



## Blackford Hall

1200 Terry Avenue  
Virginia Mason Medical Center

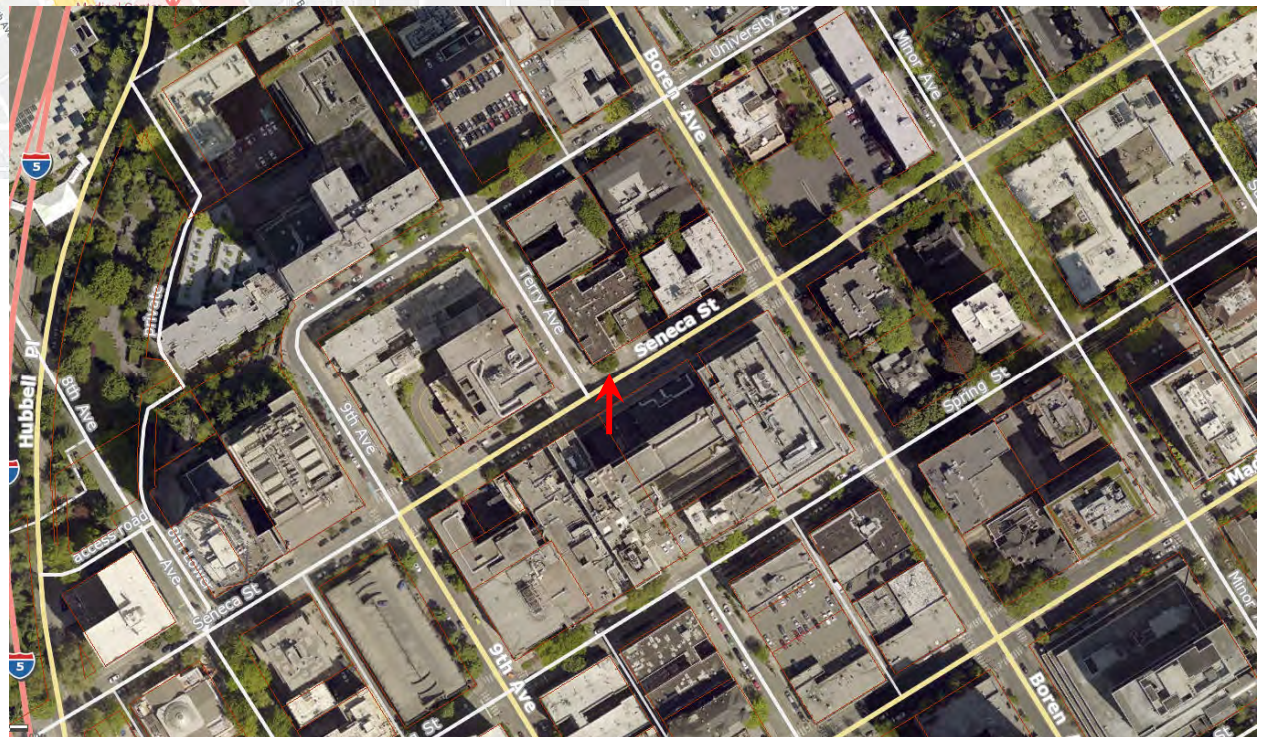
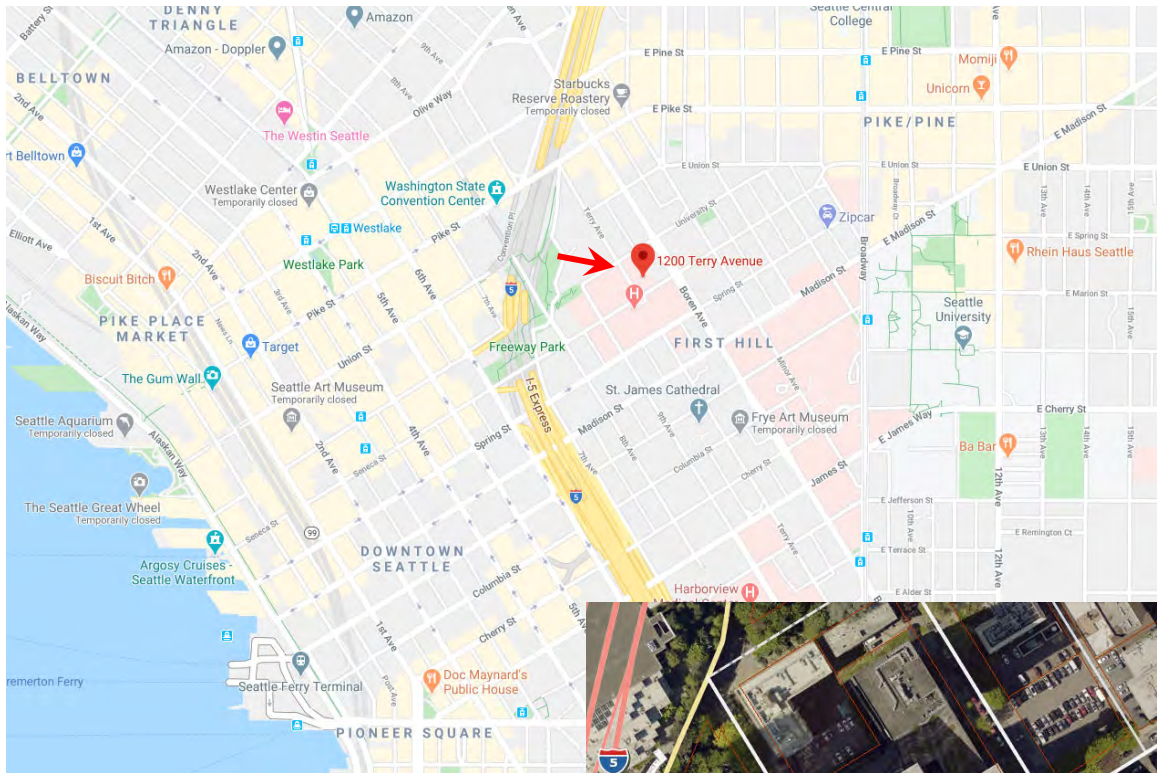


Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board

Nomination meeting

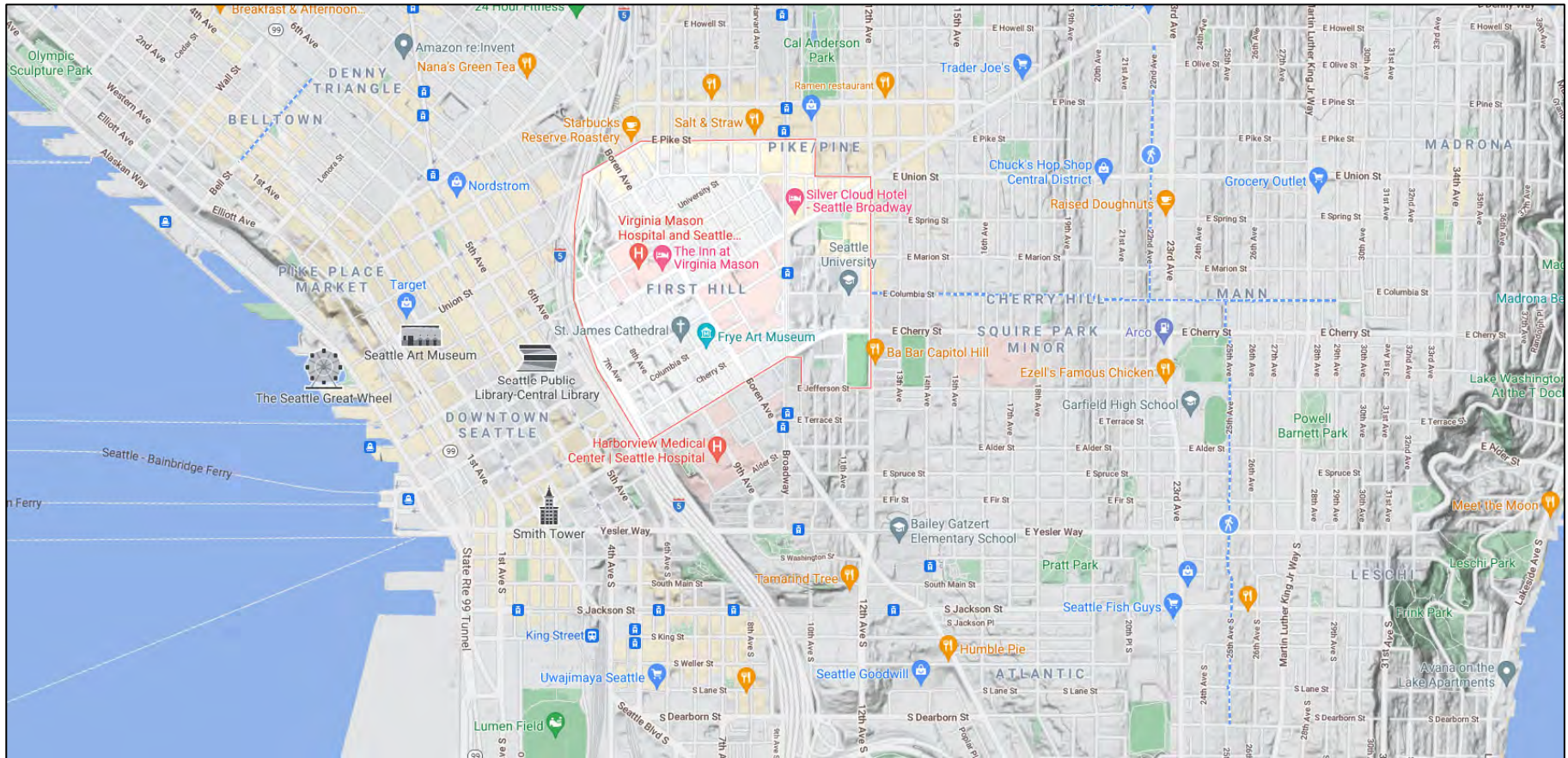
July 21, 2021

**David Peterson** historic resource consulting  
PO Box 115 Seattle WA 98111 P:206-376-7761 david@dphrc.com

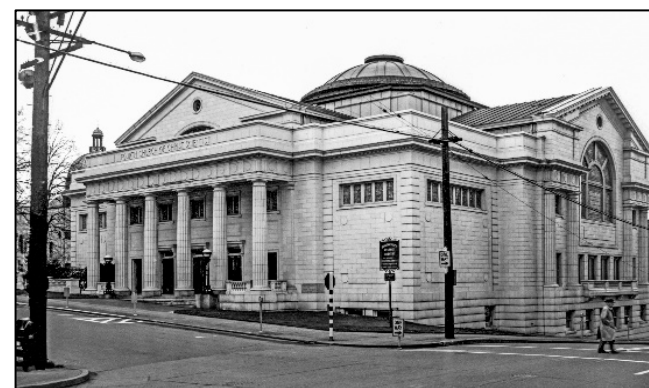


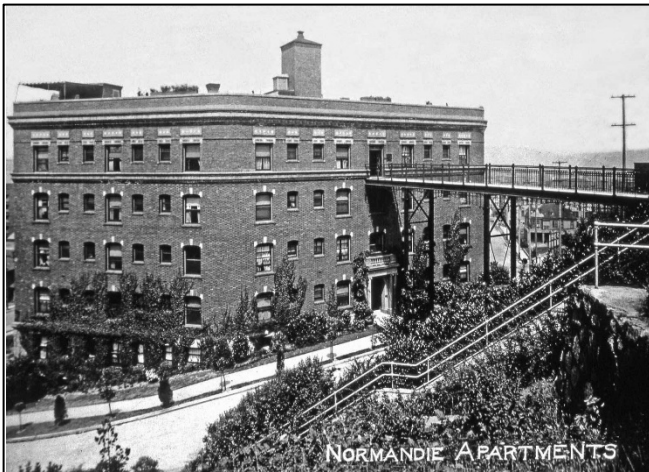
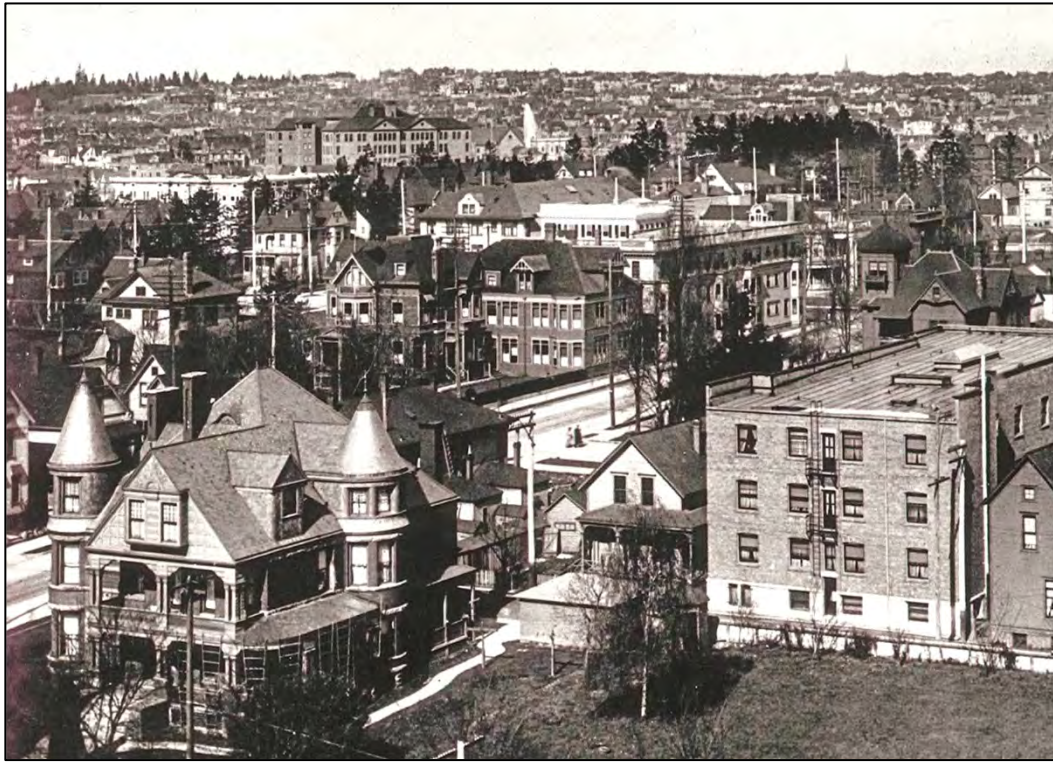






First Hill churches and institutions  
ca. early 1900s





First Hill apartment buildings and hotels ca. 1900s-1910s



First Hill apartment  
buildings and hotels  
ca. 1920s-1960s



T. T. Minor Hospital (1906)



Swedish Hospital (est. ca.1911; view in 1943)



Virginia Mason Hospital (Bebb & Gould, 1920)



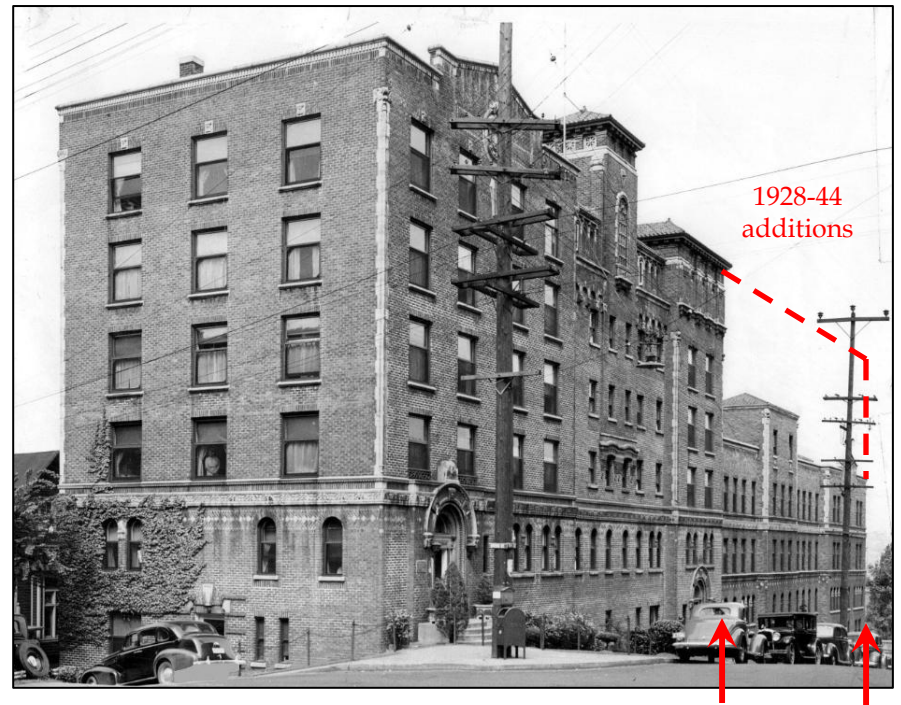
Virginia Mason founders and early staff



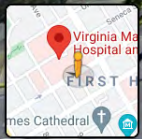
Nurses resided in the 1928 addition from 1928 to 1945. Before that (1922-28), they resided in a nearby house.



Virginia Mason Hospital (Bebb & Gould, 1920)



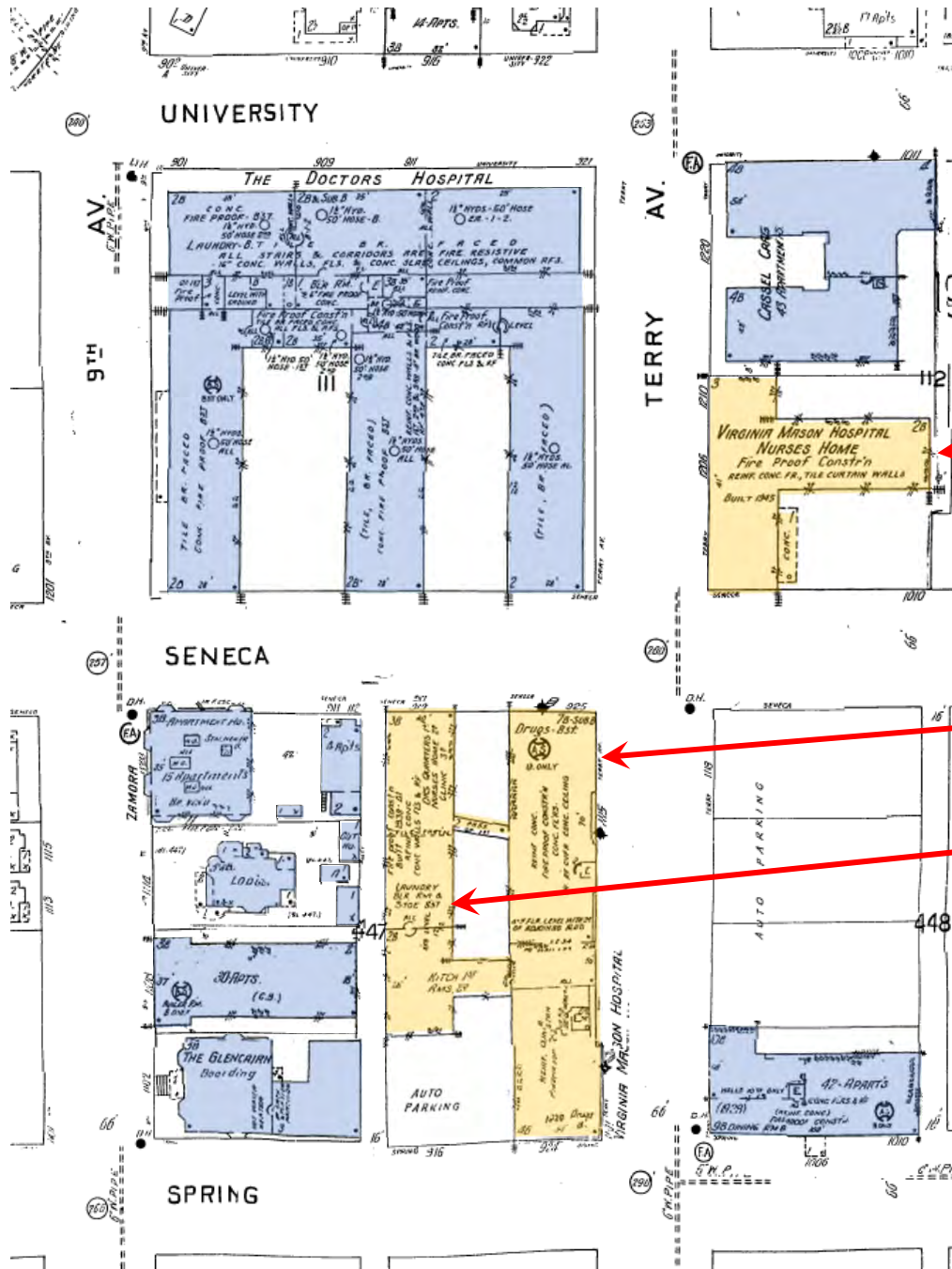
1928-44  
additions



Google

Image capture: May 2019 © 2021 Google United States Terms Privacy Report a problem

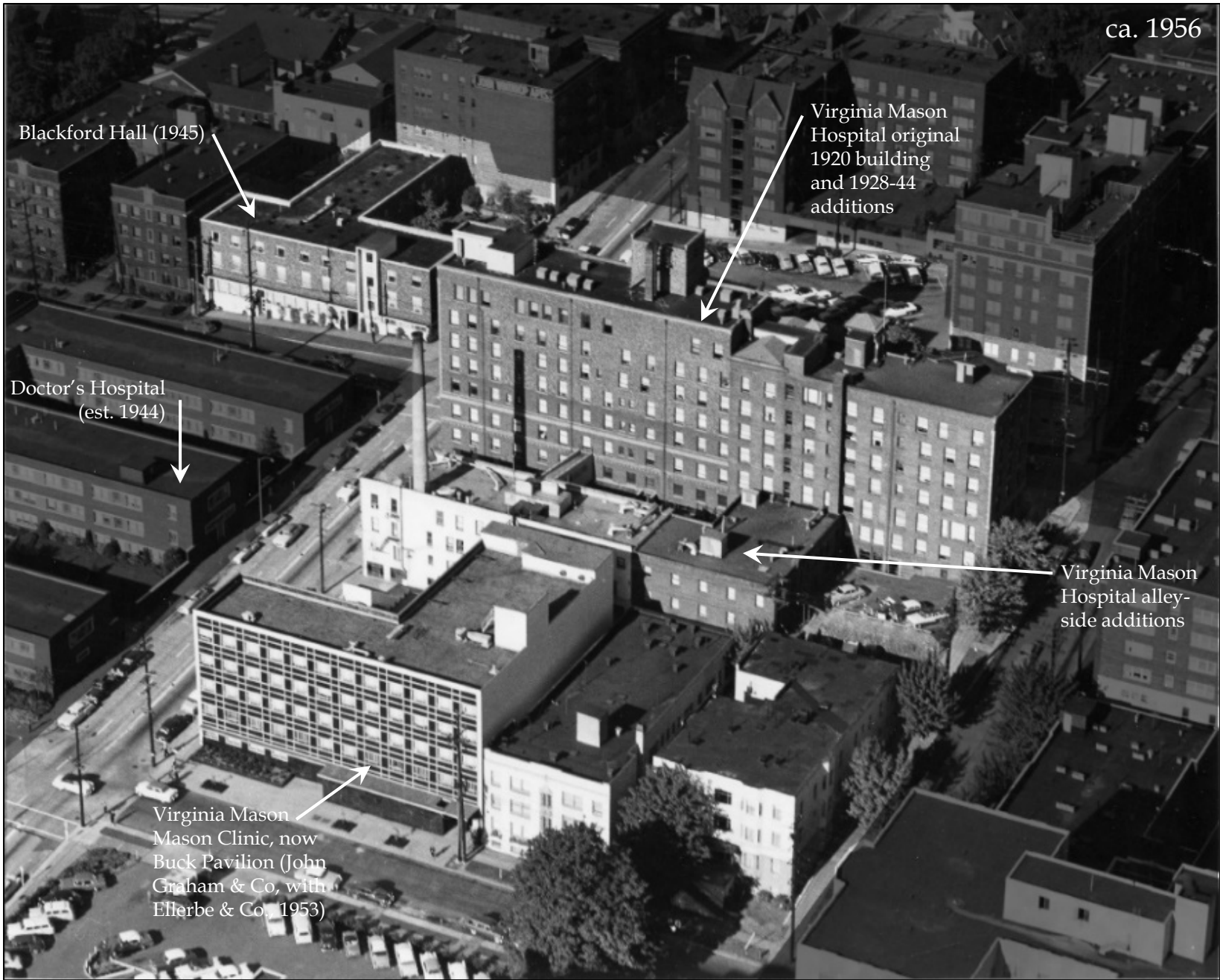
1951  
Sanborn Map



Virginia Mason  
Blackford Hall (1945)

Virginia Mason  
Hospital (1920-44)

Alley-side additions  
beginning ca. 1937



ca. 1956

Blackford Hall (1945)

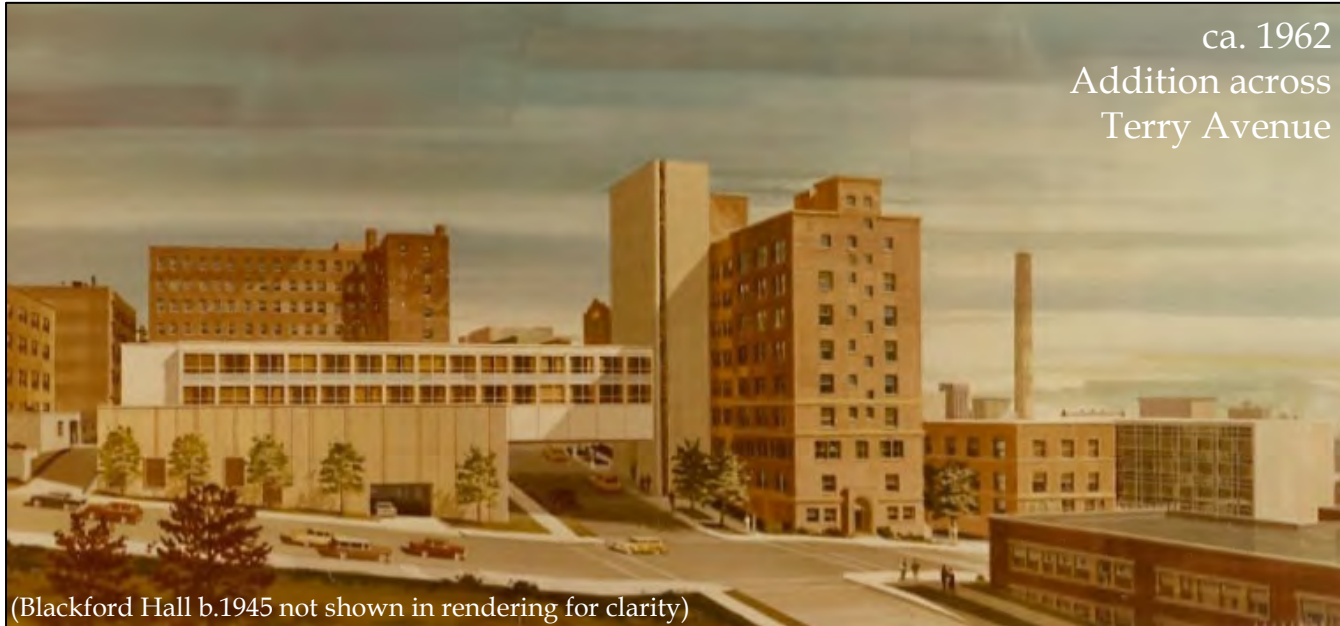
Doctor's Hospital  
(est. 1944)

Virginia Mason  
Hospital original  
1920 building  
and 1928-44  
additions

Virginia Mason  
Hospital alley-  
side additions

Virginia Mason  
Mason Clinic, now  
Buck Pavilion (John  
Graham & Co, with  
Ellerbe & Co, 1953)

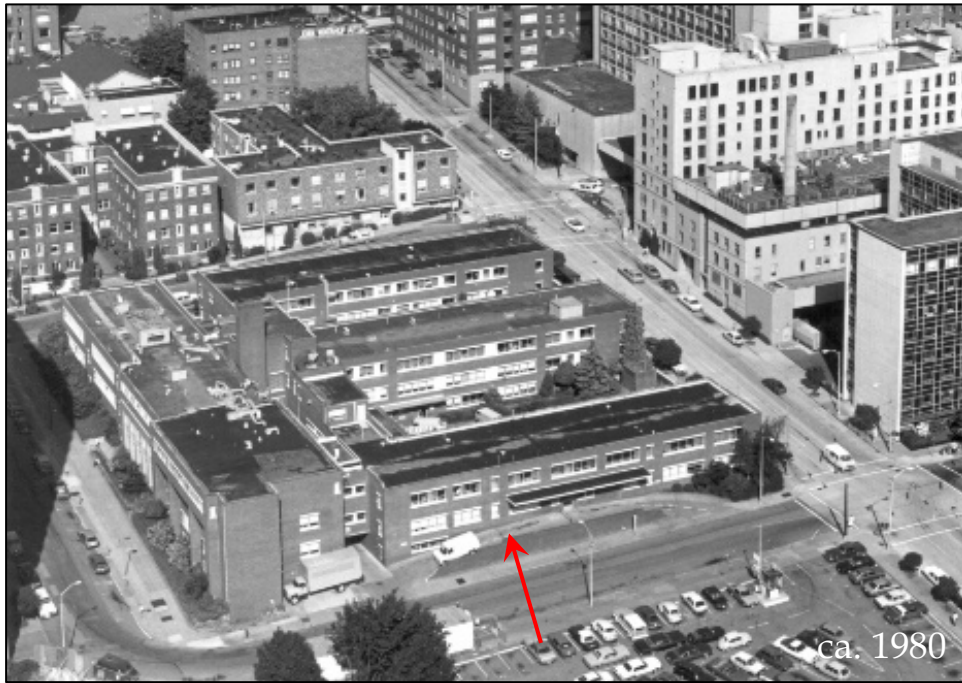
ca. 1962  
Addition across  
Terry Avenue



(Blackford Hall b.1945 not shown in rendering for clarity)

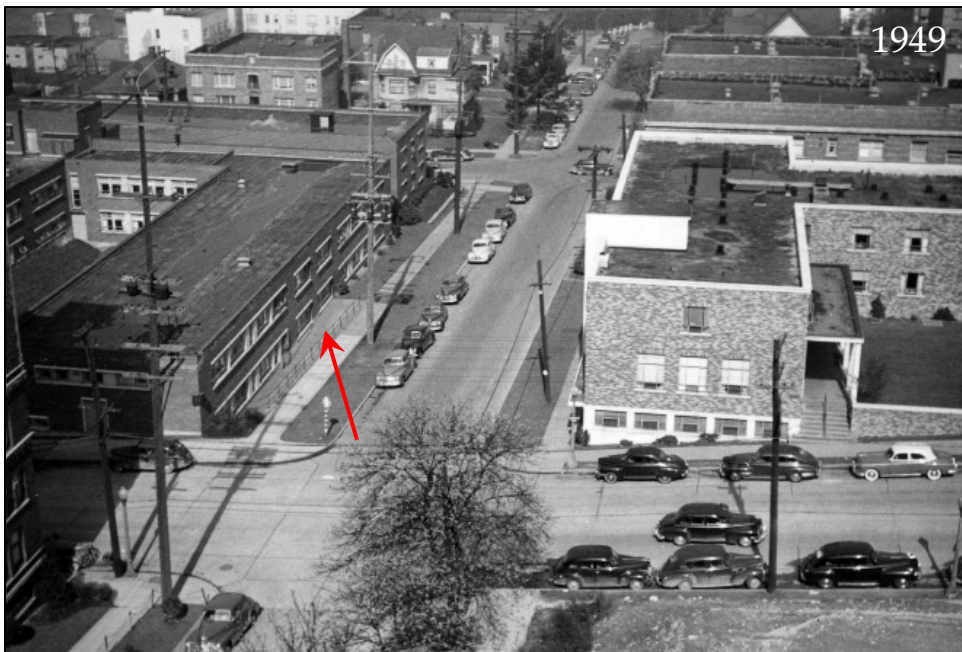
Blackford Hall





Doctor's Hospital  
(est. and b. 1944, George W. Stoddard)

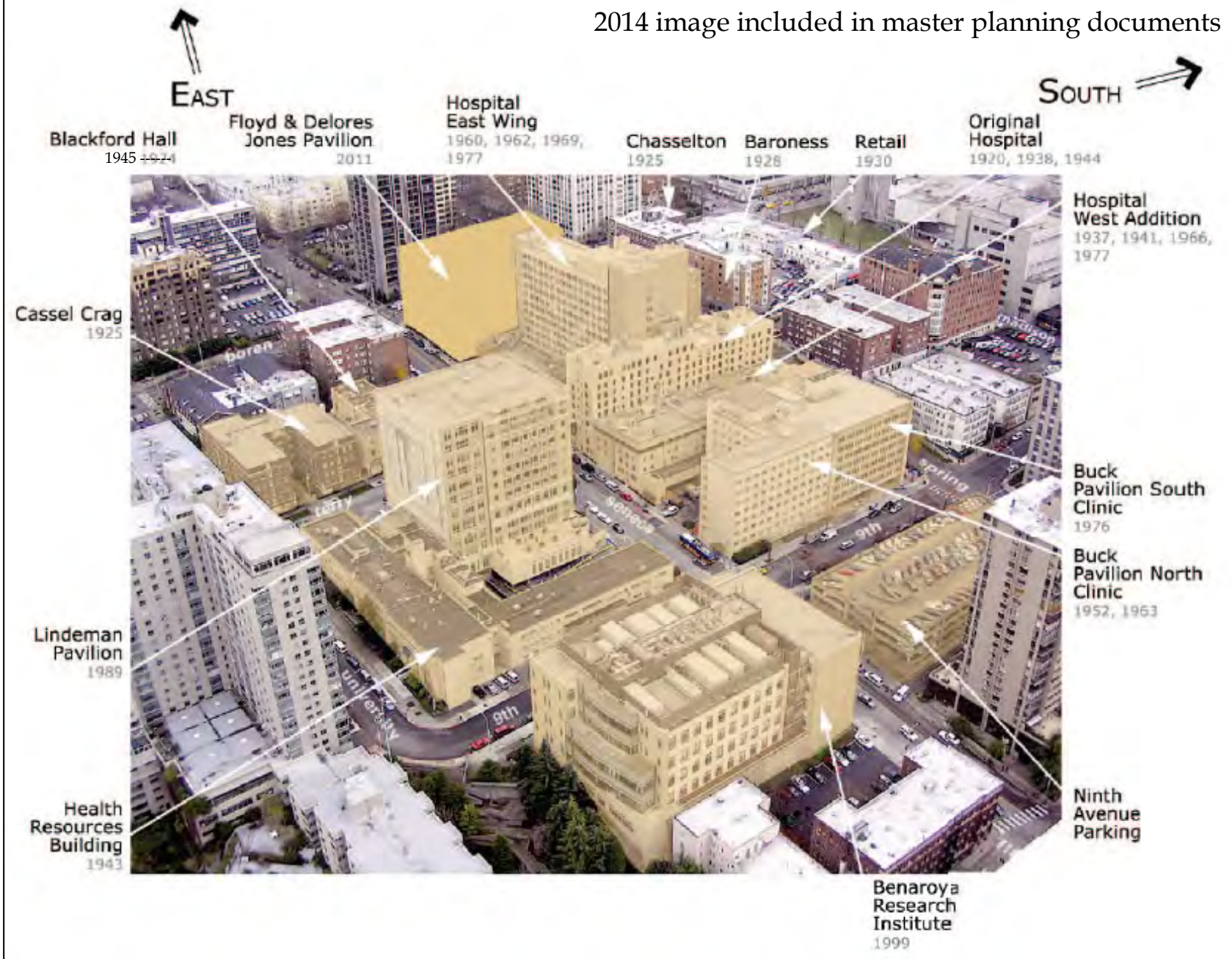
Property purchased by Virginia Mason in 1980



ca. 1980



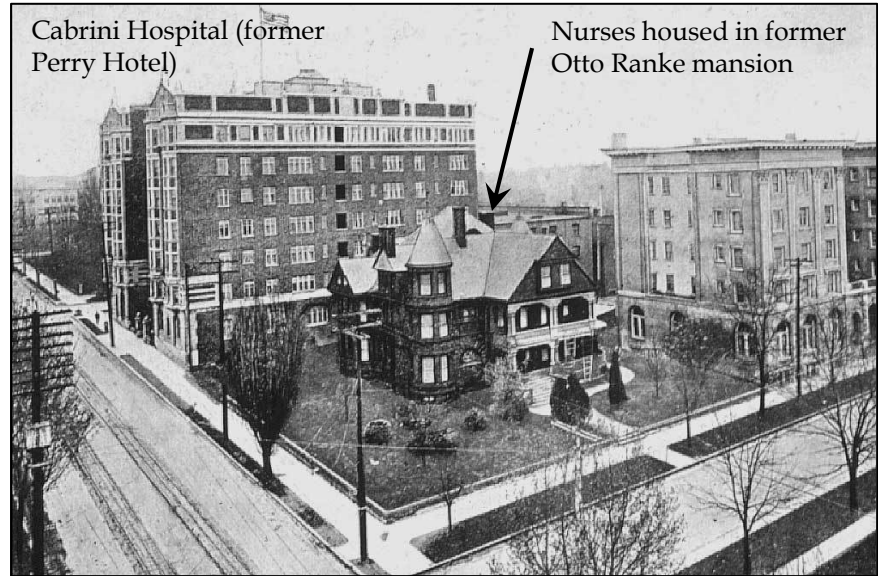
2014 image included in master planning documents



# Nurses' Housing

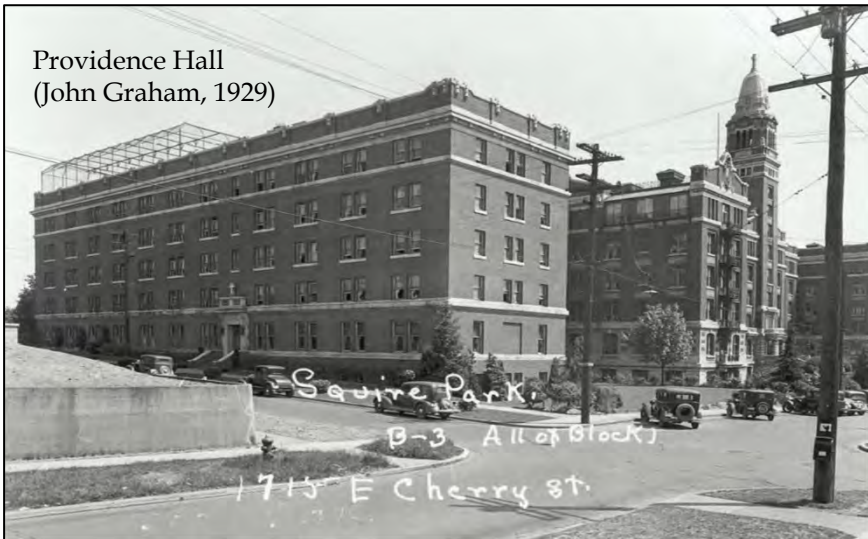


At T. T. Minor Hospital



At Cabrini Hospital

# Nurses' Housing



At Providence Hospital



At Harborview Hospital



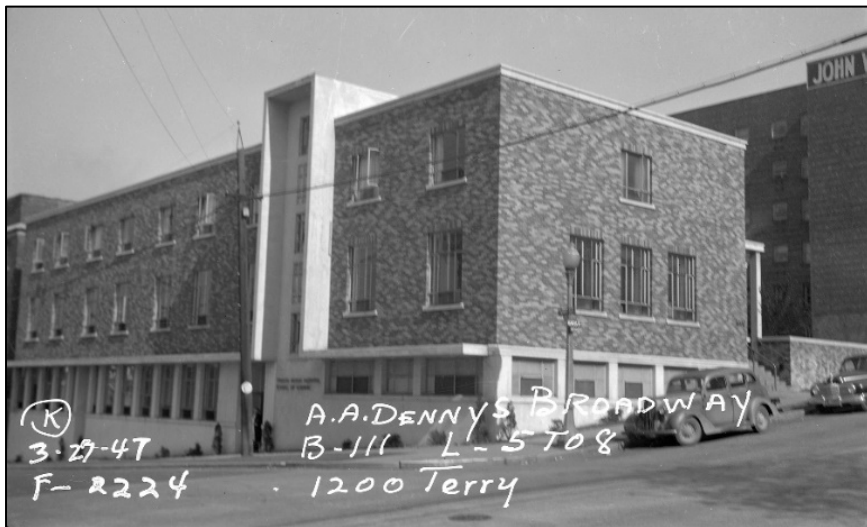
Nurses' Housing



Eklind Hall at Swedish Hospital  
(NBBJ, 1944-46, demolished)



Blackford Hall (John Graham Sr., 1944-45)



## Nurses' Home



MRS. GRACE WOLF,  
*Housesmother*

October 1945 was a memorable month in the lives of the student nurses of VMH. The new home was completed and the task of moving began. Carts of equipment were juggled up and over the curbs. Not infrequently some treasured possession was blown down Seneca Street, as the weather was traditionally rainy and windy.

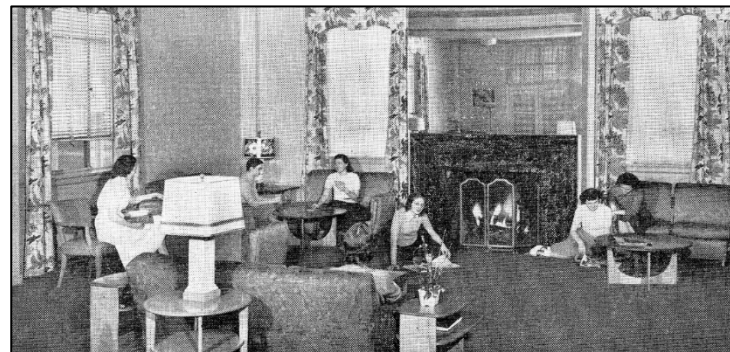
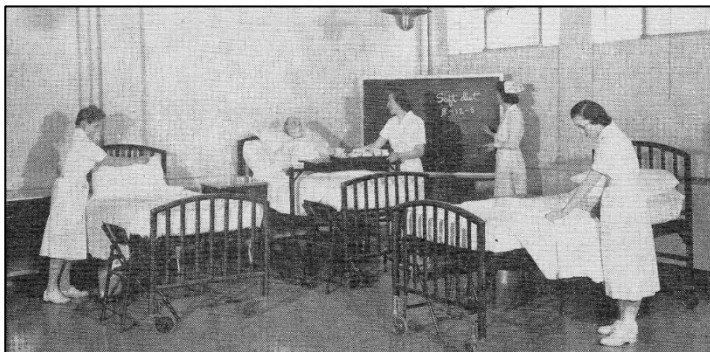
Once inside the spacious rooms, the problem of where to put everything had to be faced. For some, this went on and on far into the night.

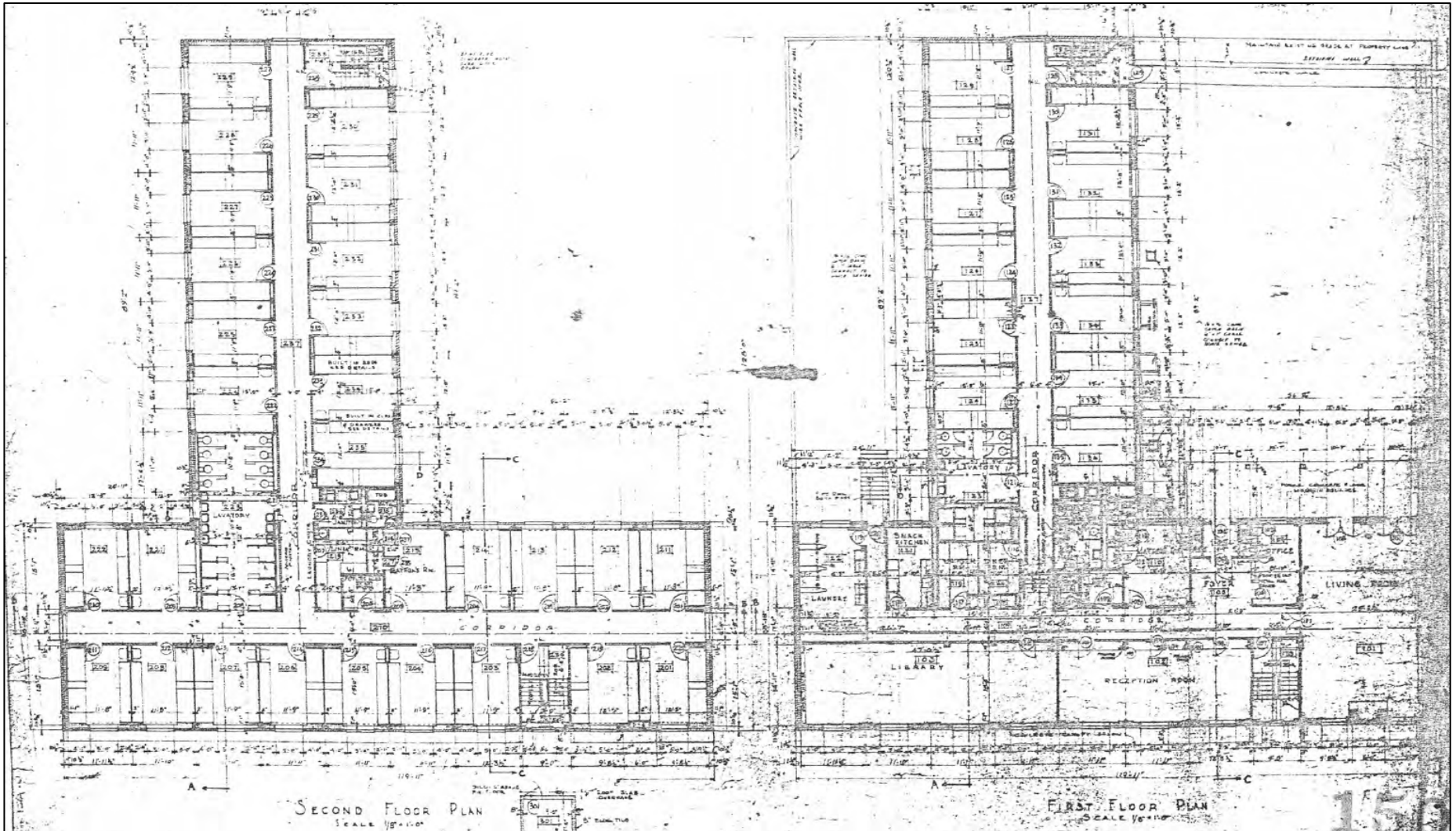
Before Christmas the home was completely furnished and it is something of which all the nurses are proud. The living room is an interior decorator's dream. The nurses wish to express their thanks to the clinic doctors for the grand piano which adds a final touch of grandeur.

There are many other features, individual mailboxes; recreation room; nickelodion; ping-pong tables; classrooms; library; and small beau-rooms make the lives of many student nurses more pleasant. Already it is filled with many fond memories.



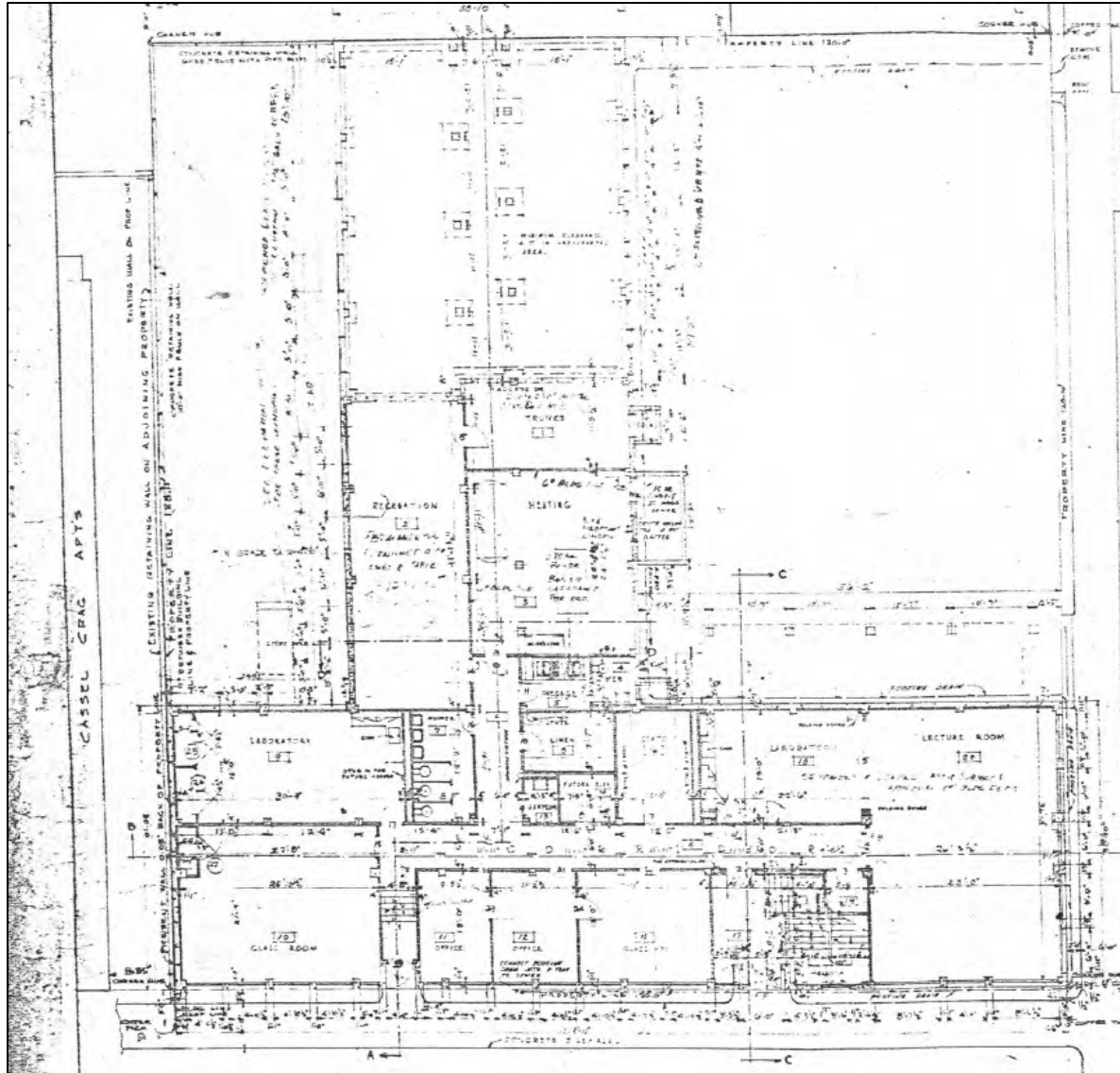
56





Second Floor  
(dorm rooms)

First Floor  
(residential entry, living room, library, dorm rooms)



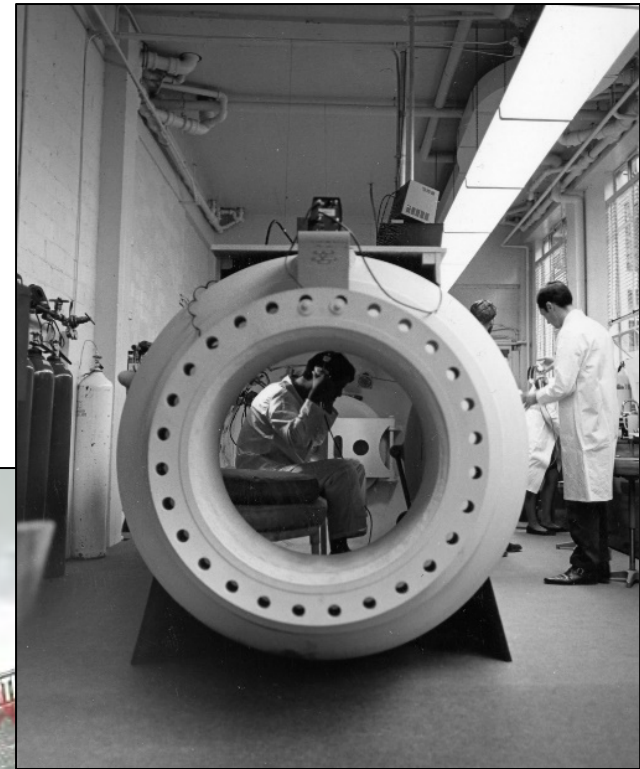
Basement Level  
(classrooms)

Blackford Hall (John Graham Sr., 1944-45)

Virginia Mason School of Nursing classrooms and dormitory,  
1945 - ca.1957

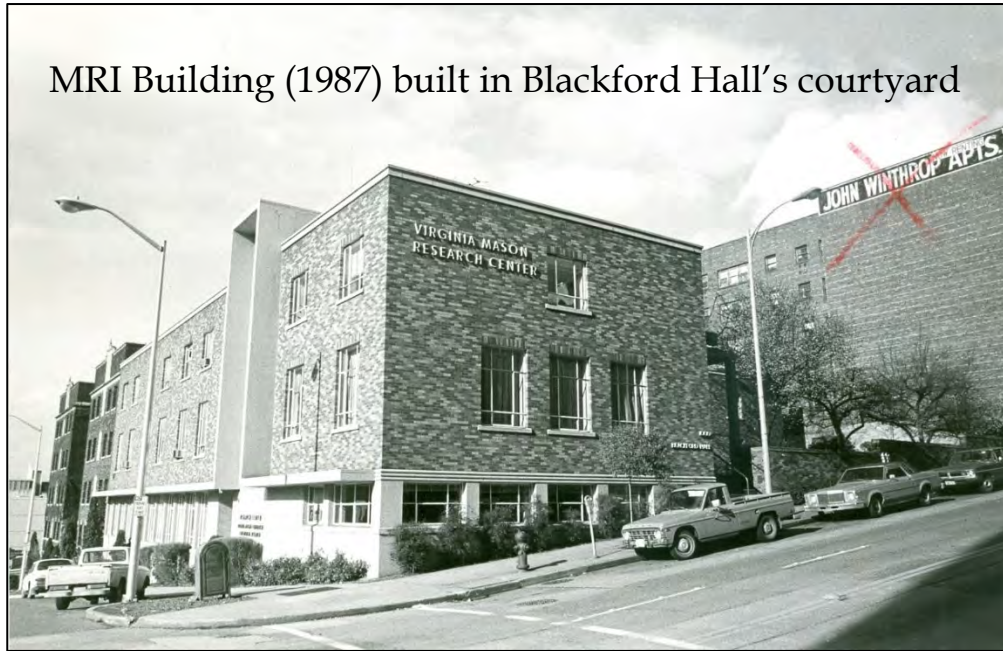
Virginia Mason Research Center, ca.1957 - 1999

Virginia Mason misc. offices and labs, 1999 - present

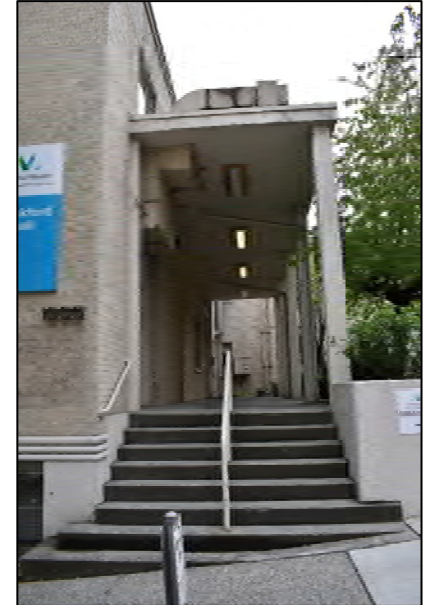
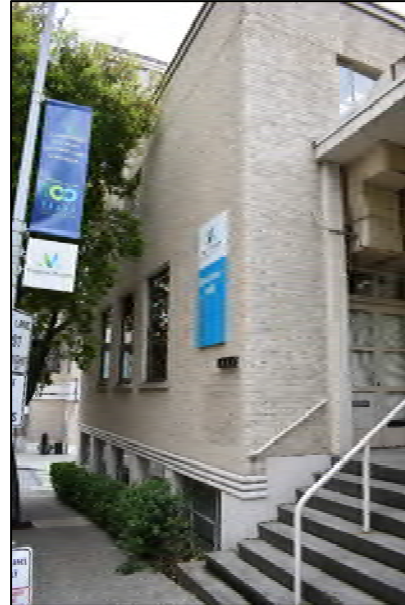


1969 view of hyperbaric chamber installed in Blackford Hall when occupied by the Virginia Mason Research Center

MRI Building (1987) built in Blackford Hall's courtyard









South meeting room



Main stairway



South meeting room



Corridor

Basement Level



Main entry, from porch



South room, view west (corresponds to original living room)



Corridor and work spaces (corresponds to original library)



South room, view east (corresponds to original living room)

## First Floor



Corridor with offices



Typical laboratory



Typical office

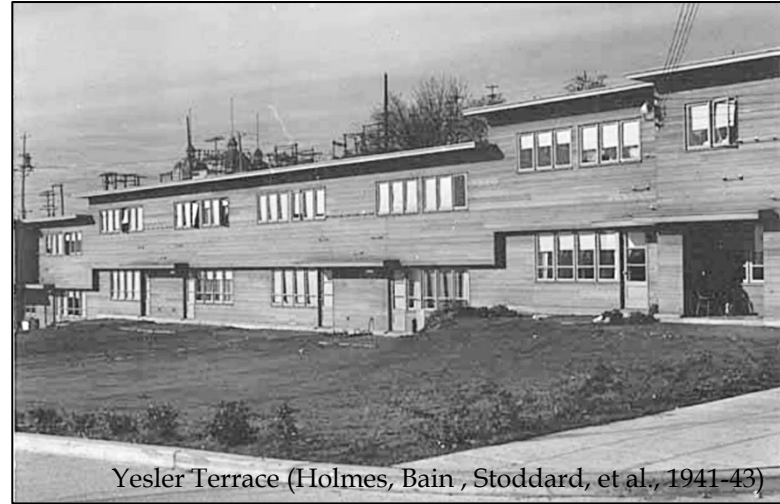
Second Floor



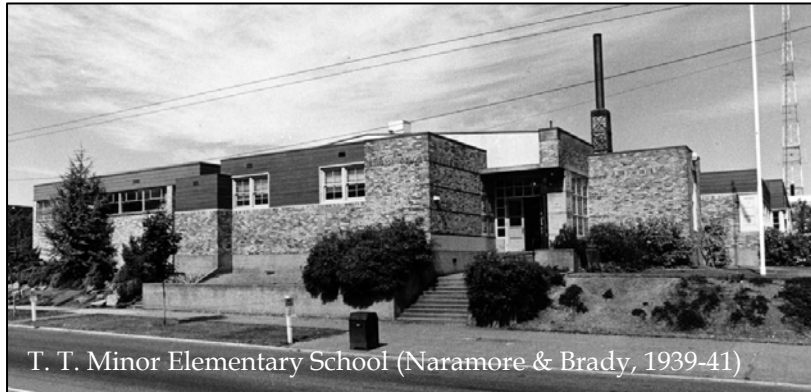
MRI Building



Catholic Archdiocese Chancery (Paul Ihry, 1937)



Yesler Terrace (Holmes, Bain, Stoddard, et al., 1941-43)

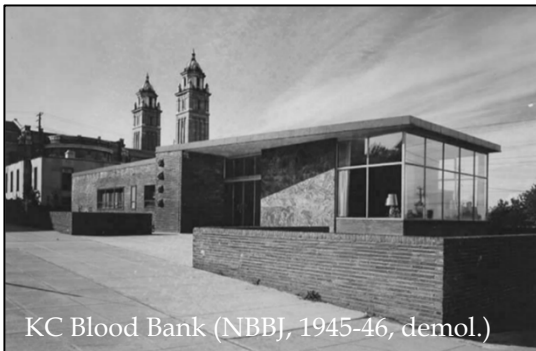


T. T. Minor Elementary School (Naramore & Brady, 1939-41)

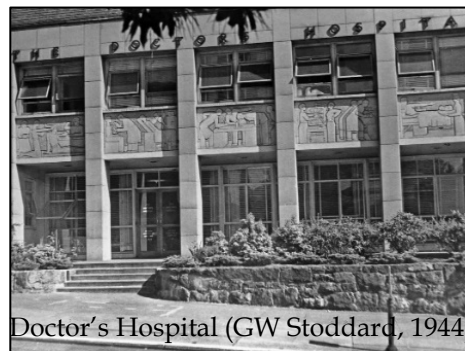


Carlson Medical Clinic (NBBJ, 1946)

Early, Modern  
Architecture  
on First Hill  
ca. 1937-1946



KC Blood Bank (NBBJ, 1945-46, demol.)



Doctor's Hospital (GW Stoddard, 1944)



Amer. Legion Mem. Hall (NBBJ, 1945-46)



John Graham Sr.  
(1873-1955)

retired 1946





Northgate Shopping Center (1946-50)



Virginia Mason's Mason Clinic (1953, with Ellerbe & Co.)



John Graham Jr.  
(1908-1991)

head of firm  
beginning 1946





**Standards of designation:**

An object, site, or improvement which is more than twenty-five (25) years old may be designated for preservation as a landmark site or landmark if it has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, state, or nation, if it has integrity or the ability to convey its significance, and if it falls into one (1) of the following categories:

**Criterion A.**

It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation.

**Criterion B.**

It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation.

**Criterion C.**

It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state, or nation.

**Criterion D.**

It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or method of construction.

**Criterion E.**

It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.

**Criterion F.**

Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.