that time. Existing school facilities were expanded for the children of these workers, especially in federally funded housing project areas.<sup>21</sup>

At the same time, internment of 1,456 Japanese American families reduced the school enrollment at several district schools.<sup>22</sup>

The district also sought to increase efficiency at this time by changing its method for designing new buildings, choosing to hire private architectural firms rather than employing a school district architect for new building programs. Once again, all buildings constructed after 1941 were considered temporary structures to conserve building materials for the war effort.<sup>23</sup>

New schools completed during World II:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
T.T. Minor School	1941	17700 E Union St	Naramore & Brady	Under construction
Duwamish Bend School	1944	5925 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave S	n.a.	Later Holgate School, demolished
High Point School	1944	6760 34 <sup>th</sup> Ave SW	Stuart, Kirk, & Durham	Demolished 1987
Rainier Vista School	1944	3100 Alaska St	Holmes & Bain	Originally Columbia Annex, altered and partially demolished

Additions and improvements to more than ten other schools were also undertaken as part of a program that demolished and replaced the city's oldest wood-frame school buildings. *See figures 90, 93-95.*

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

School enrollment swelled after World War II, and by the early 1960s reached a peak of approximately 100,000 students. Between 1946 and 1958, six separate bond issues were approved for new school construction. Samuel Fleming, employed by the district since 1908, succeeded Worth McClure as superintendent in 1945. After Fleming retired in 1956, Ernest Campbell became superintendent.<sup>24</sup>

In 1945, the Seattle School District Board commissioned a study of population trends and future building needs. One proposal called for the modernization of all existing schools and the addition of classrooms, along with multi-use rooms for lunch and assembly purposes, covered and hard-surfaced play areas and play-courts, and expanded gymnasias. Improvements in lighting, heating, plumbing systems, and acoustical treatments were sought as well. This survey occurred at a time when student enrollment in Seattle was stable, at around 50,000. By this time the school district was overseen by a five-member board of directors and employed approximately 2,500 certified teachers, with an average annual salary of about \$2,880.<sup>25</sup>

The district completed a large stadium with reinforced concrete stands (1947, George W. Stoddard) in 1947, adjacent to the National Guard Armory at Harrison Street and Fourth Avenue N, at the

<sup>21</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.

<sup>22</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>23</sup> Patricia C. Erigero, "Seattle Public Schools, Historic Building Survey Summary Report" (Seattle, WA, Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, 1989) p. 28. Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>24</sup> Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>25</sup> William Gregory Robinson, "A History of Public School Architecture in Seattle," unpublished Masters thesis. (Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 1989), p. 192-193. Aaron Purcell, School enrollment figures from Seattle Public Schools archives.

former Civic Field. A war memorial shrine bearing the names of 762 Seattle schools graduates killed in World War II was dedicated in 1951 at Memorial Stadium.

In 1949, an earthquake measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale damaged several elementary schools, resulting in their subsequent replacement by temporary portables. In the 1950s, the increased use of these structures was a way to address enrollment increases with quick, flexible responses to overcrowding. In 1958, an estimated 20% of the total Seattle student body was taught in portable classrooms. Despite their widespread use, however, the occupants of the portables suffered from inadequate heating, lack of plumbing, and distance from other school facilities.<sup>26</sup>

Elementary schools included separate gymnasiums and auditorium/lunchrooms. Older high schools gained additions of gymnasiums and specialized classroom space. Despite all this construction, the school district still relied heavily on portable classrooms to accommodate excess enrollment.<sup>27</sup>

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

The twenty-two new elementary schools built by the district between 1948 and 1965 are as follows:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
View Ridge School	1948	7047 50 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	William Mallis	
Arbor Heights School	1949	3701 SW 104th St	George W. Stoddard	Demolished
Briarcliff School	1949	3901 W Dravus St	George W. Stoddard	Demolished
Genesee Hill School	1949	5012 SW Genesee St	George W. Stoddard	Demolished
Lafayette School	1950	2645 California Ave SW	John Graham & Co.	
Van Asselt School	1950	7201 Beacon Ave S	Jones & Biden	Closed, administrative use
Olympic Hills School	1954	13018 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	John Graham & Co.	Demolished
Viewlands School	1954	10523 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Wedgwood School	1955	2720 NE 85 <sup>th</sup> St	John Graham & Co.	
Northgate School	1956	11725 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave NE	Paul Thiry	
John Rogers School	1956	4030 NE 109th St	Theo Damm	
North Beach School	1958	9018 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave NW	John Graham & Co.	
Roxhill School	1958	9430 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave SW	John Graham & Co.	
Sand Point School	1958	6208 60 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	G.W. Stoddard w/ F. Huggard	
Cedar Park School	1959	13224 37 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	Paul Thiry	Seattle Landmark, interim site
Sacajawea School	1959	9501 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	Waldron & Dietz	

<sup>26</sup> Hoerlein, p. xiii.

<sup>27</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xii-xiii.

Decatur School	1961	7711 43 <sup>rd</sup> Ave NE	Edward Mahlum	Now called Thornton Creek
Graham Hill School	1961	5149 S Graham St	Theo Damm	
Rainier View School	1961	11650 Beacon Ave S	Durham, Anderson & Freed	
Schmitz Park School	1962	5000 SW Spokane St	Durham, Anderson & Freed	
Broadview-Thomson School	1963	13052 Greenwood Ave N	Waldron & Dietz	
Fairmont Park School	1964	3800 SW Findlay St	Carlson, Eley & Grevstad	

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 96-105.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Eckstein Jr. High School	1950	3003 NE 75 <sup>th</sup> St	William Mallis	Seattle Landmark
Blaine Jr. High School	1952	2550 34 <sup>th</sup> Ave W	J. Lister Jones	
Aki Kurose Jr. High School	1952	3928 S Graham St	William Mallis	
David Denny Jr. High School	1952	8402 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave SW	Mallis & Dehart	Demolished
Asa Mercer Jr. High School	1957	1600 Columbian Way S	John W. Maloney	
Whitman Jr. High School	1959	9201 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave NW	Mallis & Dehart	
Louisa Boren Jr. High School	1963	5950 Delridge Way SW	NBBJ	Now K-8 STEM at Boren
George Washington Jr. High School	1963	2101 S Jackson St	John Graham & Co.	
Worth McClure Jr. High School	1964	1915 First Ave W	Edward Mahlum	

During this period the district also constructed three new high schools, including:

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Chief Sealth High School	1957	2600 SW Thistle St	NBBJ	Altered
Rainier Beach High School	1960	8815 Seward Park S	John W. Maloney	Altered
Nathan Hale High School	1963	10750 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave NE	Mallis & Dehart	Altered



Between 1943 and 1954, voters in the rapidly growing unincorporated areas north of Seattle, feeling the burden of new special school levies, and believing that there were advantages to Seattle transportation services and police and fire protection, approved at least twelve annexations to the City of Seattle. This pushed the city limits northward from a line near N 85<sup>th</sup> Street to a uniform north border at N 145<sup>th</sup> Street. These annexations brought an additional ten schools into the district from the struggling Shoreline School District.<sup>28</sup>

## 4.5 Building Architects

### 4.5.1 Building Architect, 1941 Addition: Naramore & Brady

The architect of the 1941 addition of Meany Middle School is Floyd A. Naramore, in partnership with Clifton Brady.

Floyd Archibald Naramore was born in Warren, Illinois, on July 21, 1879. He studied engineering at the University of Wisconsin while working as a draftsman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and architect George Fuller. Naramore later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1907 with a degree in architecture. He worked briefly in Chicago for architect John McEwen & Co. before relocating to Portland, Oregon where he became a cost estimator for the Northwest Bridgeworks. In 1913 Naramore was appointed Architect and Superintendent of Properties for the Portland School District, designing Couch Elementary School (1914-15).<sup>29</sup> **See figures 106-107.**

The Seattle School District hired Naramore to replace Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919. Naramore designed approximately two dozen school buildings for the district between 1919 and 1931, including Classical Revival-style Roosevelt High School (1921-22, 1928 addition, altered), the Jacobean-style James Garfield High School (1922-23, altered), and Grover Cleveland High School (1926-27), four junior high schools, and fifteen elementary schools, nearly all symmetrical eclectic masonry compositions. Naramore usually arranged his school sites to present an imposing façade, using terraces and stairs to accentuate a prominent projecting entry in the tradition of the Beaux Arts.<sup>30</sup>

Naramore joined Alvin (Albert) F. Menke (1883-1978) in a partnership that lasted between 1924 and 1929. The firm designed schools in Ellensburg and Aberdeen and consulted on other school projects in western Washington. School funding declined dramatically during the Great Depression, and lack of school commissions led to both the dissolution of the firm and to Naramore's resignation as Seattle School District architect.<sup>31</sup>

Naramore's extensive experience in institutional design and construction led to his commission and successful collaboration with Granger & Thomas in the design of the new Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, Daniel Bagley Hall (1935-36), on the University of Washington Campus. Funded by federal and state economic stimulus grants, the building was constructed in a solid Art Deco/WPA Moderne reinterpretation of Collegiate Gothic.<sup>32</sup> **See figure 108.**

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<sup>28</sup> Roberta Hawkins, ed.; *Shore to Shore and Line to Line, A History of The Shoreline School District*; (Shoreline, WA: Shoreline Historical Museum, 2007), p. 26.

<sup>29</sup> Duane A. Dietz, "Floyd A. Naramore," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 198.

<sup>30</sup> Dietz, pp. 198-200.

<sup>31</sup> Dietz, p. 200.

<sup>32</sup> Dietz, p. 200.

Naramore was also the architect for Bellingham High School in 1938. The school was built in the Moderne Style as a Public Works Administration (PWA) project.<sup>33</sup> *See figure 109.*

Naramore formed another short-term partnership with Clifton Brady (1884-1963), resulting in the design of T.T. Minor Elementary School (1940-41). Although the 1940 gymnasium addition to the Colman School could also be described as “streamlined,” T.T. Minor is regarded as the Seattle School District’s first Modern-style school.<sup>34</sup>

The large-scale construction projects commissioned by the federal government during World War II led Naramore to other collaborations including Naramore, Granger & Thomas; Naramore, Granger & Johanson; and Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson, the latter firm evolving into the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ.<sup>35</sup> Works that illustrate Modern-style work by NBBJ include the King County Blood Bank (1951), Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953), and Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957). *See figures 110-112.*

NBBJ was the architect for Chief Sealth High School (1957), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963). Both schools were designed in an International Modern style. *See figure 113.*

Naramore was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1935. He was active as a senior partner until his death in Seattle at the age of 91 on October 29, 1970.<sup>36</sup>

Clifton J. Brady was born in Walker, Iowa, in 1885 and graduated from Iowa State College in 1917. Brady worked for the architecture firm of Beuttler & Arnold (now called Cannon Moss Brygger Architects) in Sioux City, Iowa from 1918 until 1927.<sup>37</sup> One of the major commissions Beuttler & Arnold received in 1922 was the Sioux City Masonic Temple (National Register of Historic Places). Brady came to Seattle in 1927, and worked as a draftsman for Floyd Naramore until 1933. Brady then worked as the Washington State examiner in charge of the architectural program between 1933 and 1938.<sup>38</sup> Brady went to work for Naramore again in 1938, and became a partner with Naramore in 1941. The rest of his career he spent as partner as the firm grew into today’s NBBJ. Brady was a licensed civil and structural engineer. Clifton Brady died in Seattle in 1963 at the age of 68. The archives at NBBJ contain no record of any individual designs by Brady.<sup>39</sup>

**Selected List of Naramore Attributions (For Seattle Public Schools see Appendix 3—Seattle School History)**

1914-15	Couch Elementary School	Portland, OR
1935-36	Bagley Hall, University of Washington, with Grainger & Thomas, Bebb & Gould	Seattle, WA
1938	Bellingham High School	Bellingham, WA
1941-42	East Park Community Center	Bremerton, WA
1948-49	McKinley Elementary School	Olympia, WA
1951	King County Blood Bank (NBBJ)	Seattle, WA
1953	Clyde Hill Elementary School (NBBJ)	Bellevue, WA
1957	Ashwood Elementary School (NBBJ)	Bellevue, WA
1963	IBM Building (NBBJ w/Minoru Yamasaki)	Seattle, WA

<sup>33</sup> Whatcom Museum, “New Deal Sites (Still Visible) in Whatcom County,” <http://www.whatcommuseum.org/history/community/204-new-deal-sites-still-visible-in-whatcom-county>, accessed March 26, 2014

<sup>34</sup> Dietz, p. 201.

<sup>35</sup> Dietz, p. 202.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Sioux City Directory information 1918-1927.

<sup>38</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Clifton Brady Funeral to Be Thursday,” June 12 1963, p. 66.

<sup>39</sup> Laura Dushkes, Librarian at NBBJ, in personal communication with Ellen Mirro, March 26, 2014.

#### 4.5.2 Building Architect, 1955 Addition: John W. Maloney Associates

The Seattle architectural firm John W. Maloney Associates designed the northern addition. *See figure 114.*

John (a.k.a. Jack) W. Maloney (ca. 1896-1978) was born in Sacramento, California in October 1895. In the early 1900s, his family relocated to Auburn, Washington, where he attended Auburn High School. He attended the University of Washington and Stanford University. He served in the military during World War I.<sup>40</sup>

Maloney established an architectural practice in Yakima, Washington around 1922, and remained in Yakima until 1943, when he relocated to Seattle during World War II. In Yakima his best-known project is the eleven-story A.E. Larson Building (NHR), an elaborate Art Deco skyscraper. He also designed the McConnell Auditorium (1934-1935) on the Central Washington College of Education (now Central Washington State University) campus in Ellensburg, and designed the entire campus of buildings at the Perry Technical Institute (1940) in Yakima. He also designed Thorp Grade School (1936), in Thorp, Washington.<sup>41</sup> *See figures 115-117.*

After relocating to Seattle, Maloney worked as a sole practitioner until 1963. During this period Maloney designed the neoclassical style Lind Hall (1947), also on the Central Washington College of Education campus.<sup>42</sup> *See figure 118.*

As a devout Catholic, Maloney developed close connections to the archdiocese, earning several church commissions including Holy Family Church (1956) in West Seattle, St. Benedict Church (1958) in Wallingford, Sacred Heart Church (ca. 1959) in Lower Queen Anne, St. Thomas the Apostle Seminary Chapel (1958, now Bastyr University) on Lake Washington near Kenmore, St. Edwards Church (1953) in Columbia City, and St. Anne's Church and rectory (1960) in Lower Queen Anne. He also designed St. John's Hospital (1952) in Santa Monica, California, as well as the Science Building (1960, Eleventh Avenue E and E Marion Street) on the campus of Seattle University.<sup>43</sup> *See figures 119-121.*

Most of Maloney's later commercial work incorporated innovative structural technologies and modern design elements. Notable Modern-style buildings include the Seattle First National Bank/Denny Way Branch (1950, 564 Denny Way, City of Seattle Landmark), Northwestern Life Insurance Co. Office (1952), a warehouse for the Seattle School District (1955, 1255 Harrison Street), the Kittitas County Courthouse (1955, With John H. Whitney), the curtain-walled Blue Cross Insurance Building on Seattle's First Hill (1958, demolished), and the Hartford Insurance Company office building (1960, 1820 Eastlake Avenue).<sup>44</sup> *See figures 122-124.*

Maloney's office also designed many area schools including Beacon Hill Junior High School (1954), an addition to the 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue School (1955, now Meany Middle School), Jefferson Park Junior High School (1956), Asa Mercer Junior High School (1957), an addition to Grover Cleveland High School (1958), an addition to Franklin High School (1958, demolished), Rainier Beach Junior-Senior High School (1959), all for the Seattle School District. Maloney's office also designed Lakota Junior High School (1959 in Federal Way).<sup>45</sup>

In 1963, Maloney, then 68, partnered with other architects to form a new architectural firm of Maloney, Herrington, Freesz & Lund. Each partner was responsible for their own design work, with the firm supplying production support. Among Maloney's notable buildings during this time were

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<sup>40</sup> Michael Houser, "John W. Maloney, 1896-1978," Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/john-w-maloney-0>, accessed February 1, 2013, p. 1

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

St. Thomas More Church (1963) in Lynwood, and the Men's Dormitory (1963) and the Lemieux Library (1966), both on Seattle University campus.<sup>46</sup> *See figure 125.*

Maloney retired in 1970. His firm subsequently evolved into Mills, John and Rigdon (later MJR, later absorbed by CKA of Portland, Oregon). Maloney died in Seattle on January 23, 1978.<sup>47</sup>

#### 4.5.3 Building Architect, 1961-62 Addition: Edward K. Mahlum

Edward Kristian Mahlum was born in Seattle, Washington, on November 13, 1909, grew up in Norway, and returned to the United States in 1927, graduating in 1934 from what is now North Dakota State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture. Mahlum worked as a draftsman for the Department of the Interior during 1934-1935, and then with Foss & Company, Architects in Fergus Falls, MN from 1935 to 1938. He is credited with the design of the David Park Residence, a Streamline Moderne-style home in Bemidji, MN. Mahlum moved to St. Paul in 1938, where he was employed in the offices of C.H. Johnston, Architects. During this period he was chief designer of the the University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History, built in 1938, and the Coffman Student Union, built in 1940.<sup>48</sup> *See figures 126-128.*

After leaving C.H. Johnston in 1940, Mahlum took a position with Naramore & Brady, Architects in Seattle, entering into partnership prior to obtaining his architectural license in 1946. He started his own practice in 1948, and also took over management of John W. Maloney's fifty-person office in 1949, after Maloney's chief draftsman suffered a heart attack.<sup>49</sup>

Among Mahlum's early independent projects were the Fremont Court Apartments (1949) and the Seattle Teachers' Credit Union (1949). Making use of his connections in Seattle's Norwegian community, Mahlum also was commissioned to design the Norway Center (1950), the Norse Retirement Home (1956), J.S. Arnason House in Kirkland (1958), the Bardahl Manufacturing Office (1957), the Ole Bardahl House (1958), and an educational addition to the Phinney Ridge Lutheran Church (1960).<sup>50</sup> *See figures 129-130.*

The Norse Retirement Home was the beginning of several similar projects, four more in Seattle and two in Oregon. Mahlum was also involved with the Washington Association of Homes for the Aged and served as a consultant for the Sons of Norway retirement home projects nationwide. Additionally, Mahlum, along with fellow Norwegian and Washington State governor Arthur Langlie, spearheaded federal legislation governing mortgage guarantees for private facilities to house the aged.<sup>51</sup>

Over the next two decades Mahlum's completed commissions included the Hearthstone Retirement Home (1960-66), Stephen Decatur Elementary School (1961), McClure Middle School (1961-62) in Queen Anne, an addition to Edmond Meany Middle School (1962), North Seattle Community College (1966-70), and Group Health Eastside Hospital in Redmond (1970-75).<sup>52</sup> *See figures 131-133.*

In 1968, Mahlum's son, John Mahlum, joined his practice and the firm name changed to Mahlum & Mahlum. John Nordfors became a partner in 1975. The firm currently goes by the name Mahlum Architects, and occupies offices in Seattle and Portland. Edward K. Mahlum passed away in Seattle

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, "Mahlum, Edward K.," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, pp. 347-348 (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994). John Mahlum, telephone interview with Larry E. Johnson, September 19, 2007.

<sup>49</sup> Ochsner, "Mahlum," p. 348.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

on September 5, 1998.<sup>53</sup>

## 4.6 Building Contractors

### 4.6.1 Building Contractor, 1941 Addition: J.B. Warrack Company

J.B. Warrack Company was founded in Washington State in 1913. The construction company worked in reinforced concrete, brick and stone masonry, heavy timber construction, earth and rock work, sewage disposal, industrial plants, refrigeration, and warehouses. In 1918 they were operating out of the Arcade Building in Seattle. Between 1913 and 1918, J.B. Warrack constructed buildings on Seattle's auto row including those for the Detroit Electric Co., Winton Automobile Co., Kelley-Springfield Motor Truck Co., and the Overland Automobile Co. The company also constructed buildings for the State of Washington that included a kitchen and cold storage facility for the State Board of Control, ward buildings, and an assembly hall, laundry, and sewer system for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Sedro-Woolley.<sup>54</sup>

In 1940, J.B. Warrack was the contractor for the Woolworth Building at Third and Pike (now the Ross building).<sup>55</sup> They were the contractor for Meany School in 1941. *See figure 134.*

J.B. Warrack Company was operating in Alaska as early as 1934, where they helped with the Public Works construction on the bridge to Douglas Island.<sup>56</sup> In 1935, they constructed the Decker Building (National Register) at 231 S Franklin Street in Juneau. J.B. Warrack was also the contractor for the Ketchikan Federal Building (National Register) completed in 1938, designed by the Cleveland architectural firm of Garfield, Stanley-Brown, Harris and Robinson.<sup>57</sup> They constructed the Petersburg High School in Juneau in 1950, and Chugiak High School in Anchorage in 1963.<sup>58</sup> In 1972, the J.B. Warrack Company incorporated in Alaska, and is still active there.<sup>59</sup> *See figures 135-136.*

### 4.6.2 Building Contractor, 1955 Addition: Hedeem Construction

Carl Hedeem was born in Sweden in 1885, and immigrated to the United States in 1901. He lived in Seattle by 1910, where he worked as a carpenter. By 1920 he was a contractor, building houses.<sup>60</sup> Hedeem Construction was in business as early as 1927, when the company won the contract for a one-story building at 2626 California Avenue. In 1931, they were the general contractors for the Pasco Federal Building.<sup>61</sup> *See figure 137.*

Hedeem Construction Company incorporated in 1935 to deal in real estate and personal property and as a general contract company.<sup>62</sup>

In 1948 the company was bidding on commercial jobs, and the same year they built Olympic View Junior High School in Mulkiteo, designed by Waldron and Dietz.<sup>63</sup> Carl Hedeem had three sons who also went into the construction industry, and who may have worked at Hedeem Construction,

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<sup>53</sup> Ochsner, "Mahlum," p. 348. Michael Hauser, "Mahlum, Edward K. 1909-1998," p. 1. Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington. [http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects\\_detail.php?id=70](http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=70), accessed Sept. 14, 2007.

<sup>54</sup> *The Contractor, for the Man on the Job*, Chicago, January 4, 1918, Number 1, Volume 25.

<sup>55</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Seattle New Woolworth Building will Open Tomorrow," September 25, 1940.

<sup>56</sup> Jack Marshall, "Accumulated Fragments: A modest future build on graves: Part two of two in the history of Douglas Island," Juneau Empire.com March 17, 2012.

<sup>57</sup> <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/ext/html/site/hb/category/25431/actionParameter/exploreByBuilding/buildingId/834>.

<sup>58</sup> "Chugiak High Ground Breaking" Knik Arm Courier, Sept 4, 1963 Alaska Star.

<sup>59</sup> <http://alaska.company-archive.com/company-profile/j-b-warrack-co-inc.8ef.html>.

<sup>60</sup> Federal Census, 1910, 1920, 1930.

<sup>61</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Pasco Starts \$65,000 Federal Building," December 27 1931 p. 36 and "Building Contracts Awarded," February 1927 p. 23.

<sup>62</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Incorporations," November 29, 1935, p. 29.

<sup>63</sup> *Seattle Times*, "Architects Commend Five Structures," June 7, 1957 p. 33.

although the business seems to have stopped operating in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Carl Hedeem died in March of 1969.

#### 4.6.3 Building Contractor, 1965 Addition: Unknown

#### 4.7 Other Associated Individuals: James W. Washington, Jr.

African American sculptor and painter James W. Washington was born in Gloster, Mississippi in 1911.<sup>64</sup> He was the son of a Baptist minister father and a mother who nurtured his talents and interests. As a child he was apprenticed in the practice of shoe repair, and at age fifteen he started working as a deckhand on a Mississippi riverboat.<sup>65</sup> He started drawing at age twelve, and from an early age wanted to become a professional artist.<sup>66</sup> His early paintings featured churches and landscapes.<sup>67</sup> Washington moved to the Pacific Northwest in 1944 and began working as an electrician at the Bremerton Naval Yard, while simultaneously seeking out opportunities to exhibit his paintings. In 1945 he and the artist Leo Kenney had a joint exhibition at the Little Gallery in the Frederick & Nelson department store. As a result of this exhibition, he met the abstract painter Mark Tobey, who took on Washington as a student. His association with Tobey and with painter Morris Graves allied Washington with the Northwest School of art.<sup>68</sup> **See figure 138.**

Washington's early paintings frequently depicted birds (*Young Gull in a Storm* and *Hungry Bird*, 1947) and scenes of everyday life (*Shoe Repair Shop*, 1948; *The Alton Limited*, 1952), but in the early 1950s religious imagery and themes came to dominate his work, notably in *Nativity Scene* (1952), *Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane* (1952), and *Melchizedeck* (1953).<sup>69</sup>

In 1956, Washington carved his first stone sculpture, *Young Boy of Athens*, from a piece of volcanic rock that he had slipped into his pocket years previously on a visit to Mexico. Believing that sculpture was his divinely-ordained calling, he began working entirely in that medium. Early notable sculptures include *Head of Job* (1956), *David* (1958), and *Young Bird of the Swamp* (1959), pieces noted for their simplicity and gestural expressiveness.<sup>70</sup> **See figure 139.**

In 1969, Washington was commissioned to carve a series of six busts of distinguished African American figures, including Martin Luther King, Jr., to be displayed in the "Rotunda of Achievements" within a Philadelphia mall. After repeated vandalism, the statues were removed and for decades were believed lost. In 2010 the busts were found under a stairwell in the mall.<sup>71</sup>

According to Washington, spirituality, religious symbolism, and universality infused all of his work. Even bucolic subjects like birds and squirrels took on a heightened symbolic significance, underscored by Washington's tendency to display these on stone "altars."<sup>72</sup> Esoteric symbols like the Egyptian ankh, the six-pointed star, the eagle, and the owl appear frequently in his work.<sup>73</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> Deloris Tarzan Ament, "Washington, James Jr. (1911-2000): Art as Holy Land," HistoryLink Essay 5328, March 1, 2003. [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File\\_Id=5328](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=5328), accessed June 30, 2015.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Paul J. Karlstrom, *The Spirit in the Stone: The Visionary Art of James W. Washington, Jr.* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press and the Bellevue Art Museum, 1989), p. 9.

<sup>67</sup> Karlstrom, pp. 11-12.

<sup>68</sup> Ament, n.p.

<sup>69</sup> Karlstrom, pp. 11-12.

<sup>70</sup> Ament, n.p.

<sup>71</sup> Jen Graves, "James Washington, Jr.: the Saga," *The Stranger*, blog post, November 30, 2009.

<http://slog.thestranger.com/slog/archives/2009/11/30/james-washington-jr-the-saga>, accessed June 30, 2015.

<sup>72</sup> Ament, n.p.

<sup>73</sup> Karlstrom, pp. 73-75.

Washington died in 2000. His house and detached studio in Seattle's Central District were designated a City of Seattle landmark in 1991.<sup>74</sup> The James W. and Janie R. Washington Foundation provides art scholarships for teens and residency opportunities to adult artists.

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<sup>74</sup> City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, "James J. Washington, Jr. House and Studio," Landmark Nomination, April 1991.

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## APPENDIX 1

### FIGURES

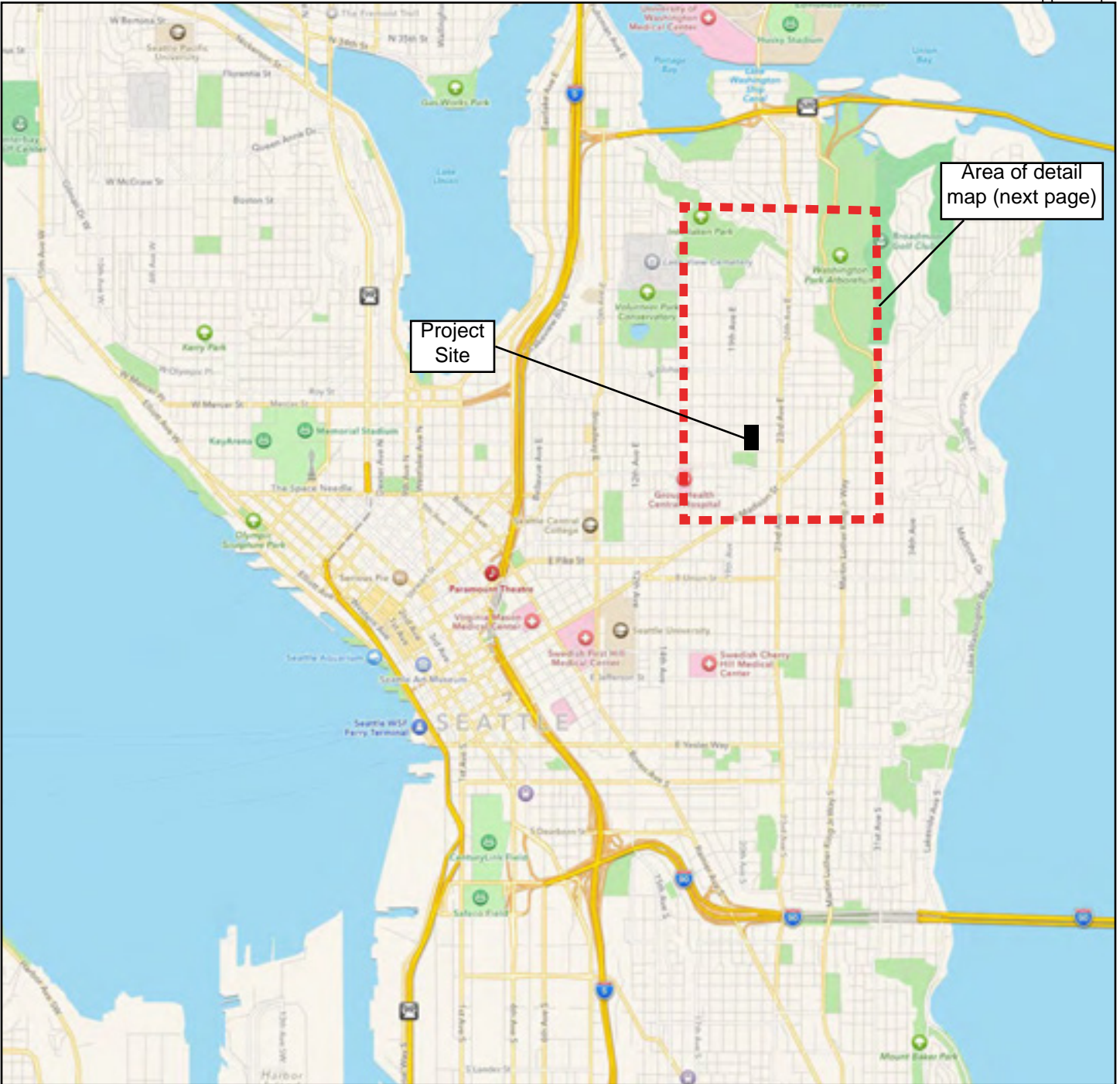


Figure 1. Location map

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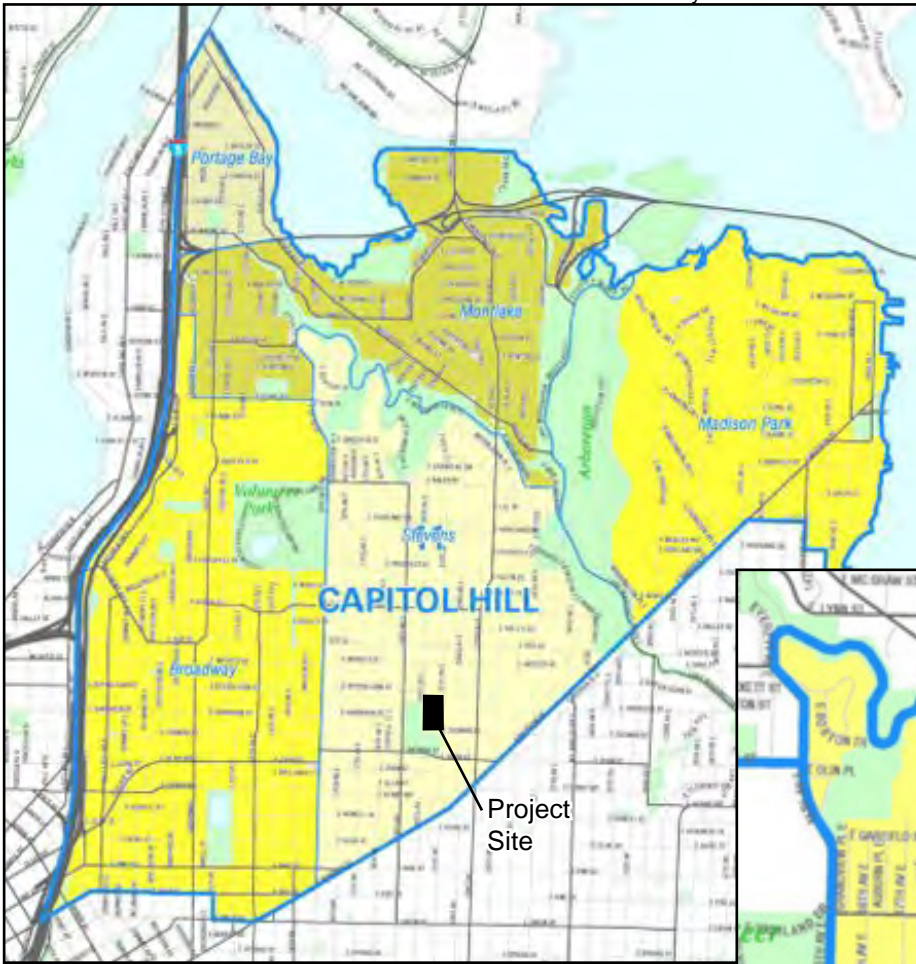


Figure 2. Capitol Hill neighborhood

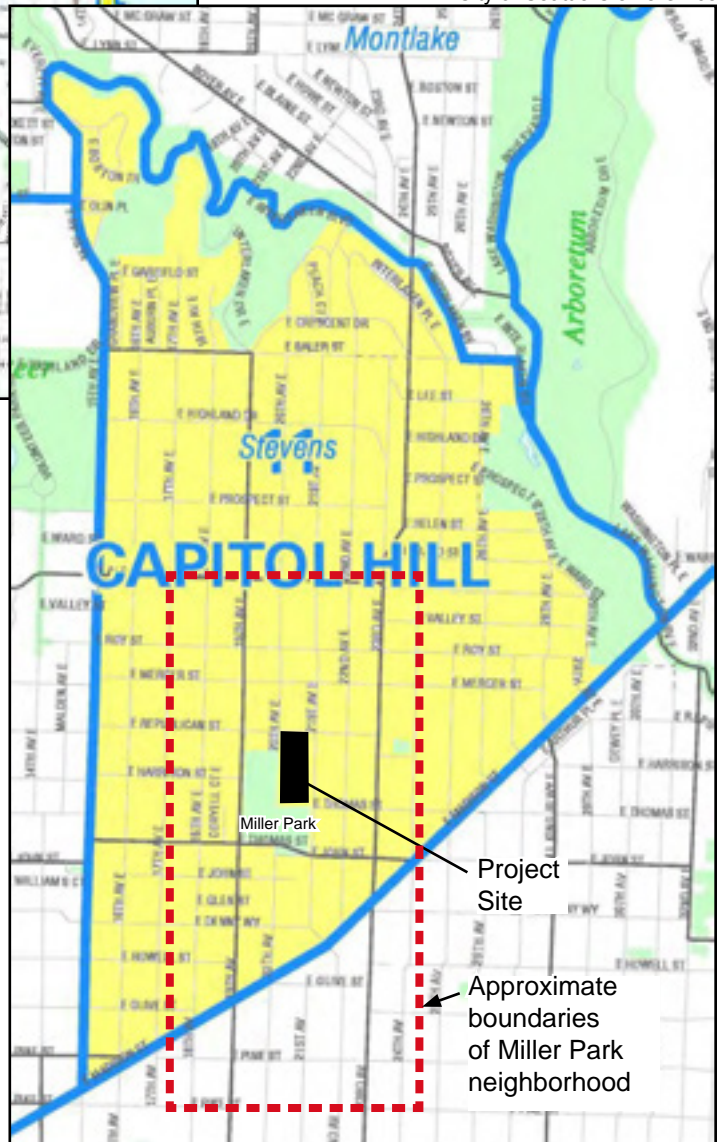


Figure 3. Stevens area of Capitol Hill

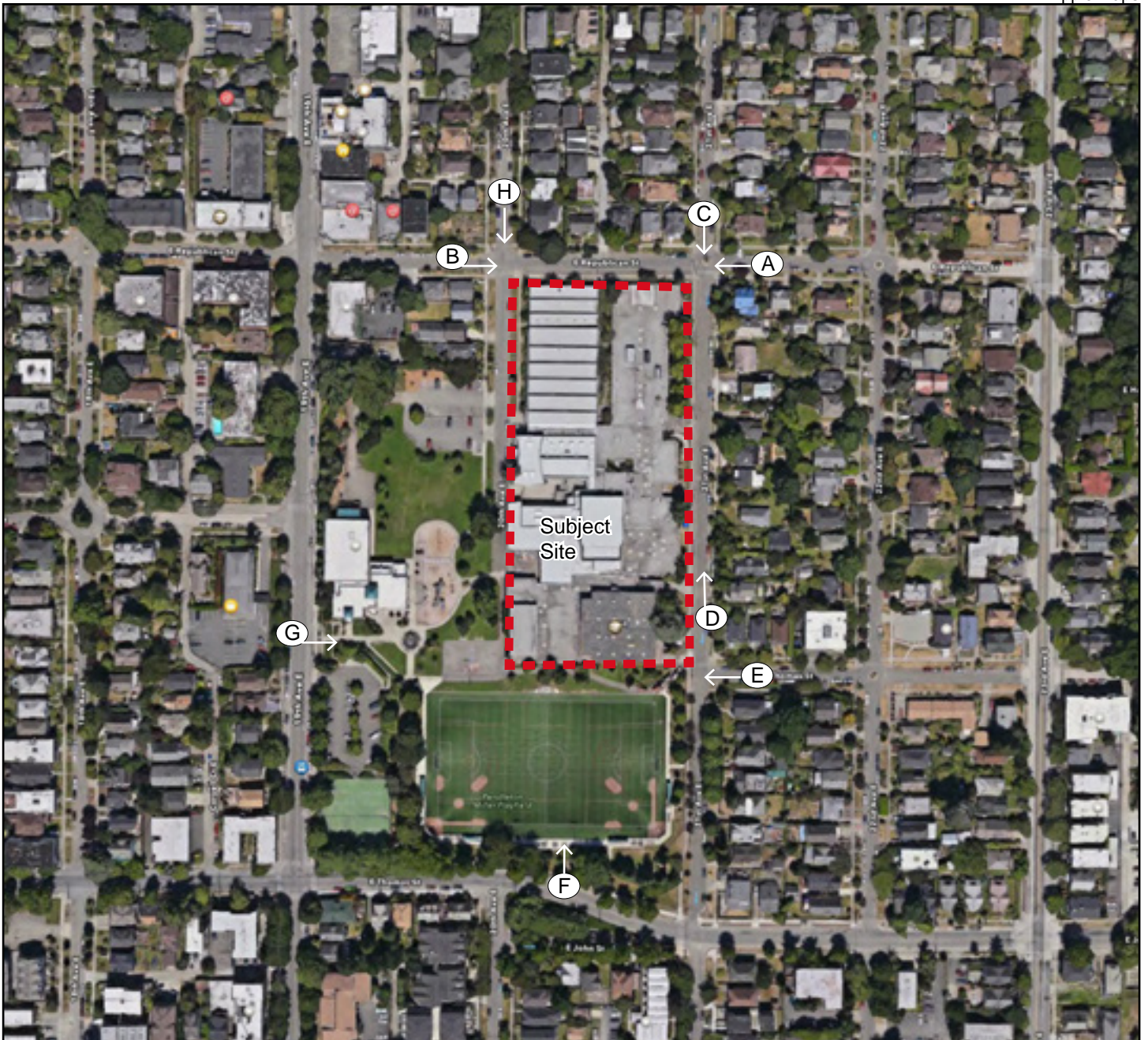


Figure 4. Neighborhood aerial

view referenced in this document





Figure 5. View A—Viewing west on E Republican



Figure 6. View B—Viewing east on E Republican



Figure 7. View C—Viewing south on 21st Avenue N



Figure 8. View D—Viewing north on 21st Avenue N





Figure 9. View E—Viewing west on E Thomas Street



Figure 10. View F—Viewing north from E Thomas Street

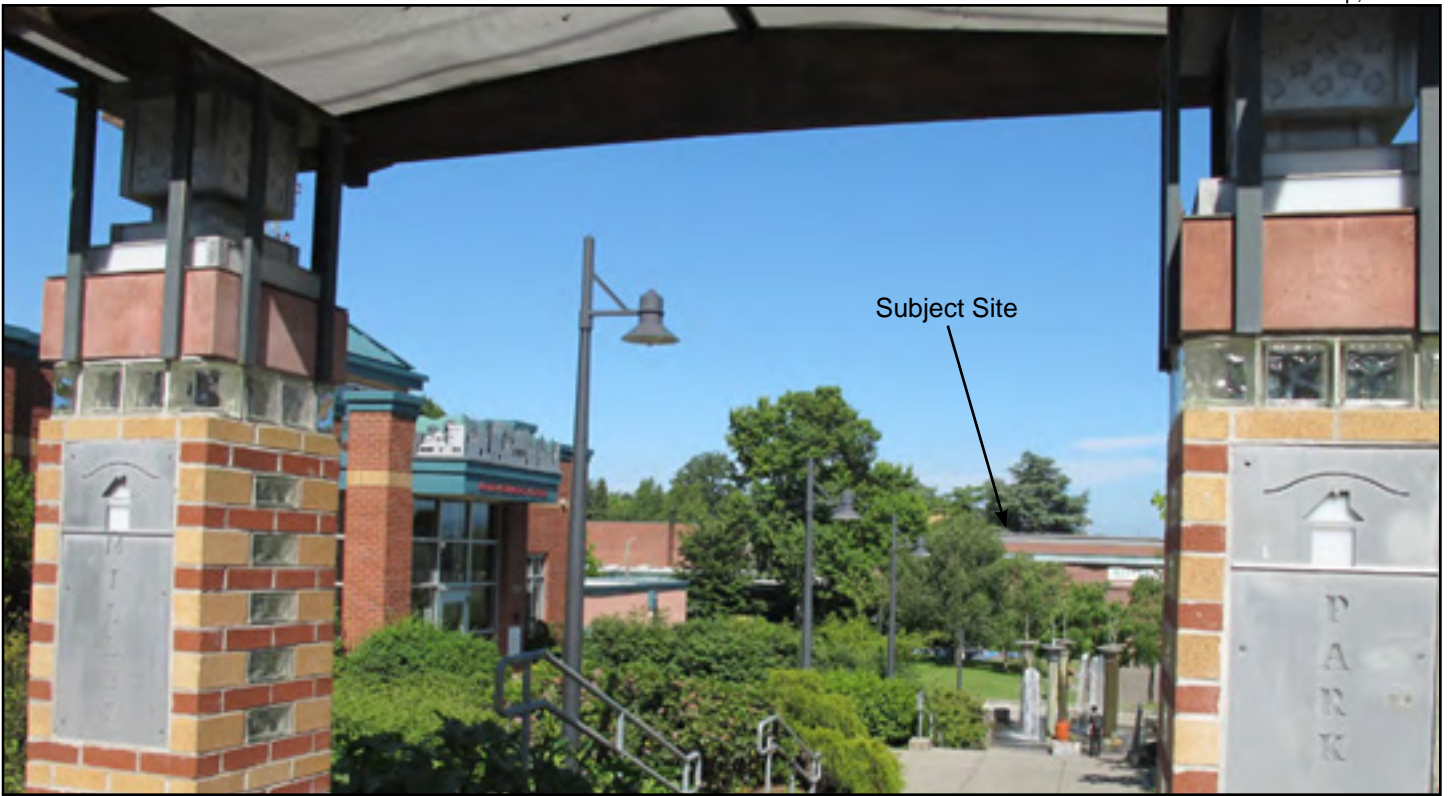


Figure 11. View G—Entrance to Miller Park



Figure 12. View H—Viewing south on 20th Avenue N

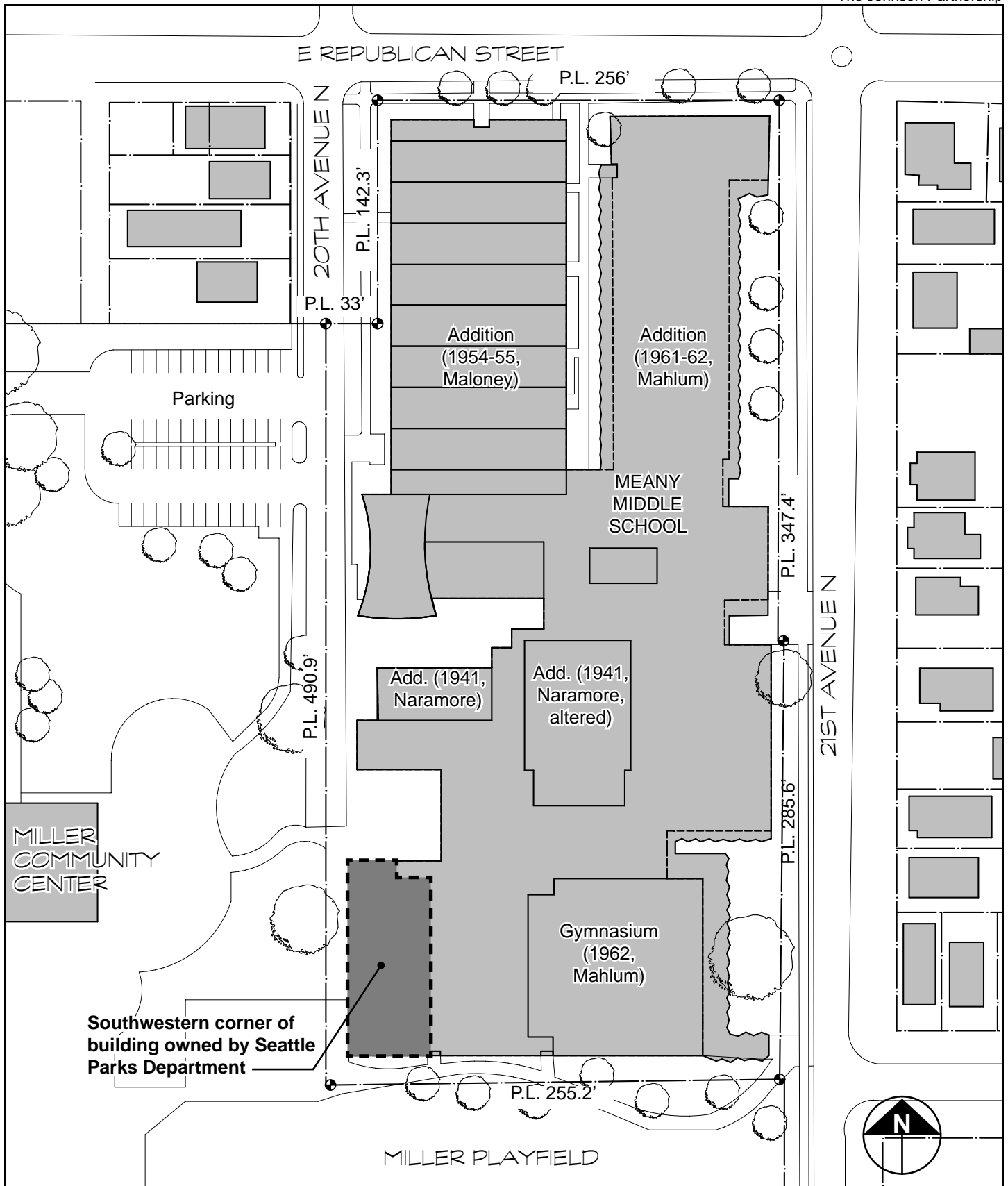


Figure 13. Current site plan



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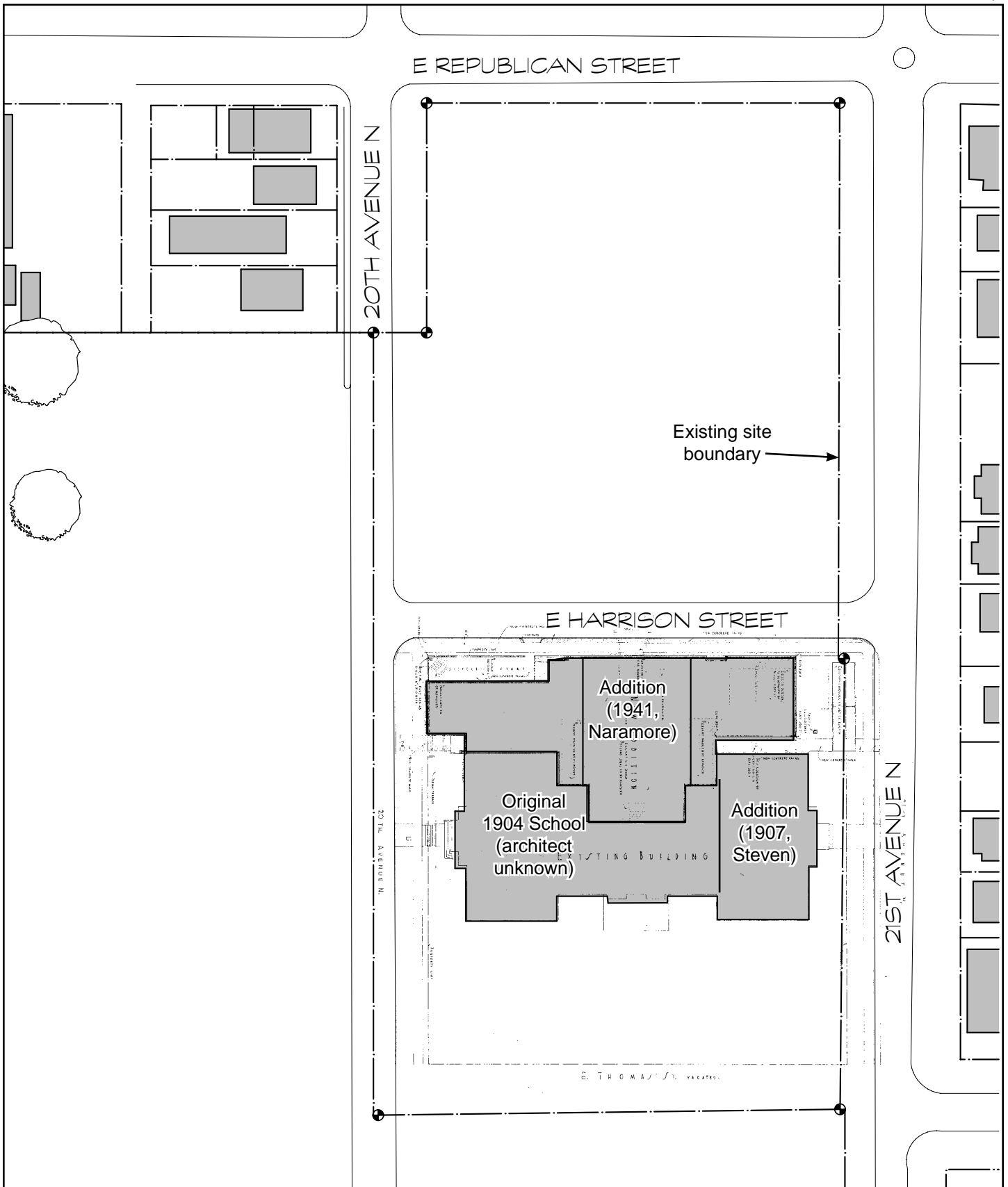


Figure 14. Site plan 1941, Edmund S. Meany Junior High School

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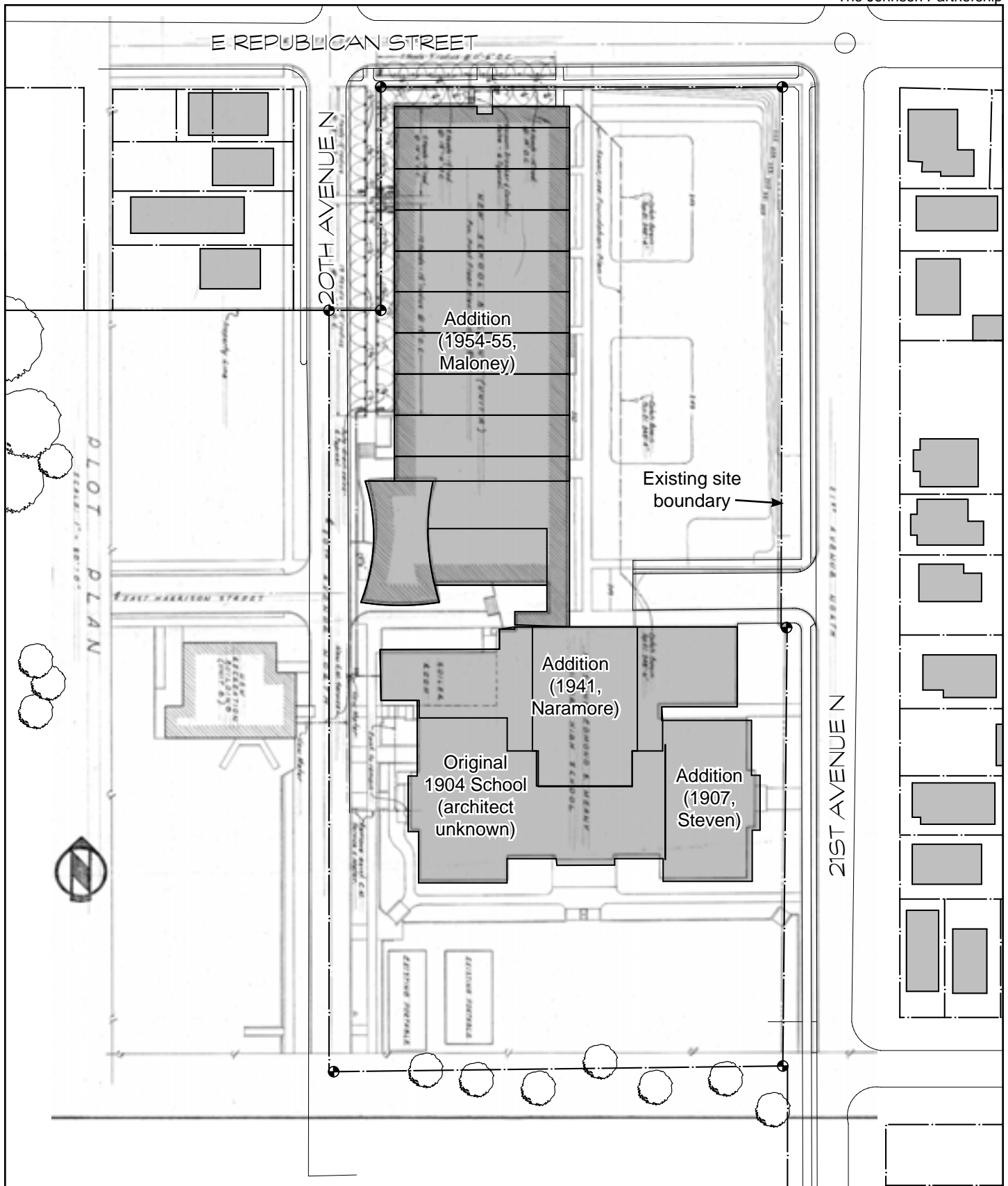


Figure 15. Site Plan circa 1955, Edmund Meany Junior High School

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Figure 16. The Obelisk, artwork by James W. Washington, Jr. at school entry



Figure 17. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1941 addition, girls' (north) gymnasium



Figure 18. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1941 addition, northern and upper western façades (1941 Naramore Addition)



Figure 19. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1941 addition, bicycle storage (1941 Naramore Addition)



Figure 20. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, southern façade (1941 Narmore Addition on right, 1955 Maloney Addition on left)



Figure 21. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, western façade, choir and band rooms (1955 Maloney Addition)





Figure 22. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1954 addition, western façade, viewing north (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 23. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, western façade, 1955 addition, detail of sawtooth bays (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 24. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, northern façade (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 25. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, northern façade, courtyard (1955 Maloney Addition on right, 1962 Mahlum Addition on left)

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Figure 26. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, viewing north at northern courtyard (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 27. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, interior hall viewing north (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 28. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, library interior (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 29. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, typical classroom interior (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 30. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1955 addition, northern hall to courtyard, viewing east (1955 Maloney Addition)



Figure 31. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, northern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 32. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, eastern façade, northern end (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 33. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, eastern façade viewing north (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 34. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, hallway (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 35. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, typical classroom (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 36. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit A, southern end, viewing west toward 1955 addition (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 37. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, northern end (1962 Mahlum Addition)





Figure 38. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, eastern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 39. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, eastern façade courtyard (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 40. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, eastern façade viewing south from courtyard (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 41. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, eastern façade viewing north from entry (1962 Mahlum Addition)

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Figure 42. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, southern end (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 43. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, mural at entry (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 44. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, entry (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 45. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, interior at reception (1962 Mahlum Addition)

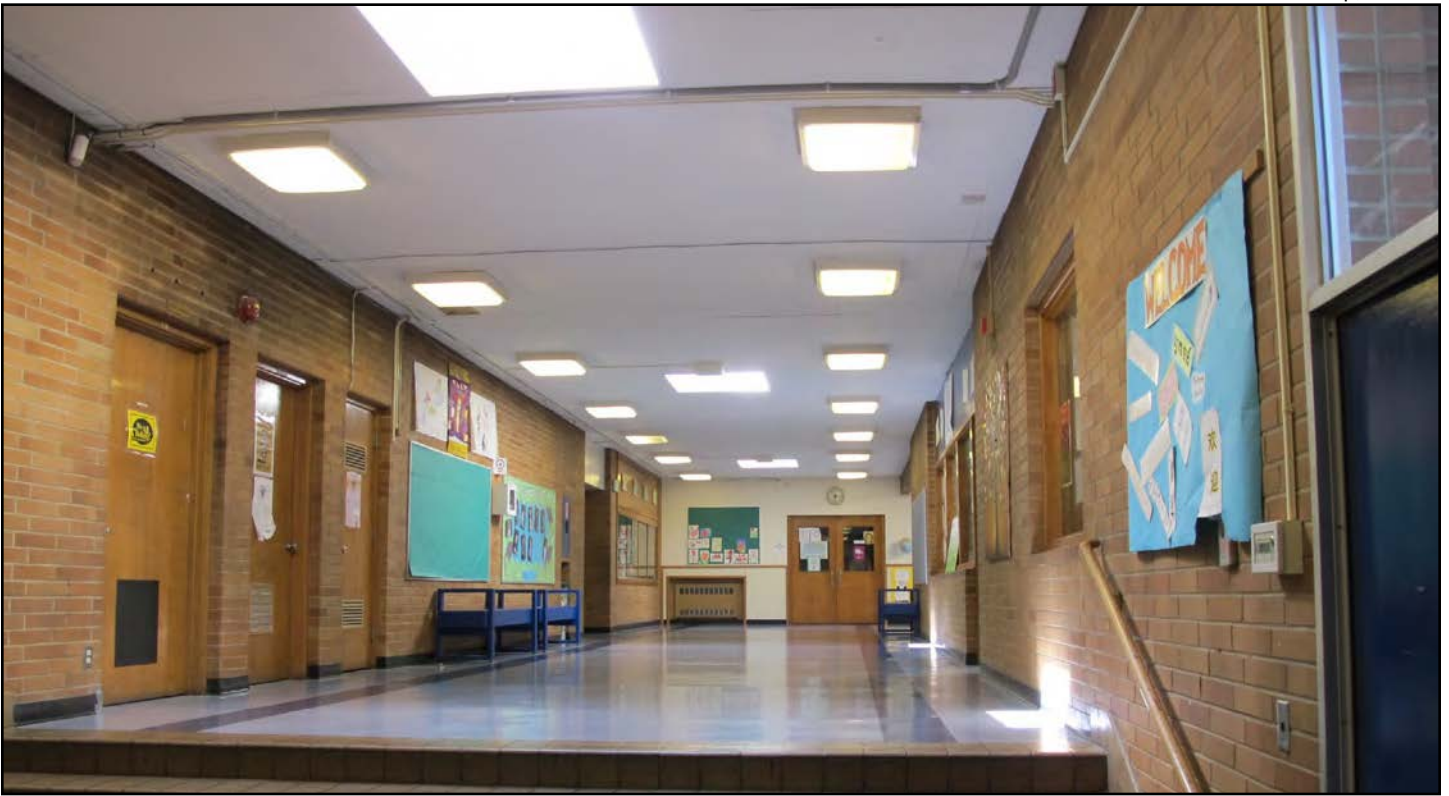


Figure 46. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, viewing north from entry (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 47. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, typical classroom (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 48. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, offices (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 49. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, northern end (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 50. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, kitchen (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 51. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit B, northern end (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 52. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, viewing south at eastern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 53. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, southern entry, eastern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



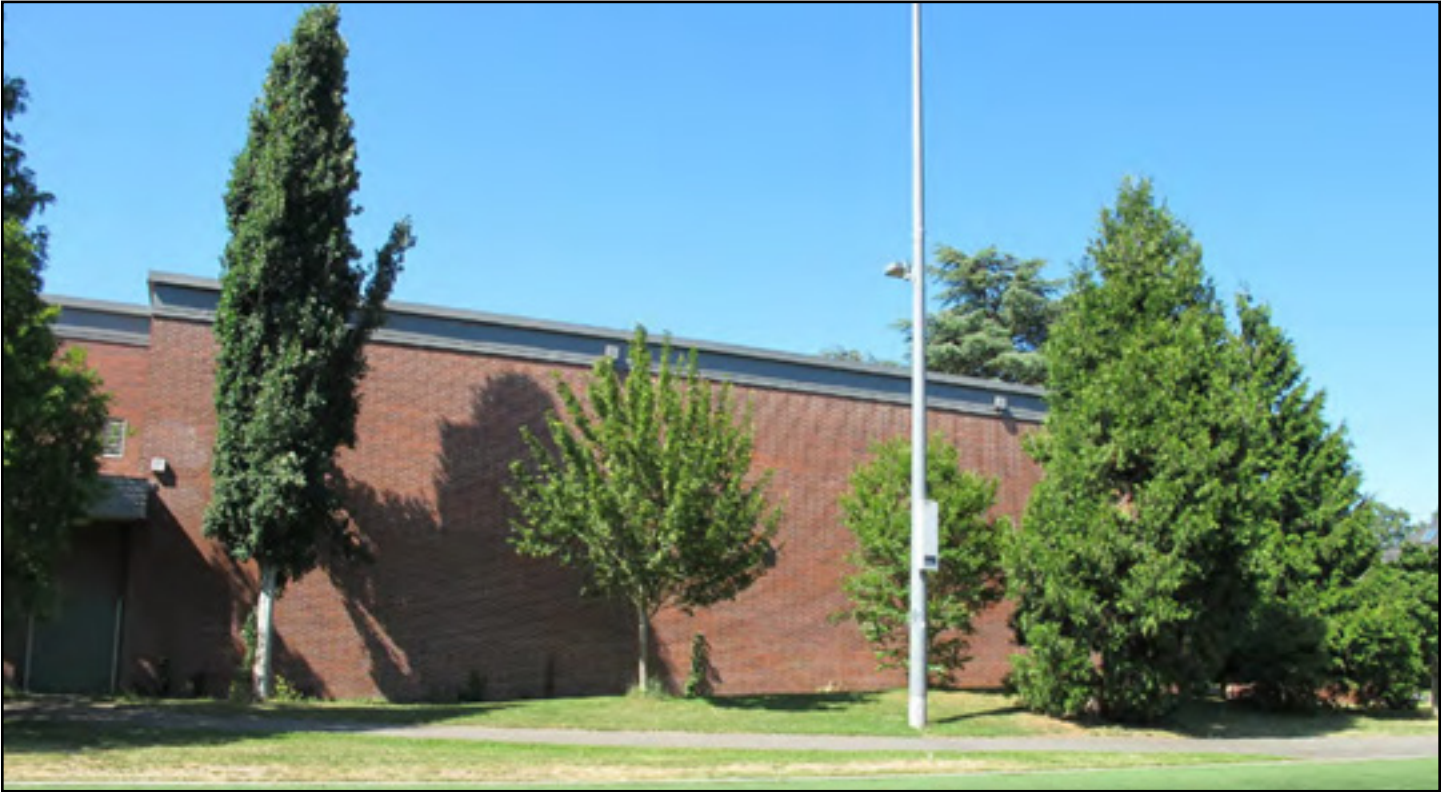


Figure 54. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, southern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 55. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, school entry viewing east (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 56. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, gymnasium (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 57. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit C, hallway viewing west (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 58. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D, western façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 59. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D, western façade courtyard (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 60. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D, northern end, western façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 61. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D, interior hallway (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 62. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D classroom (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 63. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit D, ramp at hallway (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 64. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit E, western façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 65. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit E, southern façade (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 66. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit E gymnasium (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 67. Edmund S. Meany Junior High, 1962 addition, Unit E hallway (1962 Mahlum Addition)



Figure 68. James Moore (1861-1929)



Figure 69. Pike Street from Broadway Avenue E, 1911





Figure 70. Lincoln Reservoir under construction, September, 18, 1899

MOHAI 1983.10.7988



Figure 71. Children in wading pool at Lincoln Park (now Cal Anderson Park), ca. 1911

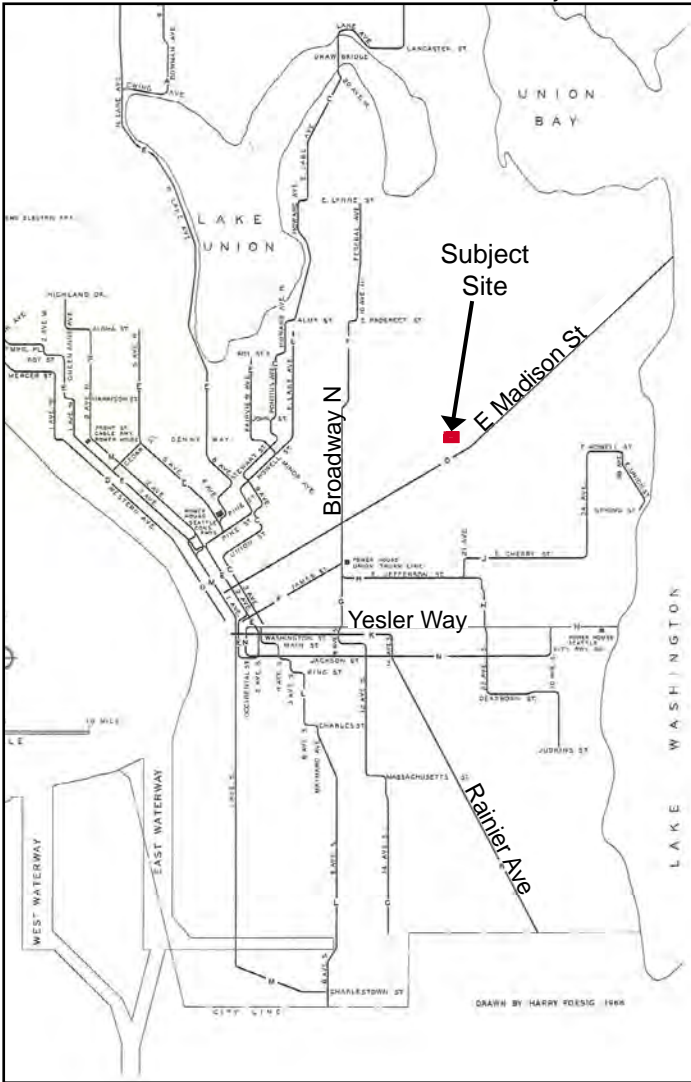


Figure 72. 1893 streetcar map, detail

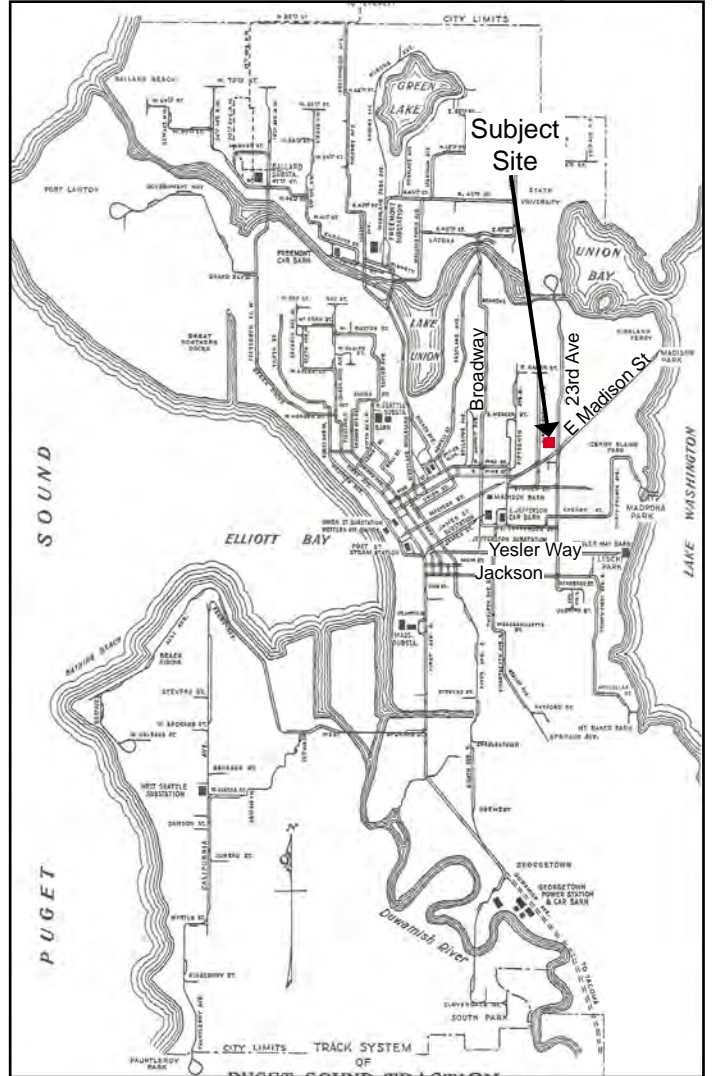


Figure 73. 1915 streetcar map, detail



Figure 74. Holy Names Academy and Normal School, 1908

UW Spec Coll. Seattle Photograph Coll., SEA1085



Figure 75. St. Joseph's Church, n.d.



Figure 76. Residences on 14th Avenue E, Capitol Hill, n.d.



Figure 77. Residential street, Capitol Hill, ca. 1917



Figure 78. Longfellow School, between 1902 and 1907 (later Edmund S. Meany Junior High School)



Figure 79. Edmund S. Meany School, ca.1940

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Figure 80. Edmund S. Meany School, viewing from the northwest, Naramore Addition ca. 1940



Figure 81. Edmund S. Meany School, viewing from the southwest, Maloney addition on the north, ca. 1955

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Figure 82. Edmund S. Meany School, aerial view, Maloney addition, ca. 1955



Figure 83. Edmund S. Meany School, ariel view, Mahlum addition, 1965

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Figure 84. Edmund S. Meany School, "Obelisk" by James W. Washington



Figure 85. Edmund S. Meany School, entry

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Figure 86. Crow Island School, Winnetka, IL (Eliel Saarinen, 1940)



Figure 87. Alacanes Union High School, Lafayette, CA (Franklin & Kump & Associates, 1940)



Figure 88. Ansonia High School, Ansonia, Connecticut (1937, William Lescaze)

Julius Shulman

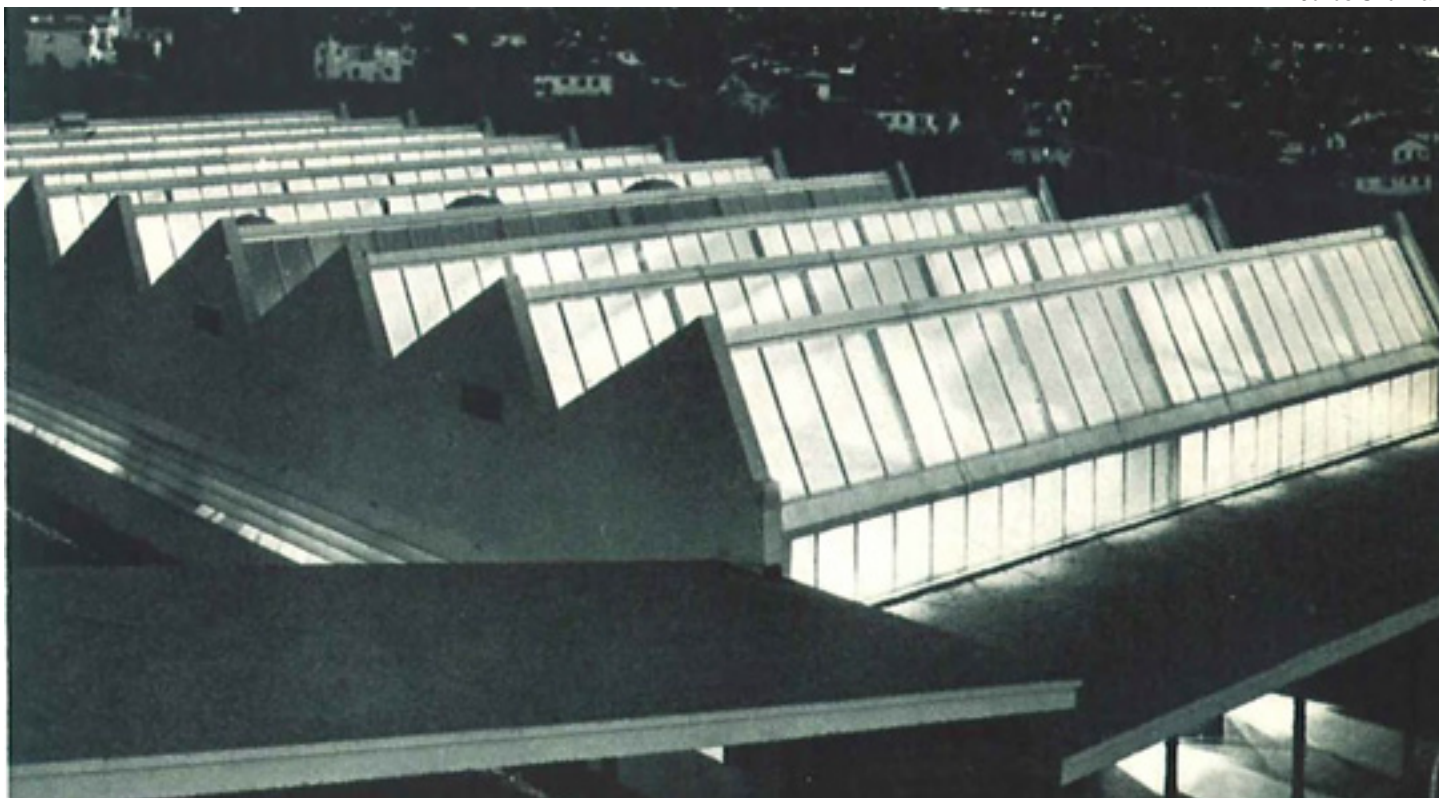


Figure 89. Portola Jr. High School, El Cerrito, California (1951, John Carl Warneke)



Figure 90. T.T. Minor Elementary School (1941, Naramore & Brady)



Figure 91. Gymnasium addition to Colman School (1940, Naramore & Brady)

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Figure 92. E.C. Hughes southern addition (1941, Naramore & Brady)



Figure 93. Duwamish Bend School, later Holgate (1944)



Figure 94. High Point School (Stuart, Kirk & Dunham, 1944)



Figure 95. Rainier Vista School, later Columbia Annex (Holmes and Bain, 1944)



Figure 96. Nathan Eckstein Junior High School (1950, William Mallis, City of Seattle Landmark)



Figure 97. Catherine Blaine Junior High School (1950, J. Lister Holmes)

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Figure 98. Casper W. Sharples Junior High School, now Aki Kurose (1952, William Mallis)



Figure 99. David T. Denny Junior High School (1952, Mallis & DeHart)

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Figure 100. Asa Mercer Junior High School (1957, John W. Maloney)



Figure 101. George Washington Junior High School (1958, John Graham & Co.)

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Figure 102. Marcus Whitman Junior High School (1959, Mallis & DeHart)



Figure 103. Elisha P. Ferry Junior High School, later Worth McClure Junior High School (1962, Edward Mahlum)



Figure 104. Louisa Boren Junior High School (1962, Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson)

The Johnson Partnership



Figure 105. R.H. Thompson Junior High School, later Broadview-Thompson (1962, Waldron & Dietz)

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Unknown



Figure 106. Floyd A. Naramore

Unknown



Figure 107. Couch Elementary School, Portland, Oregon (1914-1915, Floyd Naramore)

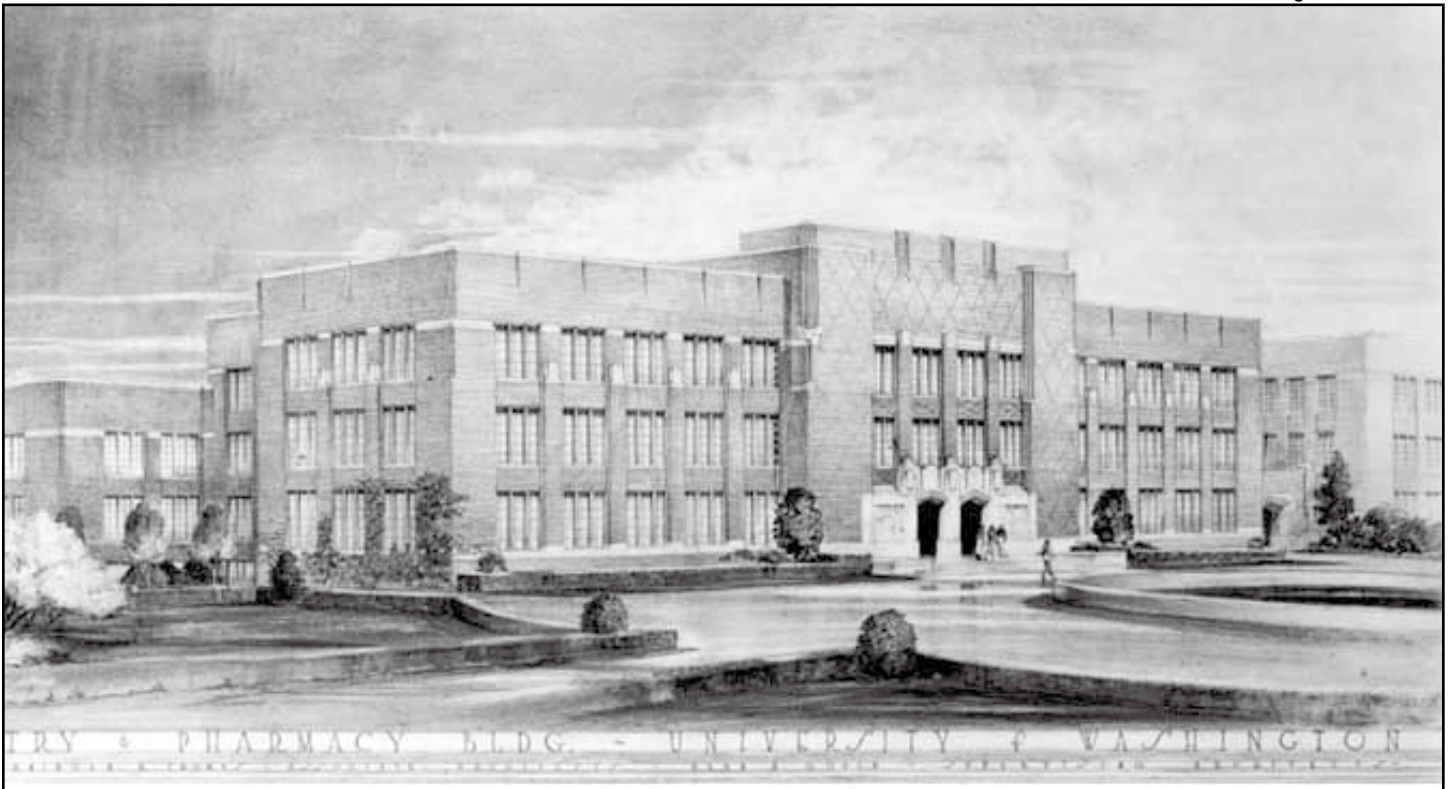


Figure 108. Bagley Hall at the University of Washington, Seattle (1935, Floyd Naramore with Granger & Thomas, altered)



Figure 109. Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore)

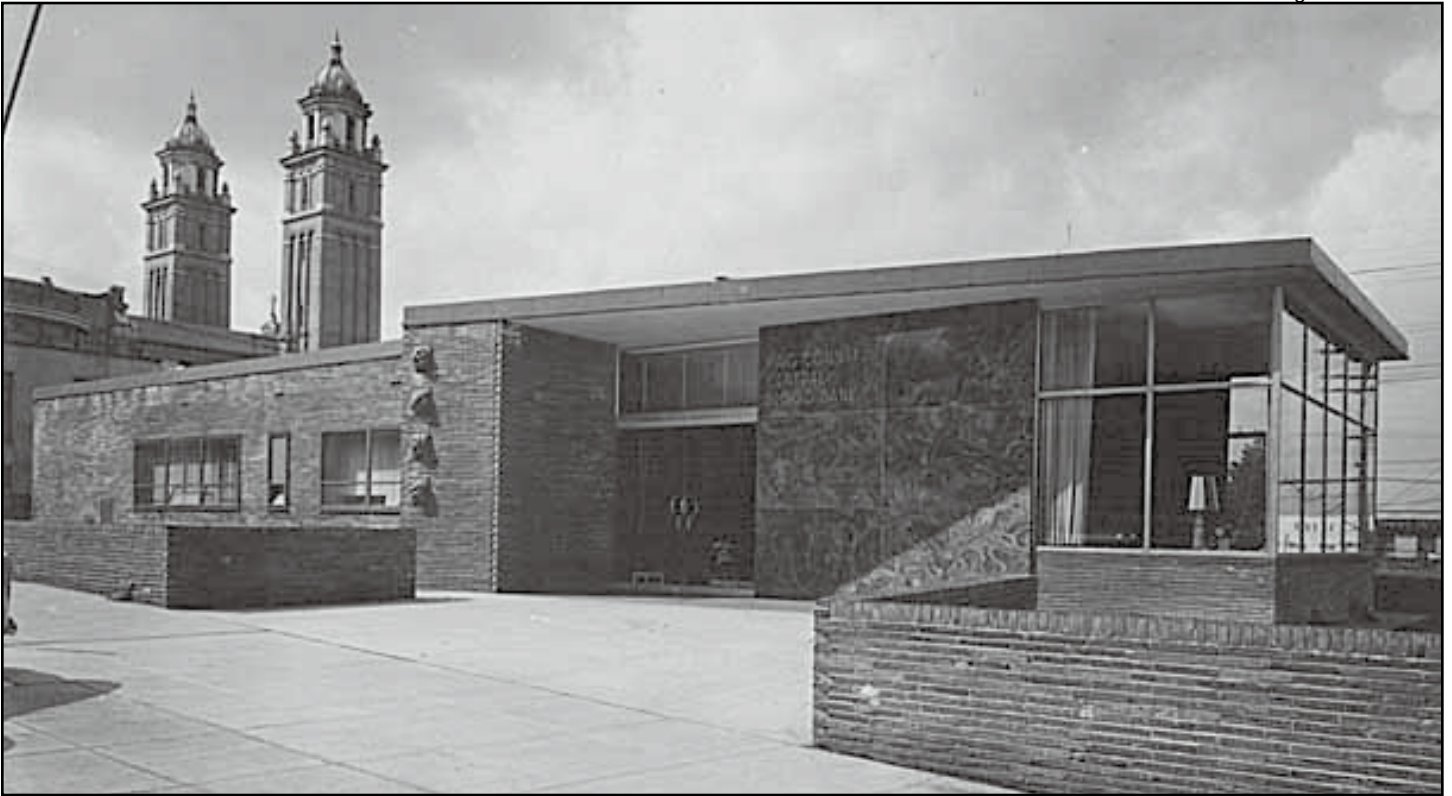


Figure 110. King County Blood Bank (1951, NBBJ)



Figure 111. Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953, NBBJ)

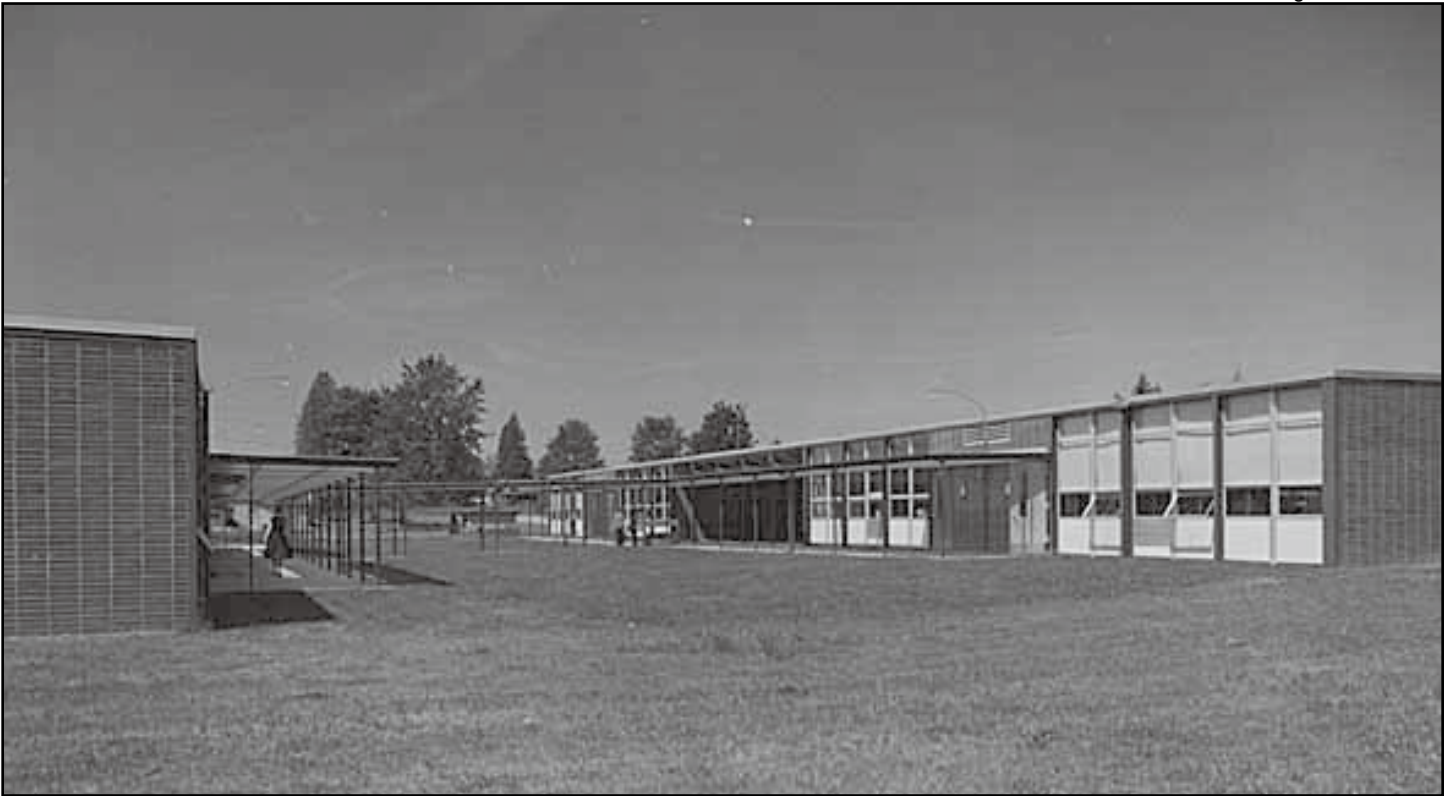


Figure 112. Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957, NBBJ)



Figure 113. Chief Sealth High School (1957, NBBJ)



Figure 114. John W. Maloney (ca. 1896-1978)



Figure 115. A. E. Larson Building, Yakima, WA (1931, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 116. McConnell Auditorium, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA (1934-35, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 117. Perry Technical Institute, Yakima, WA (1940, John W. Maloney Associates)





Figure 118. Lind Hall, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA (1947, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 119. St. Benedict Church (1958, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 120. St. Edward's Church (1953, John W. Maloney Associates)

UW Spec Coll. James Patrick Lee Coll., LEE129



Figure 121. St. Thomas the Apostle Seminary Chapel (1958, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 122. Seattle First National Bank, Denny Way Branch (1950, John W. Maloney Associates)

[www.panoramio.com](http://www.panoramio.com)



Figure 123. Kittitas County Courthouse, Yakima, WA (1955, John W. Maloney Associates with John H. Whitney)



Figure 124. Blue Cross Building (1958, demolished, John W. Maloney Associates)



Figure 125. Lemieux Library, Seattle University (1966, Maloney, Herrington, Freesz & Lund)



Figure 126. Edward K. Mahlum



Figure 127. Park Residence, Bemidji, Minnesota (1936, Edward K. Mahlum, National Register)



Figure 128. Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota (1940, Edward K. Mahlum)

PSRA

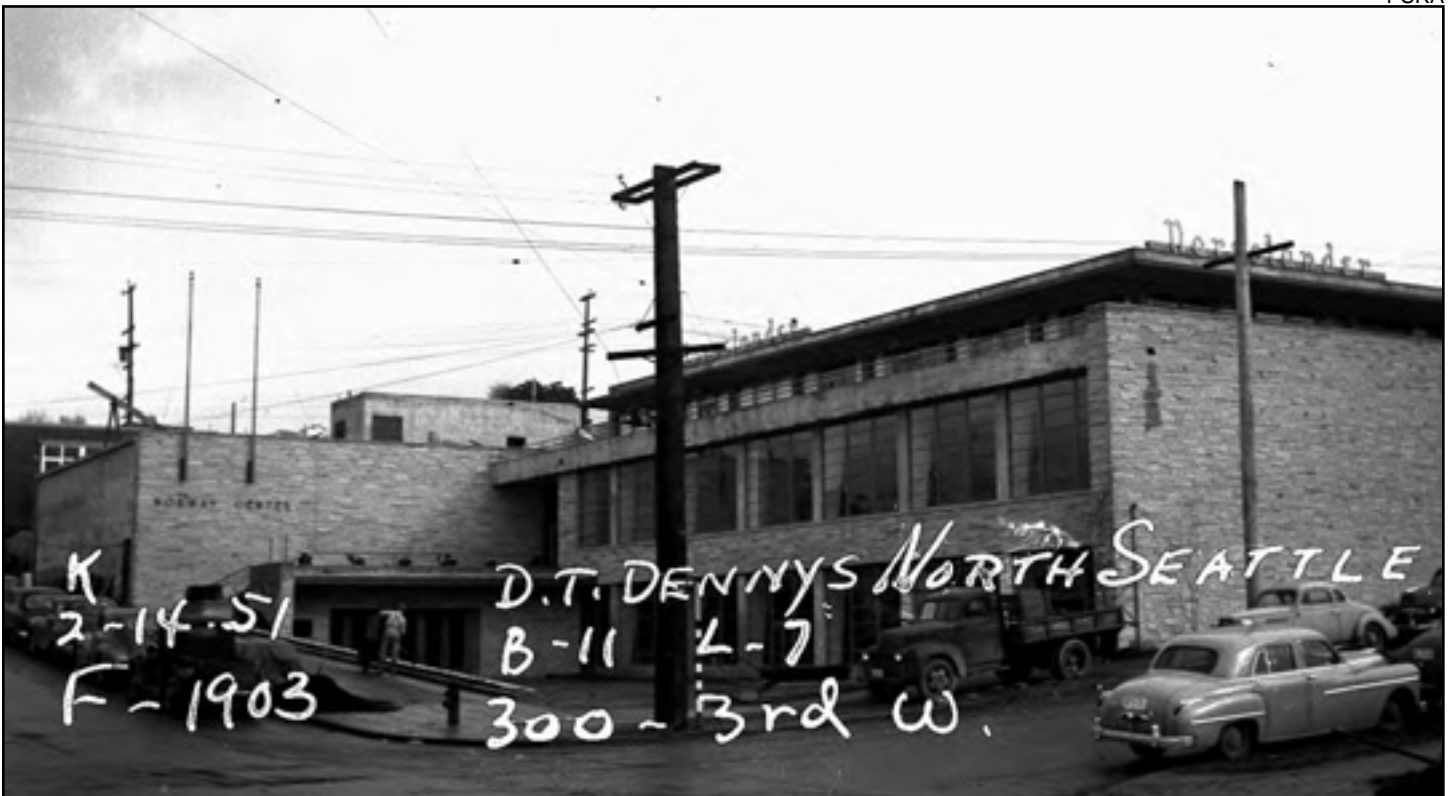


Figure 129. Norway Center, Seattle (1960, Edward K. Mahlum)



Figure 130. Bardahl Office Building, Seattle (1957, Edward K. Mahlum)

SPS



Figure 131. Stephen Decatur Elementary School, Seattle (1961, Edward K. Mahlum)



Figure 132. Aerial of North Seattle Community College under construction, 1970 (Edward K. Mahlum)



Figure 133. Hearststone Retirement Home, Seattle (1966, Edward K. Mahlum)





Figure 134. Woolworth store at Third Avenue and Pike Street, Seattle (1940, J.B. Warrack, contractors)



Figure 135. Decker Building, Juneau, Alaska (1935, J.B. Warrack, contractors, National Register)



Figure 136. Ketchikan Federal Building (1938, J.B. Warrack, contractor, National Register)



Figure 137. U.S. Post Office, Pasco, WA (1932, Louis A. Simon, architect for U.S. Department of the Treasury; Hedeem Construction Co., contractor)

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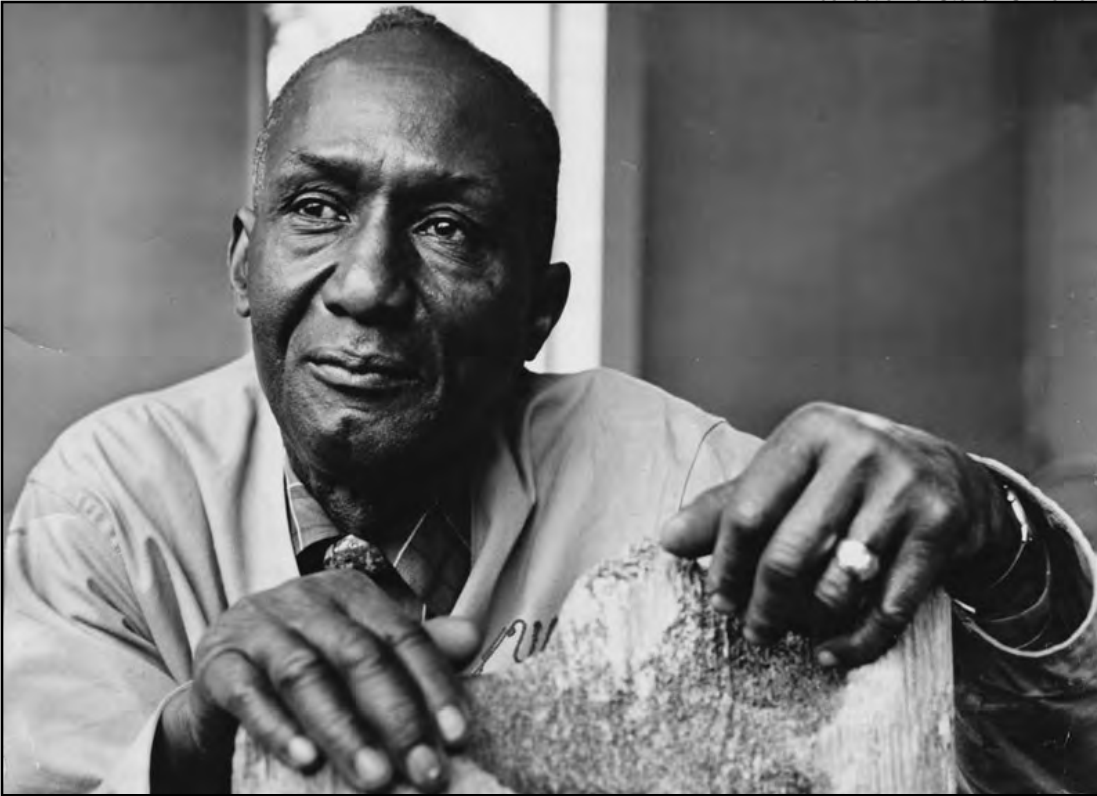


Figure 138. James W. Washington, Jr.



Figure 139. David (1958, James W. Washington, Jr.)

## APPENDIX 2

### ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS