

The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Swedish Club Year Built 1959-60
(Common, present or historic)

Street and Number 1920 Dexter Avenue N

Assessor's File No. 9301300445

Legal Description See attached sheet

Plat Name: _____ Block _____ Lot _____

Present Owner: Swedish Cultural Center dba Swedish Club Present Use: Social Club

Address: 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

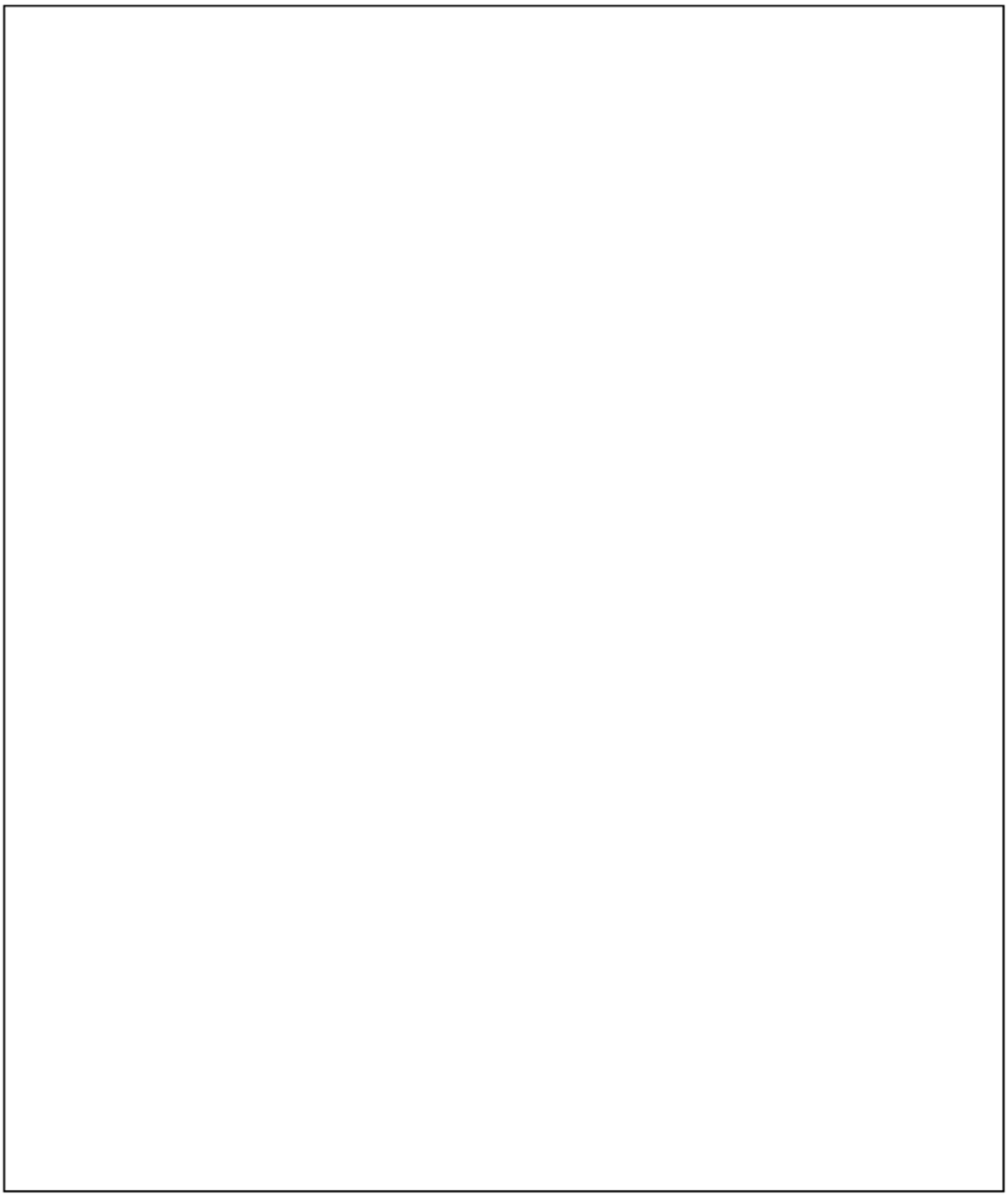
Original Owner: Swedish Club

Original Use: Social Club

Architect: Steinhart Theriault and Anderson

Builder: Oscar Turnquist Construction Company

Photographs



Submitted by: Larry E. Johnson, AIA

Address: 1212 NE 65th Street, Suite 201

Phone: 206-523-1618 Date 12/30/2019

Reviewed: _____ Date _____

Historic Preservation Officer

Attachment A
Swedish Club
1920 Dexter Avenue N
Seattle, WA 98109

Legal Description:

LOTS 1 THROUGH 5 AND LOTS 9 THROUGH 17, BLOCK 4, WESTLAKE BOULEVARD ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTTLE, ACCODING TO THE PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN VOLUME 11 OF PLATS, PAGE 69, RECORDS OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON;

EXCEPT THAT PORTION CONDEMNED IN KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT CAUSE NO. 17628 FOR WIDENING OF DEXTER AVENUE NORTH;

AND EXCEPT THAT PORTION CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE UNDER RECORDING NO. 4994727, TOGETHER WITH THOSE PORTIONS OF VACATED ALLEYS IN SAID BLOCK FOUR WHICH ATTACHED TO SAID PREMISES BY OPERATION OF LAW.

Swedish Club Building

Landmark Nomination Report
1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA
November 2018
Revised February and December 2019

Prepared by:
Larry E. Johnson
1212 NE 65th Street
Seattle, WA 98115-6724
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Swedish Club
Landmark Nomination Report

1. INTRODUCTION

This Landmark Nomination Report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of the Swedish Club. The building is located in the Westlake/East Queen Anne Hill neighborhoods in Seattle, Washington.

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report was prepared to ensure that the City of Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board has sufficient descriptive and contextual information to allow objective review the building's integrity and significance.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Research and development of this report were completed between March 2014 and October 2018 by Larry E. Johnson, AIA, 1212 NE 65th Street, Seattle, WA. Matilda Schuman contributed additional research as part of a University of Washington class conducted by professor Jeffrey Karl Ochsner. Michael Herschensohn and Leanne Olson of the Queen Anne Historical Society provided editing support and also contributed additional input to the report. Research included review of written documents and images from the Puget Sound Regional Archives, the University of Washington Special Collections, the Seattle Public Library, and the Museum of History and Industry, and various Internet archives including the *Seattle Times* archives, available through the Seattle Public Library. The building and site were inspected and photographed to document the existing conditions in April and September 2018.

2. PROPERTY DATA

Current/Historic Building Name: Swedish Club, Swedish Cultural Center, Swedish Club

Address: 1920 Dexter Avenue N

Location: Westlake/East Queen Anne Hill neighborhoods

Assessor's File Number: 9301300445

Legal Description: LOTS 1 THRU 5 & LOTS 9 THRU 17,BLOCK 4, WESTLAKE BOULEVARD ADD, TOGETHER WITH VAC ALLEYS ADJ, LESS ST PORTION TAXABLE

Date of Construction: 1959-1960

Original/Recent/Present Use: Social Club

Original/Present Owner: Svenska Klubben (Swedish Club)/Swedish Cultural Center

Original Designer: Einar V. Anderson, principal; Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson

Contractor: Oscar Turnquist Construction Company

Zoning: LR3

Property Size: 39,950 square feet (0.92 acres)

Building Size: 22,960 square feet

Owner's Contact Information:

Dr. Kristine Leander, Executive Director
Swedish Club
1920 Dexter Avenue N
Seattle, WA 98109
206-283-1090
kristine@swedishclubnw.org

Attachment A
Swedish Club
1920 Dexter Avenue N
Seattle, WA 98109

Legal Description:

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3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location & Neighborhood Character

The subject building is located at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Dexter Avenue N and Newton Street on the sloping hillside between Aurora Avenue N and the Lake Union shoreline adjacent to Westlake Avenue N. The surrounding neighborhood is a mixture of single-family homes and smaller, older apartment buildings dating from the 1920s to the present day. Recent zoning changes have allowed higher-density apartment and mixed-use developments south of the site along Dexter Avenue N, and along Westlake Avenue N. ***See figures 1-2***.

Due to the change in slope and angle of Dexter Avenue N near the southern end of the subject building site, the southern and western façades of the building are highly visible from Dexter Avenue N, especially when traveling in the northern direction. ***See figures 3-8.***

3.2 Building Site

The site is a 39,950-square foot (0.92 acre) irregularly-shaped tax parcel with the club building located at the site's northwestern corner adjacent to Dexter Avenue N and Newton Street. The site slopes steeply approximately 20 feet down from Dexter Avenue N to 8th Avenue N. An on-grade 25-car parking lot is located to the south of the building with its grade level equal to the lower floor. A reinforced concrete retaining wall approximately 14 feet high is situated on the western side of the parking lot. The parking lot is accessed by a concrete automobile ramp running down from Dexter Avenue N along the southern side of the building. There are two exits from this parking lot: a concrete automobile ramp runs up and westward along the southern edge of the property line, providing access to Dexter Avenue N, and another automobile ramp runs down approximately 10 feet and northward to Newton Street along the eastern side of the building. The site also includes a lower 31-car parking lot on the eastern portion of the site that is separated from the upper parking lot and the northern access ramp by a reinforced concrete retaining wall. This parking lot is accessed on its northern side by way of Newton Street and has a concrete stairway leading to the upper parking lot near its southwestern corner. An older converted single-family house and a 1960s-era apartment building are located on separate parcels in a "notch" to the south of the lower parking lot and adjacent to and east of the upper parking lot. The Swedish Club also owns another parcel to the west across Dexter Avenue N, which provides additional parking. ***See figure 9.***

Landscaping is primarily located in a triangular entrance garden located on the western side of the subject building, formed by the angle of Dexter Avenue N. The garden has a wide concrete walkway leading from Dexter Avenue N to the main building entrance and entrance canopy located at the center of the western façade. To the north of the walkway is a landscaped area with a central three-tiered concrete fountain surrounded by various shrubs including rhododendrons, Oregon grape, Skimmias, oak leaf hydrangeas, small yews, and a Japanese maple. A mature Cyprus is located near the northwestern corner of the building and a large European birch tree is situated at the northwestern corner of the parcel. On the southern side of the walkway is another garden space featuring a mature cedar tree and a large three-ton iron ore stone with a plaque, a gift by Granges Bergsbolaget in 1962. Landscape plantings include a laurel, a Fatsia japonica, a rhododendron, and numerous ferns and perennials. ***See figures 18-20.***

3.3 Building Form, Structure, and Exterior Features

The subject building is a two-and-a-half-story steel-frame rectangular block measuring 80'-0" north-south with eight 10'-0" bays, and 90'-0" east-west with eight 15'-0" bays. The building is located on the northwestern portion of the site. The dramatically sloping site allows for a partial daylight lower floor with the main floor located a street level. The building enjoys sweeping views of Lake Union and the western side of Capitol Hill from the main and second floors. The main and second floors are composed of reinforced concrete slabs. The lower floor has a slab-on-grade foundation, and the flat roof has a structural steel deck carrying R-30 rigid insulation and a relatively new membrane coating. The main and second floor exterior of the building are clad in an architectural cement-plaster ("marblecrete"), while the lower floor (partial basement) is composed of exposed aggregate. The main and second floors have bands of original aluminum-sash glazing concentrated on the eastern portions of the northern and southern façades and the entire eastern façade. Reinforced concrete egress walkways project approximately 4'-10" from the main and upper floor of the building, wrapping around the building on the northern, eastern, and southern sides. The cantilevered concrete walkways and the cantilevered horizontal roof cornice support a two-story (originally continuous) sunscreen, or a brise soleil, composed of interlocking round aluminum molded sections.[1] The screen was originally continuous, but the eastern upper portions of the screen on each floor have since been removed, down to guardrail height to allow unobstructed views. The height of the building from grade to the roof coping measures approximately 26'-0" on the western façade, while the height at the building's northeastern corner is approximately 50'-0" feet from grade to the roof coping. ***See figures 24-25.***

All façades are primary.

The western façade faces Dexter Avenue N. Three centrally placed pairs of solid one-panel doors wooden doors access the main floor on grade. The entry is sheltered by a non-original projecting sheet metal canopy composed of three raised sections of interlocking metal panels supported by eight rectangular columns that extend up through the canopy to become flag poles. Each of the canopy's metal sections feature a five-point golden crown at the western opening; the central section has a non-original sign reading "THE SWEDISH CLUB." The northern portion of the façade, at ground level, has three plate-glass windows, while the southern portion is relatively blank painted concrete block, containing an egress door with upper transom light. A plaque serving as the building's cornerstone is located near the southern corner. The upper portion of the façade is blank painted stucco divided into three sections, with the central section painted blue, while the two outer sections are painted white. The building's architect presented the crown shaped metal and terrazzo door pulls as a memorial to his father. ***See figure 10, 21-23.***

The southern façade faces the upper and southern parking lot with the grade sloping down to the east to the lower floor level via an adjacent car ramp. The upper and main floors project outward to form the egress walkways mentioned above. These walkways terminate near the central part of the façade, allowing egress stairways that lead down respectively to

[1] The original construction documentation shows a custom pierced aluminum screen rather than the manufactured molded aluminum circles that were actually installed on the building. The change was probably made to cut costs.

the main floor and lower floor grades. The floor extensions also support the sun screen. The eastern upper portions of the screen on each floor were removed at some time down to guardrail height to allow unobstructed views. A large non-original sign with three five-point crowns and the words spelling out "THE SWEDISH CLUB" is located near the second-floor level on the western side of the screen. The inner building façade behind the sunscreen has eight spaced rectangular reinforced concrete pilasters, creating bays running the length of the building. The western portions of the upper floors are of painted stucco, while the eastern portion has aluminum-sash glazing between pilasters. Egress doors with upper transoms are located near the center of the façade and the westernmost portion of the upper floor projects fully outward to the sunscreen. The lower floor has exposed aggregate panels between the pilasters with two pairs of non-original entrance/egress doors located in the easternmost bay and the third bay from the east. A non-original raised planting bed is located between the entrance/egress doors. ***See figures 11, 12, 24-25.***

The eastern façade faces Lake Union and the lower parking lot. As with the southern façade, the main and upper floors also have projecting floors forming walkways with the screens extending upward to guardrail height.[2] The floors are fully glazed from floor level to the height of the ceiling. Nine concrete pilasters divide the glazing into eight bays. The lower floor also has eight bays; of these, the two outer bays on each side are filled with exposed aggregate panels, and the four inner bays are glazed with non-original full-height aluminum glazing. The lower floor rests on a blank painted one-and-a-half story concrete plinth, with a driveway sloping down from the southern parking lot to the Newton Street right-of-way. ***See figures 13-14.***

The northern façade faces Newton Street. The façade is similar to the southern façade, with its eastern glazing and two egress stairways. The lower floor has a ramp leading from Newton Street to a pair of doors and a single doorway accessing the lower kitchen area. A small non-original storage shed is located adjacent to the sidewalk at the building's northwestern corner. ***See figures 16-17.***

3.4 Building Plan & Interior Features

The subject building consists of three floors organized around a central interior court extending from the main floor to the building roof. The main floor is accessed by way of three pairs of centrally arranged doors on the building's western side. The entrance foyer has a floor covered with non-original ceramic tile. The foyer leads eastward to the central interior court. The interior court connects all the levels in the buildings, with two different stairs, one going up on the northern side and one going down on the southern side. All ancillary spaces—including office spaces and small kitchen on the north, meeting rooms on the east, and mechanical and restrooms on the south—are arranged around the interior court. The interior court and meeting rooms have non-original laminate flooring, with the exception of the small library in the southeastern corner, which has non-original carpeting.[3] A large non-original crystal chandelier is suspended from the ceiling in the center of the court. Interior walls are generally painted plaster, and the ceilings have blown-on asbestos surfaces. The northern grand stairway leading up to the upper floor is suspended from the ceiling by steel rods and is composed of metal pans filled with terrazzo flooring. The stair

[2] The original design drawing show a continuous sunscreen running up from the main floor to the roof.
[3] The original flooring was mainly vinyl asbestos tiles, with tile floors in the restrooms, hardwood flooring in the auditorium, and concrete floors in the kitchens.

has open risers and teak handrails. ***See figures 26-29.***

The grand stairway on the northern side of the interior court provides access to the upper floor. The stair runs along a wall of exposed red brick and leads to a gallery overlooking and providing a visual array of the interior court. The gallery leads to the cocktail lounge on the southern side and a dining room on the northern side, both looking outward to the east to views of Capitol Hill and Lake Union. Both the lounge and the dining room have non-original carpeted floors and a non-original acoustic fabric ceiling. Several non-original small crystal chandeliers are suspended from the dining room ceiling. A hallway leads westward to the stairs accessing the main floor, the restrooms and a mechanical room, and an elevator located near the building's southwestern corner. A large commercial kitchen is located on the building's northern side. ***See figure 30-34.***

The lower floor, one story down from the entrance and main floor, is daylit on the eastern side due to the sloping grade. There is a large assembly room/auditorium on the eastern side and an adjacent, smaller assembly room on the west with a folding partition separating the two areas. The large assembly room has four large non-original glazed windows facing the east, a hardwood floor, and a non-original suspended ceiling. An entrance foyer is located on the southern side of the main assembly room, and a hallway to the west leads to the stairs accessing the main floor, the restrooms, a mechanical room, and an elevator are located near the building's southwestern corner. The hallway and the smaller assembly room have commercial vinyl flooring. A large commercial kitchen is located on the building's northern side. ***See figures 35-37.***

A small basement is accessed from a stairway in the lower-floor kitchen. It contains mechanical equipment rooms and a small storage/workshop at the eastern end.

Also see Appendix 2 drawing sheets 2-4.

3.5 Building Alterations

Exterior

1. Removal of exterior aluminum screen units on eastern portion of southern and northern façades, ca. 1970
2. Removal of concrete walls and the installation of three large window units to eastern façade lower level auditorium, ca. 1975
3. Addition of fountain at northwestern corner of site, ca. 1970
4. Addition of entry canopy, 1971
5. Addition of sliding aluminum door on upper floor, eastern façade, 2014
6. Replacement of roof, 2015
7. Replacement of two pairs of entry/egress doors on lower level, southern side, 2017

Interior, Main Floor

1. Removal of wall in center eastern meeting room and addition of new wall to create a smaller southeastern meeting room (now library), ca. 1970
2. Addition of bookcases in southeastern meeting room, ca. 2010
3. Overlay existing vinyl/asbestos tile flooring with laminate plank flooring, ca. 1995
4. Reconfiguration of staff kitchenette, 2017

Interior, Upper Floor

1. Addition of serving station at kitchen entry, ca. 1970

2. Reconfiguration of bar area to include secure liquor storage, bar changes, and addition of doors on the western and eastern ends to enable bar security, ca. 1970
3. Alterations to restrooms to include accessible stalls, ca. 1980
4. Addition of a corridor to the former private dining room between the kitchen and elevator area to allow shortened pathway to exterior for caterer, ca. 1980
5. Addition of acoustic panel ceiling, 2014

Interior, Lower Floor

1. Reconfiguration of lobby to eliminate coatroom, ca. 1970
2. Elimination of chair storage in southern corridor and replacement with display cabinet, ca. 1970
3. Addition of small anteroom near auditorium northern exit, ca. 1970
4. Addition to storage area on western wall of small assembly area (Vasa Room), ca. 1980
5. Alterations to restrooms to include accessible stalls, ca. 1980
6. Replacement of non-original tiles floor in lobby and southern corridor with vinyl plank flooring, 2016

Recorded Building Permits

Date	Description of work	Permit number
1/29/1959	Construct a building per plan	472770
1960	Complete work on 472770	481693
1961	Complete work on 472770, 481693	487642
1961	Install kitchen equip. on third floor - renewal	492097
1962	Erect and maintain 2 signs	493434
1962	Construct chair storage locker (first floor)	495331
1963	Install paneling on por. of first floor	501789
1967	Alter por. of lower level	500901
1970	Install sliding glass door on third floor	536918
1971	Construct entrance canopy	540102
1971	Const. partition & alt. por. third floor	540536
1972	Alter lower level of exist. bldg.	545397

4. SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Historical and Cultural Context

4.1.1 Historic Neighborhood Context: Westlake/East Queen Anne Neighborhood

The immediate site area was located on the wooded eastern slope of what would later be called Queen Anne Hill overlooking Lake Union. The lake was called *meman hartshu* by the Duwamish people, who had a traditional summer camp on a meadow on Denny Hill near the present Seattle Center.[4]

In the early 1860s, a rudimentary north-south military road was constructed that connected Lake Union and the main settlement area on Elliott Bay. The route, originally known as Lake Avenue and eventually Dexter Avenue N, followed an old Duwamish trail that extended northward along the western side of the lake.

The first European American commercial use was David Denny's Western Mill, built at the southern end of Lake Union in the early 1880s. Luther H. Griffith constructed a streetcar line on wooden trestles along the western side of Lake Union in the 1880s. This line was built to stimulate development of Griffith's property in what would become Fremont. The areas west of the trestle were filled in, and a road paralleling the streetcar right-of-way, now known as Westlake Avenue N, was constructed sometime between 1907 and 1915.[5] ***See figures 38-39.***

From the 1890s through the early 1900s, the general area was predominantly residential, mainly composed of immigrant worker housing. By 1915, the southwestern corner of the lake had transitioned from a swimming beach to a landfill.[6] The Cascade School (John Parkinson, destroyed 1955) was built in 1894 in the general south Lake Union area to serve the growing residential community including those houses being built along Dexter Avenue N. Several churches of various ethnic groups were also scattered throughout the greater neighborhood.[7] ***See figures 40-41.***

Around 1909, rail spurs were built along the southern and western sides of Lake Union, as well as a north-south spur along Terry Avenue, where in 1914 a freight depot was constructed at Thomas Street. These spur lines, the modernized Westlake route and the freight depot (and distribution center) attracted new enterprises to South Lake Union. New commercial and industrial ventures were connected with Northern Pacific Railway shipping routes and encouraged further development in the area. With the opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917, additional piers and railway spurs were constructed. ***See figures 42-44.***

A major landslide occurred along Dexter Avenue in 1911. The eastern slope of Queen Anne Hill had additional landslides in 1933, 1934, and 1955. ***See figure 43.***

Advocates for municipal ownership of streetcar lines were able to place a $800,000 bond issue on the 1911 ballot. The issue passed, allowing the city to commence construction of their "Division A" line. The line originated at the intersection of Third Avenue and Pine Street, running to Clay Street, on to Fourth Avenue to Broad Street and then to Dexter Avenue. It ran north up the hill along Dexter Avenue and then down to Nickerson, where it passed closely by the Westlake/Freemont line that ran from Westlake Avenue across a bridge to

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[4] Louis Fiset, "Seattle Neighborhoods: Cascade and South Lake Union," *Historylink.org*, http://historylink.org/File/3178, accessed September 12, 2018.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid.

Fremont. The line then ran west along Nickerson Street and through the early settlement of Ross to 13th Avenue and terminating near the southern end of the old 14th Street trestle over the eastern end of Salmon Bay. The total distance of the new line was approximately four miles, costing a little less than $400,000. The line was not particularly well-used, serving only a narrow band of residential properties along Dexter Avenue as well as the small private college that would become Seattle Pacific University. Skeptics quickly dubbed it "the line that began nowhere, ran nowhere, and ended nowhere."[8] ***See figure 45.***

The Aurora Speedway was constructed in the early 1930s, west of Dexter Avenue, with the George Washington Memorial Bridge crossing high above the Lake Washington Ship Canal near Lake Union's northern end. ***See figure 46.***

Between 1941 and 1942, the United States Navy built the Naval Reserve Armory (1942, William R. Grant with B. Marcus Priteca, City of Seattle Landmark) as an advanced training facility on the site of the Brace Hergert Mill (formerly the Denny Mill), using funds provided by the Works Progress Administration.

In the 1950s, most commercial activity within the neighborhood was concentrated along Westlake Avenue and the southern portion of Dexter Avenue N. The northern portion of Dexter Avenue N was mostly single-family residential, although a few apartment buildings had been constructed. ***See figure 47.***

In the second half of the 20th Century, the area changed little until property values increased as result of major land acquisition stimulated by the northward expansion of the downtown commercial core and redevelopment of these properties by major developers, including Paul Allen's Vulcan Inc. A new streetcar line running down Westlake Avenue now connects the South Lake Union, Cascade, and Westlake neighborhoods with the Central Business District.

4.1.2 Cultural Context: Scandinavian Communities in Seattle

In 1900, Seattle was home to approximately 5,086 foreign-born Scandinavians, approximately 21 percent of the total foreign-born population in the city. By 1910, immigration had brought the number of foreign-born Scandinavians to approximately 19,046, about 31 percent of the foreign-born population. After this point, immigration from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark began leveling off, reaching a peak of 23,856 foreign-born in 1920, before declining.[9]

During these early years Scandinavians established both fraternal organizations and churches where immigrants could find mutual support and continue cultural traditions. These organizations and churches originally consisted exclusively of immigrants of individual countries of origin. Later, as Scandinavian immigrants were successfully integrated into Seattle's general population, they used their wealth to reinforce their identities and cultural traditions.

In the mid-twentieth century the Scandinavian community came into its own, prosperity-wise, and began to celebrate its identity. Churches and institutional buildings replaced their more provisional predecessors with structures that generally reflected more conservative

[8] Leslie Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle*, (Forty Fort, PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), p. 81.
[9] Calvin F. Schmid, *Social Trends in Seattle*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1944). United States Census, Seattle, King County, 1900, 1910, 1920, Taken from Scandinavian Settlement in Seattle, "Queen City of the Puget Sound" by Patsy Adams Hegstad (Volume 30: Page 55), https://www.naha.stolaf.edu/pubs/nas/volume30/vol30_02.htm, accessed January 18, 2019.

Modernist design traditions. Church construction and expansion were especially marked during this time, albeit uneven in quality.[10]

Organizations founded by Swedish, Norwegian and Danish immigrants and buildings constructed by these organizations are described below:

Swedish

The Swedish Club was founded in 1892, by Swedish immigrants who lived at the Stockholm Hotel, located at First Avenue and Bell Street in the Belltown neighborhood. The hotel also housed the local Swedish newspaper, Svenska Pressen. One of the club's concerns was the health care of Swedes in the area, and when Svenska Lasarettet (Swedish Hospital) was organized in June 1908, nearly all the men signing the papers of incorporation were members of the club, including Dr. Nils A. Johanson, considered the hospital's founder. The hospital opened in 1910, in a leased building, moving to a new building on Summit and Columbia in 1912. The Swedish Gethsemane Lutheran congregation was formed in 1885, by Reverend Peter Carlson; in 1906 Swedish-born architect John Creutzer was commissioned to design their Swedish Tabernacle church. The Columbia Lutheran Home, founded by the predominantly Swedish Augustana Lutheran Church, was built in 1920 in the Phinney Ridge neighborhood.[11] The Swedish Club became the center of Swedish cultural programs in Seattle into the 1960s, before membership began to decline in the 1990s. ***See figures 48-49.***

Norwegian

The Norwegian community, Seattle's largest Scandinavian immigrant group, followed suit when the Sons of Norway commissioned Norwegian-born architect E. Sonnichsen to design Norway Hall (now a City of Seattle Landmark) in the Cascade neighborhood. At the time, this neighborhood was home to a significant number of Norwegian immigrants, second only to Ballard. The Norwegian Hospital Association was founded in 1913, and a hospital was established in 1923. Although the hospital closed in 1926, the association would continue to support the Norwegian community. One of the many early churches linked to the Norwegian community is the Immanuel Lutheran Church (Vernon Watson, 1912, City of Seattle Landmark, NHR), also built in the Cascade neighborhoods.[12] ***See figure 50.***

Norway Center Inc., a group of fraternal organizations, originally commissioned Edward K. Mahlum to design the Norway Center (demolished) in 1949 and owned and operated the building until 1983. Norway Center Inc. consisted of four groups: Sons of Norway Leif Erickson Lodge no. 1; Knute Rockne Lodge no. 12; Daughters of Norway, Valkrein Lodge no. 1; and the Norwegian Male Chorus. The Norway Center incorporated an auditorium, several large meeting rooms, and a restaurant open to the general public. Norway Center Inc. sold the building in 1983, after finding that it no longer met their needs. *See Figure 51.*

Mahlum was active in the Norwegian community, helping to spearhead fund raising for and then designing the Norse Home in the Phinney Ridge neighborhood, which opened in 1957. ***See figures 45-46.***

Danish

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[10] Rev. Dennis A. Anderson, local architectural historian and Lutheran minister, E-mail communication with Larry E. Johnson, Sept. 9, 2007.
[11] Marianne Forssblad, "Swedes in Seattle and King County—A Snapshot History," pp. 1-2. HistoryLink.org, posted Aug. 7, 2001. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=3473, accessed Sept. 21, 2007.
[12] Marianne Forssblad, Norwegians in Seattle and King County—A Snapshot History," pp. 1-3. HistoryLink.org, posted Aug. 15, 2001. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=3476, accessed Sept. 21, 2007.

In 1908, the Danish Brotherhood Society commissioned architect Victor Voorhees to design Washington Hall in Seattle's Central District. Washington Hall served as a venue for cultural events, and provided housing for single male Danish immigrants. The building is now owned by Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority and is a designated City of Seattle Landmark. ***See figure 52.***

Nordic Museum

The Seattle Scandinavian community as a whole has supported the Nordic Museum, which since 1980 has interpreted the cultural traditions of all Scandinavian countries including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland. The museum has recently opened a large state-of-the-art museum building in the Ballard neighborhood.

4.1.3 Fraternal and Social Support Organizations

Although the Swedish Club was primarily a men's social club, it shared characteristics of more general fraternal organizations, such as reinforcing ethnic and cultural identities, while lending a helping hand to fellow members by preferential hiring and mutual aid. While the Sons of Norway, the Vasa Order, and other Scandinavian organizations were clearly more focused on both social and charitable activities, Seattle's Swedish community's main charitable effort was the founding of Swedish Hospital and support of other charitable organizations including the Millionaire Club.

Fraternal organizations (such as Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Masons, IOOF, Eagles, Sons of Norway, etc.) in the United States were generally groups of people with shared common bonds of religion, ethnicity, gender, occupation or shared values, which formed to assist members through a mutual aid affiliation. Although the majority of these organization consisted of European immigrants, other organization were also formed for Asian- and African American communities. The Chinese community had *tongs*, which evolved into benevolent organizations including the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. African Americans tended to be members of fraternal lodges that were offshoots of corresponding white organizations such as the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias due to racial discrimination.[13]

As many immigrants lacked the support provided by family and friends found in their home countries, formal organizations developed to fill this need in their adopted communities in the United States. The turn of the twentieth century saw a proliferation of fraternal orders, which were able to provide additional benefits such as funeral expenses, health plans, and educational and dependent support to their members. Members receiving such benefits also committed to supporting their local community.

Most fraternal organizations were originally made up of groups of white men; most growth in fraternal membership occurred in the first half of the twentieth century; and these grouped gradually began to include women and minority populations. The federal Social Security Act of 1935 included unemployment insurance, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and grants to the states to provide various forms of medical care, traditionally primary benefits of fraternal membership. The development of nationwide Social Security—along with the time commitment problems of dual-income families, single parenthood, and the increased kinds of activities available to younger adults and their children—has resulted

[13] Quintard Taylor, *The Forging of a Black Community, Seattle's Central District from 1870 through the Civil Rights Era*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 139.

in the general decline of fraternal membership. At least one social organization, the Modern Woodmen of America, adapted to the changes by evolving into an insurance company.[14] ***See figure 53.***

4.2 Building Owner and Building Construction: Swedish Club

The idea of a social club for Swedish immigrants living in Seattle originated in 1892 at the Stockholm Hotel, which was owned by Swedish Honorary Consul Andrew Chilborg (1845-1835), at the southeastern corner of First Avenue and Blanchard Street. At that time the northern part of the city housed many immigrant populations, mostly northern Europeans. In the 1890s, the Stockholm Hotel provided not only housing accommodations for young male Swedish Immigrants, but also a restaurant and an office for Svenska Pressen, Seattle's Swedish-language newspaper. Young Swedish men would lounge in the afternoons and weekends under an old Madrona tree next to the hotel to read the paper, chat, and watch women parading by on their way to town or back. At that time there were few places where young single men could meet young women, so they came up with the idea of forming a club where they could socialize. ***See figure 48.***

In August 1892, 30 young men met at the new Masonic Temple at Pike Street and Second Avenue. There was a general agreement that a social club for Swedes was needed, and committees were formed to start the club. There was, however, disagreement concerning membership. Originally, most attendees thought it should be open to both sexes, while a contingent headed by Otto Roseleaf (1861-1950) wanted a club for men only. At the second meeting, Roseleaf prevailed, and the club did not admit women as full members until 1989.[15]

In less than a year the club had grown exponentially, and the idea of a social club to meet young women was soon expanded to include families. Women were welcome to come to social events, but meetings were exclusively for men. Initially the club rented rooms at the Carpenter's Union Hall, and for a time at a small apartment at Seventh Avenue and Columbia Street, but by summer of 1893, the club was located in the basement of the first Ranke Building at Pike Street and Fifth Avenue.[16]

Over the years the Swedish Club sponsored many traditional Swedish events including midsommarfesten, the summer festival, and hosted choral and stage performances. ***See figures 54-55.***

Discussions concerning the club building its own clubhouse began in 1901. Nels B. Nelson (1857-1907), one of the founders of the Frederick & Nelson department store chain and member of the club, had purchased a double lot on the corner of Eight Avenue and Olive Street (now the Hyatt Hotel) for $6,000 and sold the mid-block lot to the club for $3,000.

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[14] Oscar Halbert, "Fraternal clubs, like the Masons, Elks and Eagles, have seen significant membership declines since their heyday." *Renton Reporter*, April 5, 2005. Available at: http://www.zwire.com/site/news.cfm?newsid=11245130&BRD=1012&PAG=461&dept_id=141546&rfi=6, accessed September 14, 2007. Mutual Aide Societies were formed and served similar purposes for the Asian, Jewish, African American, and other ethnic communities.

[15] John Nordeen, *Svenska Klubbens Historia 1892-1944*, (Seattle, WA: Consolidated Press, 1944), pp. 42v- 43. John Nordeen, "Historik over Svenska Klubben i Seattle," Svenska Posten, November 9, 1960, p. 3. Paul Norlen, *Swedish Seattle*, Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007, p. 14. Before 1989 Women could belong to "auxiliary" organizations such as the Freija auxilary

[16] Nordeen, 1944, p. 54. Nordeen, 1960, p. 3.

Nelson allowed the club generous terms to pay off the debt as it could.[17]

Club member and contractor, Otto Roseleaf, prepared the construction drawings for the Swedish Club's first building and constructed the modest wood-frame clubhouse that opened in 1902. The clubhouse was built for $5,000 and financed through the sale of bonds and a modest fund in the treasury. Roseleaf was later the contractor for the first Swedish Hospital.[18] ***See figure 56.***

In 1909, the City of Seattle regraded Eighth Avenue 20 feet lower than previously, leaving the main building entrance accessible only through crude wooden stairs. Recognizing the necessity of renovating the building and the opportunity to improve the facility for the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the club excavated the basement, made additions on both sides and renovated the interior and the exterior. The building also received a brick façade and new windows. The building appeared to members as much more Swedish, "with stepped gables and bold, striped rustication." After the renovation, the building contained a large hall with a stage, a smaller hall, bar, dining and conference rooms, kitchen, offices and staff apartment. The club financed the $18,000 renovation by taking on a 30-year mortgage, paid off in 1940.[19] ***See figures 56-60.***

After World War II, progressive members of the club began considering constructing a new, larger club building. Club president Andy Berglund had high aspirations and coined a slogan—"Membership of 1000 and a new building"—initiating a campaign to realize his vision. The campaign increased the number of members from 150 to 500. The club also explored purchasing property on the northeastern corner of Eight Avenue and University Street (now Freeway Park), but members deemed it too expensive.[20]

In August 1951, the club's leadership invited other Swedish organizations and societies in Seattle to participate in their discussions about forming a joint building association to build a new building, After September 1951, the Swedish Club's building committee started working jointly with other organizations. Two lots at Second Avenue and Broad Street were bought in February 1952.[21]

Seattle architect Oliver William Olson (1914-1993), who was both a member of the Swedish Club and a part of the building committee, provided the club with "temporary drawings to serve as a basic instrument for the final blueprint," as well as initial estimates.[22] Olson appears to have then been in a partnership (1947-1951) with Bjarne Olsen, with offices on Market Street. Oliver Olson's sketches show a two-story building with a basement. The first floor measured 108'-0" by 160'-0" with 12-foot ceilings, and included a clubroom, stage, kitchen, office, and auditorium. The second floor was the same size, included a restaurant, more offices, and an auditorium with balcony. The expected cost for project was approximately $527,000.[23]

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17 Nordeen, 1960, p. 3.
18 Pacific Coast Architectural Database, "Otto Rudolf Roseleaf (building contractor), http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6623, p. 1.
19 Nordeen, 1944, p. 86. C. L. Anderson, "Swedish Club Nearing Milestone," *Seattle Times*, April 11, 1954, p. 5.
20 "Scandinavian Archives," University of Washington Special Collections. Swedish Club Board meeting minutes, 1949-1953.
21 C. L. Anderson, p. 5.
22 Swedish Club, member letter, January 14, 1953, University of Washington.
23 Pacific Coast Architectural Database, "Oliver William Olson (architect)," http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4879, accessed May 5, 2015, p. 1. Olsen & Olson, "letter to the Swedish Club, Oldsborg papers, University of Washington Special Collections.

In 1953, the club announced that the architectural partnership of Miller & Ahlson had been chosen as the architects for the new Swedish Club building. Miller & Ahlson was a partnership between Frederick Theodore Ahlson (1905-1996), and Charles Taylor Miller, which lasted from 1946 to 1962.[24]

Miller and Ahlson based their design on Olson's initial work and at the Swedish Club board meeting in September 1953, they showed their initial sketches for the property at Second Avenue and Broad Street. Their proposed building design had a footprint of 160'-0" x 180'-0", significantly larger than the design Olson earlier proposed, and included an auditorium, lodge hall, committee rooms, a restaurant, stores and office space.[25] ***See figure 61.***

In 1954, a cooperative joint venture between the Swedish Club and the other organizations was officially formed under the name "Swedish Community Building Association." These other groups included two auxiliary organizations: the Svea Male Choir and the Ladies Auxiliary; Lodge 101, Order of Runeberg; Klippan Lodge 228, Order of Vasa; Seattle Lodge 61, Scandinavian Fraternity of America; Skold Lodge 98, Independent Order of the Vikings; Alfreda Lodge 55, Independent Ladies of Vikings; and the Swedish Businessmen's Club. To raise money for the new building, the association arranged a series of activities and fundraisers. On the Swedish Day celebration in 1955, previous club president Berglund spoke about the new building. The annual Swedish Day picnic in 1956 generated a net profit of $2,150, and all the money went to the building fund. In June the same year, the Swedish Community Building Association sent a letter to Miller & Ahlson saying that they approved the preliminary plans with only some minor suggestions.[26]

Financing a joint venture proved more difficult than originally anticipated. The total cost of the lots and construction of the building were anticipated to cost $900,000. After repeated attempts the Swedish Community Building Association dissolved and the board of directors of the Swedish Club decided to move forward on a smaller-scale building without partners. The money the different parties had contributed to the association was then returned. However, the Swedish Club still owned the two lots at Second Avenue and Broad Street. The club considered the site too valuable for the smaller building they now envisioned, so they sold the lots in early 1957 for a profit. A few weeks after the sale of the old property, the club was offered a new site at 1920 Dexter Avenue N by one of the members and moved to purchase it. The old club building at Eighth Avenue was later sold and demolished and served as a parking lot for several years. ***See figure 62.***

The new property was less expensive and also had the advantage of adequate space for parking and a great view over Lake Union. The club now engaged architects Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson to design their new building. Einar V. Anderson, a member of the Swedish Club, was the firm principal in charge of the design, signing all the original drawings. The resulting design was inspired by Minoru Yamasaki's Reynolds Aluminum Building (1959) in Southfield, Michigan, sharing the same exterior aluminum sunscreen composed of interlocking aluminum rings developed by the Reynolds Aluminum Company ***See figures 63-68.***

The groundbreaking ceremony was held on November 28, 1959. Speakers included Senator Warren G. Magnuson, club president Oscar Turnquist, Swedish consul Ivar Lundquist,

[24] C. L. Anderson, p. 5.
[25] Ibid. p. 5.
[26] Ibid. p. 5.

building committee chairman Roy Lundberg, and Ivar Cederwall, the club's master of ceremonies. Generally, the speakers anticipated that the new building would be greatly appreciated and envisioned its use by visitors of the coming Century 21 Exposition (World's Fair).[27] ***See figure 69.***

The construction process took longer than expected due to rainy weather, and the cornerstone was laid in October 1960. A small copper box was inserted into the cornerstone, containing the book *Svenska Klubbens Historia* by club manager John Nordeen, some newspapers, photographs, a few Swedish coins, and a list of donors.[28] ***See figure 70.***

The new Swedish Club building officially opened in April 1961, featuring a central atrium and an upper-floor restaurant. Final cost for the building was around $500,000, which came wholly from the organization's own funds, sale of bonds to members and others, and from donations. Members also did all the painting work and installed the exterior aluminum sunscreen.[29]

With the new facility, membership rose from around 500 in 1961, to nearly 5,000 in the 1970s.[30] ***See figure 71.***

As the organization approached 100 years of age in the 1990s, however, it was forced to curtail some operations and begin a long period of deferred maintenance decisions. The once-popular restaurant was closed and rented to an outside caterer for additional income. A corridor was inserted into the club's private dining room/board room to allow the catering business direct access to the elevator, with the caterer using the southern auditorium entrance for loading rather than the original northern loading area. The main offices near the entrance were also rented to a related organization, and the building was marketed to individuals and organizations with no cultural connections to the club. Non-members were also allowed access to the facility's meeting rooms and auditorium on a rental basis and were invited to enjoy the club's bar area for a small fee. Although these actions allowed the club to barely survive financially, cumulatively they have weakened the sense of community.

In spite of concerted efforts to revive the Swedish Club, by 2005 the organization had reached an impasse. Without clear direction or purpose, other than continuing the monthly popular Swedish Pancake Breakfast offering, membership had dwindled to around 550 members who paid annual dues of $85 for minimal benefits. Discussions were held with the Nordic Heritage Museum with the idea of either purchasing the club's property on Dexter Avenue N for their own use, or selling the property to help finance their own capital campaign. At the same time, developers approached the club with an initial proposal to purchase the property, and dissolution of the club seemed imminent. Many, including the club's executive director and several of the board members, thought its failure and liquidation of the club's assets was inevitable.

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[27] *Seattle Times*, "Site for New Swedish Club Headquarters Dedicated," November 29, 1959, p. 30. The installation of the building's elevator was put off for a couple of years until more funds were available.
[28] *Seattle Times*, "Cultural Center With a View," April 16, 1961, Sunday Magazine pp. 20-22. *Seattle Times*, "Swedish Club Calls Bids on $350,000 Building, November 30, 1958, p. 26. *Seattle Times*, "Site for New Swedish Club Headquarters Dedicated," November 29, 1959, p. 30.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Dr. Kristine Leander, Swedish Club executive director, conversation with Larry E. Johnson, numerous times.

Several club members—including Karl Larsson, Brandon Benson, and Kristine Leander—rejected this premature death certificate and in fall of 2005, began meeting every other Saturday morning in order to preserve and create a future for the club.

In 2008 Leander was hired to market the club and help implement the new plans. Several years later, the long-time executive director left and two interim executive directors were hired to lead the organization until plans were solidified for the future. However, each executive director left after a few months. Additionally, a number of decisions had been made that resulted in a large debt. Leander offered to take over the position as executive director and was hired by the Board of Directors in March 2011.

Today, the Swedish Club's membership appears to be stable, with approximately 1,100 members. The club publishes a monthly newsletter and has an active website describing events. The Club's Swedish Pancake Breakfast has become a Seattle community tradition, usually serving approximately 400 people the first Sunday of every month. The club facilities are currently used by many smaller Scandinavian and non-Scandinavian organizations and clubs, and also operates as an entertainment and event venue.

4.3 Architectural Context

4.3.1 Historic Architectural Context: International Style

The Swedish Club building at 1920 Denny can be classified stylistically—by its massing, scale, and use of an exterior brise soleil—as being in the Modern/International Style, expressive of the New Formalism, and classified by its materials as loosely derived from contemporary Northern European precedents.

The Modern movement originated in Europe after World War I with an underlying belief that advances in science and technology would generate a new form of architecture, free from the pervasive eclecticism based on revival forms. The possibilities of curtain wall construction utilizing steel frames and the freeform massing using ferro-concrete were explored by Continental architects, as well as American modernist pioneers including Frank Lloyd Wright. By the 1920s, these experimentations produced two distinct branches of modern architecture: the steel and glass classicism, "International Style," of the Bauhaus architects Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe, and béton brut, usually attributed to Charles Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier), and the "New Brutalism."[31] ***See figure 72.***

In 1929, Mies's German Pavilion of the Barcelona Exhibition demonstrated the austerity and purity possible in the steel frame. After immigrating to the United States, Mies created a number of buildings that became icons of the International Style, including the Farnsworth House in Illinois (1950), Lake Shore Drive Apartments in Chicago (1952), Crown Hall at the Illinois Institute of Technology (1956), the Seagram Building in New York (1956-58), and the Bacardi Offices in Mexico City (1963)—all essays of the "frame rectangle."[32] Mies sought to reduce architecture to its basic form, eliminating all ornament and superfluity, creating the well-known aphorism "Less is more." ***See figures 73-75.***

Concurrently, in Scandinavia, architects were influenced by what was happening elsewhere in Europe and adapted the functionalism of the Modern Movement but blended in national traditions. Finnish architect Alvar Aalto was working at the same time in a similar

[31] R. Furneaux Jordan, *A Concise History of Western Architecture* (Norwich, G.B.: Jarrold and Sons, 1969), p. 320.
[32] Ibid., p. 331.

environment. Although his use of wood and masonry was in keeping with the idea of honesty of materials, his ideals of relating the organic relationship between humans, nature and buildings were evident in the sculptural, natural shapes of his projects.[33] Important differences between the architecture of Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier included the Scandinavian reliance on simple materials and moderation, as well as the inclusion of national traditions and historical material that resulted in a straightforward, understandable construction. Architect Ove Bang, whose designs melded a combination of Norwegian traditional forms with the emerging Modern style, spearheaded regional functionalism in Norway. Arne Korsmo and Knut Knutsen were other influential architects carrying the ideals of simple solutions using honest materials and the idea that buildings should be modest and subordinate to their surroundings.[34] ***See figures 76-77.***

Architects in Europe and the Americas also experimented with sunscreens, or bris soleil, on buildings, primarily after World War II through the 1960s. Sunscreens could reduce glare and internal cooling loads. Lucio Costa's and Oscar Niemeyer's Ministry of Education and Health building in Rio de Janeiro exemplifies these efforts. ***See figure 78.***

Architectural design in the Pacific Northwest also went through a radical transformation during the 1940s and 1950s. The progressive enthusiasm of the war years had essentially overtaken eclecticism, and traditionalist architects were either retiring or reluctantly adapting to Modernism—first Art Deco style and eventually the International Style. In 1944 in Portland, Oregon, Pietro Belluschi designed the Equitable Building, the first curtain wall building in the United States. In Seattle, J. Lister Holmes (1891-1986), George Stoddard (1896-1967), William Bain (1896-1985), and Paul Thiry (1904-1993) were among the local architects who successfully made that mid-career leap and were rewarded with major Modernist commissions during the immediate post-war period. Other slightly younger architects, including Victor Steinbrueck (1911-1985), Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995), Omer Mithun (1918-1983), and Roland Terry (1917-2006), emerged from their apprenticeships immediately embracing a new Northwest Modernism. Additionally, a new generation of architects was emerging from architectural schools, including the University of Washington, where traditionalist professors were being challenged by early Modernists, including Lionel "Spike" Pries (1897-1968). ***See figures 79-82.***

4.3.2 Building Architect: Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson

The Seattle architectural firm of Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson designed the Swedish Club building at 1920 Dexter Avenue N in 1959.

The firm's senior partner, Arden Croco Steinhart (1906-1994), was born on November 21, 1906 in Bucoda, Washington. He earned his architectural degree at the University of Washington in 1929. Between 1930 and 1939 he worked as a lathe foreman in a local lumber mill where his father was a superintendent. Between 1937 and 1942, Steinhart worked as a draftsman for William Jones and Roy Chester Stanley (1886-1956) at the Seattle architectural firm of Jones & Stanley. He served in the military between 1942 and 1946, before returning to work for Jones & Stanley. In 1951, Steinhart became a third partner in the firm, now

[33] Joe Brady. "Hugo Alvar Henrik Aalto." *Virtual Finland*, p. 1.
http://virtual.finland.fi/netcomm/news/showarticle.asp?intNWSAID=26190, accessed Sept. 20, 2007.
[34] Elisabeth Seip. "Architecture in Norway." *Reisenett*, p.1.
http://www.reisenett.no/norway/facts/culture_science/architecture_in_norway.html, accessed Sept. 20, 2007.

known as Jones, Stanley & Steinhart, Architects.[35]

Robert Dennis Theriault (1922-2005) joined Steinhart & Stanley in 1953 (Jones had retired the previous year), forming the partnership of Steinhart, Stanley & Theriault. Theriault was born in Tacoma on May 28, 1922 and attended McCarver Common School, graduating from Stadium High School. He enlisted in the military and serving as a First Lieutenant navigator/bombardier in the Army Air Force in the Pacific during World War II, receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross. In 1945 his family moved to Seattle so that he could attend the University of Washington on the GI Bill. Theriault received his degree in Architecture in June 1950. Theriault was then employed by engineer E.G. Putnam, and by architect Alfred F. Simpson, as an architectural and structural designer, drafter, renderer, and in 1950-1952 as a job supervisor.[36]

Einar V. Anderson (1925-1970) became the fourth partner in 1955. Stanley left the firm in 1959. Anderson was the partner who primarily was responsible for the design of the Swedish Club and signed all the construction documents. ***See figure 83.***

Einar Vincent Anderson was born in Seattle on January 22, 1925, the third son of Swedish immigrants Emil W. and Hannah B. (Arvidsson) Anderson. Einar grew up in Seattle's Wallingford neighborhood, and graduated in 1942 from Lincoln High School. At that time he was considered a talented illustrator and cartoonist, expressing an interest in becoming a commercial artist. He enlisted in the United States Army in 1943, serving in the Aleutian Islands, among other posts. After he was discharged in 1946, he enrolled in the University of Washington, graduating in 1951 with a Bachelor of Architecture (Tau Sigma Delta). He served as a lieutenant in the Army during the Korean War between 1951 and 1952. He was a second-generation Swede and also a member of the Swedish Club. He died prematurely at age 45 in 1970.[37]

After Anderson's death, the firm was reorganized as Steinhart, Theriault & Associates. In 1985 the firm added a new partner, John Courage, under the name of Steinhart Theriault & Courage.

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson designed a number of projects in the Seattle area in the 1950s and 1960s. The firm specialized in low-scale buildings in the Northwest Modern style. These included public schools in Highline, Mercer Island, Burien, and Shoreline that dated from 1953 to 1962, a small West Seattle dental office, banks in Burien and Kent in the 1960s, and at least five churches in the Seattle area. The firm's most notable designs were their own architectural office building (1958-1959, 1264 Eastlake Avenue E), the Swedish Club (1959-1960, 1920 Dexter Avenue N), Normandy Park Community Center in Normandy Park Cove Building (1960, Normandy Park), and Saint Paul's Episcopal Church in Lower Queen Anne (1962). ***See figures 63, 84-91.***

Known constructed buildings by Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson, as individuals or as a firm, include the following buildings by type:[38]

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[35] Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), "Arden Croco Steinhart (Architect)," http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4668/, accessed November 1, 2017, pp. 1-2.
[36] Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), "Robert Dennis Theriault (Architect)," http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4852/, accessed November 1, 2017, pp. 1-2.
[37] Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), "Einar V. Anderson (Architect), http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/2555/, accessed November 1, 2017, pp. 1-2.
[38] BOLA Architects, Un-submitted City of Seattle Landmark Nomination, 1264 Eastlake Avenue E.

Schools

Sylvester Junior High, Highline School District (1953, Highline)
Highline High School (1957, Highline)
Island Park School (1958, Mercer Island)
Northeast Senior High School complex (1959, 24th Avenue S & S 152nd Street, Burien)
Aldercrest Elementary School (1960, 2800 NE 200th Street, Shoreline)
Pacific Junior High School (1961, 22705 24th Avenue S, Burien)
East Highline High School (1962, 225 S 152nd Street, Highline)
Kellogg Middle School (1962-1986, 16045 25th Avenue NE, Shoreline)
Tyee High School (1964, SeaTac)
Benson Hill Elementary School (1970, Renton)
Shoreline Community College (1964-1966, various buildings, Shoreline)

Commercial and Public Projects

Rainier Golf and Country Club Addition (1958, 11133 Des Moines Memorial Drive, Des Moines)
The Swedish Club, (1959, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle)
Portable Seattle First National Bank (1959, Seattle)
Normandy Park Community Center (1960, Normandy Park)
West Seattle Dental (1962, Seattle)
400 Building (1965, 400 SW 152nd Street, Burien)
Western Federal Savings Banks, (1965 and 1966, Burien and Kent)
Broadview Library (1967, 12755 Greenwood Avenue N, Seattle)
Surfline Motel (ca. 1960, Ocean Shores)
400 Shopping Arcades Building (1965, Burien)

Residential Projects

Marius Anderson Home (ca. 1957, Issaquah)
Theriault Residence (1958, 18585 Marine View Drive SW)
Residence at 18610 Marine View Drive SW (Normandy Park)
Bowmont Terrace and Sierra Homes development (ca. 1959, S 170th Street & Seattle-Tacoma Highway)
Skylark Apartments (1960, 126 SW 155th Street, Burien)
Harriet Manor Apartments (1966, 1304 E Harrison Street, Seattle)
Rosamond Carlton House (1970, Three Tree Point, Burien)

Religious Buildings

Broadview Lutheran Memorial Church (1956, 13047 Greenwood Avenue N)
Addition to 13th Church of Christ, Scientist (ca. 1959, 3500 NE 125th Street, Seattle)
United Presbyterian Church (1962, Edmonds)
Addition to Swedish Baptist Church (1962, 4600 Sunnyside Avenue NE, Seattle)
Calvary Lutheran Church (1963, 7002 23rd Avenue NW, Seattle)
John Knox Presbyterian Church (ca. 1965, Normandy Park)
St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1966, 15 Roy Street, Seattle)
Glendale Evangelical Lutheran Church (1967, 13455 Second Avenue, Burien)

4.3.3 Building Contractor: Oscar Turnquist Construction Company

Oscar Turnquist (1892-1992) was president of the Swedish Club in 1958 when his firm won the construction contract for the Swedish Club building at 1920 Dexter Avenue N.[39]

Turnquist was born in Seattle on March 27, 1892, in Grasmark, Sweden. He came to the United States in 1912. Turnquist found work in Seattle delivering milk, driving a jitney and laying streetcar tracks. He found his niche in 1917 when he began working as a carpenter. He served in the Army in France and Germany during World War I. He later became a general contractor and between 1930 and 1965 his firm constructed schools, churches, and commercial structures all over Western Washington, including the Swedish Club on Dexter Avenue N and the Fauntleroy Community Church in West Seattle.[40] ***See figure 91.***

Turnquist joined the Swedish Club in 1929 and served terms as trustee and president. He sang with the Svea Male Chorus for 52 years and was a longtime member and former chairman of Frihet Lodge, Order of Vasa.[41]

Turnqu ist passed away on September 10, 1992, in Seattle.[42]

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[39] *Seattle Times*, "Cornerstone Laid," October 30, 1960, p. 26. *Seattle Times*, "Site for New Swedish Club Headquarters Dedicated, November 29, 1959, p. 30.
[40] *Seattle Times*, "Oscar Turnquist, 100, Rare Friend, Pillar of the Swedish Community," September 29, 1992, http://infoweb.newsbank.com.ezproxy.spl.org/resources/doc/nb/news/0EB535D851217874?p=NewsBank, accessed November 1, 2017, pp. 1-2.
[41] Ibid.
[42] Ibid.

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APPENDIX 1

FIGURES

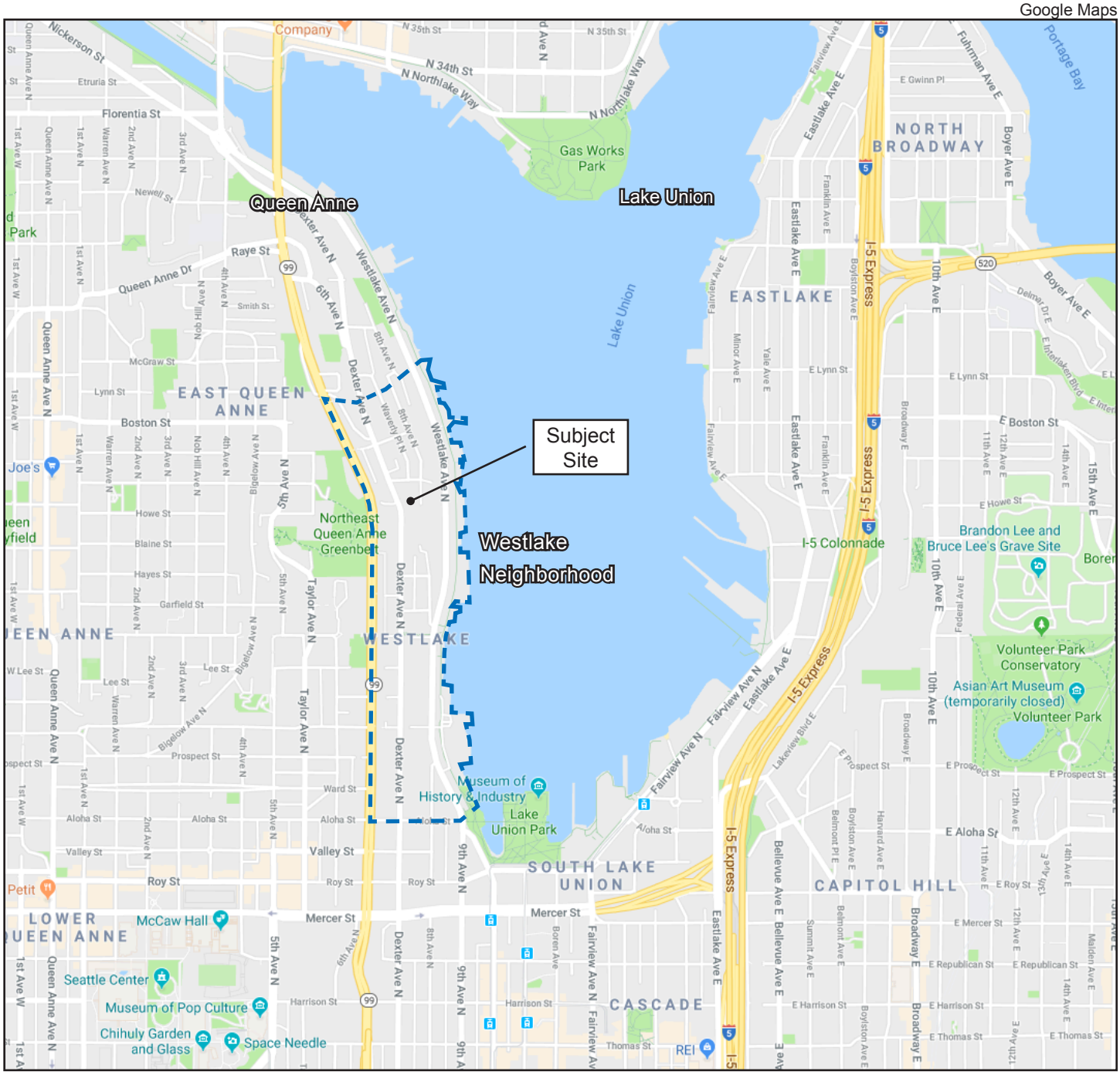


Figure 1. Location Map



Figure 2. Aerial View

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 3. View A—Viewing north on Dexter Avenue N from near Lee Street

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 4. View B—Viewing north on Dexter Avenue N from near Hays Street

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 5. View C—Viewing north on Dexter Avenue N from near Howe Street

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 6. View D—Viewing south on Dexter Avenue N from near Crockett Street

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 7. View E—Viewing southeast near Newton Street

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 8. View F—Viewing southeast at Newton Street

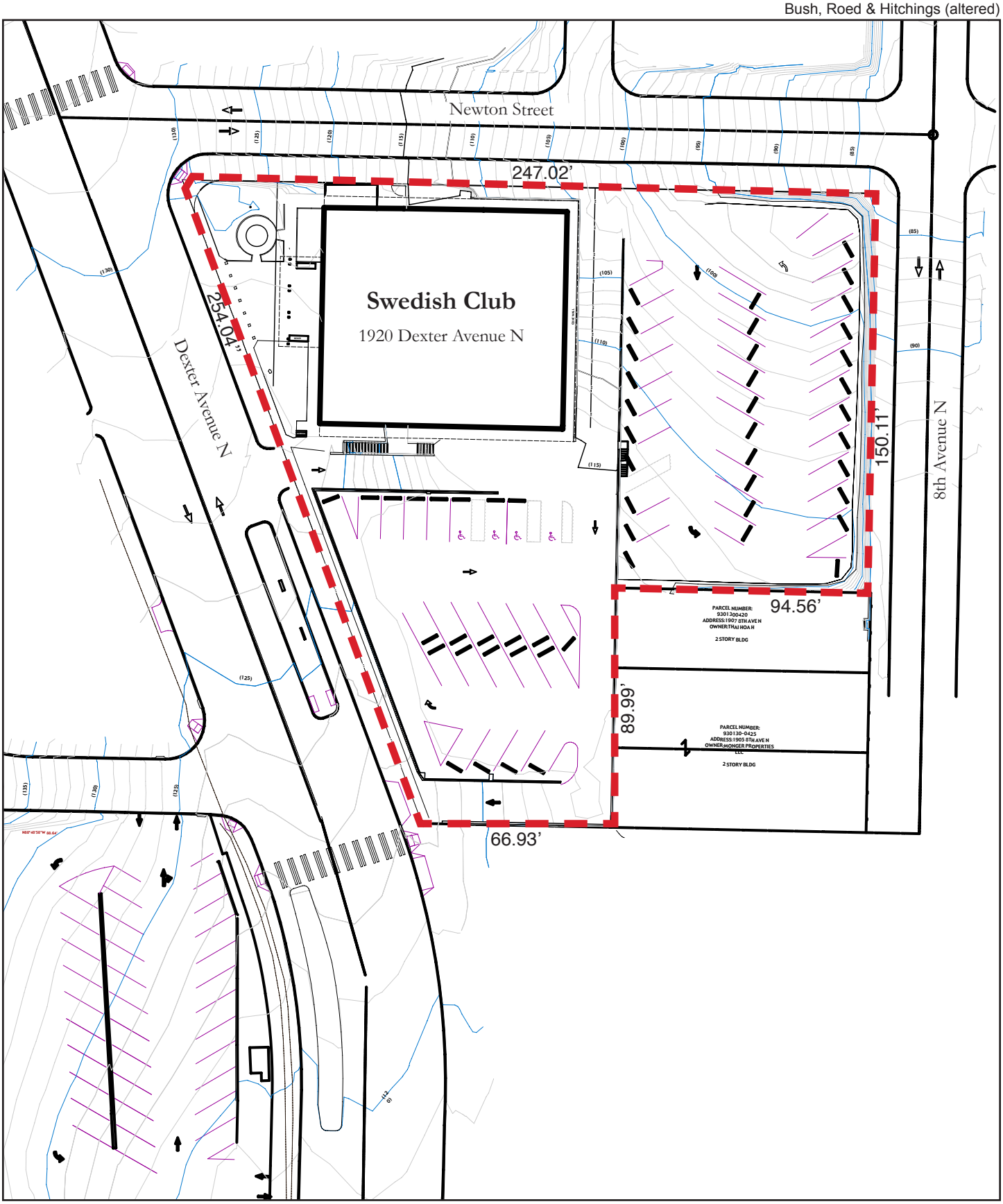


Figure 9. Site Plan

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 10. Western façade

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 11. Southern façade

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 12. Southern and eastern façades

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 13. Southern and eastern façades

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 14. Eastern façade

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 15. Eastern and northern façades

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 16. Northern façade

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 17. Northern façade

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 18. Garden and fountain at northwestern corner of site

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 19. Landscape on southern side of entry

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 20. Gift rock at southern garden

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018

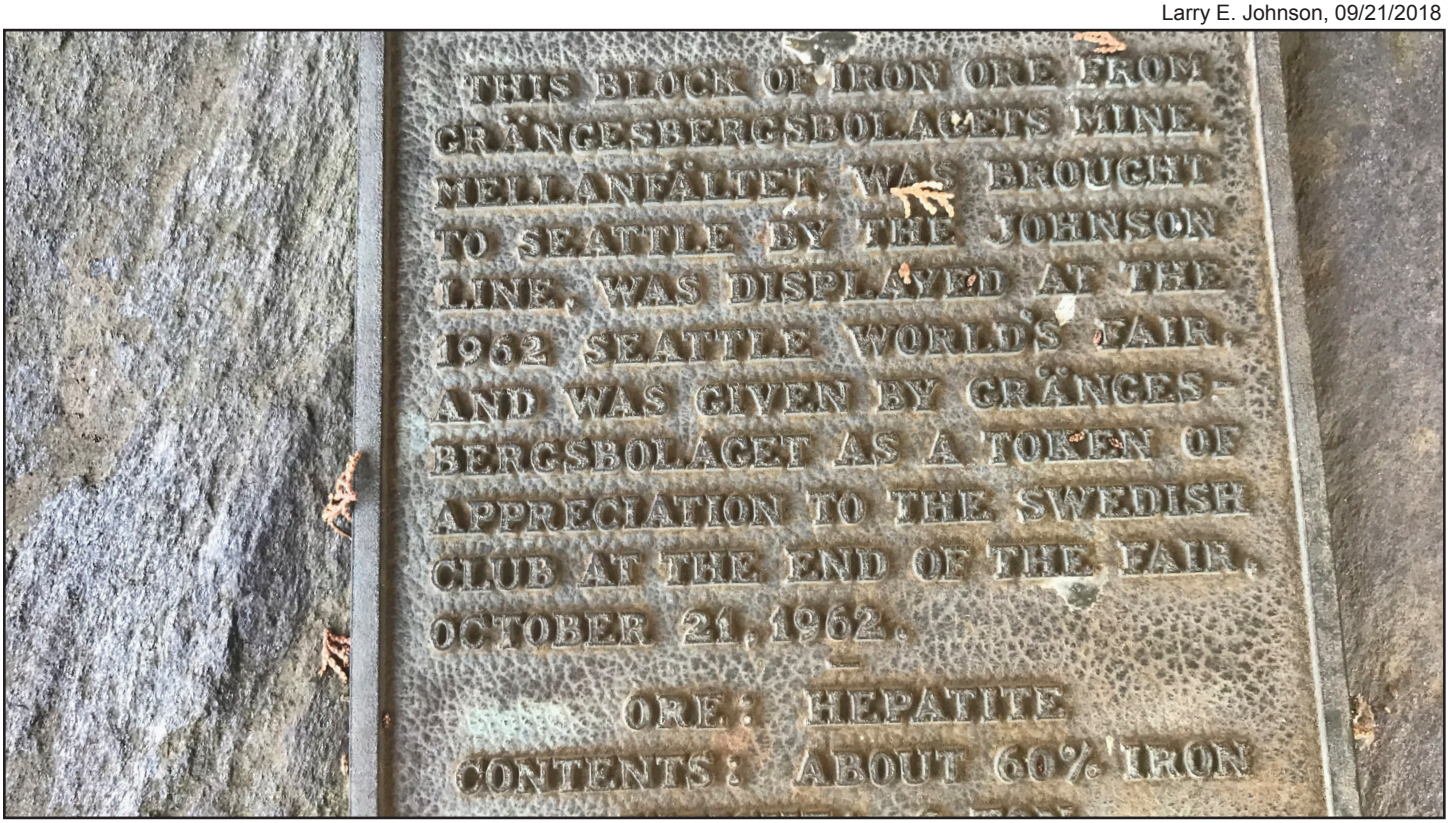


Figure 21. Gift rock plaque

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 22. Cornerstone at building's southwestern corner

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 23. Sheetmetal entrance canopy showing deterioration of metal

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 24. Eastern walkway, second floor

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 25. Detail of aluminum sunscreen grillwork

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018



Figure 26. Main entry viewing east

Larry E. Johnson, 09/21/2018

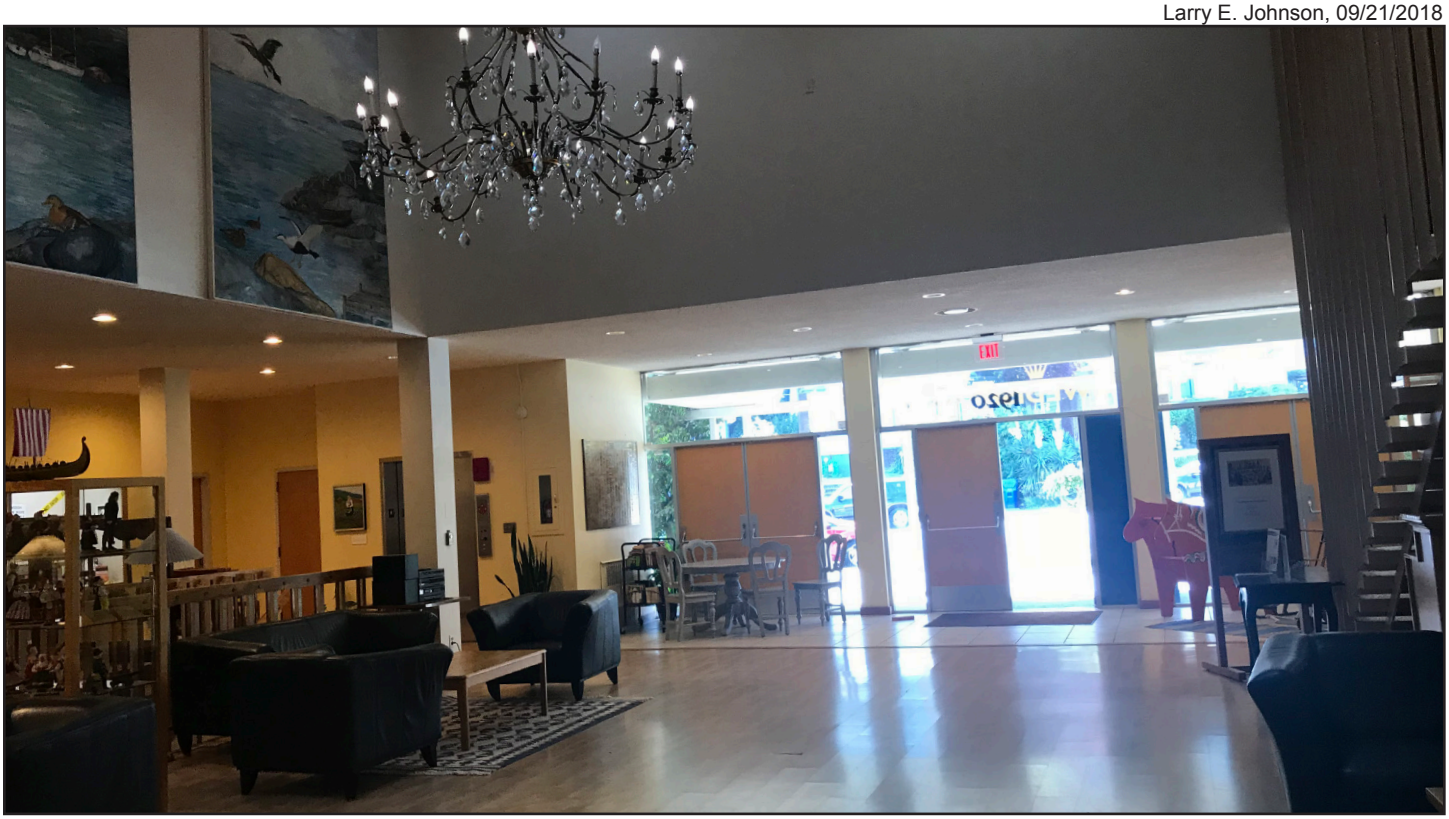


Figure 27. Main entry viewing west

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 28. Main floor, southeastern corner “library”

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 29. Main Floor, northeastern corner room

Larry E. Johnson

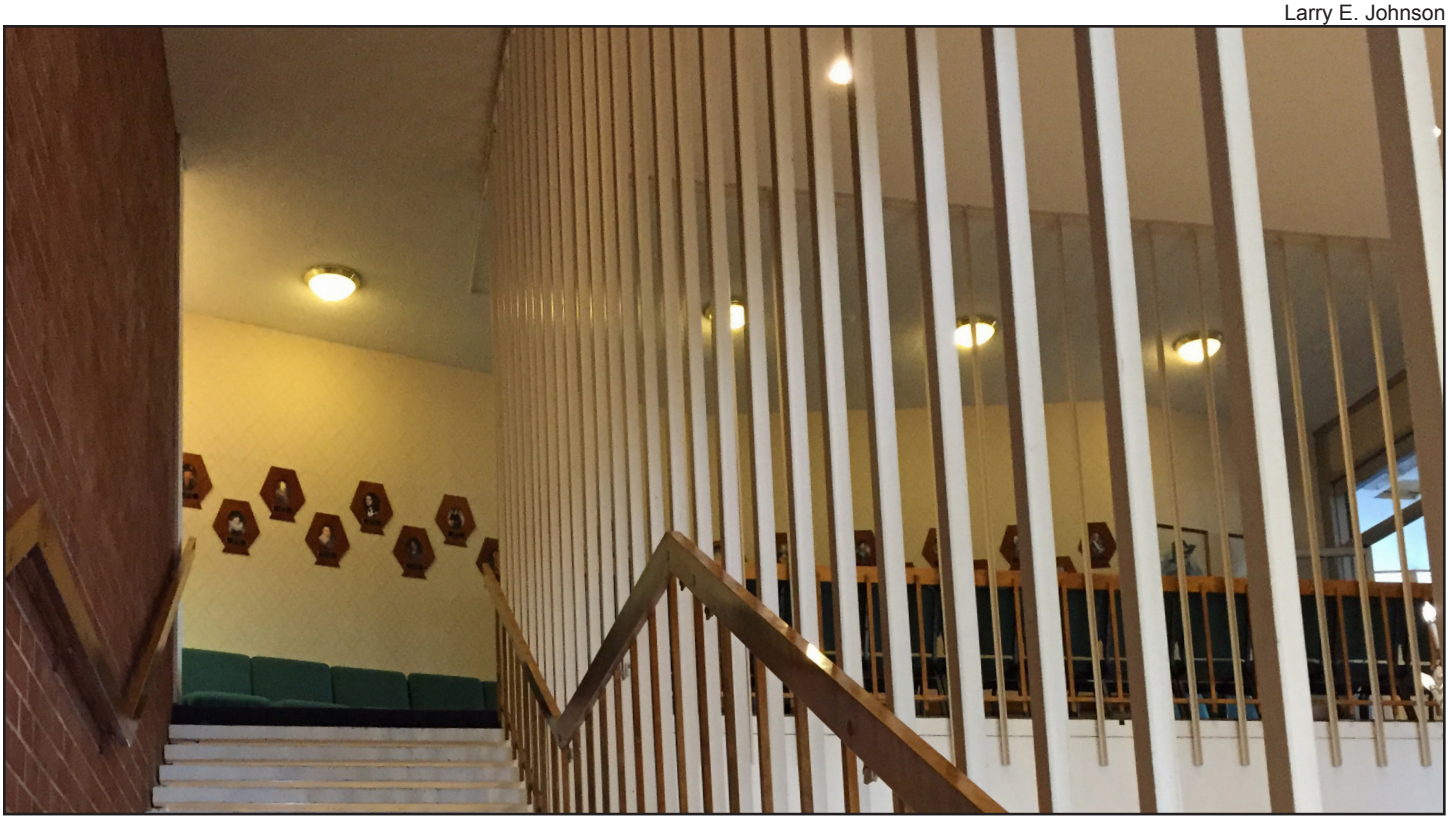


Figure 30. Stairway leading to second floor

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 31. Second floor lobby

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 32. Second floor, dining room viewing northwest

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 33. Second floor, dining room viewing northeast

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 34. Second floor, bar viewing east

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 35. Lower floor, elevator lobby viewing east

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 36. Lower floor, ballroom viewing northeast

Larry E. Johnson



Figure 37. Lower floor, ballroom viewing north

MOHAI, SHS5167

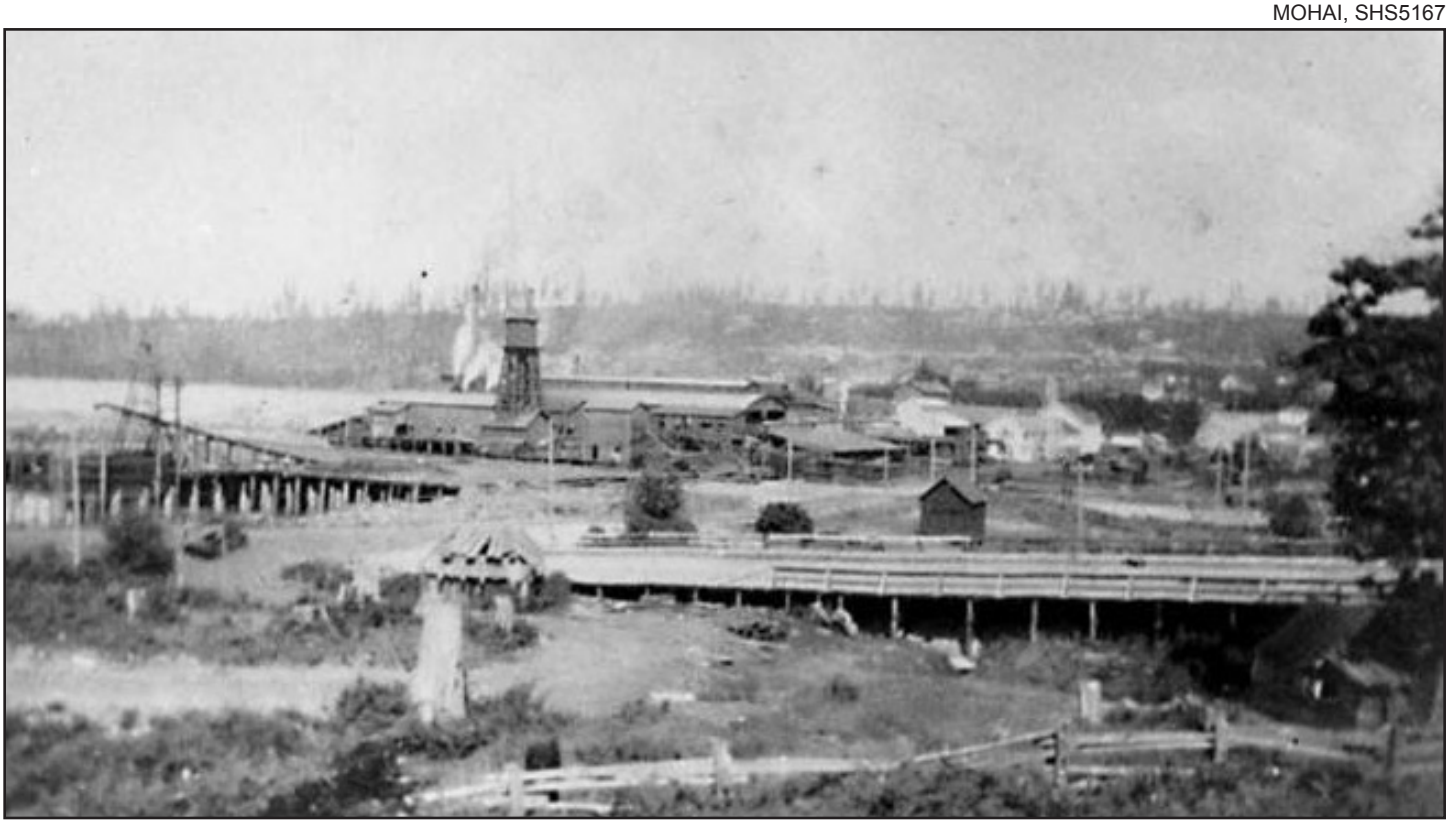


Figure 38. David Denny's Western Mill, ca. 1884

UW, Lawrence Cenny Lindsey, SEA0727



Figure 39. Griffith's Westlake Line, ca. 1885

UW, Warner & Randolph, WAR0218

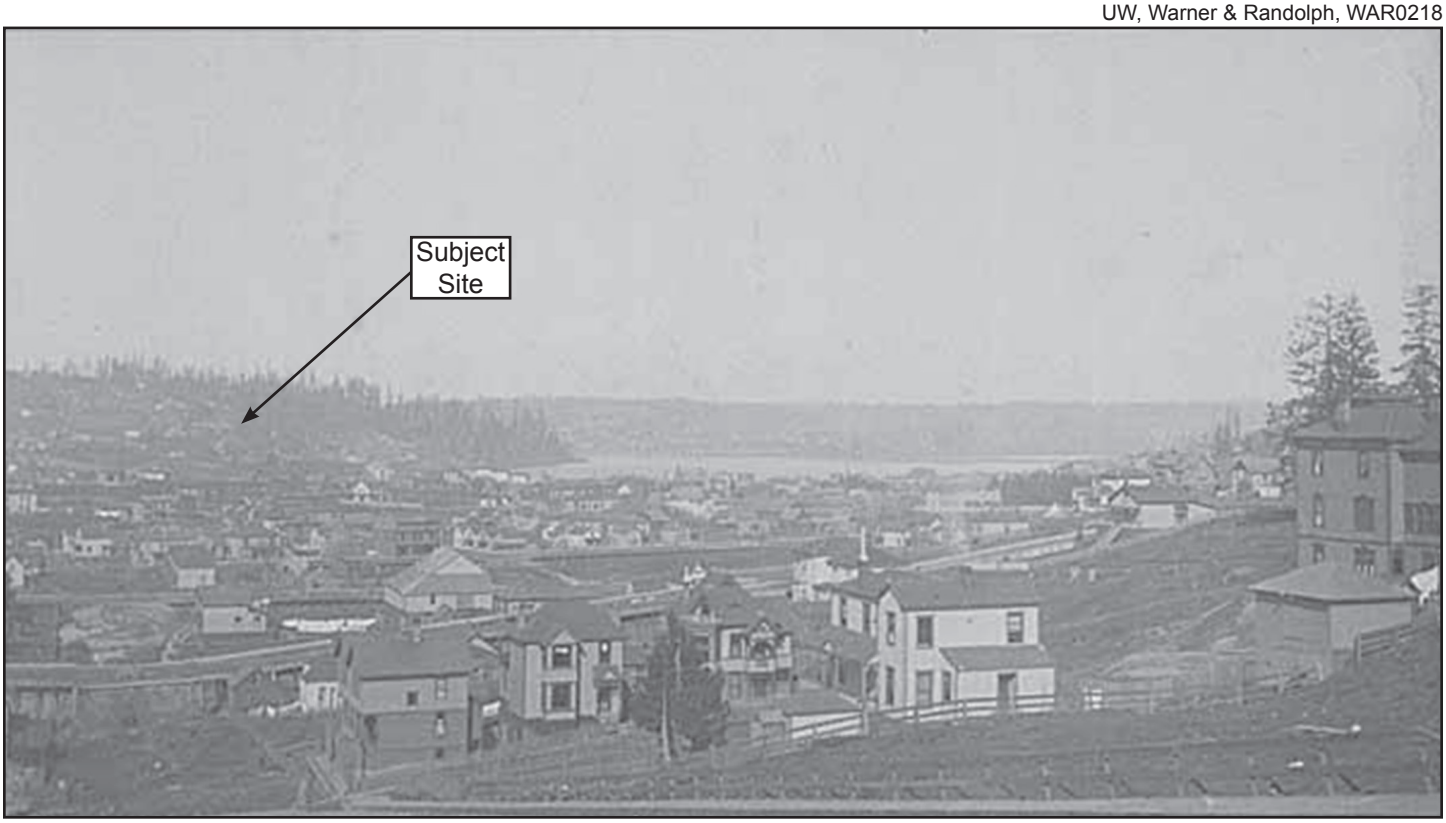


Figure 40. Viewing northwest across Cascade neighborhood to Queen Anne Hill, ca. 1891

UW, Asahel Curtis, CUR326



Figure 41. Cascade School, ca. 1894

UW, Seattle Photograph Collection, SEA1680



Figure 42. Westlake Avenue and railroad spur, ca. 1920

City of Seattle Engineering Department Archives, 52206



Figure 43. Dexter Avenue Slide, 1911

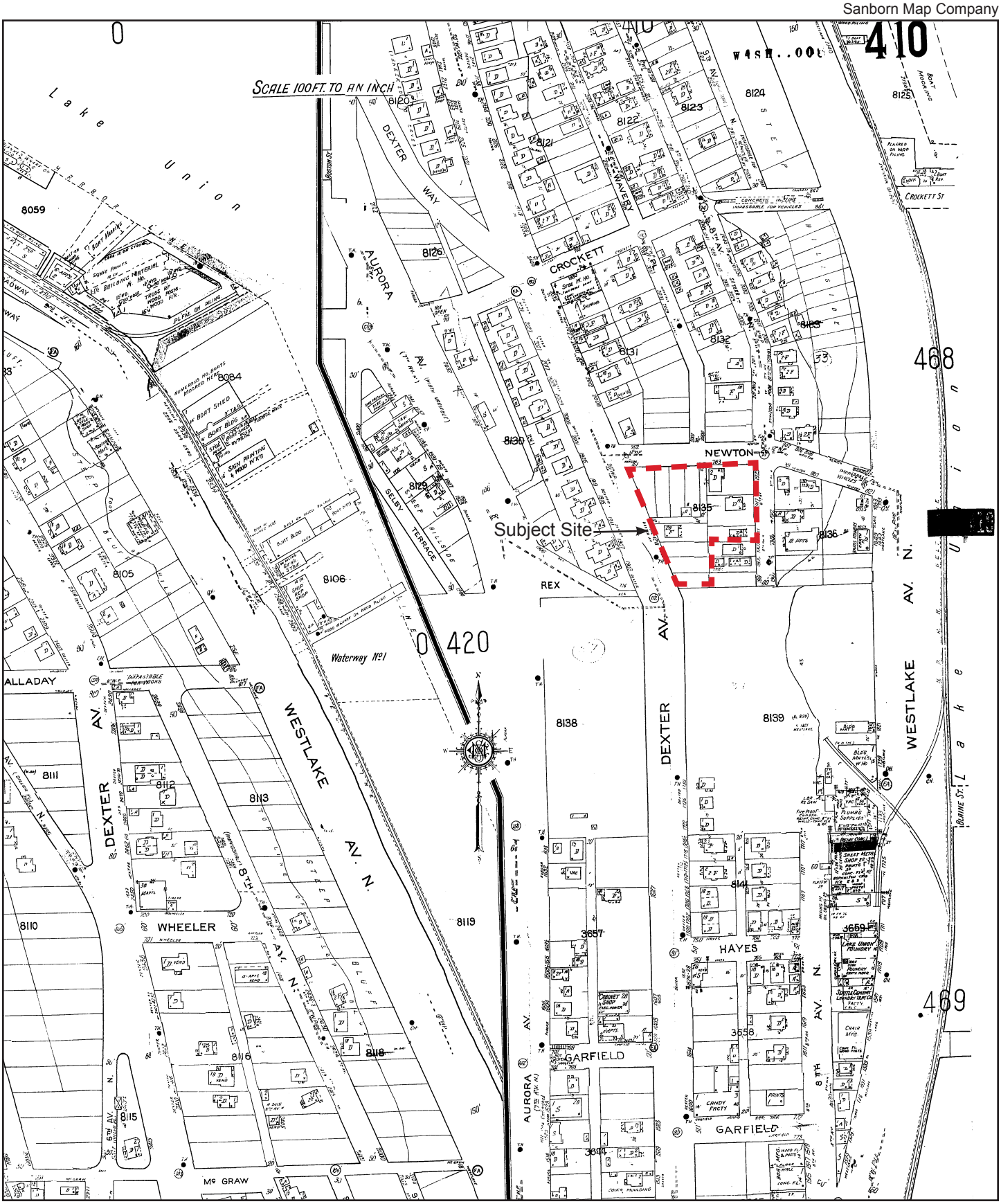


Figure 44. Westlake neighborhood, 1917

UW, Seattle Photograph Collection, SEA0189



Figure 45. Dexter Avenue near Highland Drive, 1927

UW, Seattle Photograph Collection, SEA1705



Figure 46. Aurora Avenue N and the George Washington Memorial Bridge, ca. 1940

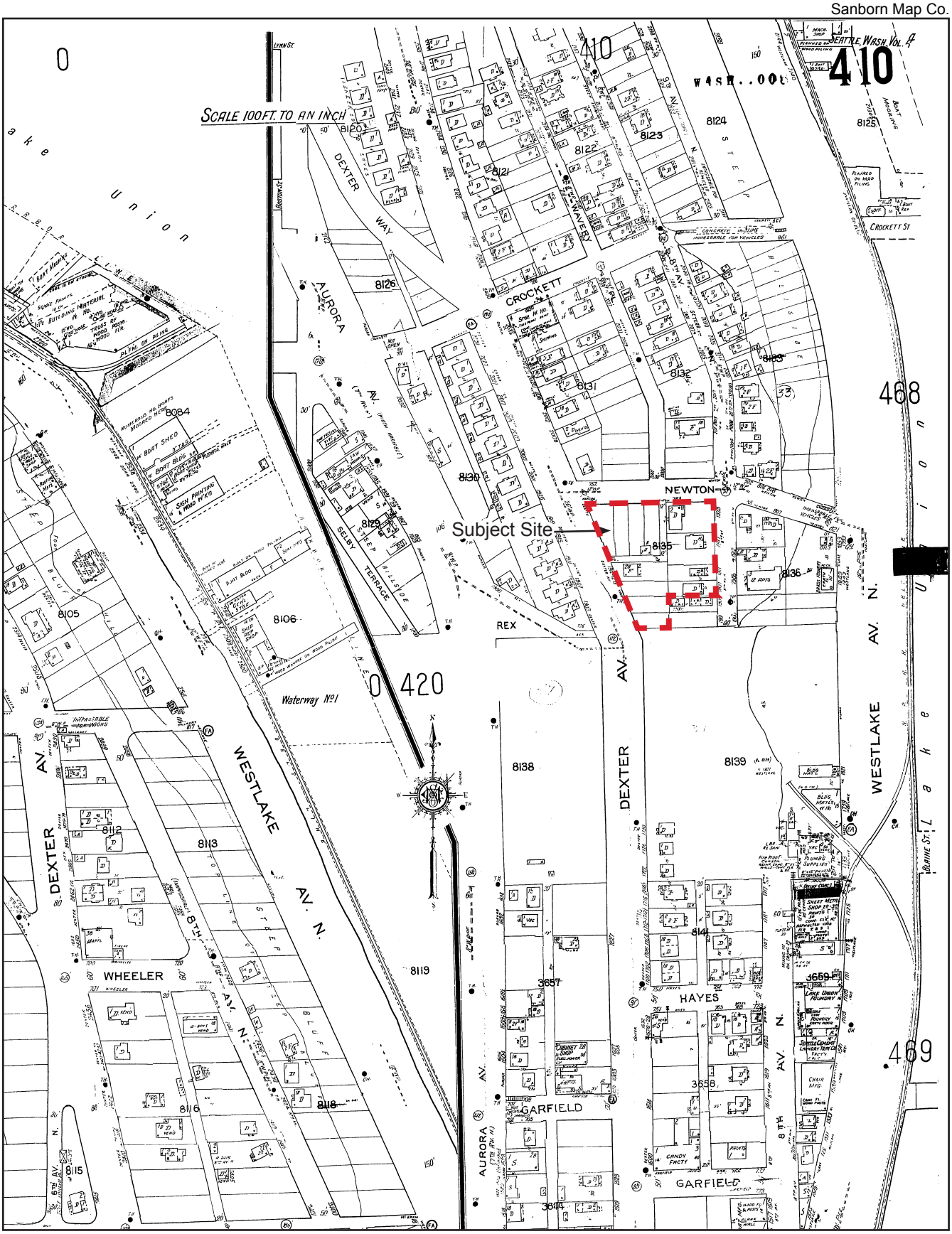


Figure 47. Westlake neighborhood, 1950

Paul Dorpat



Figure 48. Belltown, viewing north on First Avenue near Blanchard Street, ca. 1920

Nordic Museum



Figure 49. First Swedish Hospital, ca. 1915

MOHAI, Webstwer & Stevens, 983.10.14917.1



Figure 50. Norway Hall

Puget Sound Regional Archives

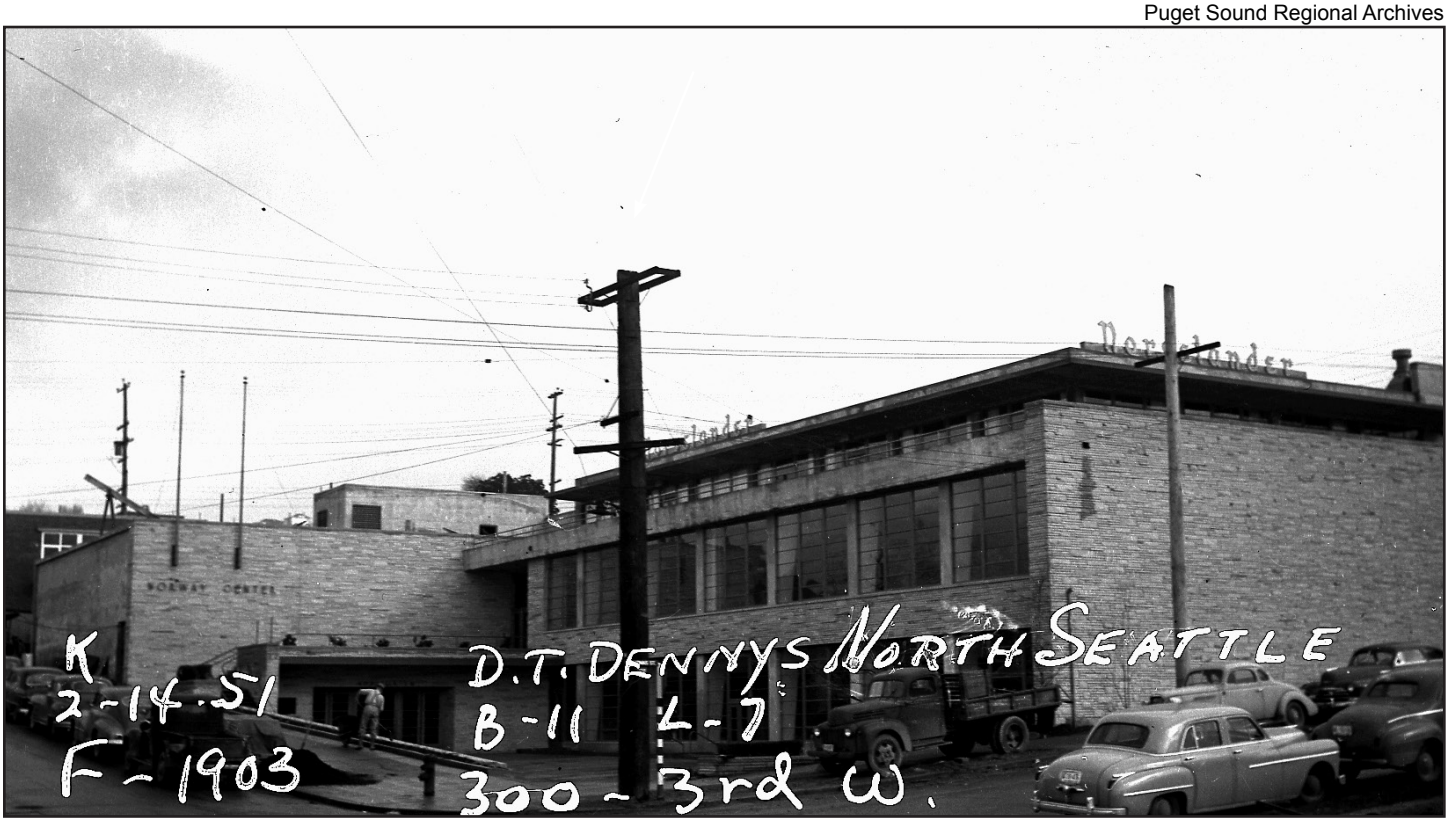


Figure 51. Norway Center, 1951

HSPDA



Figure 52. Washington Hall, ca 1910

Modern Woodmen of America



Figure 53. Modern Woodmen of America, ca. 1910

Nordic Museum



Figure 54. Swedish Club at Sylvan Grove on the eastern shore of Lake Union, June 25, 1893

UW, Special Collectuons, SOC0663



Figure 55. Svea Male Chorus members and guests, Fortuna Park, Mercer Island, 1909

John Nordeen

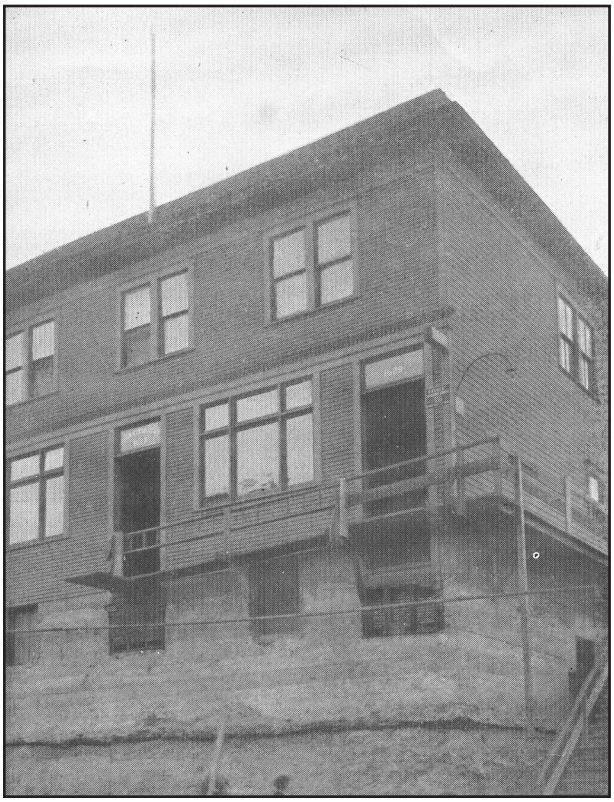


Figure 56. Swedish Club Building, ca. 1909

UW, Special Collections, F.G. Lewis, SEA5413



Figure 57. Regrading activity

Swedish Club

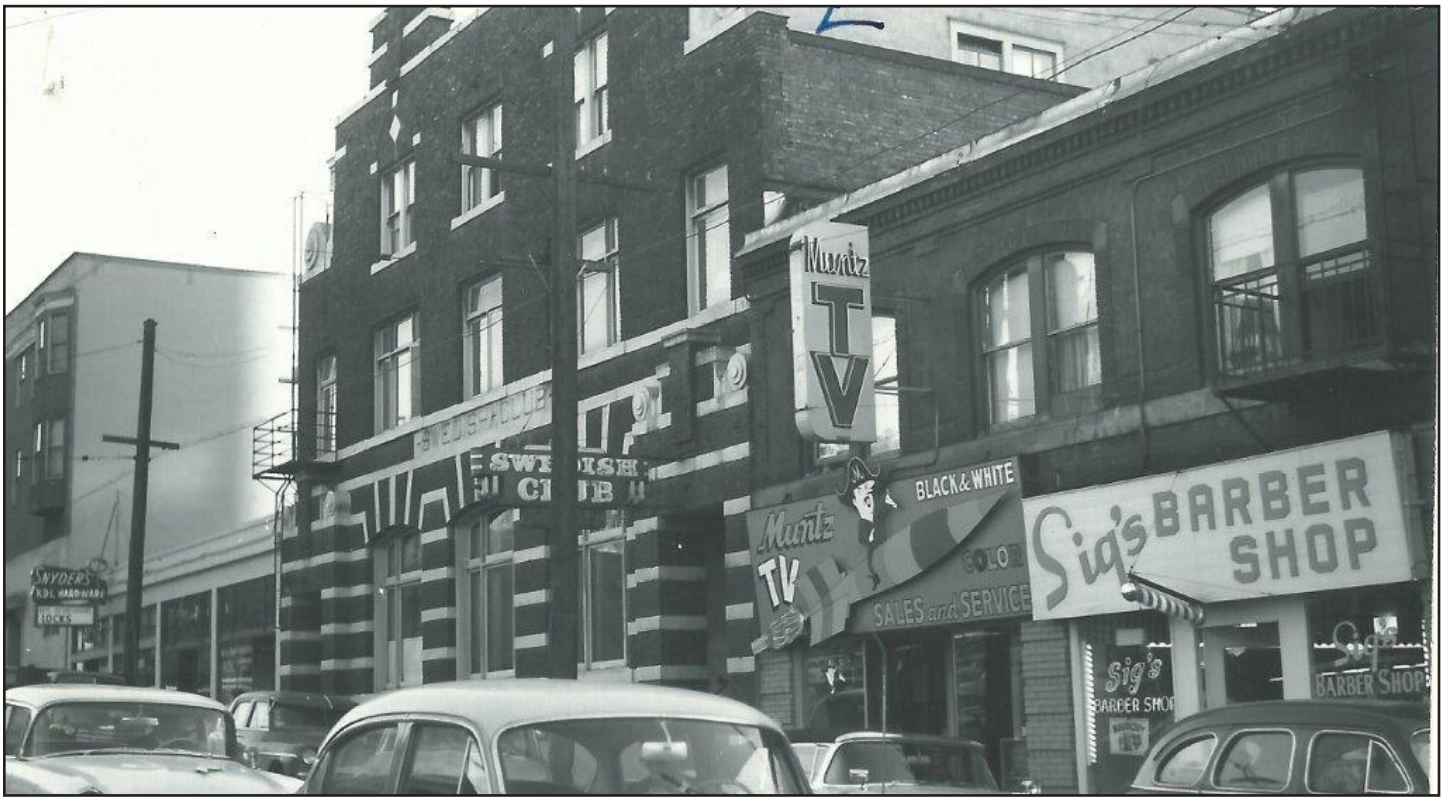


Figure 58. Remodeled Swedish Club building, ca. 1957

John Nordeen



Figure 59. Old Swedish Club Interior, ca. 1940

John Nordeen



Figure 60. Swedish Club Ladies Auxiliary, ca. 1940

Seattle Daily Times

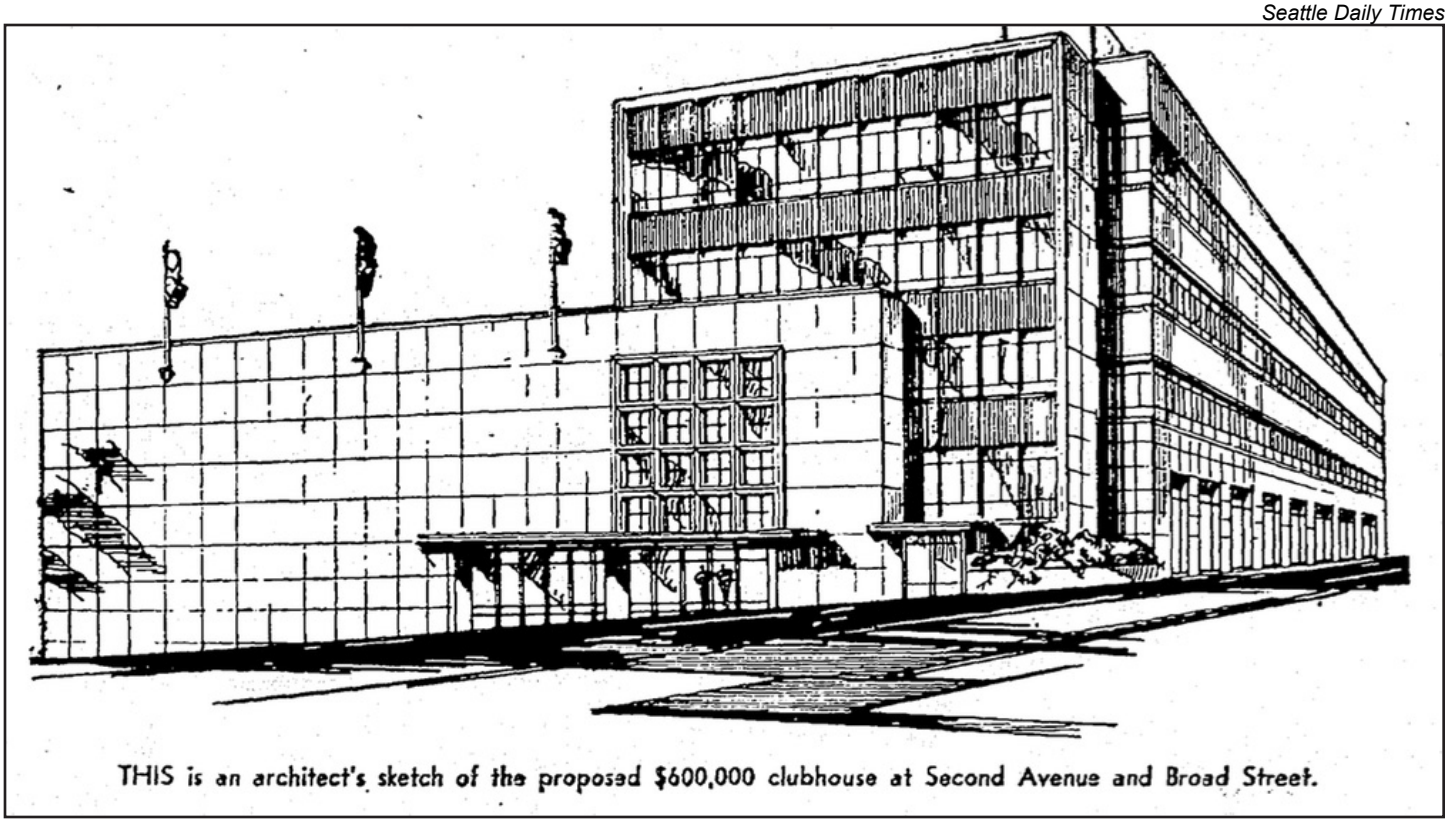


Figure 61. Proposed Swedish Community Building, Second Avenue and Broad Street, architect's sketch (Miller & Ahlson, 1953)

King County Tax Assessor



Figure 62. 1926 Dexter Avenue N, 1936 Aerial Photo (K.C. Parcel overlay slightly off)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson

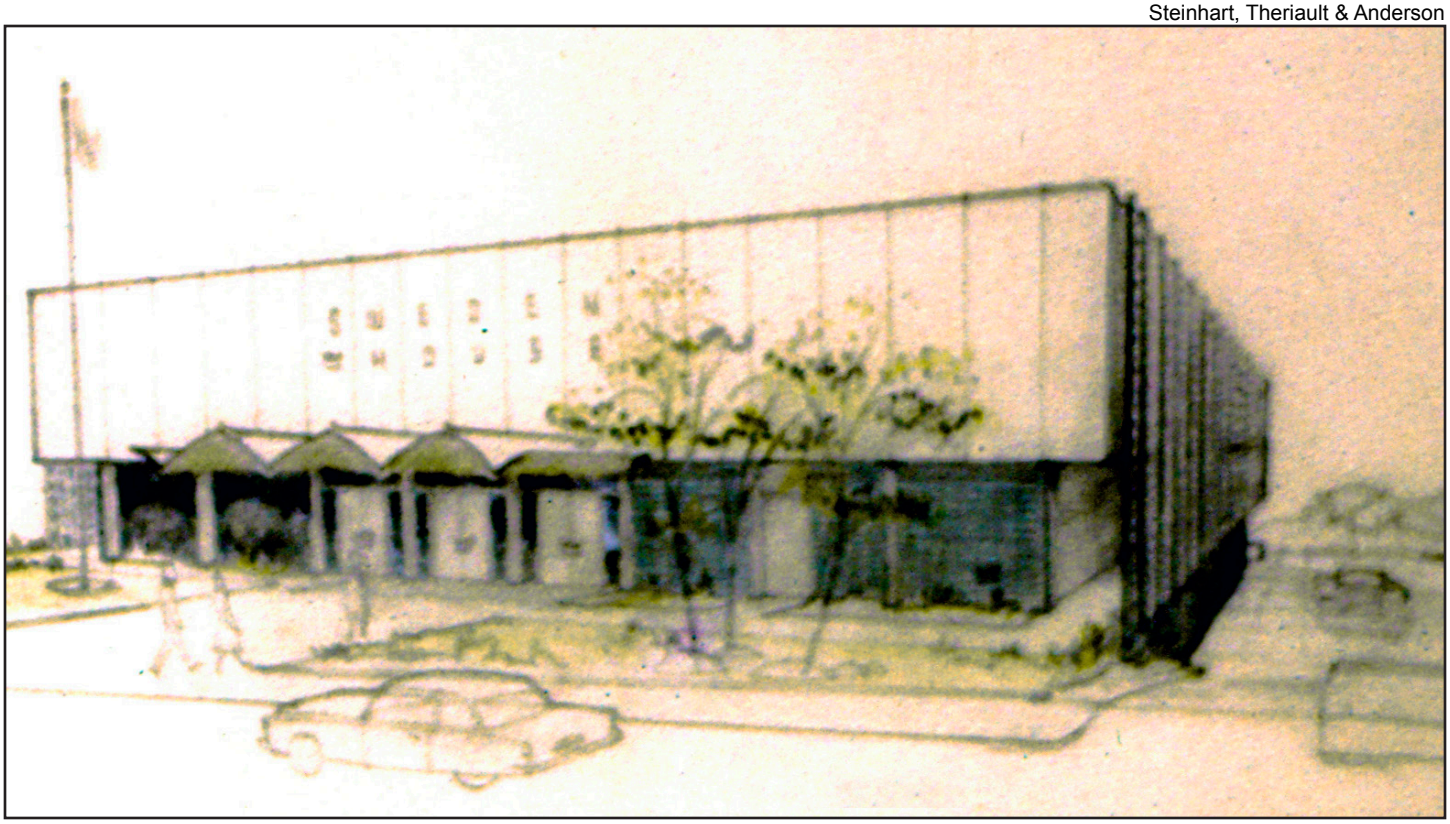


Figure 63. Proposed Swedish Club building, western view, architect's rendering (1959)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson

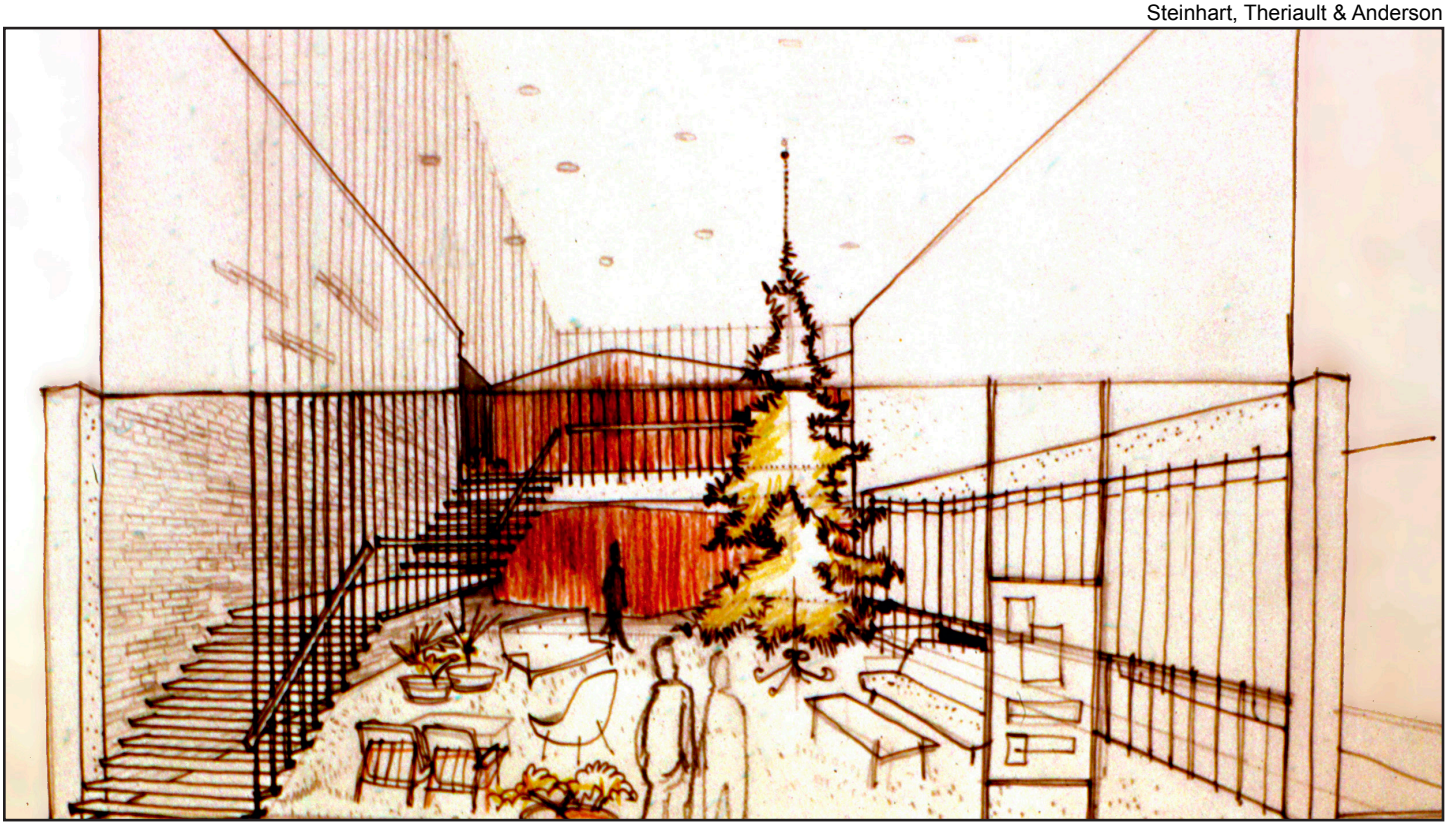


Figure 64. Proposed Swedish Club building, interior, architect's rendering (1959)

City of Southfield

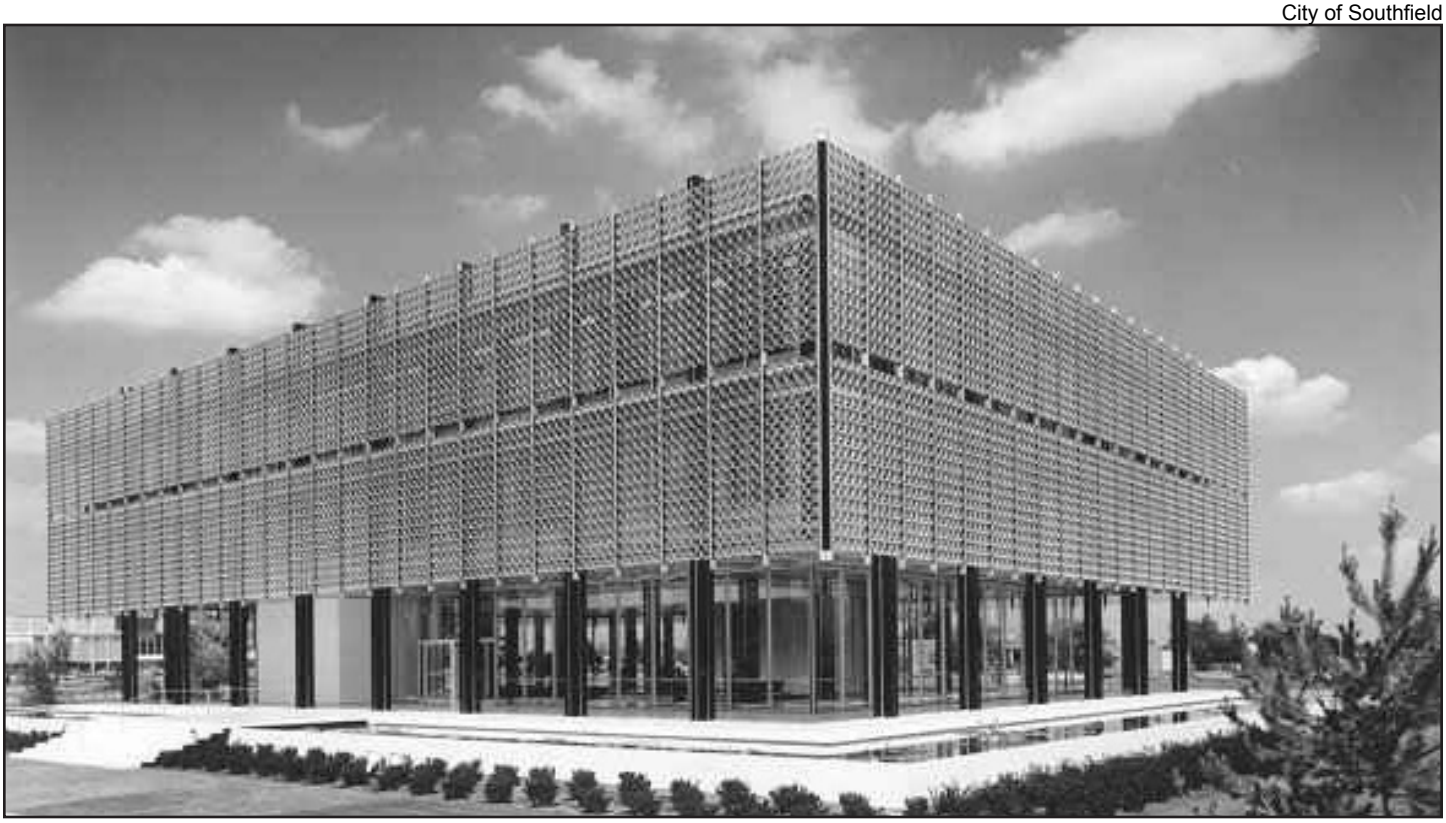


Figure 65. Reynolds Aluminum Regional Sales Headquarters, Southfield, Michigan (Minoru Yamsaki, 1959)

Swedish Club

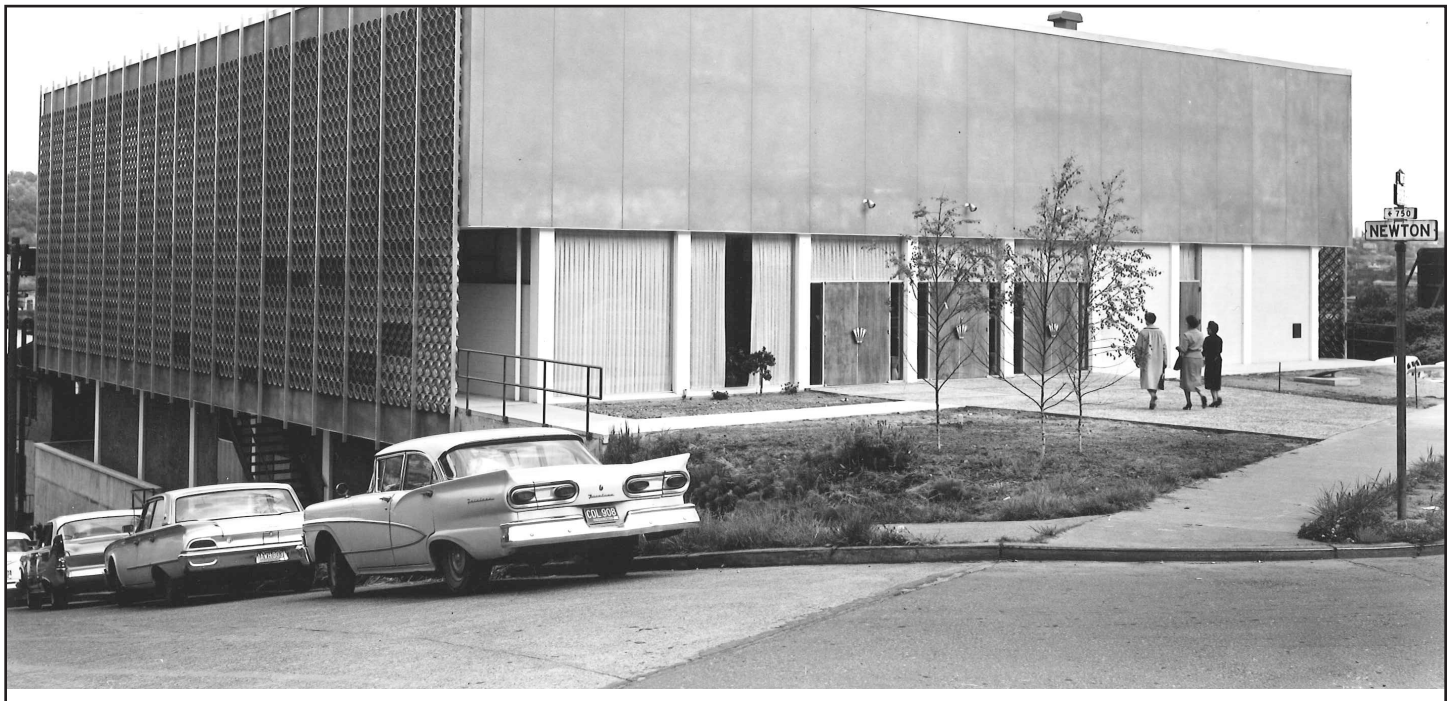


Figure 66. Newly completed Swedish Club Building, 1960

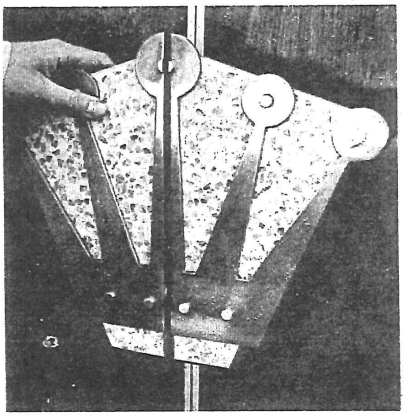
Seattle Times



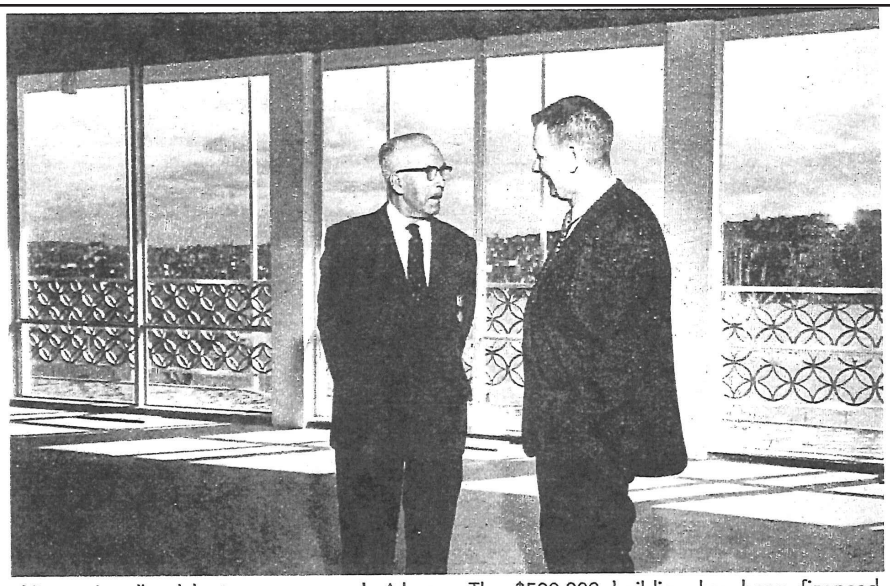
CORNERSTONE LAID: Oscar Turnquist, second from left, president of the Swedish Club of Seattle, and Einar Anderson, second from right, architect, had some high-level assistance yesterday when they placed the cornerstone of the club's new building, now nearing completion at Dexter Avenue and Newton Street. Assisting were Senator Magnuson, left, and Governor Rosellini, right. The building should be ready for use in December, Turnquist said.

Figure 67. Cornerstone-laying ceremony, October 1960

Swedish Club CONTINUED



This is one of the pulls on doors at the main entrance to the new Swedish Club. They were donated by Einar V. Anderson, architect for the building, and his family in memory of the architect's late father, Emil W. Anderson.



Victor Lysell, club treasurer, and Alex Johnson, vice president, talked about club finances, on the unfinished third floor.

The $500,000 building has been financed entirely with the club's own funds, sale of bonds to members and others and donations.



'Mr. Swedish Club'

WHEN John Nordeen received an Order of Vasa decoration from the King of Sweden during the recent dedication of the new Swedish Club, there were many among the 700 persons in the crowd who said:

"John certainly has earned it!"

To the Swedish community in Seattle, Nordeen has been writer, singer, painter, comedian and inspiration.

The Swedish Club trustee created the character "Skrellbom," with which he has entertained hundreds of times (he also has made recordings). He has composed and sung songs for many special occasions involving Swedes.

Born in Kranfors, Sweden, Nordeen has written a column, "Genom Skrellboms Glasogon" (Through Skrellbom's Eyeglasses) for Seattle's Svenska Posten since 1926. He also has made many paintings of Seattle scenes.

Nordeen managed the old Swedish Club at 1627 Eighth Av. 25 years. He alone has sold $47,000 in bonds and has raised $20,000 in donations for the new club.

No wonder John Nordeen is called "Mr. Swedish Club."

John Nordeen, long-time leader and inspiration in Seattle's Swedish community, was seen with the south side of the new Swedish Club in the background.

Figure 68. John Nordeen, 1961



Figure 69. Club dinner in Swedish Club, lower floor auditorium (note lack of windows on eastern wall)

Nate Roberts

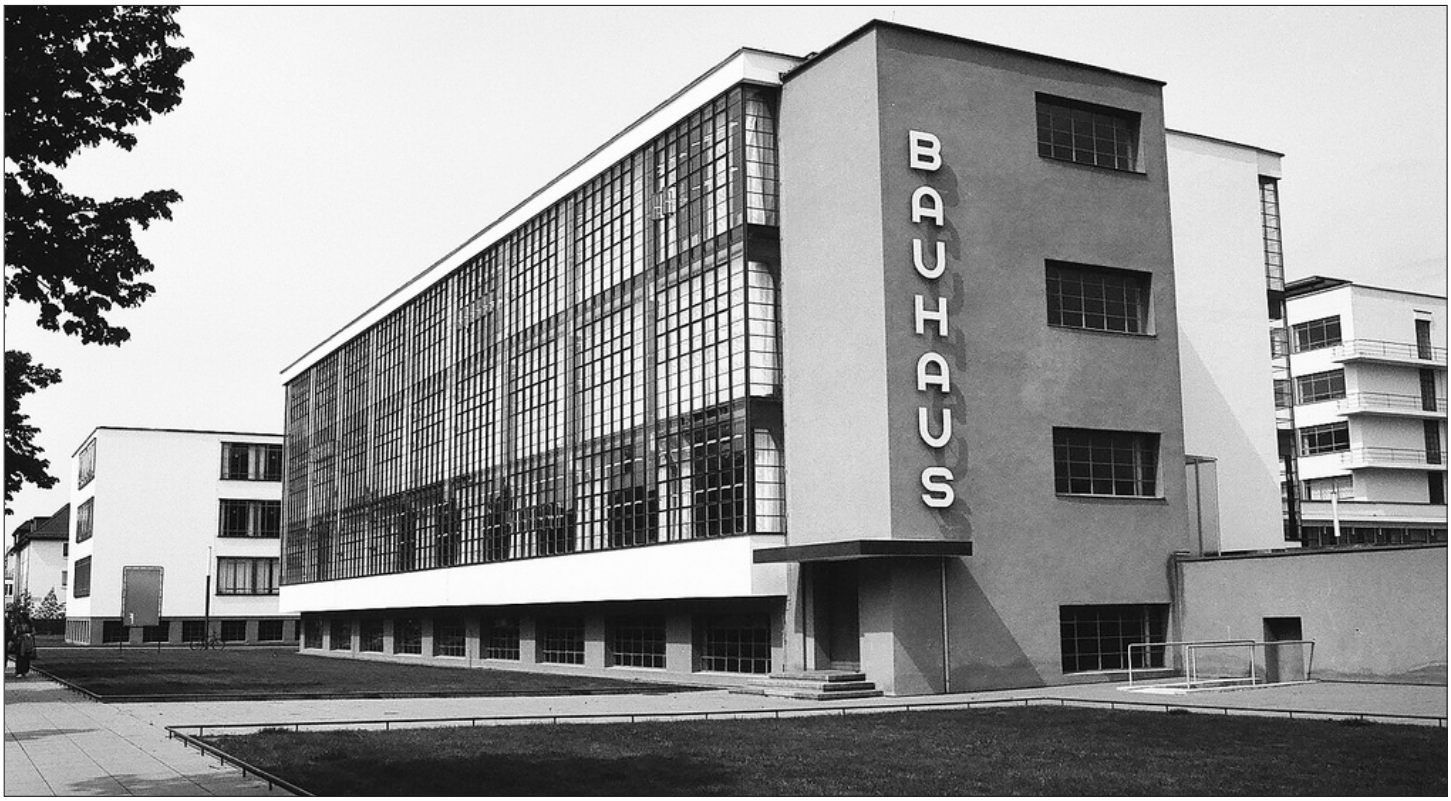


Figure 70. Bauhaus, Dessau, Germany

Corbis



Figure 71. Barcelona Pavilion, Barcelona, Spain, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1929)

archdaily.com

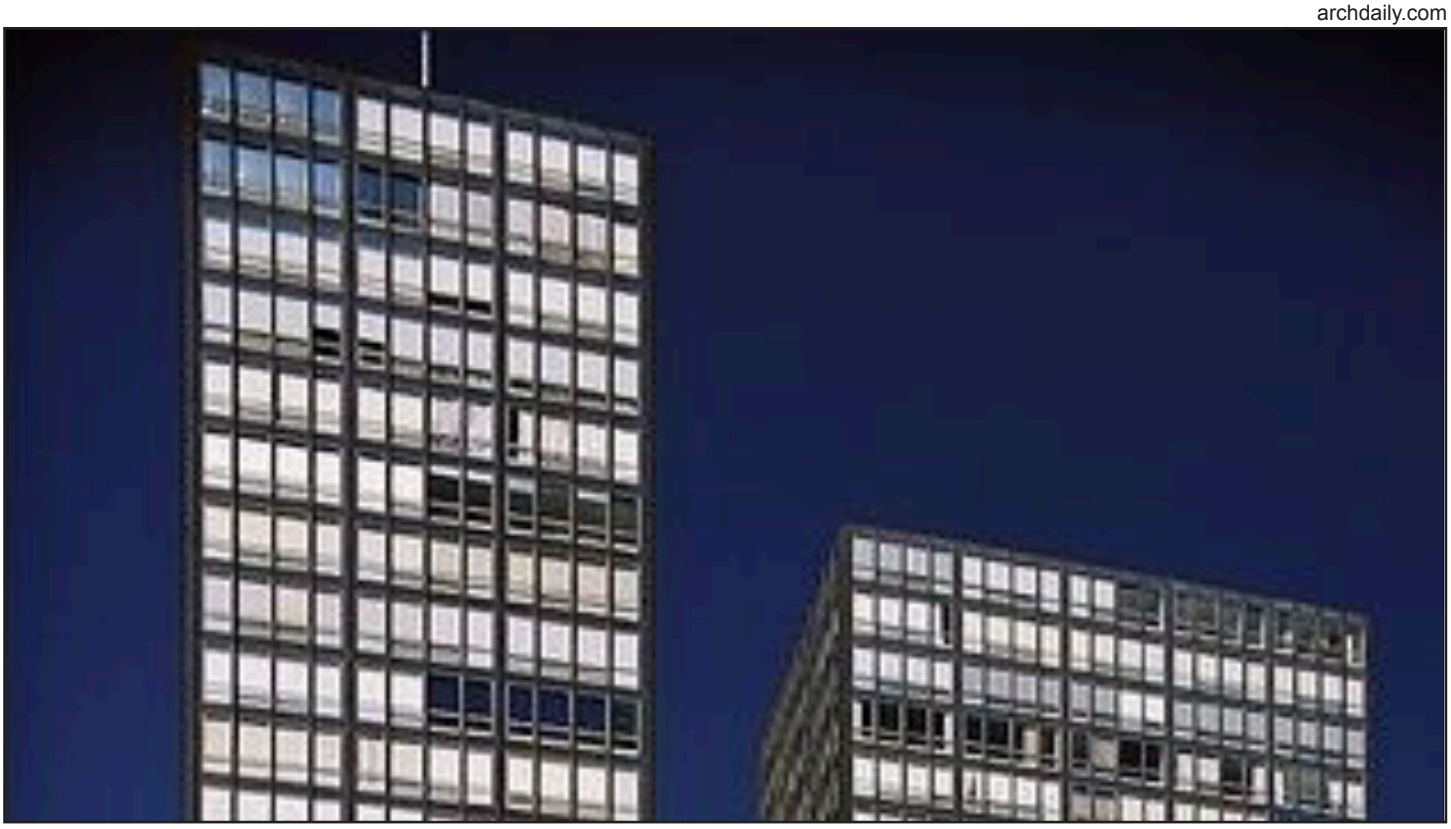


Figure 72. Lake Shore Drive Apartments, Chicago, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1952)

arch.itt.edu

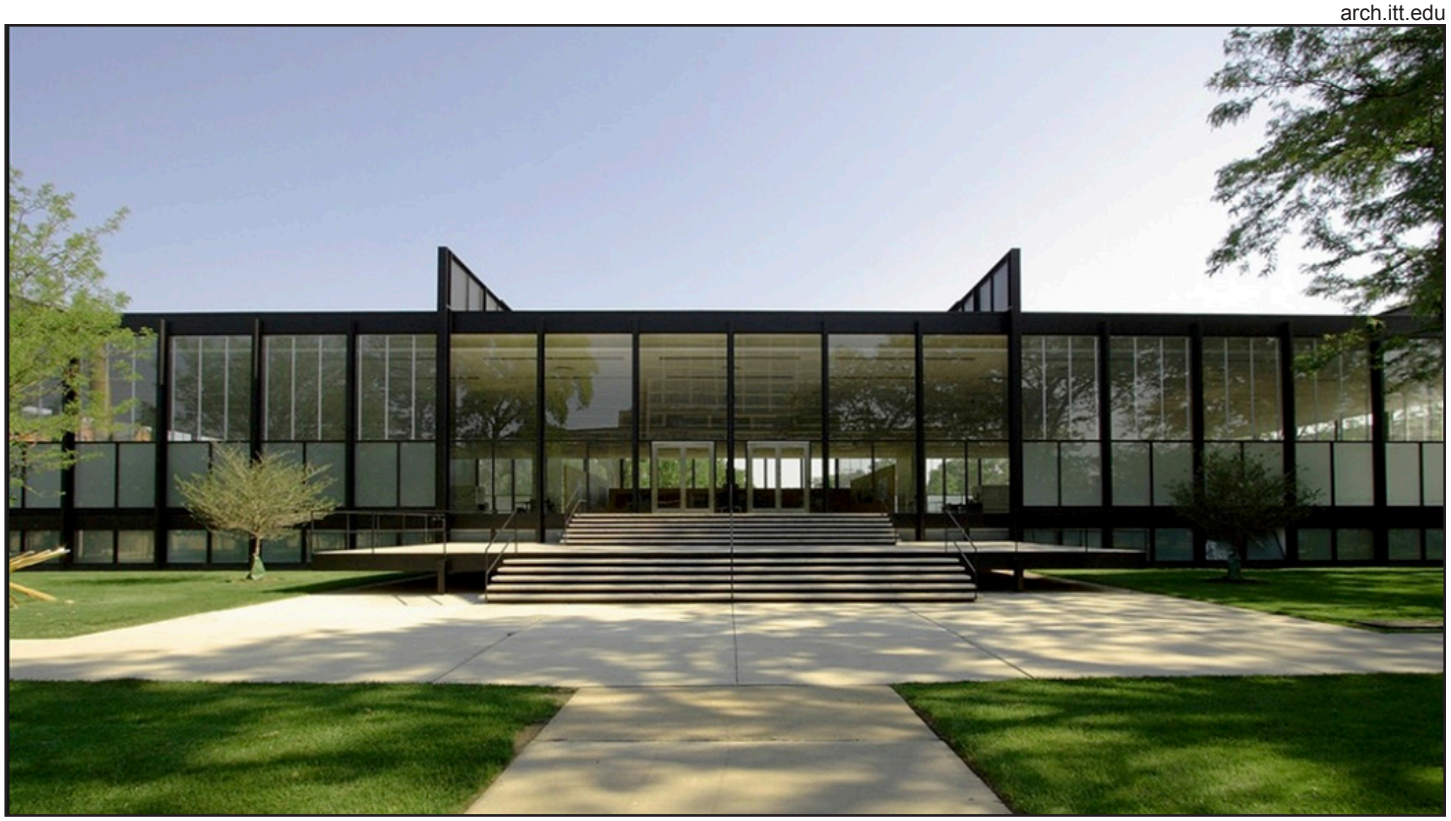


Figure 73. Crown Hall, Illinois Institute of Technology, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1956)

Ateneum Art Museum



Figure 74. Paimio Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Finland, Alvar Aalto (1928-1933)

Aschehoug



Figure 75. Samfunnshuset, Oslo, Norway, Ove Bang (1934-1940)

Eonardo Finotti



Figure 76. Ministry of Education and Health, Rio de Janeiro, Lucio Costa & Oscar Niemeyer (1936)

David Silverman



Figure 77. Commonwealth Building, Portland, Oregon, Pietro Belluschi (1944-1948, formerly the Equitable Building)

Hugh Stratford



Figure 78. Washington State Library, Olympia, Paul Thiry (1959, aka Joel Pritchard Building)

UW, Special Collections Division, DM2665



Figure 79. University of Washington Club, Seattle (1959-1960, Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk, formerly Faculty Club)

UW, Special Collections, DMA0542



Figure 80. University Unitarian Church, Seattle, Paul Hayden Kirk (1959-1960)

Tyee, University of Washington

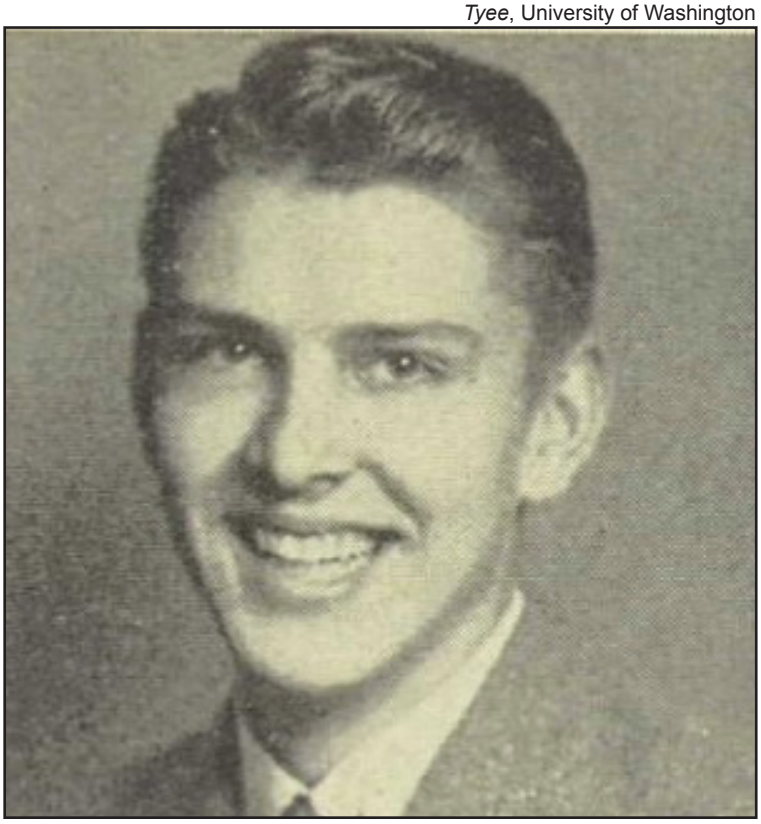


Figure 81. Einar V. Anderson (1925-1970)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 82. Mt. Rainier High School, Burien (1958)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 83. East Highline High School, Highline (1962)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 84. Shoreline Community College, Shoreline (ca. 1966)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 85. Westside Savings & Loan, Burien (1965, Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 86. Broadview Lutheran Memorial Church, Seattle (1956, Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 87. Offices of Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson, Seattle (ca. 1958-1959, Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 88. Park Cove Community Building, Normandy Park, Washington (1960, Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson)

Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson



Figure 89. Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Seattle (1962, Steinhart, Theriault & Anderson)

Jerome Tso



Figure 90. Fauntleroy Community Church, Robert Durham, architect; Oscar Turnquist, builder (ca. 1950)

APPENDIX 2A

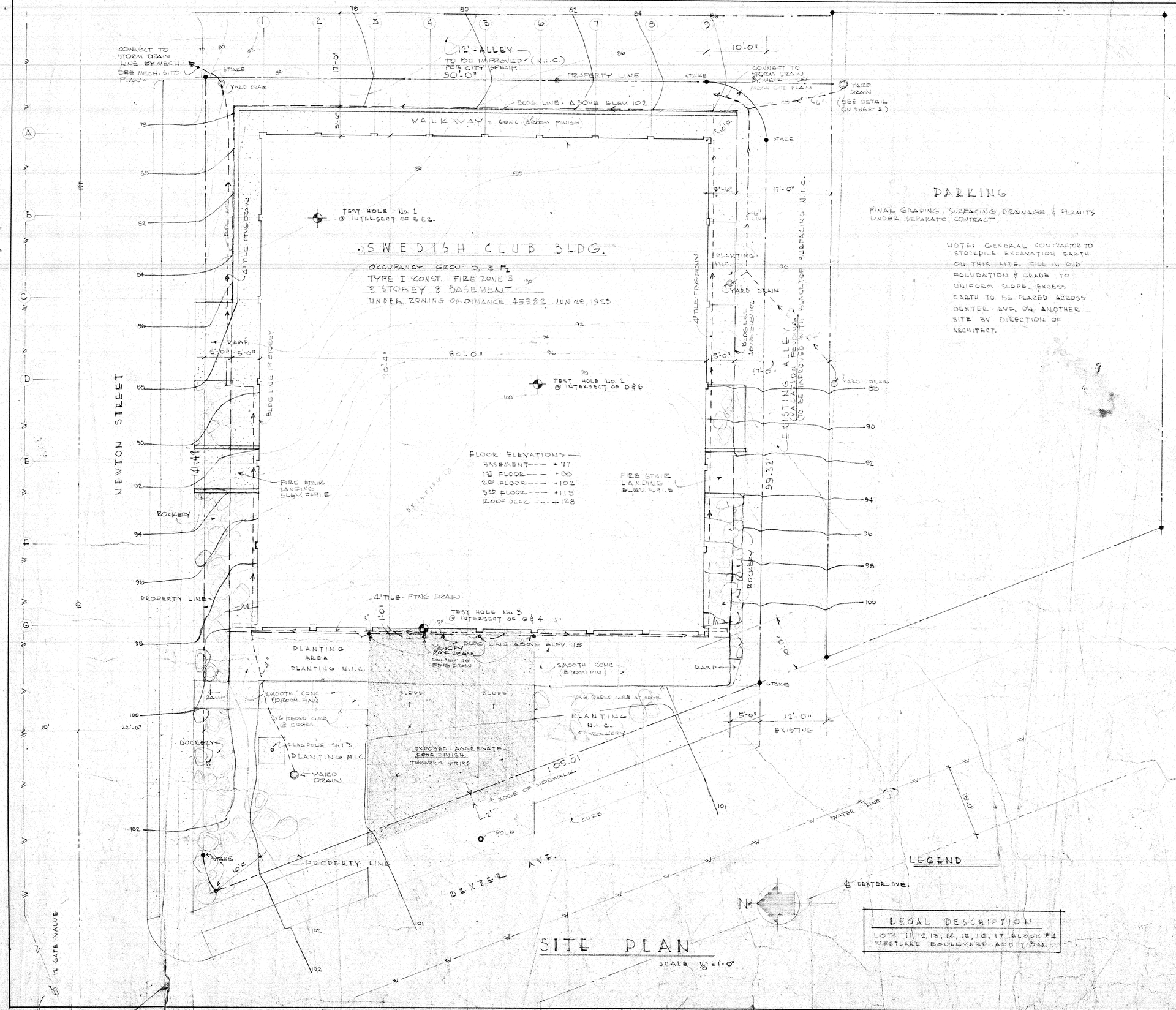
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION (STEINHART, THERIAULT & ANDERSON)

APPENDIX 2B

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: AS FOUND DOCUMENTATION (THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP)

APPENDIX 2A

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTATION (STEINHART, THERIAULT & ANDERSON)



SITE PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

INDEX

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8	LONGITUDINAL SECTION
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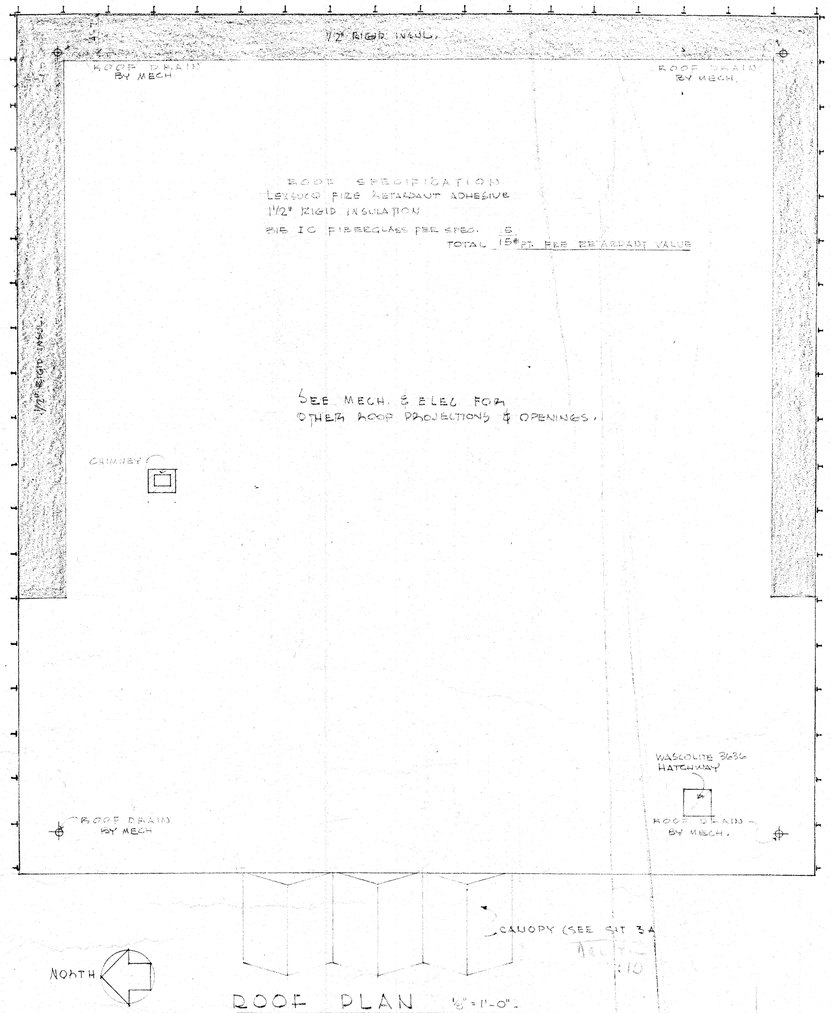
22	ELEVATOR & DUMBWAITER

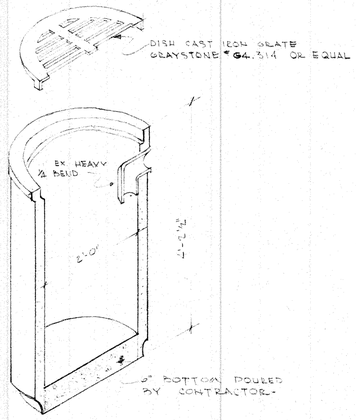
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOTS 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 BLOCK #4
WESTLAKE BOULEVARD ADDITION.

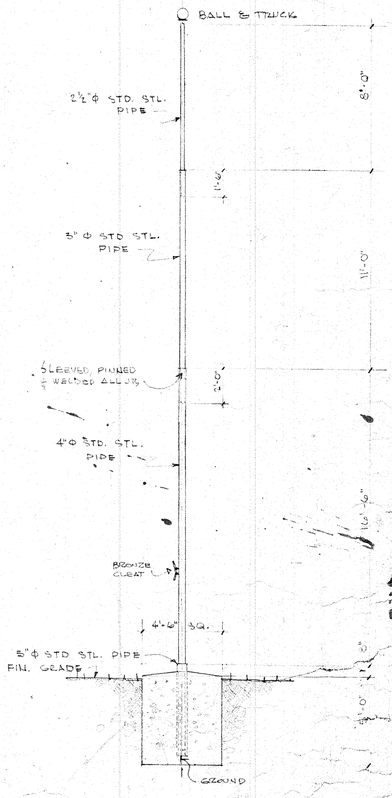
Einar V. Anderson	SITE PLAN - INDEX SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE	NOV. 5 A 2
'59	STRANDOFF THORNBURG & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS	22



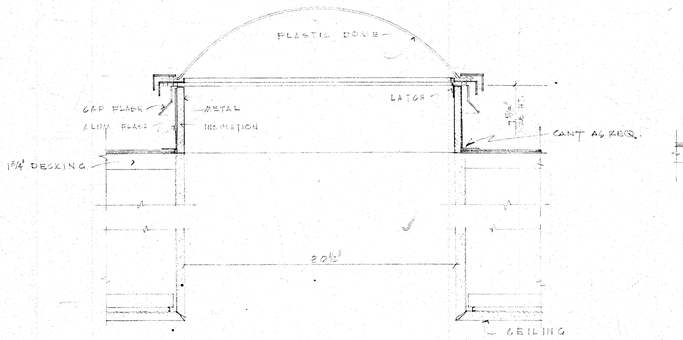
ROOF PLAN 1/8" = 1'-0".
ELEV. +128 (TOP OF METAL DECK)



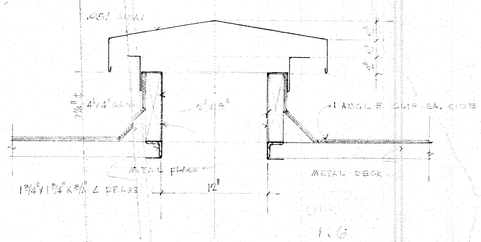
YARD DRAIN DETAILS



FLAG POLE
1/4" = 1'-0"
PROVIDE 65' OF STAINLESS STL. CABLE. USE CLAMPS AS REQD.

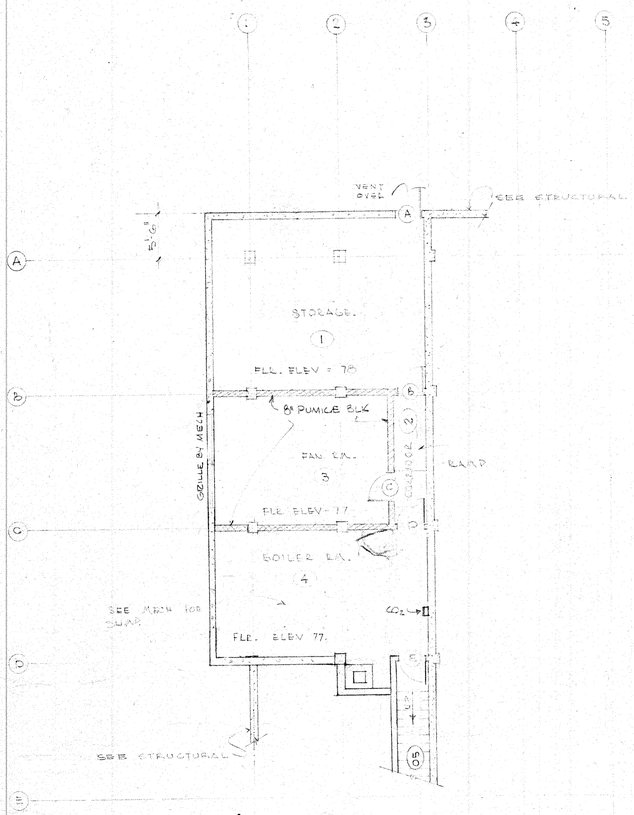


WASCOLITE OR EQUAL
HATCHWAY DETAIL
1 1/2" = 1'-0"



TYPICAL ROOF VENT
1 1/2" = 1'-0"

ROOF PLAN • DETAILS •
NOV '58
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEPARTMENT NEWTON
SEATTLE
STEINBRUECK THERMAL & ENERGY ARCHITECTS
'59
5
22



BASEMENT & BOILER ROOM FLOOR PLAN

(ELEVATION AS NOTED) 1/8" = 1'-0"

N

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

CEILING HEIGHT	NO. OF ROOM	ROOM NAME	MATERIAL: FLOOR	MATERIAL: BASE	MATERIAL: WALLS NORTH	MATERIAL: WALLS EAST	MATERIAL: WALLS SOUTH	MATERIAL: WALLS WEST	MATERIAL: CEILING	MATERIAL: MISC	REMARKS	FINISH: FLOOR	FINISH: BASE	FINISH: WALL NORTH	FINISH: WALL EAST	FINISH: WALL SOUTH	FINISH: WALL WEST	FINISH: CEILING	FINISH: MISC METAL	FINISH: MISC WOOD	REMARKS
8'-3 1/4"	01	STORAGE	C	N	C	C	C	C	C			N	N	N	N	N	N			P	P
VARIES	02	CORRIDOR	C	N	C	C	C	C	C			N	N	M	N	N	N	N		P	P
7'-8 1/4"	03	FAN R.M.	C	N	C	C	C	C	C			N	N	N	N	N	N	N		P	P
9'-3 1/4"	04	BOILER R.M.	C	N	C	C	C	C	C			N	N	N	N	N	N	N		P	P
VARIES	05	STAIRWELL	C	N	C	C	C	C	C		METAL HANDRAILS	N	N	M	N	N	N	N		P	P

DOOR SCHEDULE

FLOOR	DOOR MARK	NO. OF LEAVES	PATTERN	SIZE: WIDTH	SIZE: HEIGHT	SIZE: THICK	MATERIAL	REMARKS	HARDW. GROUP
1	A	1	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	M	CLASS "B"	1
	B	1	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	M	CLASS "B"	2
	C	1	B	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		2
	D	1	C	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	M	CLASS "B"	2
	E	1	C	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	M	CLASS "B" DOOR	2

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

SIGN	MATERIAL
A.B.	ANCHOR BOLT
ALUM.	ALUMINUM
A.P.	ACOUSTICAL PLASTER
B.	BRICK
Conc.	CONC.
C.H.	CONCRETE HARDENER
COL.	COLUMN
C.T.	CERAMIC TILE
D.F.	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
E.	ENAMEL (SEE SPECS)
F.	F.D.
GA.	GAUGE
G.I.	GALVANIZED IRON
H.C.	HOLLOW CORE DOOR
H.R.	HANDRAIL
H.W.	HARDWOOD (SEE SPECS)
M.B.	METAL BASE
N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
P.	PAINT FINISH
PLAS.	PLASTER
R.	REG.

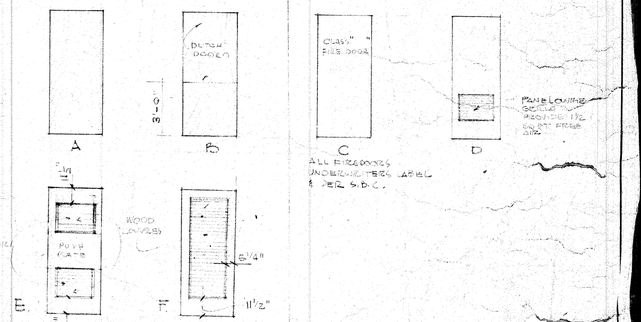
SIGN	MATERIAL
R.B.	RUBBER BASE
S.A.	SODA ACID FIRE EXTINGUISHER
S.	STAIN
S.C.	SMOOTH CONCRETE
S.P.	SEE PLANS OR SPECS
S.S.	SMOOTH STEEL
STL.	STEEL
S.V.	STAIN & VARNISH
S.C.D.	SOLID CORE DOOR
V.	VINYL
V.A.	VINYL ASBESTOS TILE
W.	WOOD
W.F.R.	WOOD FLOOR (MAPLE-SEE SPECS)
W.L.	WALL LADDER
Y.D.	YARD DRAIN
CALP.	CARPET
GL.	GLASS
E.A.C.	CONC. (EXPOSED AGGREGATE)
W.P.	WALL PAPER
C.R.	CHAIR RAIL (SEE DETAIL)
D.T.	DRAPERY TRACK

GLASS SYMBOLS

P.L.	1/4 POLISHED PLATE
C.S.	3/16" CRYSTAL SHEET
D.S.B.	DOUBLE STRENGTH "B"
W.G.	1/4" SMOOTH ROUGH MISCO WIRE GLASS
P.W.G.	POLISHED 1/4" MISCO WIRE GLASS
S.G.	7/32" SAFETY SHEET GLASS
O.B.S.	1/8" OBSCURE GLASS
S.R.	SMOOTH ROUGH OBSCURE
H/A	CORLITE HAMMERED GR. BOTH SIDES

PLASTER (SMALL SCALE)
VERMICULITE PLAS PARTITION
PLASTER (LARGE SCALE)
CONCRETE
METAL
BATT INSULATION
BLOWN IN INSULATION
PUMICE BLOCK

CO_2 CARBON DIOXIDE TYPE EXTINGUISHER
M.P. MARBLECRETE PLASTER



DOOR PATTERNS

BASEMENT - SYMBOLS Nov 58 A

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE

STEINBRUECK HAEGGLUND & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS

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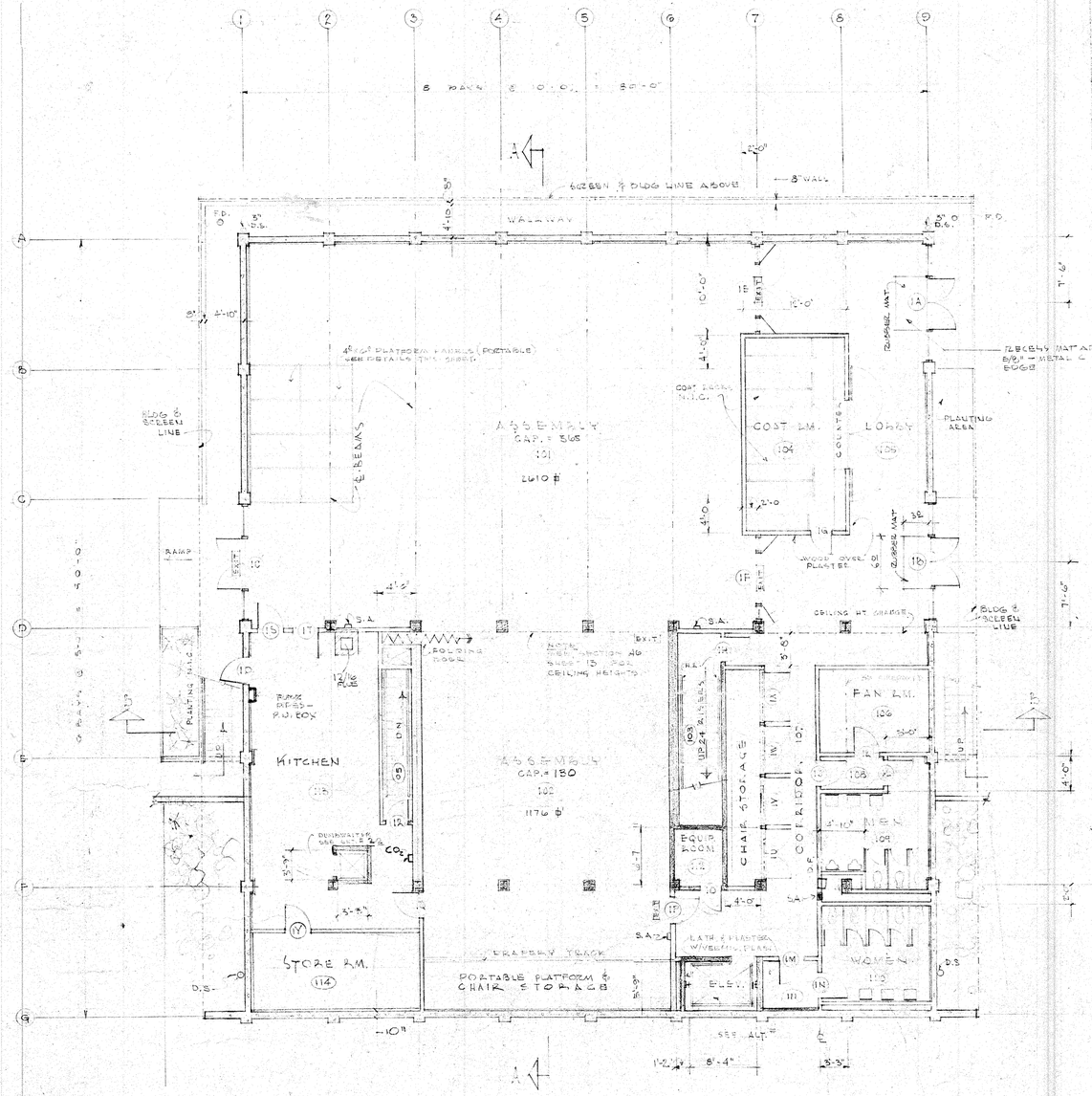
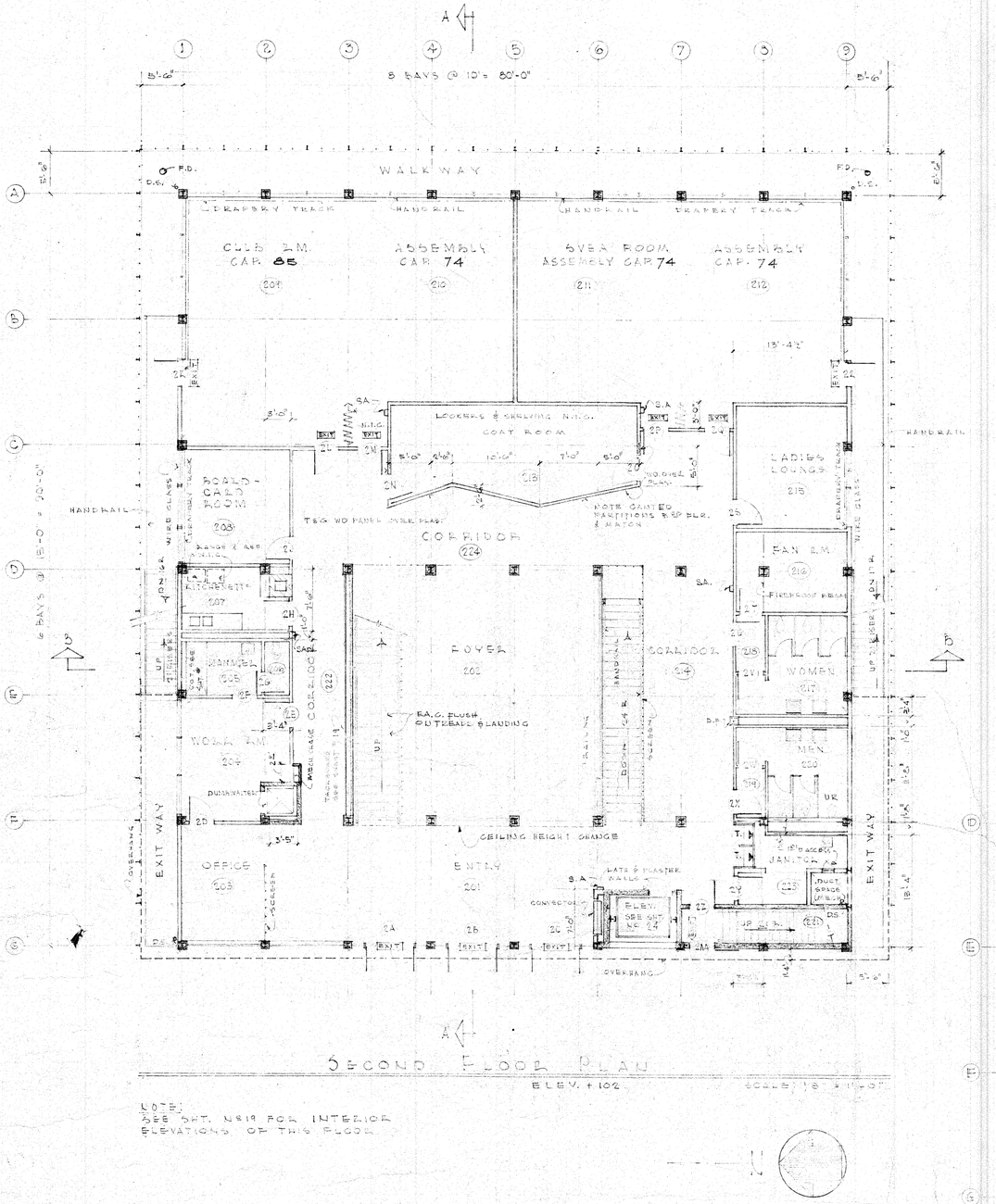
22

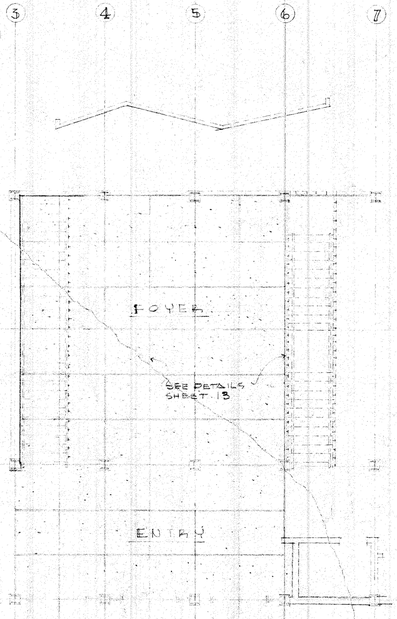

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
A B C D E F G
8 BAYS @ 10'-0" = 80'-0"
GREEN & BLDG LINE ABOVE
8" WALL
WALKWAY
F.D.
4'-10"
4'-10"
4'-10"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ELEV. +102 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
SEE SHT. NO. 18 FOR INTERIOR ELEVATIONS OF THIS FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN (ENTRY PATTERN)

VERIFY PATTERN, COLOR & AGGREGATE BEFORE POUR

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

CEILING HEIGHT	ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	MATERIAL FINISH: FLOOR	BASE	WALLS: NORTH	WALLS: SOUTH	WALLS: EAST	WALLS: WEST	CEILING	REMARKS	FINISH: FLOOR	BASE	WALLS: NORTH	WALLS: SOUTH	WALLS: EAST	WALLS: WEST	CEILING	MTL. JAMB	MISC. METAL	DOORS	COLUMNS & PILASTERS	REMARKS
10'-3¼"	201	ENTRY	EAC	M.E.	S.P.	PLAS.	N	GL.	PLAS.	*SCREEN (SEE DETAILS)	S/S	P	N	P	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	MET. FACE ON COL. ALCO
23'-8"	202	FOYER	EAC	M.E.	P	S.P.	W/D	N	A.P.	ASTRA LITE	S/S	P	N	D	P	S.V.	N	P	P	P	S.V.	
10'-1¼"	205	OFFICE	V	M.E.	PLAS.	S.P.	PLAS.	GL.	PLAS.				W.P.	P	P	P	N	P	P	P	S.V.	
10'-2 11/16"	204	WOM. R.M.	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-0"	206	MANAGER	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-0"	206	" TO LET	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-0"	207	KITCHENETTE	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-0"	208	ROAD-CARD R.M.	CARP.	R.B.	GL.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		CARPET N.I.C.		N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-6"	209	CLUB R.M.	CARP.	R.B.	PLAS.	S.P.*	GL.	PLAS.	PLAS.	*FOLDING WALL			N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-6"	210	ASSEMBLY	CARP.	R.B.	N.	PLAS.	GL.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-6"	211	SVEA R.M.	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	N.	GL.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-6"	212	ASSEMBLY	V.A.	R.B.	N.	GL.	GL.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	N	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	
9'-6"	213	COAT R.M.	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	N
10'-2 11/16"	214	CORRIDOR	CARP.	M.E.	S.P.*	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	*SCREEN (SEE DETAILS)	S/S	P	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.P.	S.V.	N
9'-0"	215	LADIES LOUNGE	CARP.	M.E.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	CARPET N.I.C.			W.P.	W.P.	W.P.	W.P.	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
10'-1 7/16"	216	FAN R.M.	N	N	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
9'-0"	217	WOMEN	C.T.	C.T.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
10'-2 11/16"	218	VESTIBULE	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
10'-2 11/16"	219	VESTIBULE	V.A.	R.B.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
9'-0"	220	MEN	C.T.	C.T.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
23'-6"	221	STAIRWELL	QUARRY	N.	HEXT. TILE	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	*SEE DET SHT # 17			N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
10'-2 11/16"	222	CORRIDOR	CARP.	M.E.	PLAS.	S.P.	N	N	PLAS.		S/S	P	N	P	S.P.	P	N	P	P	P	S.V.	P
9'-0"	223	JANITOR	C	N	S.P.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.				N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P
10'-3"	224	CORRIDOR	V.	M.E.	E.P.	S.P.	E.P.	S.P.	PLAS.				S.P.	P	S.P.	P	S.P.	P	P	P	S.V.	P

DOOR SCHEDULE

FLOOR	DOOR MARK	SIDE OF DOOR: EXTERIOR	SIDE OF DOOR: INTERIOR	TYPE	SIZE: WIDTH	SIZE: HEIGHT	SIZE: THICK	JAMB MATERIAL	REMARKS	HDW. GROUP
1	A	P	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		5
	B	P	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		5
	C	P	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		5
	D	S	A		2'-8"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	E	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	F	S	A		2'-6"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	G	S	A		2'-6"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		17
	H	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	J	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	K	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		14
	L	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		15
	M	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		15
	JJ	S	B		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W	DUTCH DOOR.	16
	O	S	B		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W	DUTCH DOOR.	16
	P	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		16
	Q	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		15
	R	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		14
	S	S	A		2'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		19
	T	S	A		2'-8"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		3
	U	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		11
	V	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		11
	W	S	A		2'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		11
	X	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		11
	Y	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1⅜"	W		3
	Z	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		2
V	AA	S	A		3'-0"	7'-0"	1¾"	W		14

NOTE:
ALL DOORS TO BE OF SOLID CORE CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

ARCHITECTS STEINBRUECK TERHAAR & ANDERSON

SECOND FLOOR PLAN — DATE NOV 68

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE

STEINBRUECK TERHAAR & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS SEATTLE WASHINGTON

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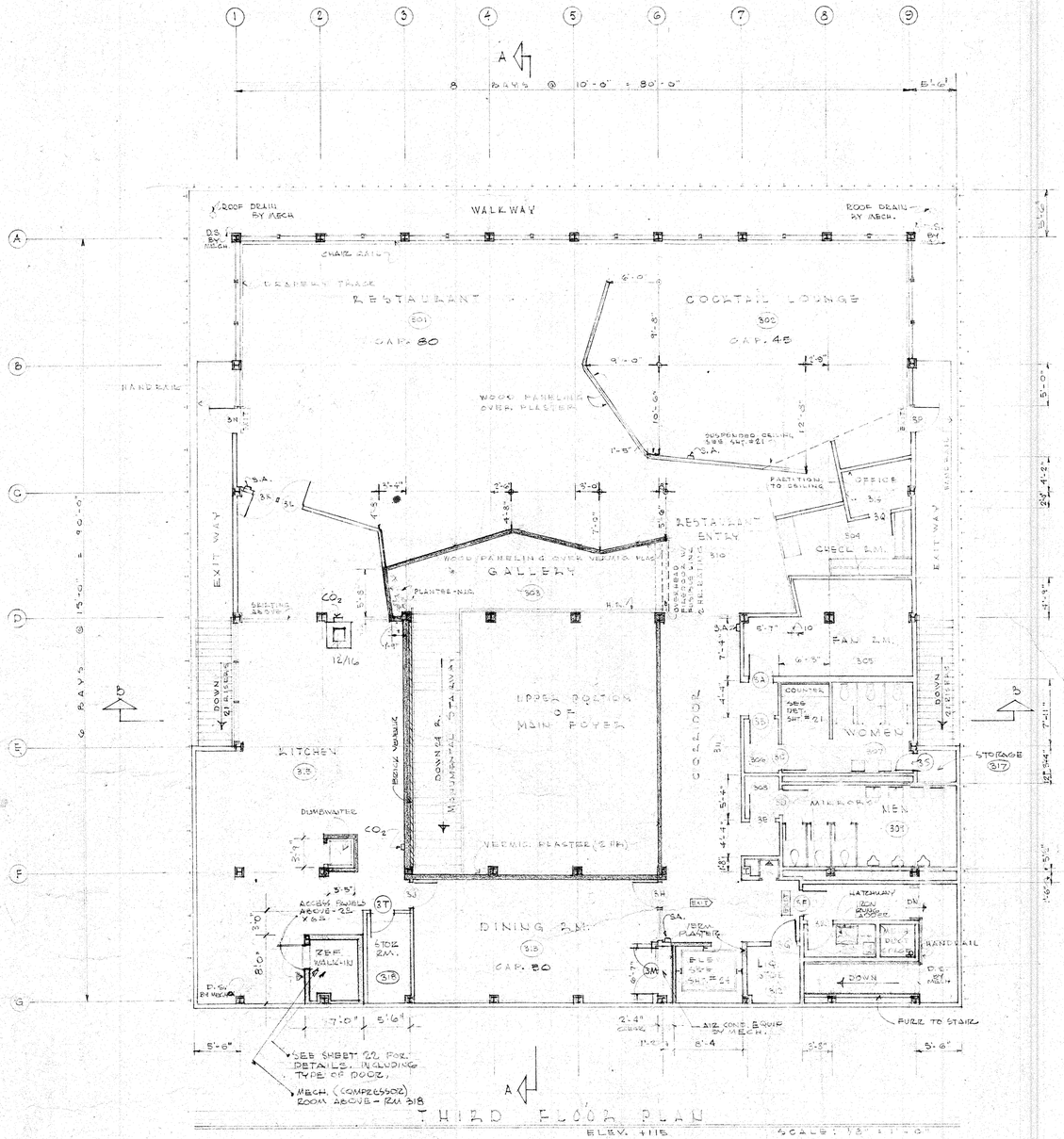


ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

CEILING HEIGHT	ROOM NO.	ROOM NAME	MATERIAL: WALLS: FLOOR	MATERIAL: WALLS: BASE	MATERIAL: WALLS: NORTH	MATERIAL: WALLS: SOUTH	MATERIAL: WALLS: EAST	MATERIAL: WALLS: WEST	MATERIAL: CEILING	REMARKS	FINISH: FLOOR	FINISH: BASE	FINISH: WALLS: NORTH	FINISH: WALLS: SOUTH	FINISH: WALLS: EAST	FINISH: WALLS: WEST	FINISH: CEILING	FINISH: MTL. JAMBS	FINISH: MISC METAL	FINISH: DOORS	FINISH: LINTELS & COLUMNS	REMARKS
9'-6"	301	RESTAURANT	CARP.	MET.	P/A	WP	G	WP	AP	CARPET N.I.C.	N	P	P	S.V.	N	S.V.	N	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	2	COCKTAIL LOUNGE	CARP.	MET.	WP	P/A	G	WP	AP	CARPET N.I.C.	N	P	S.V.	P	N	S.V.	N	P	P	S.V.	P	
10'-8"	3	GALLERY	E.A.G.	MET.	WP	SP	WP	SP	PLAS.		S/S	P	S.V.	N	S.V.	S.V.	P	P	P	*	P	FIRE DOOR (SEE SPEC.)
8'-4"	4	CHECK ROOM	V.A.	MET.	SP	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		S/S	P	S.P.	P	P	P	S.V.	N				
10'-8"	5	FAN R.M.	C.	N	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS. BEAM	N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
7'-6"	6	VESTIBULE	C.T.	CER.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	7	WOMEN	C.T.	CER.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	8	VESTIBULE	C.T.	CER.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	9	MEN	C.T.	CER.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
7'-6"	10	ENTRY	E.A.G.	MET.	SP	PLAS.	WP	SP	PLAS.		S/S	P	N	P	S.V.	P	P	P	P	*	P	
9'-6"	11	CORRIDOR	CARP.	MET.	PLAS.	PLAS.	SP.	PLAS.	PLAS.	CARPET N.I.C.	N	P	W.P.	P	N	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	12	LIQUOR STORAGE	V.A.	R.E.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
10'-8"	13	DINING R.M.	CARP.	MET.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	CARPET N.I.C.	N	P	P	P	P	W.P.	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
8'-4"	14	OFFICE	V.A.	R.E.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	15	KITCHEN	V.A.	R.E.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	P	
9'-6"	16	JANITOR	C.	N	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.		N	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S.V.	N	
7'-6"	17	REFRIG. WALK-IN	C.	N	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	WHITE OSH PLY MD.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
7'-0"	18	COMPRESSOR RM.	C.	N	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS.	PLAS. BEAM												

DOOR SCHEDULE

FLOOR	DOOR MARK	DOUBLE DOOR	PATTERN	SIZE: WIDTH	SIZE: HEIGHT	SIZE: THICK.	MATERIAL	REMARKS	HARDW. GROUP
3	A		A	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		3
	B	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		11
	C	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		11
	D	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		11
	E	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		11
	F	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		21
	G	S	A	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		3
	H	S	A	4'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		8
	J	S	E	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W	W.A. WOOD GRILLE LOUVRES	8
	K	S	E	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W	" " " "	8
	L	S	E	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W	" " " "	8
	M	P	F	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W	W/ WOOD GRILLE LOUVRES	8
	N	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		14
	P	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		14
	Q	S	A	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		19
	R	S	A	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		3
	S	S	A	2'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/8"	W	HOLLOW CORE	3
✓	T	S	A	2'-6"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	W		19

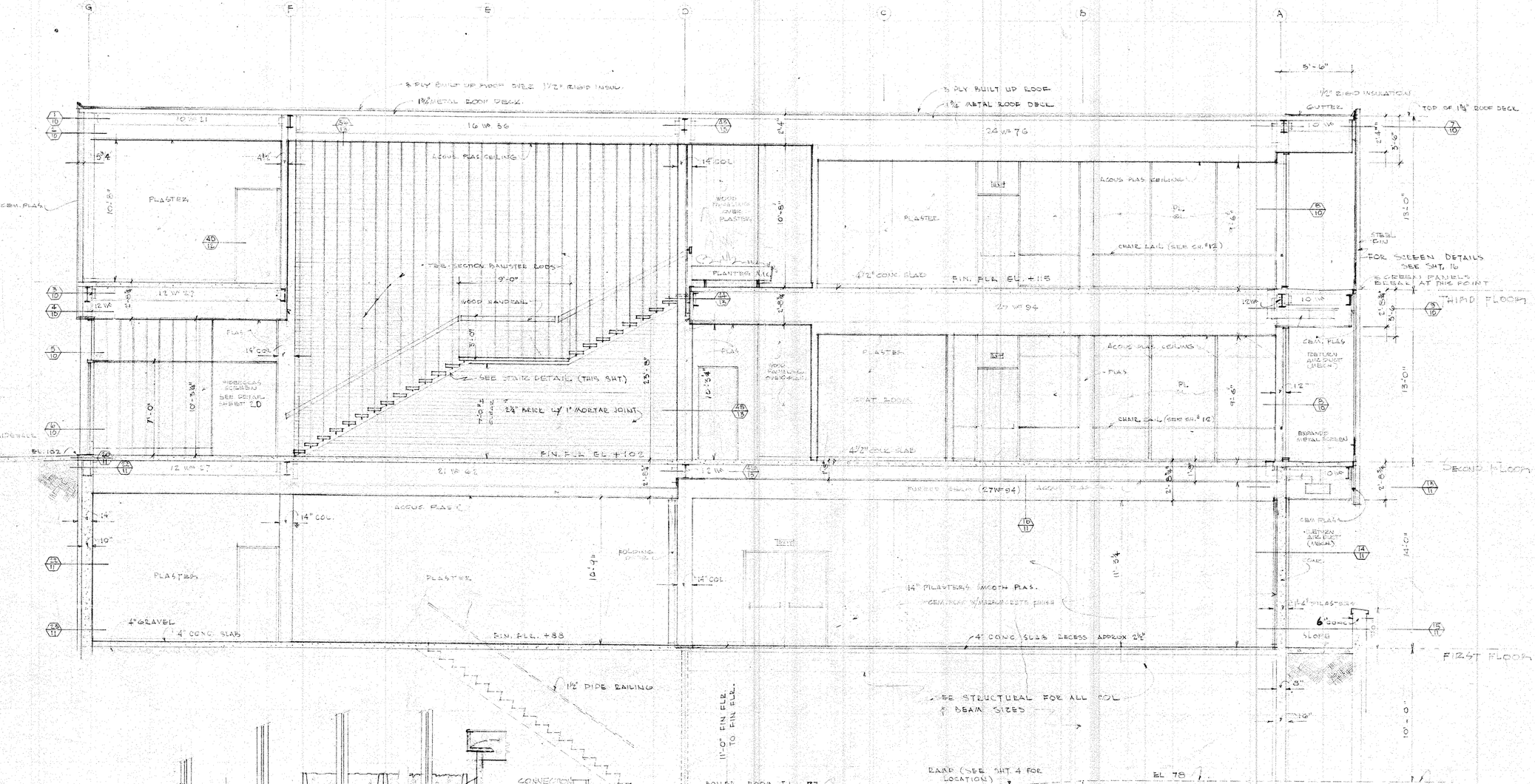
NOTE:
ALL DOORS TO BE OF SOLID CORE CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROOM 1101
SEATTLE
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
STATE OF WASHINGTON 39

THIRD FLOOR PLAN | DATE NOV '68 | A

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
CENTER AT NINTH AVE. SEATTLE

STEINHART, THOMAS & BADERSON
ARCHITECTS
NORTH WASHINGTON



MONUMENTAL STAIRWAY

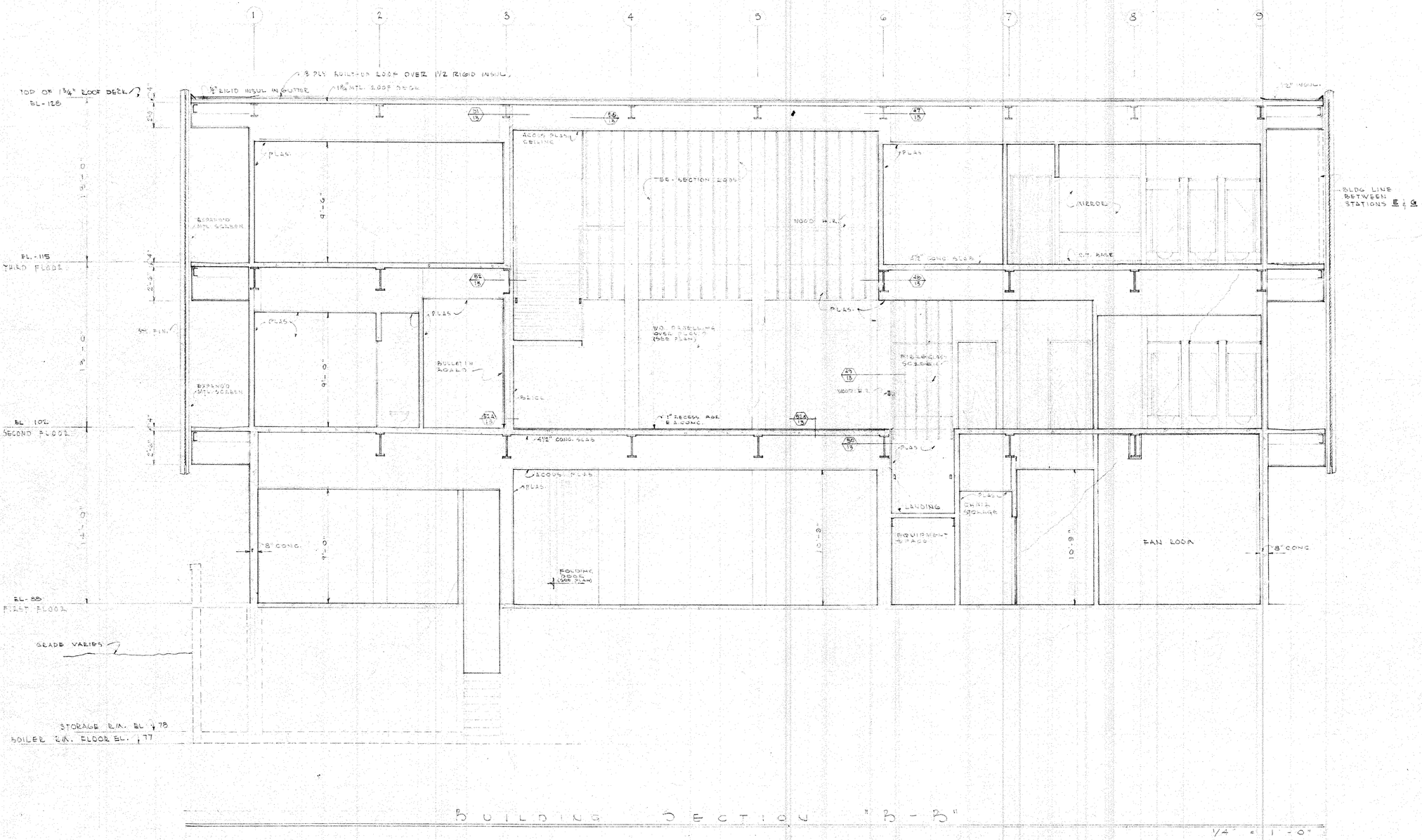
1½" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
HANDRAIL CONN TO T'S SIMILAR TO SECTION OF HANDRAIL DETAILS SHT. 20.

SECTION A-A

½" = 1'-0"

JOHN C. GRAHAM, STRUCTURAL ENGINEER; GRAHAM & JOHNSON, ARCHITECTS; STATE OF WASHINGTON, REGISTERED ARCHITECT; DATE JUNE '59	LONGITUDINAL SECT A-A	NO. 55 A
	SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE	8
	GRAHAM, THOMSEN & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	22



BUILDING SECTION "B-B"

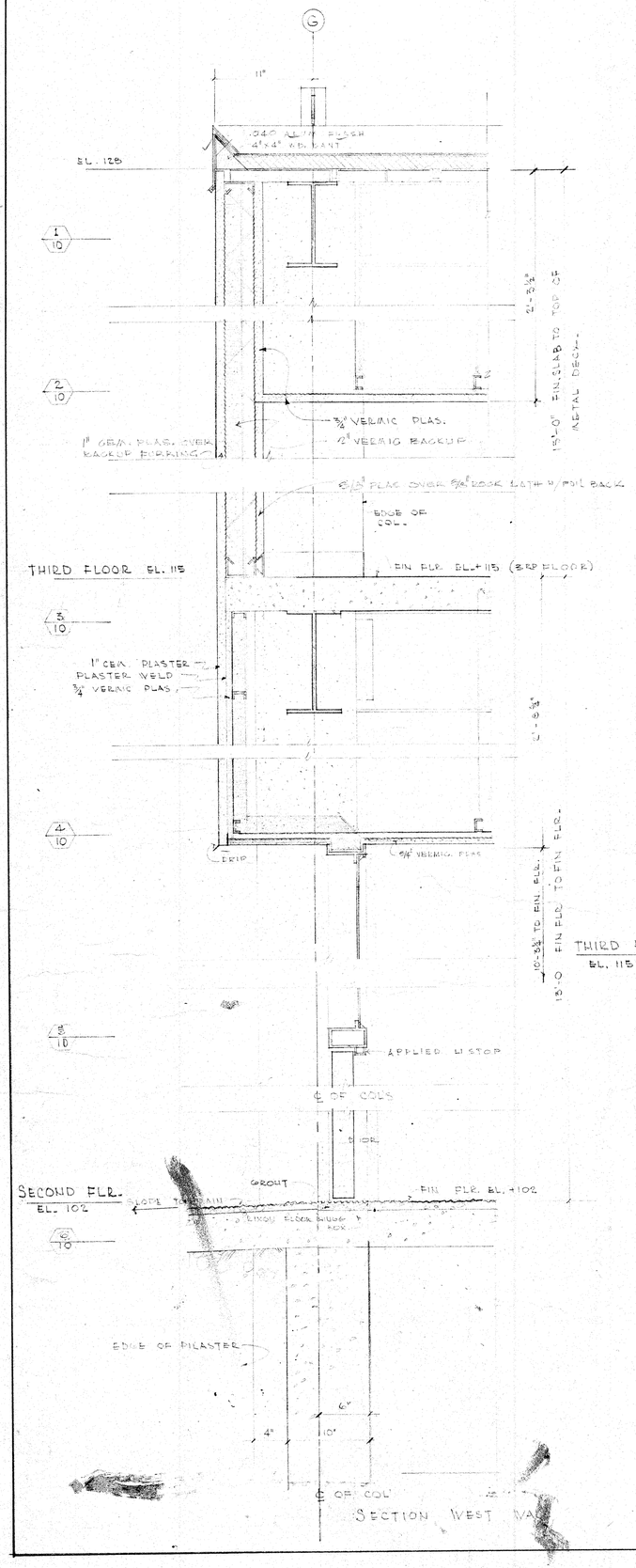
1/4" = 1'-0"

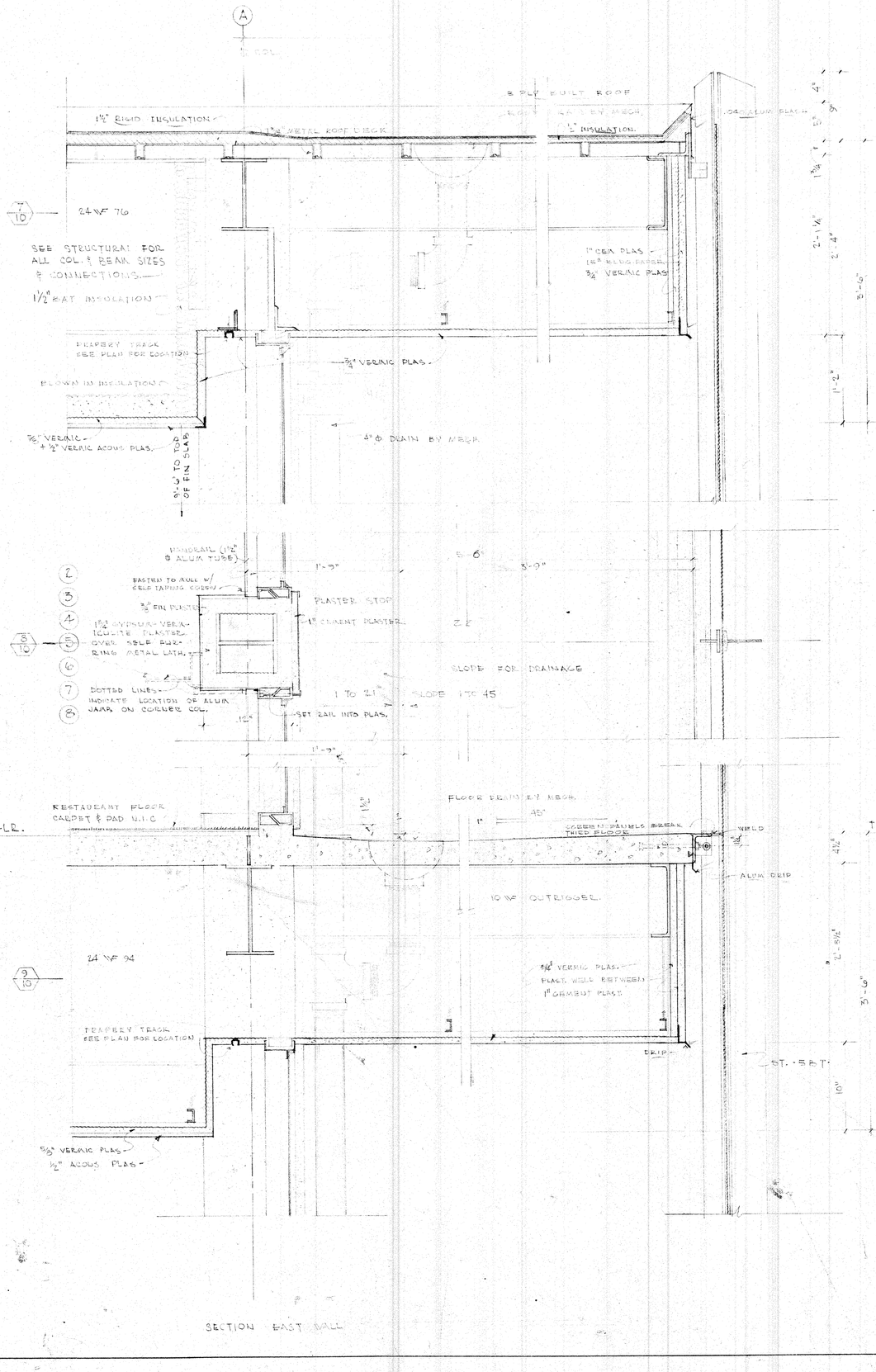
CROSS SECTION B-B | 10/58 | A

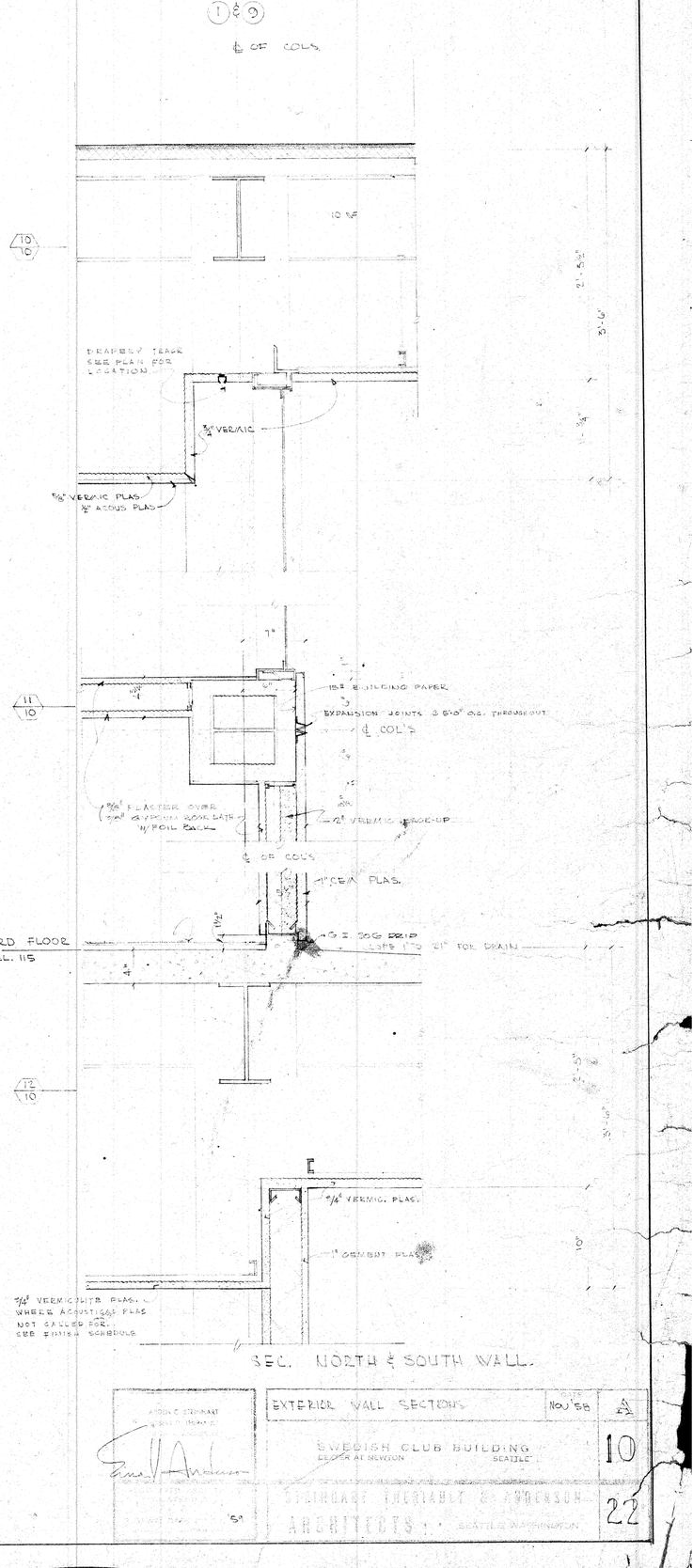
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING, SEATTLE

9

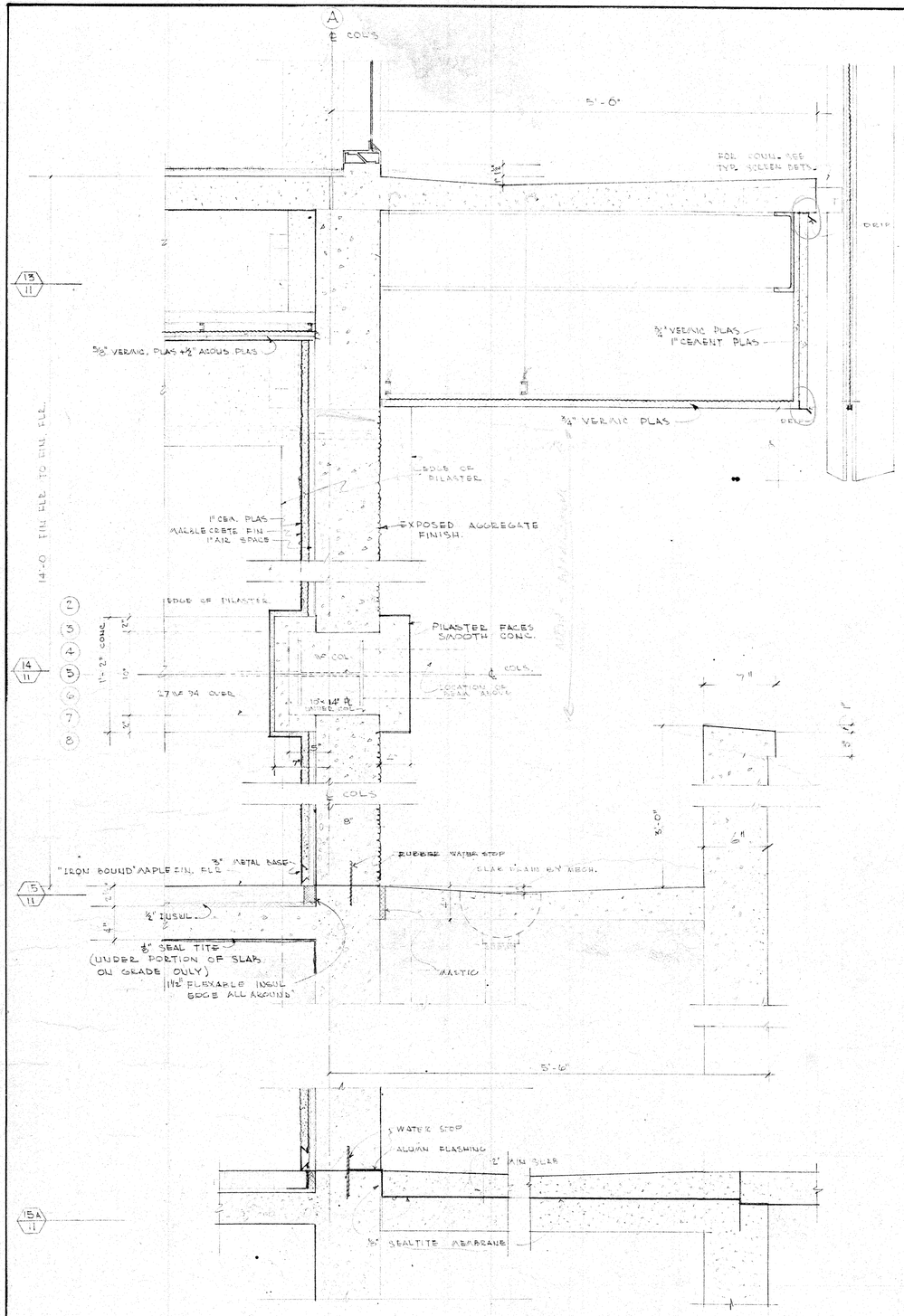
22

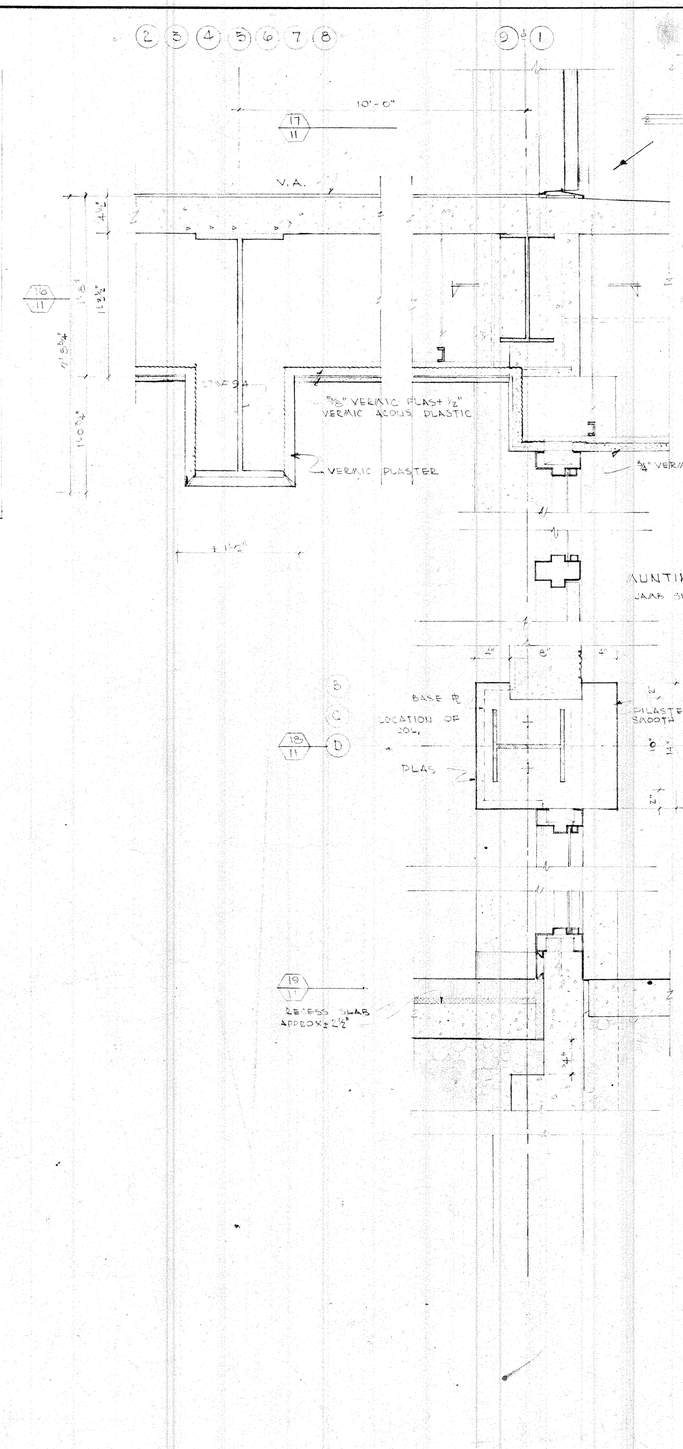


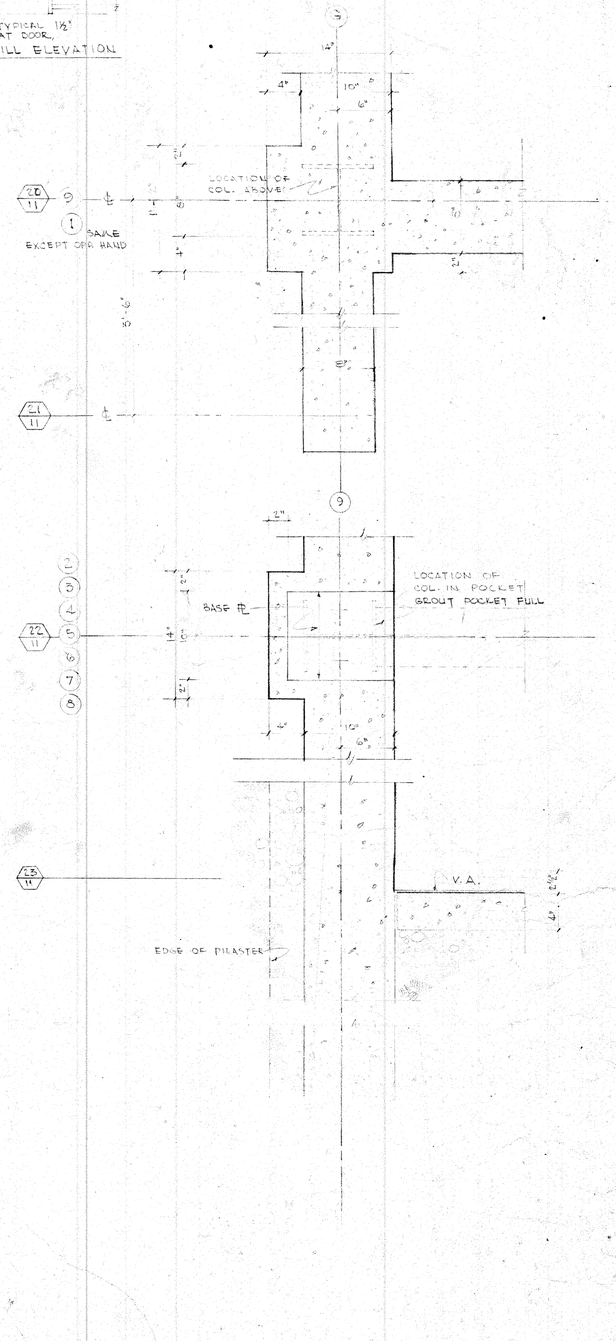




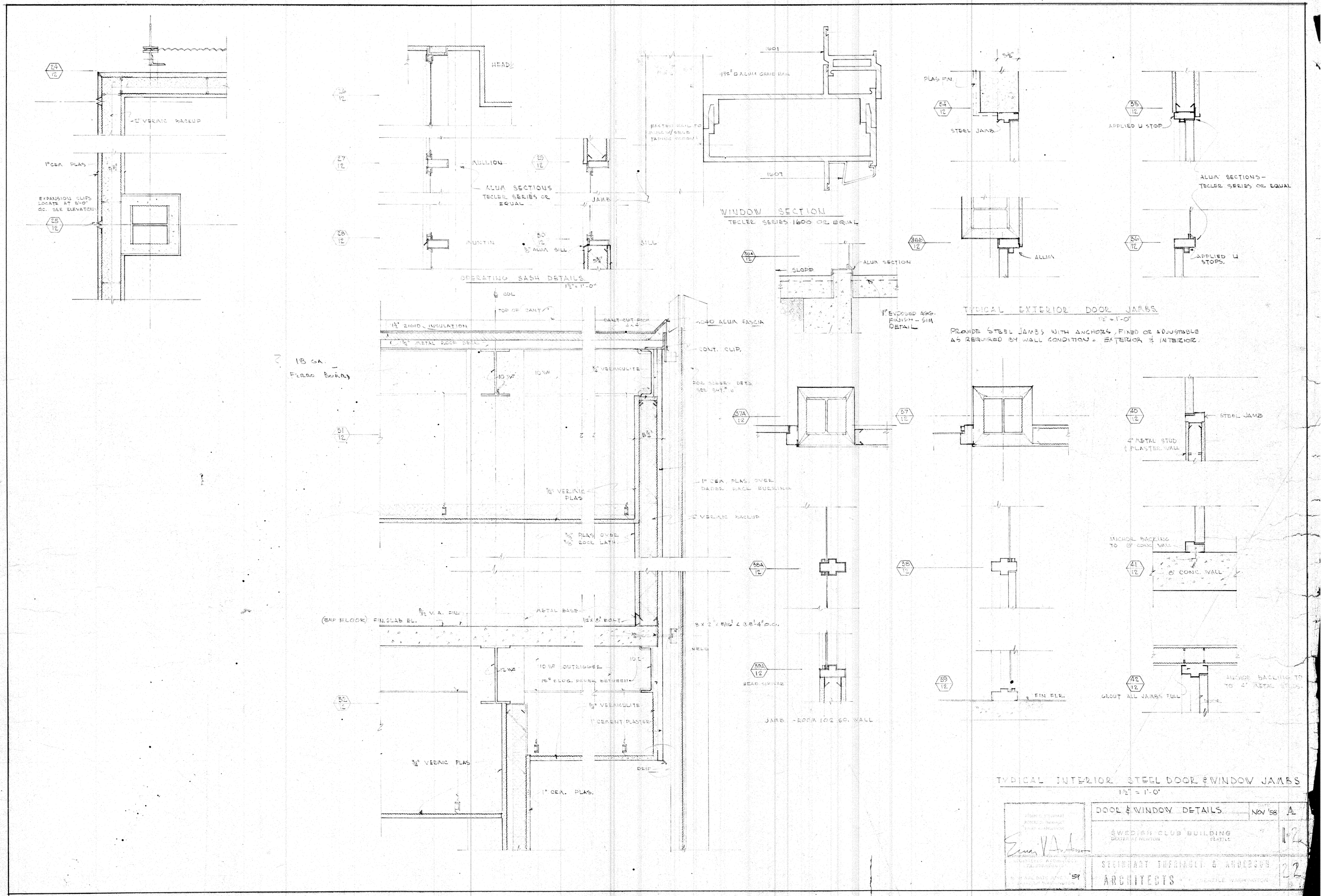
	EXTERIOR WALL SECTIONS	NOV '58	A1
	SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING LEDGER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		10
	STEINBACH FRIEDLEY & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE WASHINGTON		22



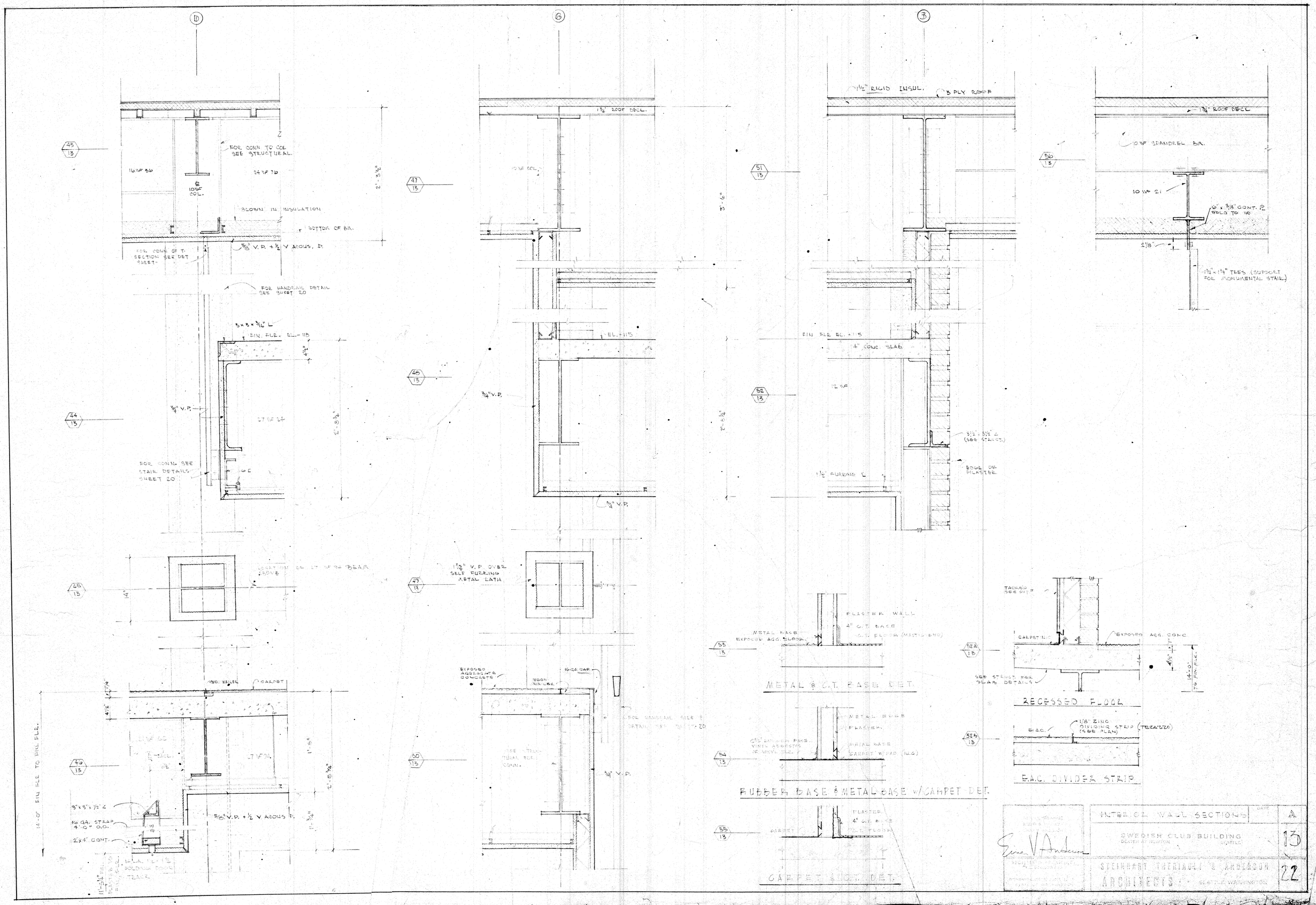




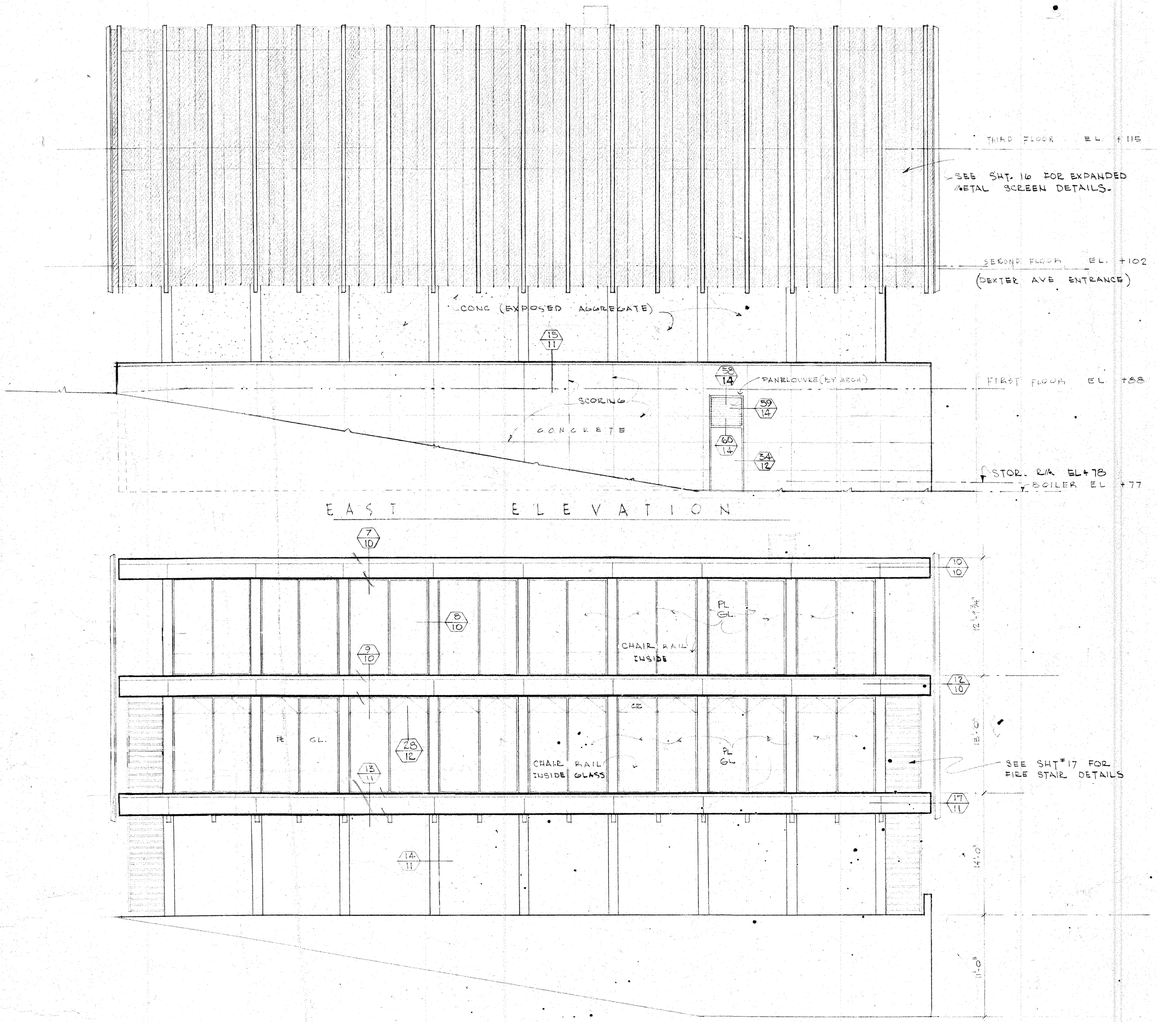
	EXTERIOR WALL SECTIONS	NOV 58	A 11
	SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		
	BENJAMIN THOMAS & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE WASHINGTON		22

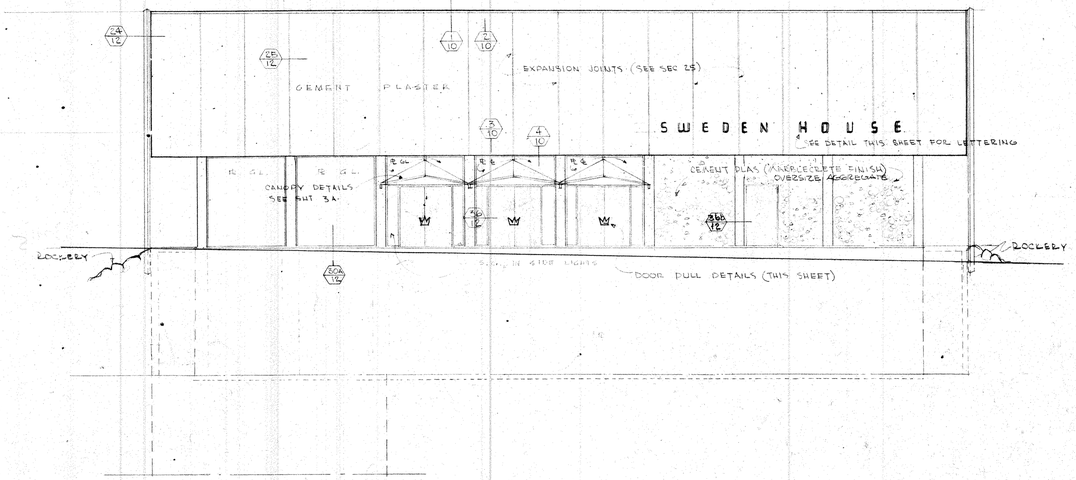


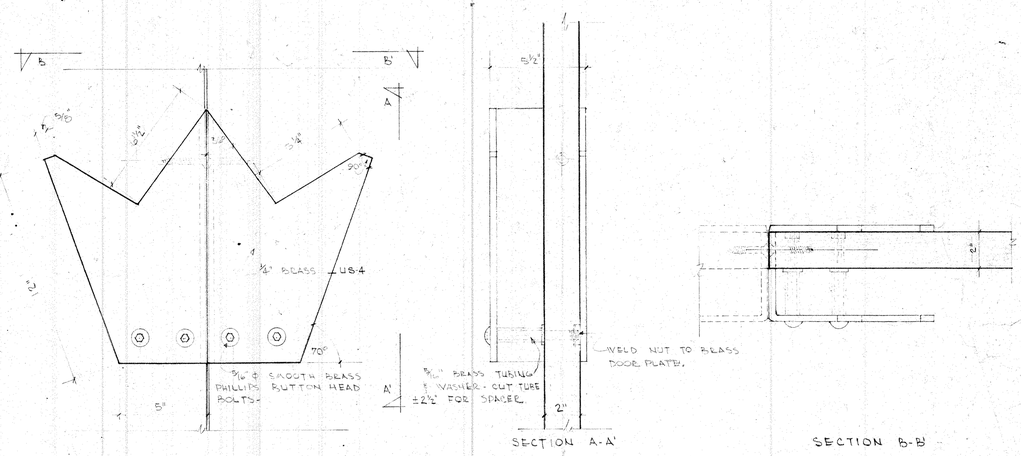
24/12
2" VERMIC BACKUP
1" CEM PLAS
EXPANSION CLIPS LOCATE AT 5'-0" O.C. SEE ELEVATION
25/12
26/12
HEAD
27/12
MULLION
29/12
ALUM SECTIONS TECLER SERIES OR EQUAL
JAMB
28/12
MUNTIN
30/12
1/8" ALUM SILL
SILL
OPERATING SASH DETAILS
1½" = 1'-0"
1601
1½" □ ALUM CHAIR RAIL
FASTEN RAIL TO MULL W/ SELF TAPING SCREW
1607
WINDOW SECTION
TECLER SERIES 1600 OR EQUAL
PLAS FIN.
34/12
STEEL JAMB
35/12
APPLIED U STOP
ALUM SECTIONS - TECLER SERIES OR EQUAL
36b/12
ALUM
36/12
APPLIED U STOPS.
30A/12
SLOPE
ALUM SECTION
1" EXPOSED AGG. FINISH - SIM DETAIL
TYPICAL EXTERIOR DOOR JAMBS.
1½" = 1'-0"
PROVIDE STEEL JAMBS WITH ANCHORS, FIXED OR ADJUSTABLE AS REQUIRED BY WALL CONDITION. EXTERIOR & INTERIOR.
℄ COL
TOP OF CANT
1½" RIGID INSULATION
¾" METAL ROOF DECK
CANT CUT FROM 4x4
.040 ALUM FASCIA
CONT. CLIP.
18 GA. FERRO BOARD
10 WF
10 WF
¾" VERMICULITE
FOR SCREEN DETS SEE SHT. 6
31/12
5¾"
1" CEM. PLAS. OVER DAPER BACK FURRING
¾" VERMIC PLAS
2" VERMIC BACKUP
⅜" PLAS OVER ⅜" ROCK LATH
37A/12
37/12
40/12
STEEL JAMB
4" METAL STUD & PLASTER WALL
ANCHOR BACKING TO 8" CONC. WALL
41/12
8" CONC. WALL
38A/12
38/12
(3RD FLOOR) FIN. SLAB EL.
3/32 V. A. FIN.
METAL BASE
1/2" x 8" BOLT
3 x 2 x 3/16" ∠ @ 3'-4" O.C.
WELD
12 WF
10 WF OUTRIGGER
15# BLDG. PAPER BETWEEN
10 C
39A/12
HEAD SIMILAR
39/12
FIN FLR.
42/12
GROUT ALL JAMBS FULL
ANCHOR BACKING TO TO 4" METAL STUDS.
DOOR
32/12
¾" VERMICULITE
1" CEMENT PLASTER
JAMB - ROOM 102 SQ. WALL
¾" VERMIC PLAS
DRIP
1" CEM. PLAS.
TYPICAL INTERIOR STEEL DOOR & WINDOW JAMBS
1½" = 1'-0"
DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS
NOV '58
A
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON
SEATTLE
1-2
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS
SEATTLE WASHINGTON
'59
2-2

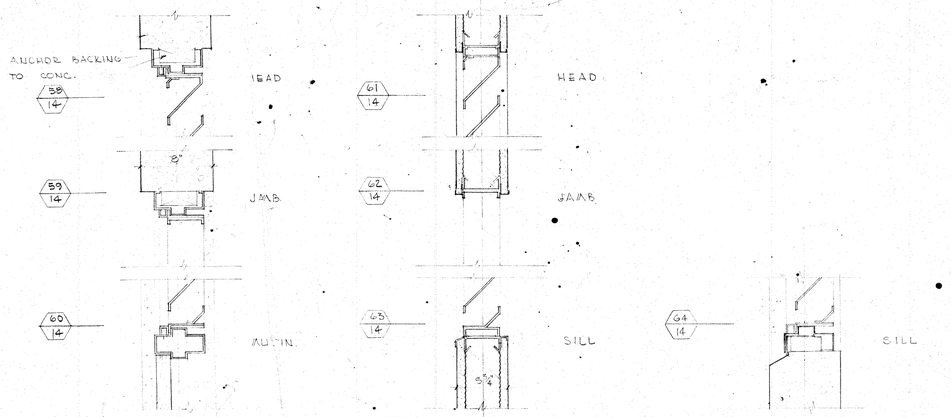


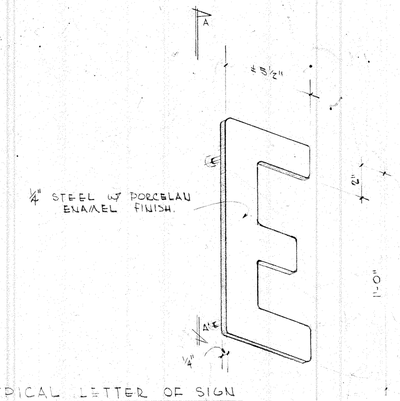
D
6
3
43/13
FOR CONN TO COL SEE STRUCTURAL.
16 WF 36
24 WF 76
10 WF COL.
BLOWN IN INSULATION
BOTTOM OF BM.
FOR CONN OF T-SECTION SEE DET SHEET
FOR HANDRAIL DETAIL SEE SHEET 20
3×3×3/16" L
FIN. FLR. EL.-118
44/13
3/4" V.P.
27 WF 24
FOR CONN. SEE STAIR DETAILS SHEET 20
45/13
LOCATION OF 27 WF 94 BEAM ABOVE
46/13
CARPET
14'-0" FIN FLR TO FIN. FLR.
3"×3"×1/2" L
16 GA. STRAP 4'-0" O.C.
2"×4" CONT.
5/8" V.P. + 1/2 V ACOUS D.
47/13
1 3/4" ROOF DECK.
10 WF COL.
48/13
EL.-115
3/4" V.P.
49/13
1 3/4" V.P. OVER SELF FURRING METAL LATH
50/13
EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE
WOOD NAILER
16 GA. CAP.
FOR HANDRAIL SEE DETAIL SEE SHEET 20
SEE STRUCTURAL FOR CONN.
3/4" V.P.
51/13
1 1/2" RIGID INSUL.
3 PLY ROOF
FIN FLR EL.-115
4" CONC. SLAB
52/13
12 WF
3 1/2"×3 1/2" L (SEE STRUCT.)
1 1/2" FURRING
EDGE OF PILASTER
53/13
PLASTER WALL
4" C.T. BASE
METAL BASE
EXPOSED AGG. FLOOR
C.T. FLOOR (MASTIC BED)
METAL & C.T. BASE DET.
54/13
METAL EDGE
PLASTER
METAL BASE
CARPET W/PAD (N.C.)
RUBBER BASE & METAL BASE W/CARPET DET.
55/13
PLASTER
4" C.T. BASE
CARPET
C.T. FLOOR
CARPET & C.T. DET.
56/13
1 3/4" ROOF DECK
10 WF SPANDREL BM.
10 WF 21
6"×3/8" CONT. PL WELD TO W
2 1/8"
1 3/4"×1 3/4" TEES (SUPPORT FOR MONUMENTAL STAIR)
52A/13
TACKBD SEE SHT #
CARPET N.C.
EXPOSED AGG. CONC.
SEE STRUCT. FOR SLAB DETAILS
14'-0" TO FIN. FLR.
RECESSED FLOOR
52B/13
E.A.C.
1/8" ZINC DIVIDING STRIP (TERAZZO) (SEE PLAN)
E.A.C. DIVIDER STRIP
INTERIOR WALL SECTIONS
A
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON
SEATTLE
13
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS
SEATTLE WASHINGTON
22





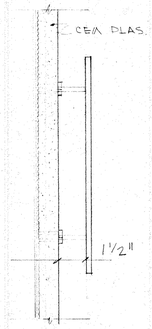






TYPICAL LETTER OF SIGN

STYLE & SIZE TO BE APPROVED BY ARCHITECT. NAME OF RESTAURANT TO BE VERIFIED.

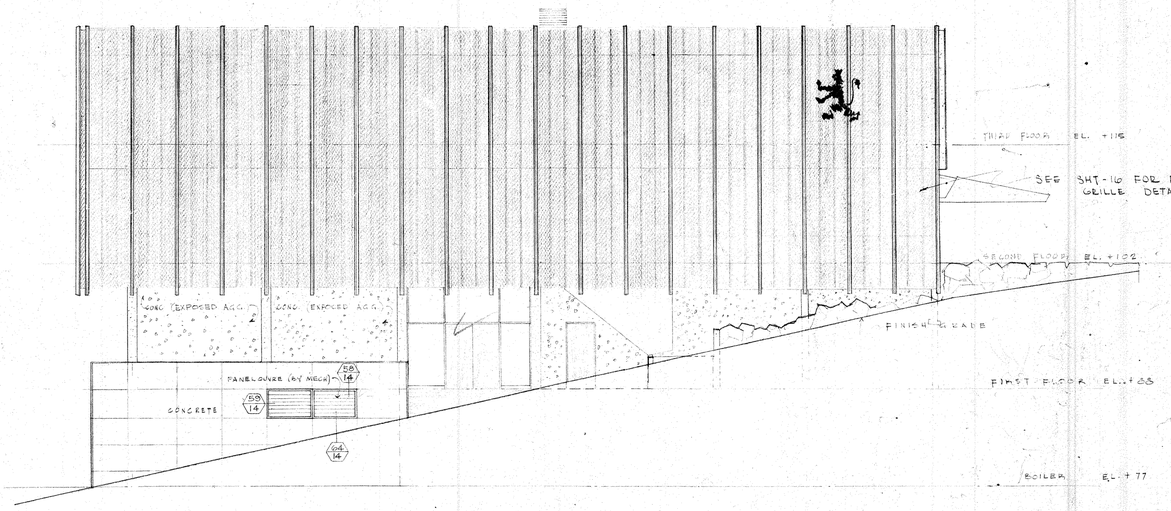


ELEVATIONS

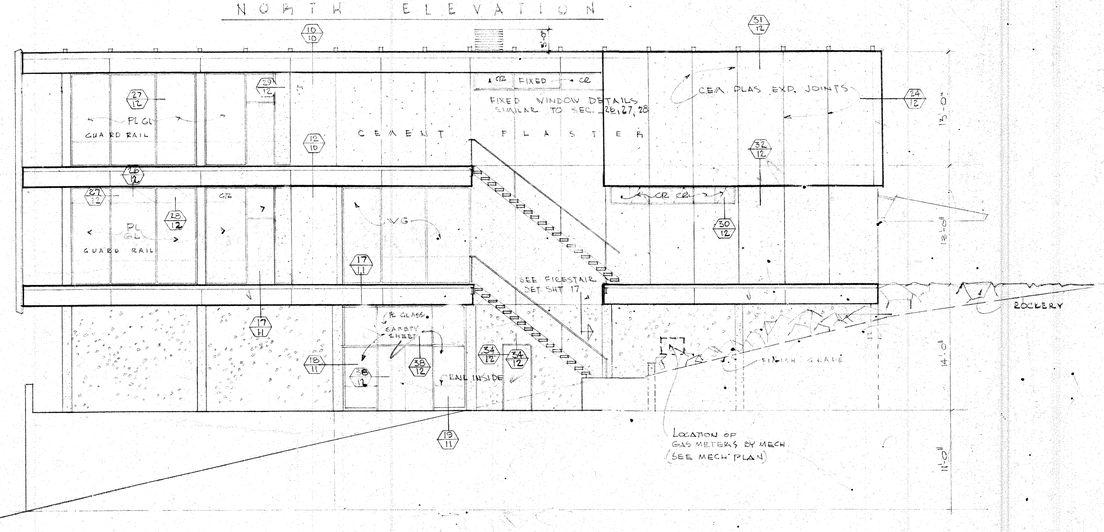
Nov '58 A

14

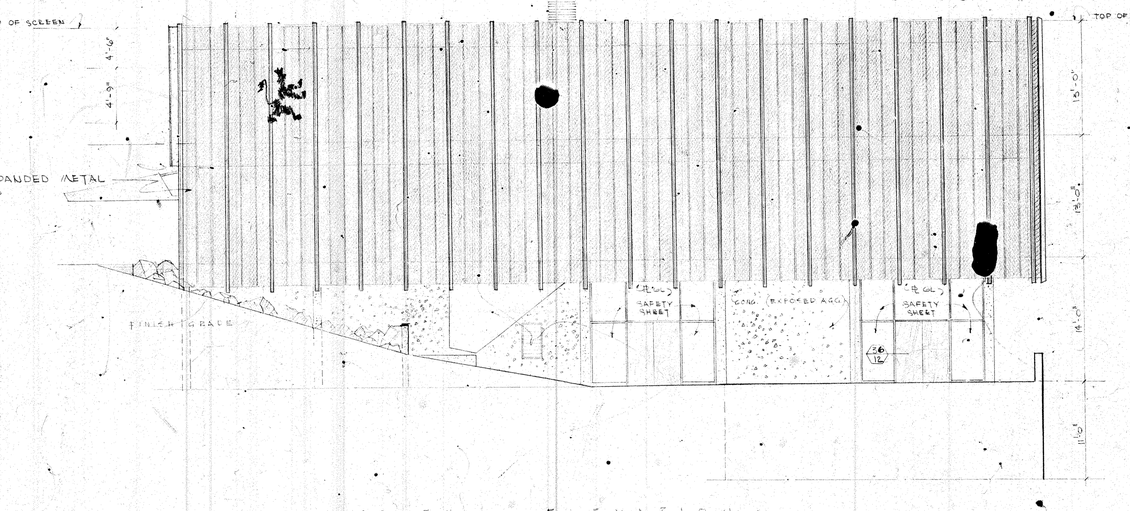
22



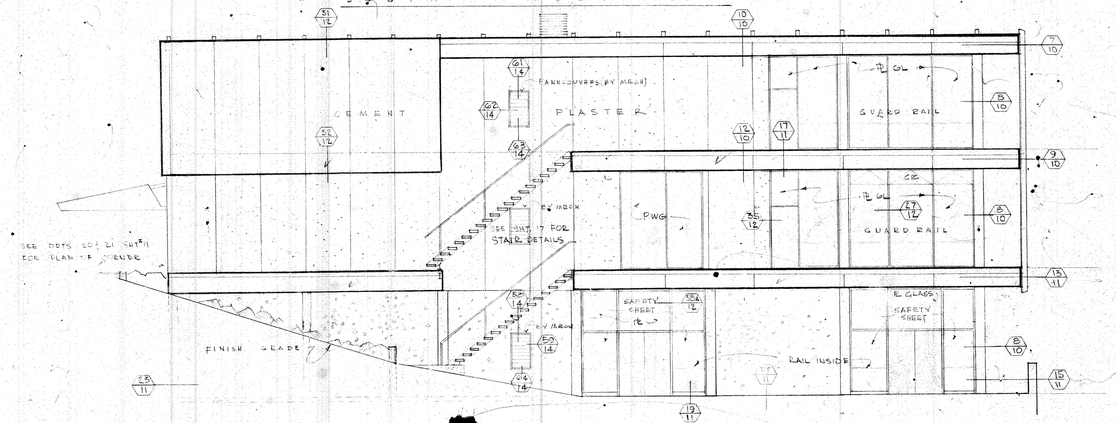
NORTH ELEVATION



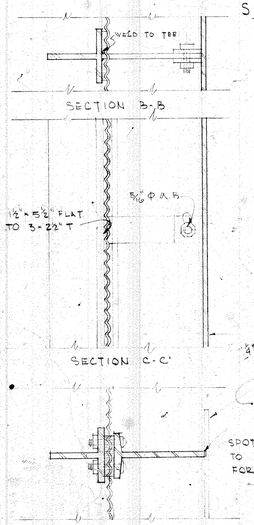
NORTH ELEVATION (BEHIND SCREEN)

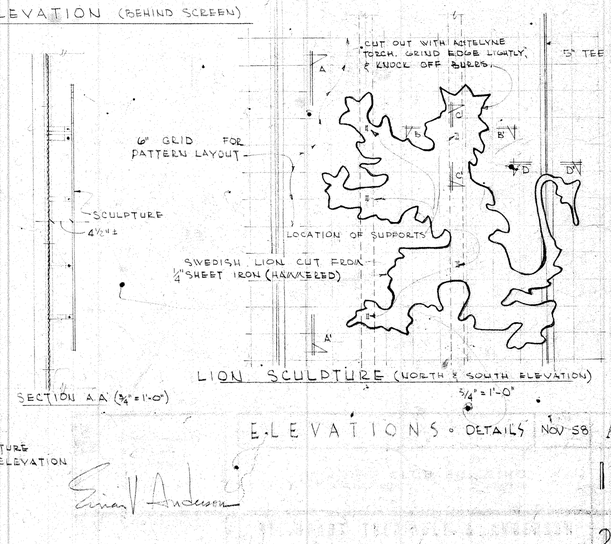


SOUTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION (BEHIND SCREEN)



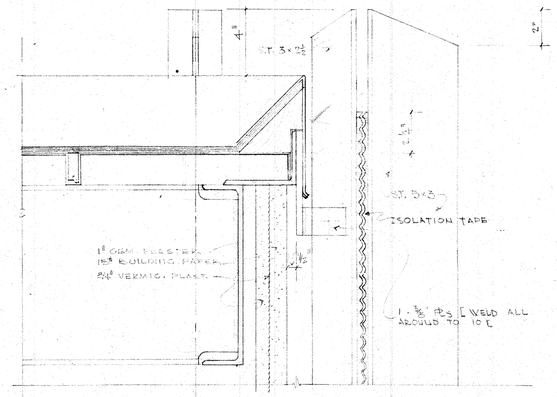


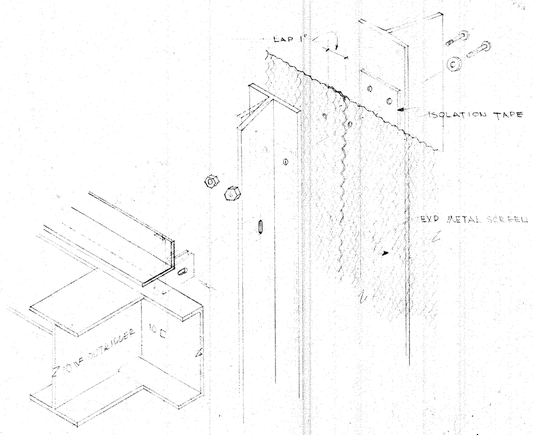
LION SCULPTURE (NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATION)
3/4" = 1'-0"

ELEVATIONS • DETAILS NOV 58 A

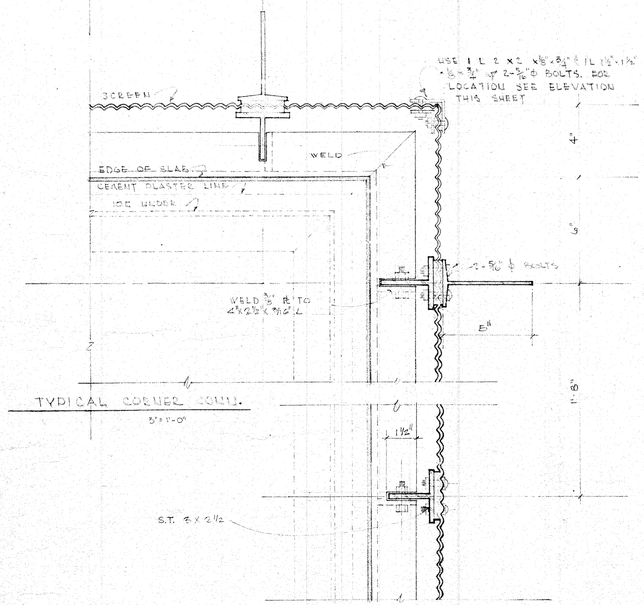
15

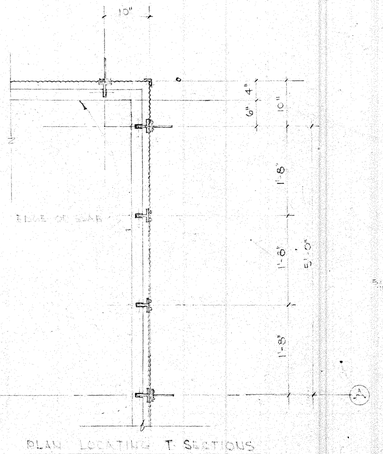
22





SCREEN ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM
NO SCALE.

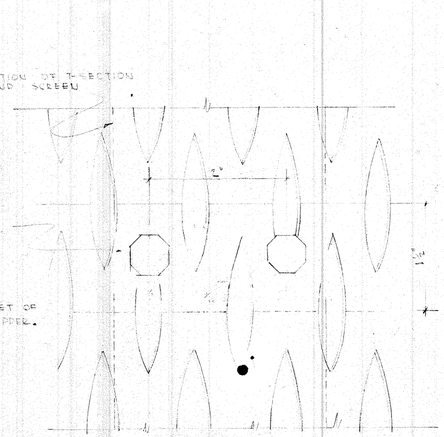




PLAN LOCATING T SECTIONS
¾" = 1'-0"

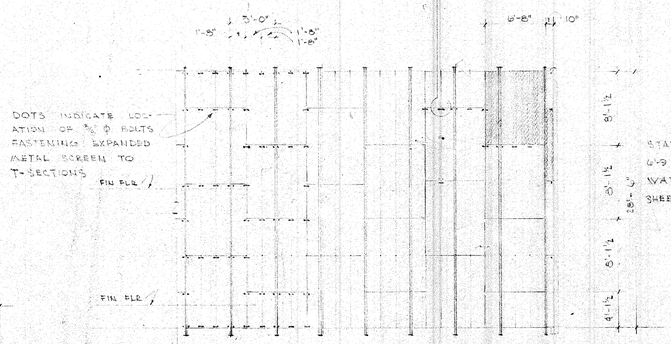


SECTION



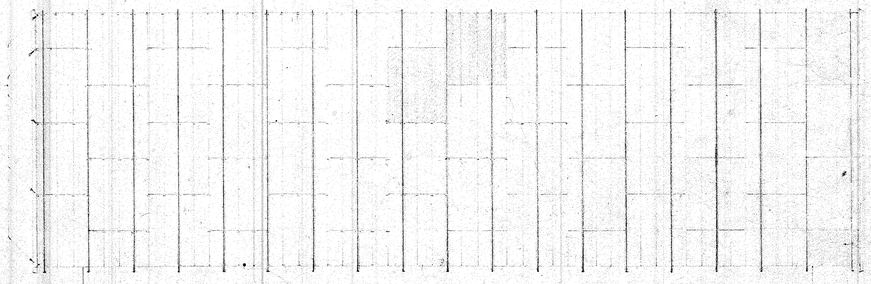
ELEVATION OF EXPANDED ALUM. METAL SCREEN - ARMORWEAVE BY U.S. GYPSUM

TYPICAL LAP JOINT DETAILS
FULL SCALE



ELEVATION (LOCATING INDIVIDUAL EXPANDED METAL SHEETS & PLACEMENT OF TIE BOLTS)
⅛" = 1'-0"

LOCATION OF L's FOR CORNER CONN. TYPICAL BOTH CORNERS.
STANDARD SHEET 9'6"
6'-9" x 5'-3" LAP 1" EA. WAY. SEE DET. THIS SHEET FOR TYP. LAP JOINT.



EAST ELEVATION (LOCATING METAL SHEETS & TIE BOLTS)
⅛" = 1'-0"

ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
LINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
STATE OF WASHINGTON

EXTERIOR SCREEN DETAILS | DATE NOV '58 | 16

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON · SEATTLE

STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS · SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

22

(1) (2) (9)
℄ COL'S

EDGE OF FIN. COL.

FIN WALL

1½" x 1½" □

WELD

12" 4"

℄ BLDG. LINE

RAIL END
1½"=1'-0"

5'-6"

7" 3½" 21'-6" 3½" 4" 4" 4"

STEEL TREADS

7" L

SEE SHEET S-6 FOR SECTION THRU

CEM PLAS.

2 - 1½" x 1½" x ¼" L

5/8" RODS 3 B'd O.C.

5½"

SEC. THRU STAIR AND SPANDREL
1½"=1'-0"

ELEV.

1½" x ¼" FLR

1½" x 1½" □

PLAN

RAIL & COL. CONN.
1½"=1'-0"

⅝" SCREW

1½" x 1½" F.B.

NOTE: APPLY BRACES EVERY 5'-0"

⅝" BOLT

℄ SCREEN

RAIL BRACE
1½"=1'-0"

1½" ℗ TUBING

1'-5½"

TOP FLOOR 2ND FLOOR

4½" SLAB

8" x 8" x ⅝" L

ALUM. PLATE 4" x 8" x ⅜" CLIP

TOP FLOOR 2ND FLOOR

STEEL TREADS TYPE SG.W 10" TREAD BY GRAY OF ☐

1½" ℄ SLAB

PLASTER & PLASTER

(D1) (D2)

SECT AT TOP OF STAIR
1½"=1'-0"

(E1) (E2)

5'-0" 5'-0" 5'-0"

A

A'

(E1) (E2)

18'-10" TO SECOND FLOOR

18'-10" TO FIRST FLOOR

1ST FLOOR

2ND FLOOR

STAIR ELEVATION
1½"=1'-0"

4" STL. STUD WALL W/ 1" GBD. PLAST WALLS

TOP OF SLAB

1'-4"

1'-3"

½" RODS

1'-0"

10'-10½"

2'-0"

STAIR PANEL DETAIL
1½"=1'-0"

CEMENT PLAS.

SEC A-A'

(E9) (E1)

1'-5"

1'-0"

STRUCTURAL ℄ TUBING

WELD

10"x11½" F.B.

2ND FLOOR

10 WF

2'-10½"

2'

7"

COLUMN

SEC AT FOOT OF STAIR
1½"=1'-0"

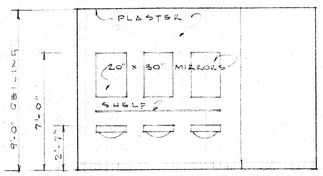
FIRESTAIR DETAILS | Nov 58 | A

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE

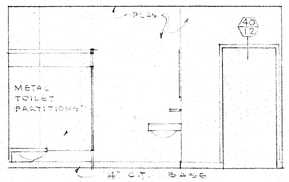
17

STEINBRUECK, TUCKBARDT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

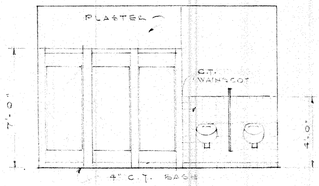
22



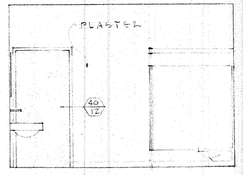
EAST WALL - RM. #109
1/4" = 1'-0"



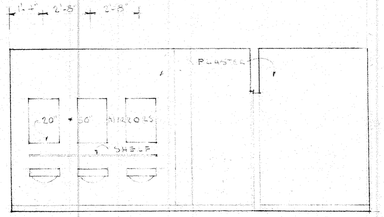
NORTH WALL - RM. #109
1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST WALL - RM. #109
1/4" = 1'-0"

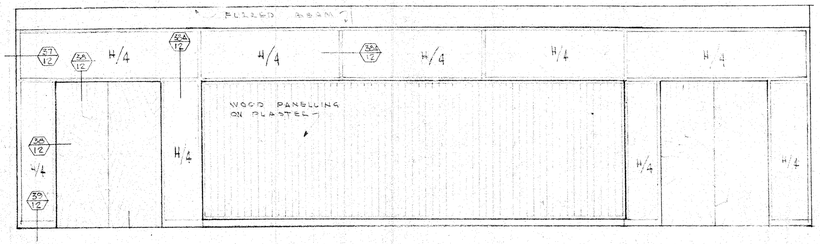


SOUTH WALL - RM. #109
1/4" = 1'-0"

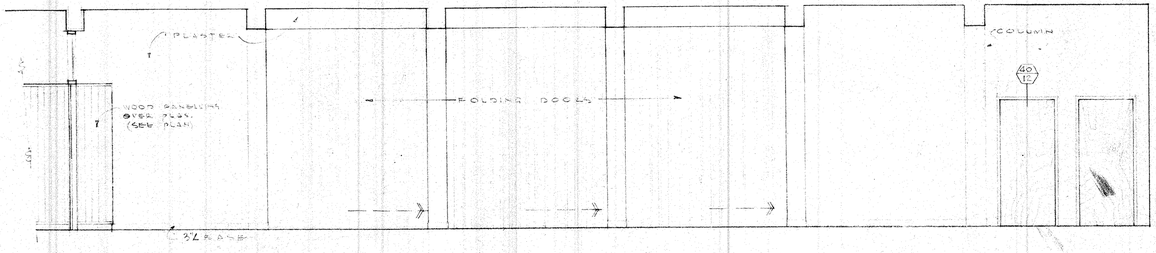


WEST WALL - RM. #110
1/4" = 1'-0"

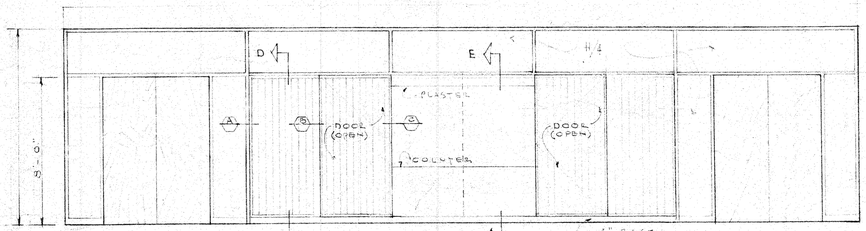
TOILET ROOM ELEVATIONS - LOWER FLOOR



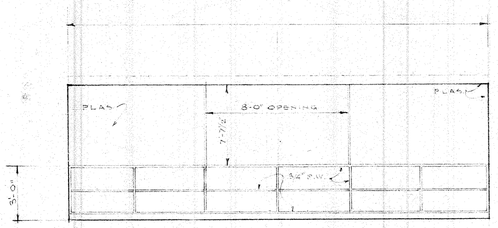
SOUTH WALL - ASSEMBLY ROOM NO. 101
1/4" = 1'-0"



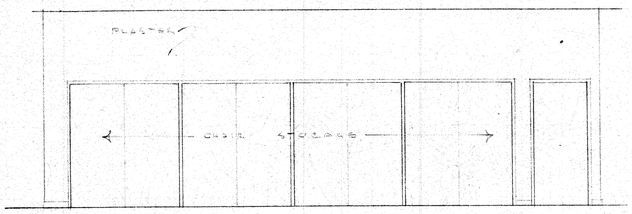
WEST WALL - ASSEMBLY ROOM NO. 101
1/4" = 1'-0"



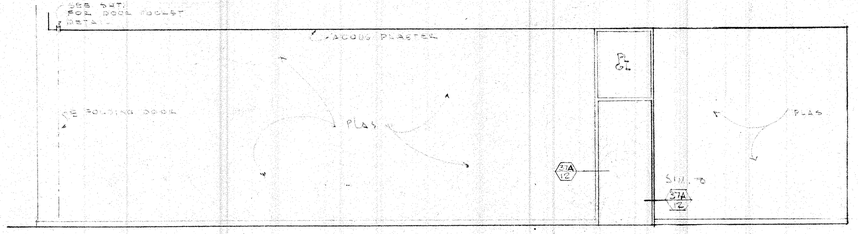
NORTH WALL - LOBBY - RM. #105
1/4" = 1'-0"



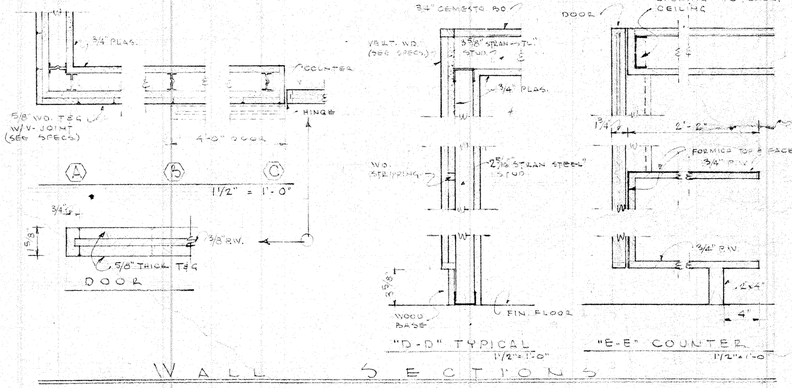
SOUTH WALL - COAT RM. #104
1/4" = 1'-0"



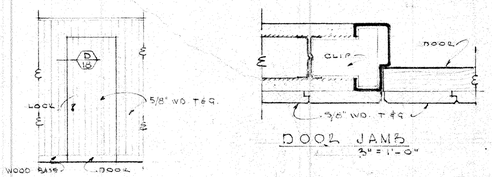
NORTH WALL - CORRIDOR - RM. #107
1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH WALL - ASSEMBLY RM. #102
1/4" = 1'-0"



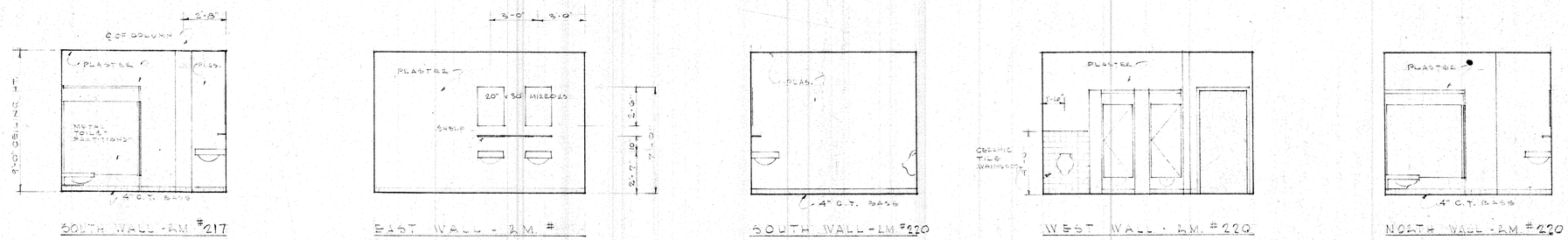
WALL SECTIONS



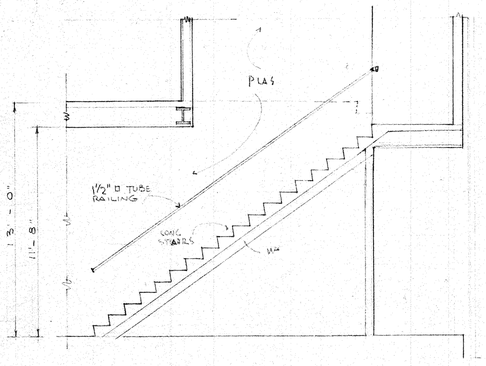
DOOR JAMB
3"=1'-0"

COATROOM DOOR DETAILS - DOOR 1G
(SEE PLAN FOR LOCATION)

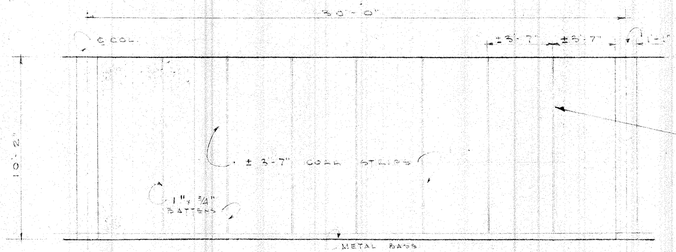
	FIRST FLOOR: ROOM ELEVATIONS	DATE NOV '52	A
	SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING BEACH AT NEWELL SEATTLE		18
	STEINHART, THORNDIKE & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		22



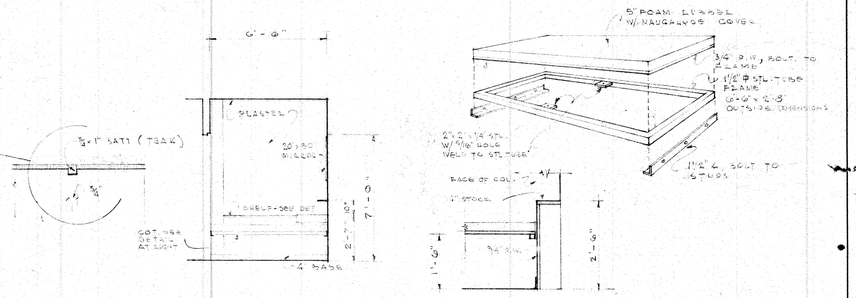
TOILET ROOM ELEVATIONS - SECOND FLOOR



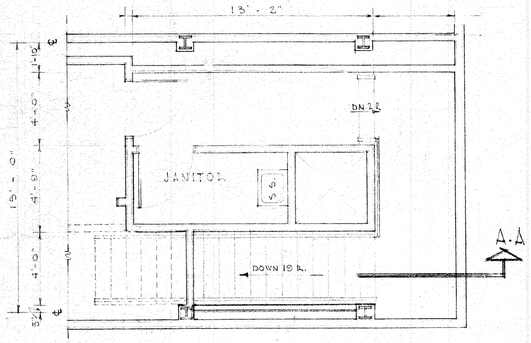
SECTION "A - A"
1/4" = 1'-0"



TACKBOARD - CORRIDOR RM. #222
1/4" = 1'-0"

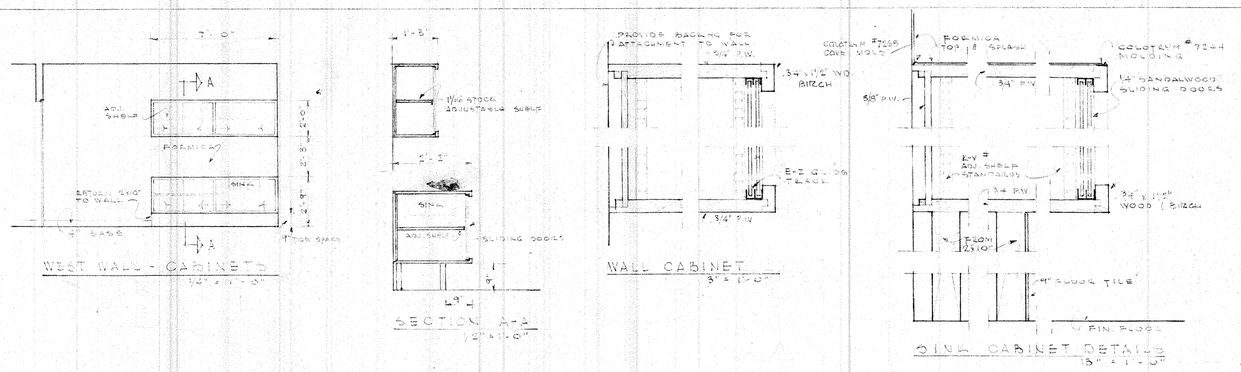


NORTH WALL - MANAGER'S RM. Nº 205
1/4" = 1'-0"



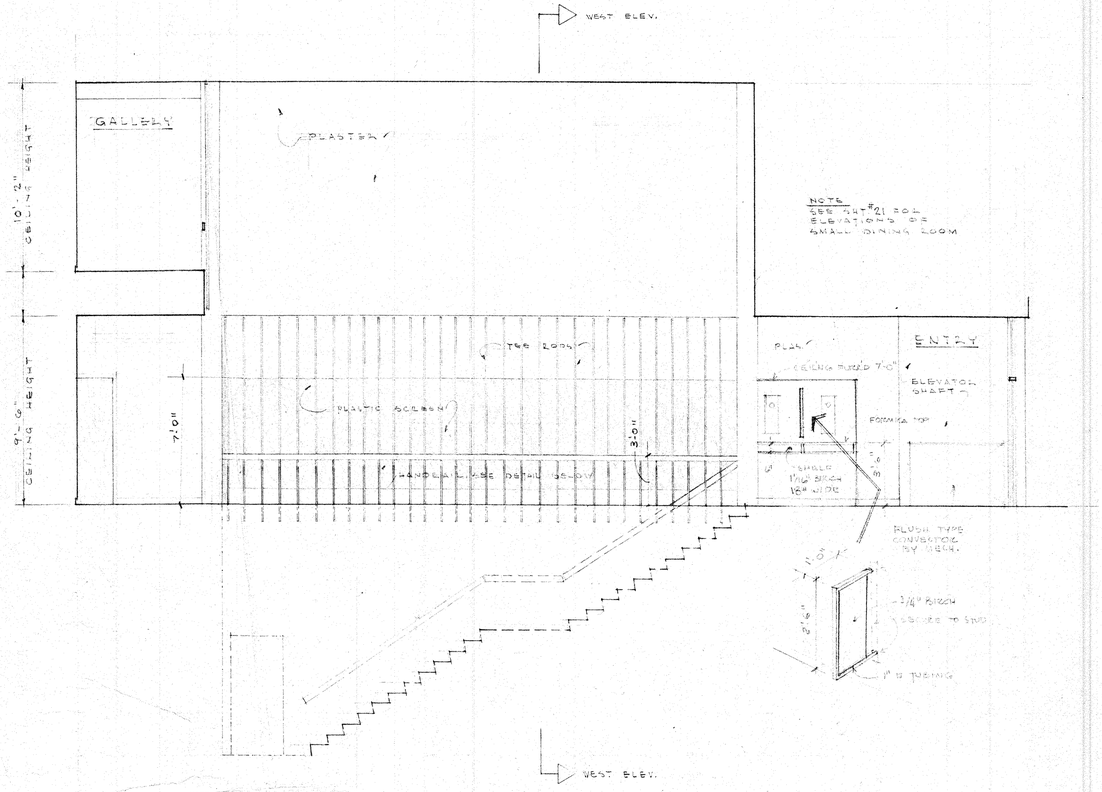
PLAN @ 3RD FLOOR
1/4" = 1'-0"

STAIRWELL - RM. Nº 221
(SEE STRUCTURAL)

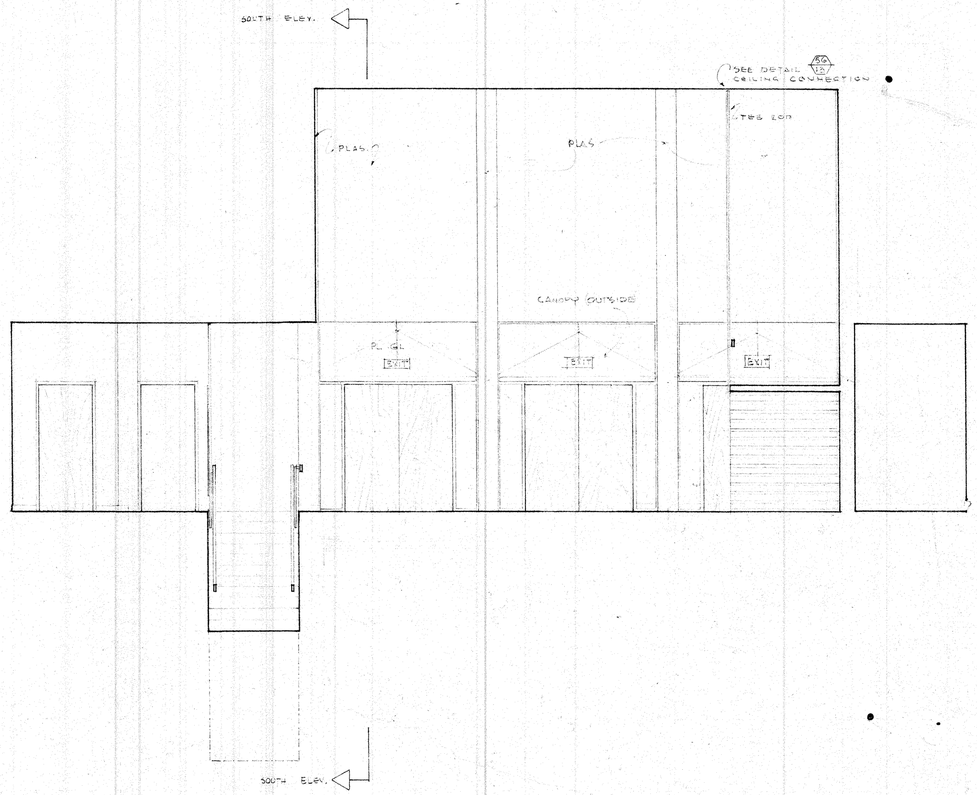


KITCHENETTE - ROOM Nº 207 - CABINETS

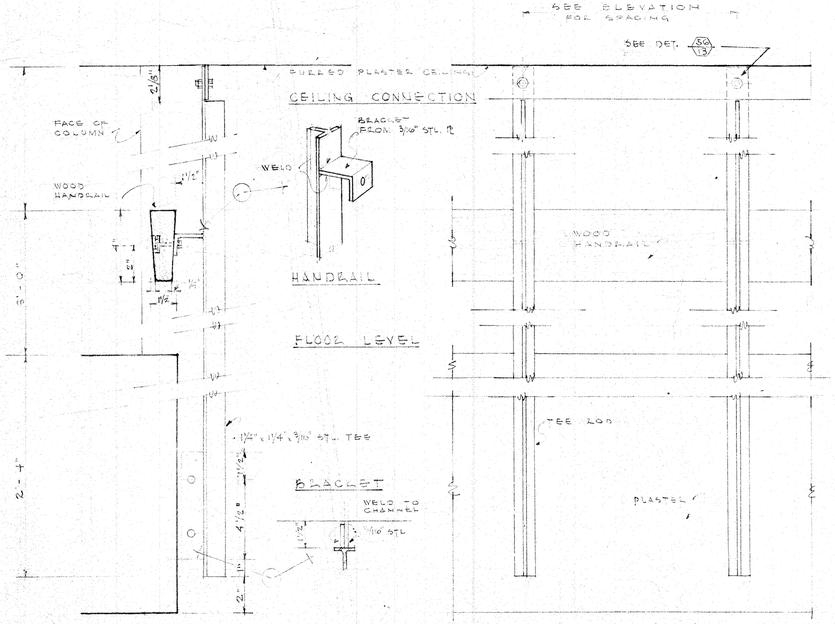
ARDEN C. STEINHART ROBERT D. THERIAULT EDGAR V. ANDERSON Edgar V. Anderson REGISTERED ARCHITECTS RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, '51 STATE OF WASHINGTON	SECOND FLOOR: ROOM ELEVATIONS	DATE NOV 58	A
	SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEATER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		19
	STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		22



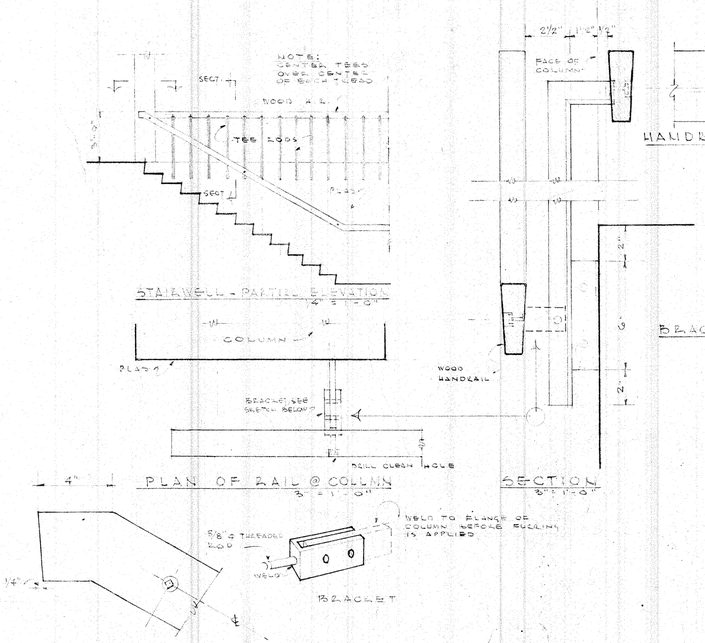
SOUTH ELEVATION -



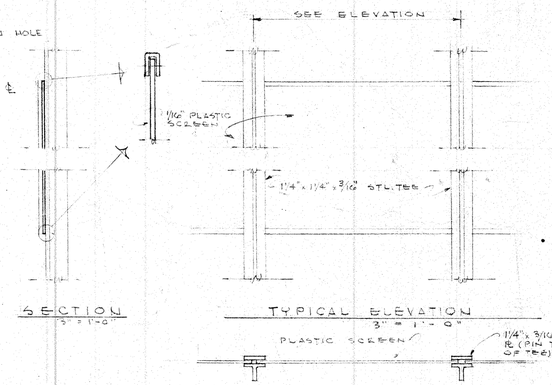
WEST ELEVATION -



HANDRAIL DETAILS - GALLERY № 303



HANDRAIL DETAILS - STAIRWELL № 103



STAIRWELL SCREEN - DETAILS

NOTE:
THESE SCREEN DETAILS IDENTICAL TO SCREEN IN OFFICE, RM. # 203

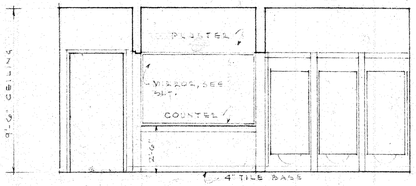
ARTHUR STEINHART FORD D. HARTMAN FRED N. ANDERSON

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS STATE OF WASHINGTON '51

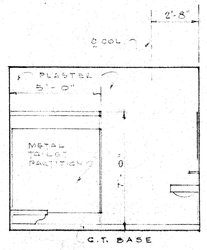
MAIN FOYER - ELEVATIONS & HANDRAIL DETAILS | NOV '58 | A

WESTERN CLUB BUILDING SEATTLE | 20

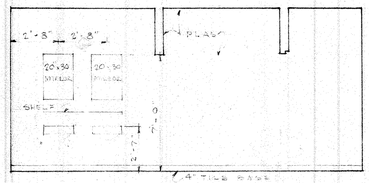
STEINHART, HARTMAN & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON | 22



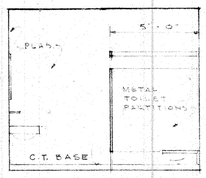
WOMENS R.M. #307, EAST WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"



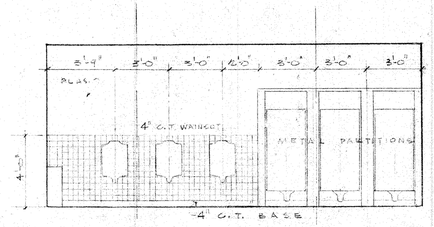
R.M. #307, SOUTH WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"



WOMENS R.M. #307, WEST WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"

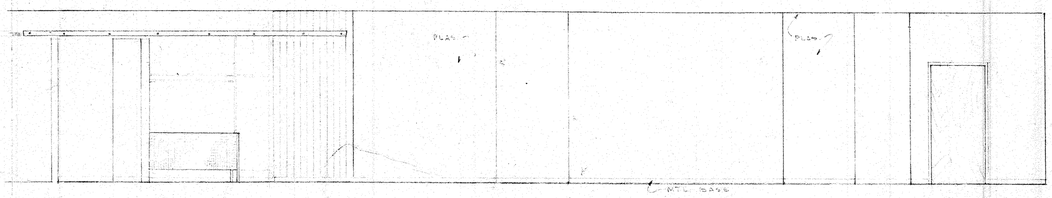


R.M. #309, SOUTH WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"

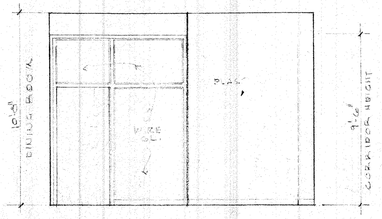


MENS R.M. #309, WEST WALL
1/4" = 1'-0"

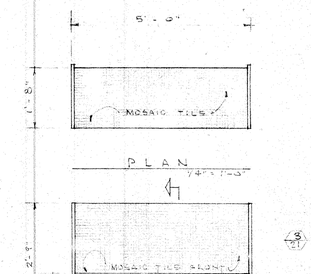
TOILET ROOM ELEVATIONS - UPPER FLOOR

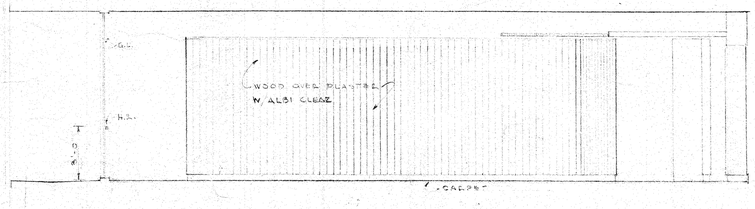


SOUTH WALL - R.M. #310 & R.M. #311
1/4" = 1'-0"

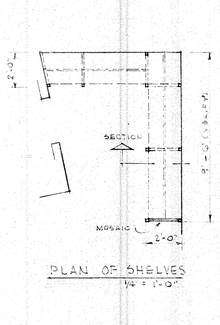


SOUTH WALL - R.M. #313
1/4" = 1'-0"

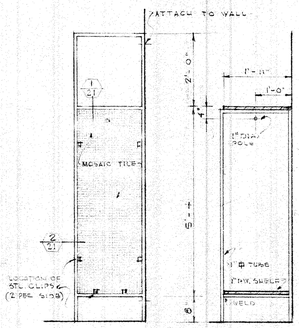




SOUTH WALL - R.M. #301 RESTAURANT
1/4" = 1'-0"

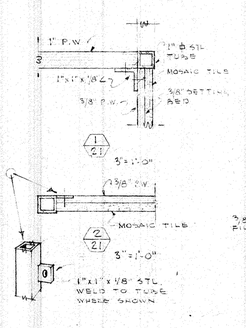


PLAN OF SHELVES
1/4" = 1'-0"

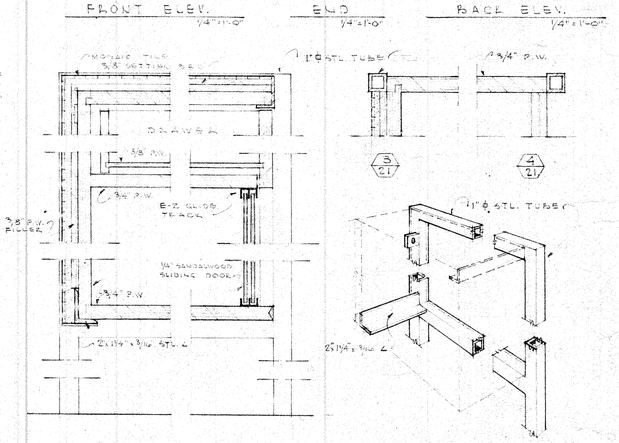


END ELEV.
1/2" = 1'-0"

SECTION
1/2" = 1'-0"

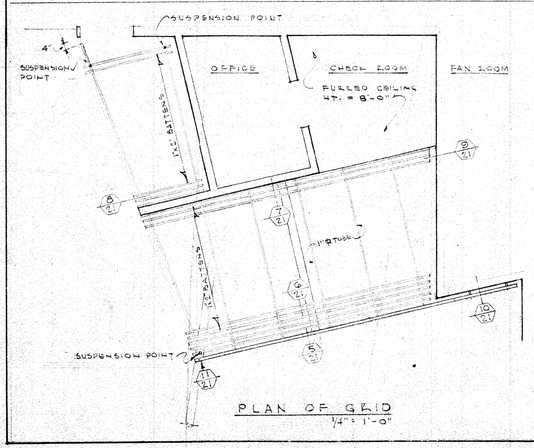


COAT STORAGE RACKS - R.M. #304

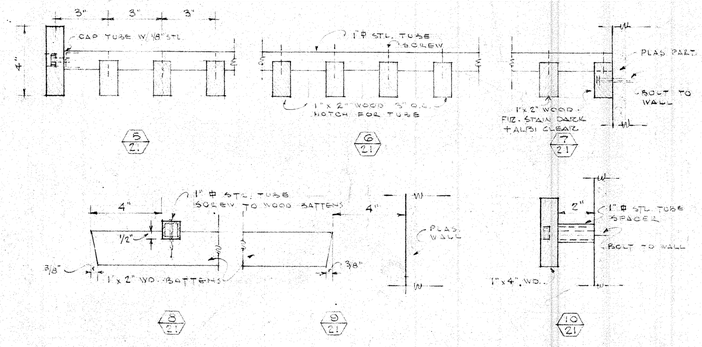


SECTION
3" = 1'-0"

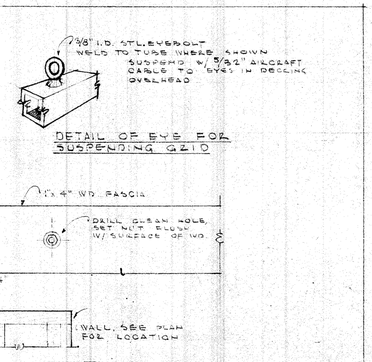
CHECKING COUNTER - R.M. #304



PLAN OF GRID
1/4" = 1'-0"



SUSPENDED CEILING DETAILS - RMS 302, 304, 310



DETAIL OF EYE FOR SUSPENDING CEILING

ANSEL C. STEINHART
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

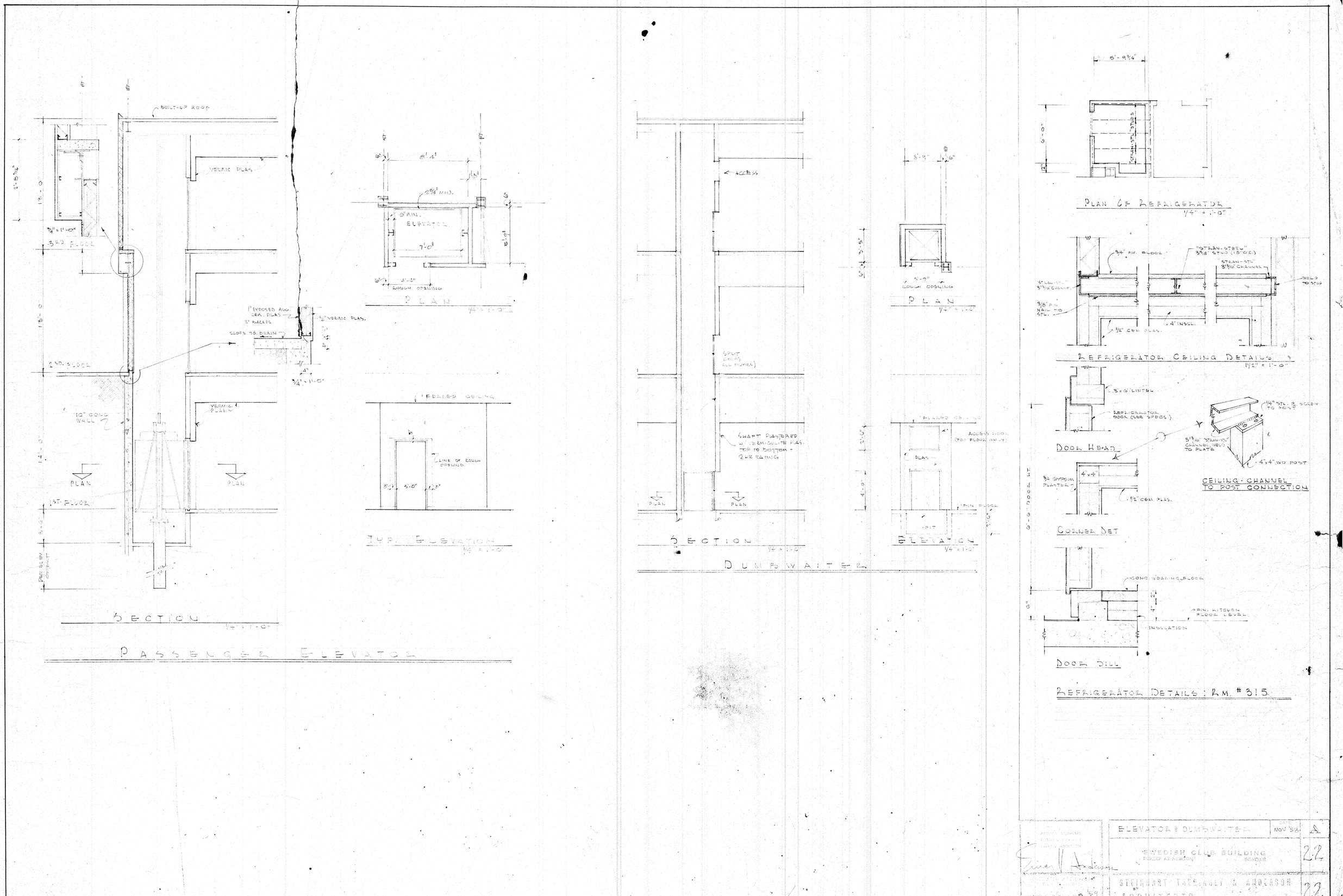
EMERY H. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
STATE OF WASHINGTON
1959

THIRD FLOOR ROOM ELEVATIONS | DATE NOV 58 | A 21

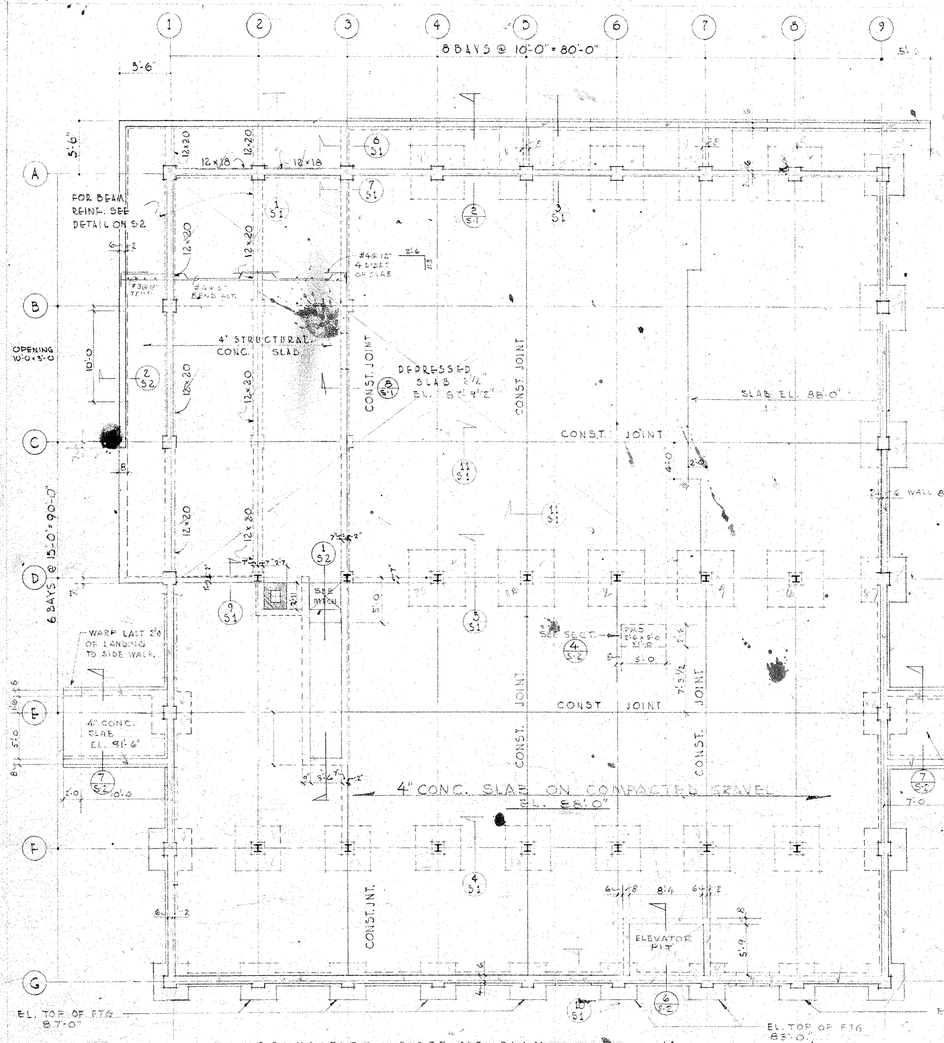
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON — SEATTLE

STEINHART THEISSEN & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS — SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

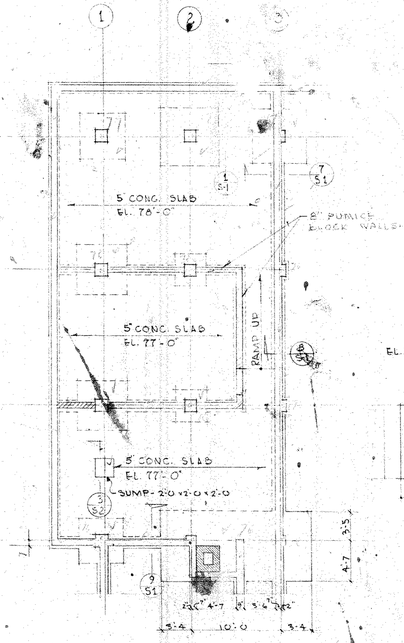
22



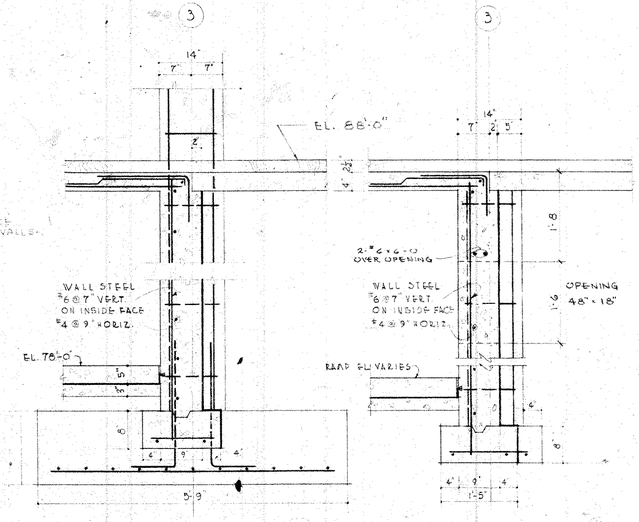
BUILT-UP ROOF
VERMIC PLAS.
3RD FLOOR
2ND FLOOR
1ST FLOOR
10" CONC WALL
PLAN
SECTION
PASSENGER ELEVATOR
ELEVATOR
ROUGH OPENING
FURRED CEILING
LINE OF ROUGH OPENING
TYP. ELEVATION
ACCESS
SPLIT DOORS (ALL FLOORS)
SHAFT PLASTERED W/ VERMICULITE PLAS. TOP TO BOTTOM - 2 HR RATING
PLAN
SECTION
DUMBWAITER
ACCESS DOOR (TOP FLOOR ONLY)
PLAS
FIN. FLOOR
PIT
ELEVATION
PLAN OF REFRIGERATOR
REFRIGERATOR CEILING DETAILS
DOOR HEAD
CORNER DET
CONC. WEARING FLOOR
FIN. KITCHEN FLOOR LEVEL
INSULATION
DOOR SILL
CEILING - CHANNEL TO POST CONNECTION
REFRIGERATOR DETAILS: RM. #315
ELEVATOR & DUMBWAITER
NOV '58
A
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
22
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS
22



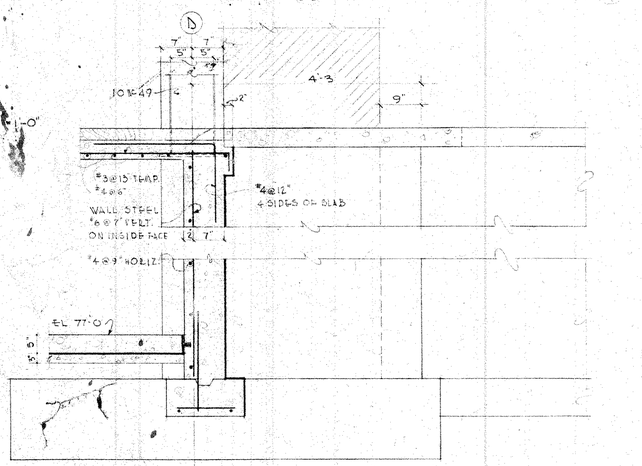
FOUNDATION & FIRST FLR. PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



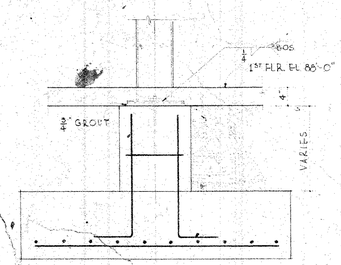
BSMT FOUNDATION PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



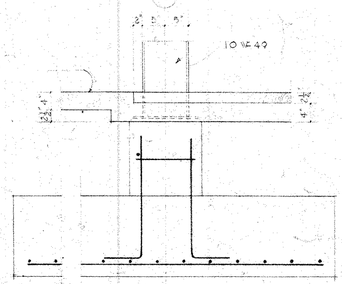
SECTION 7/S1 SECTION 8/S1



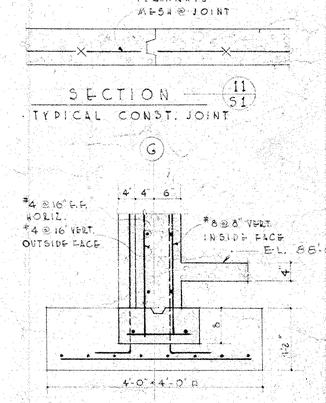
SECTION 9/S1



SECTION 4/S1
TYP. FOR COL. F-2 TO F-8 INCL.

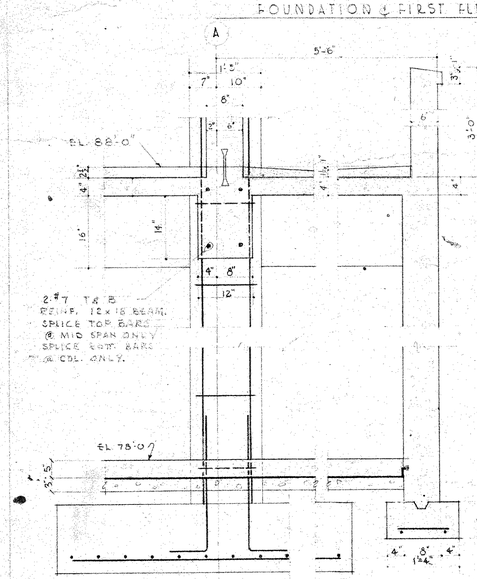


SECTION 5/S1
TYP. FOR COL. D-4 TO D-8 INCL.

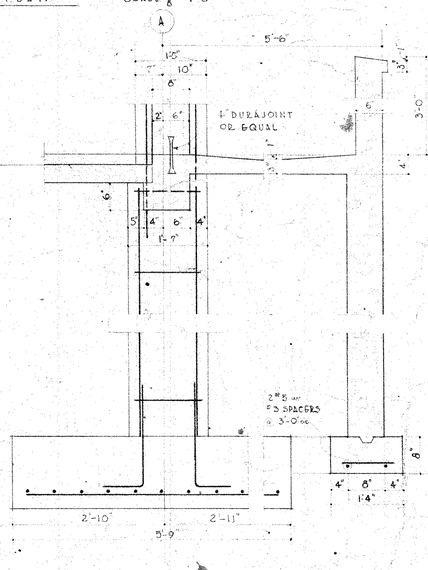


SECTION 11/S1
TYPICAL CONST. JOINT

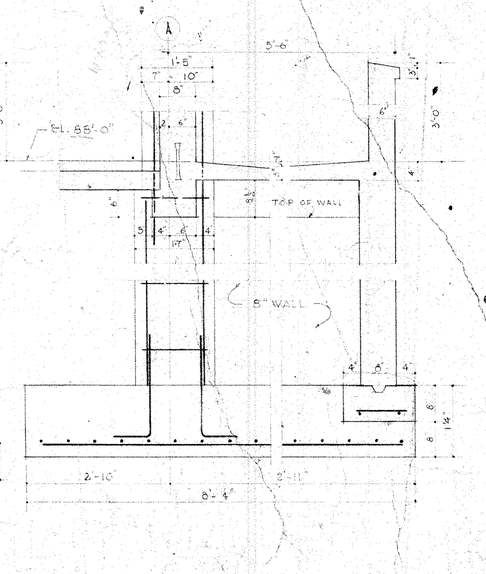
SECTION 10/S1
TYP. FOR COL.



SECTION 1/S1
TYP. @ COL. LINE 1 & 2



SECTION 2/S1
TYP. @ COL. LINE 4, 6 & 8



SECTION 3/S1
TYP. @ COL. LINE 5 & 7

SECTION 6/S1

NOTE
SEE COLUMN SCHEDULE ON S2 FOR COL'S, BASE & PLINTH FOOTINGS & REINFORCING

GENERAL NOTES

DESIGN LOADS
ROOF LIVE LOAD = 25 PSF
WIND LOAD = 15 PSF ON EXPOSED VERTICAL SURFACES
EARTHQUAKE PER U.B.C. ZONE 3 SEIZMIC COEFFICIENT
SOIL BEARING VALUE = 4000 PSF.
FIRST, SECOND & THIRD FLOOR LIVE LOAD = 100 PSF.

CONCRETE
ALL CONCRETE WORK TO BE SUPERVISED
ALLOWABLE STRESSES:
FOUNDATIONS AND SLABS ON GRADE:
USE 2500 PSI CONCRETE @ 28 DAYS, 5.5 SACK MIX, 6.75 GAL. WATER PER SACK, f_c = 1125 PSI.
ALL OTHER CONCRETE:
USE 3000 PSI CONCRETE @ 28 DAYS, 6.0 SACK MIX, 6.0 GAL. WATER PER SACK; f_c = 1350 PSI.

REINFORCING:
ALL REINFORCING TO BE DEFORMED BARS INTERMEDIATE GRADE, f_s = 20,000 PSI.

COVERAGE: (CLEAR DIMENSIONS)
FOOTINGS = 3"
SLABS ON GRADE = 2"
WALLS TO EARTH = 2"
WALLS TO WEATHER = 1½"
BEAMS AND COLUMNS = 1½"
STRUCTURAL SLABS = ¾"

MINIMUM REINFORCING:
FLOOR SLABS ON GRADE: 6x6 10/10 W.W.M.F.R.
WALL FOOTINGS: 2-#5 CONTINUOUS WITH No. 3 SPACERS @ 3'-0" oc
8" WALLS - No. 4 @ 10" E.W. ON ℄
10" WALLS - No. 4 @ 16" E.W. - E.F. (TWO CURTAINS)

DOWELS:
COLUMN AND WALL FOOTINGS TO HAVE DOWELS OF THE SAME SIZE & NUMBER AS THE MEMBER SUPPORTED. PROJECT DOWELS 24 DIA. INTO COLUMN OR WALL AND HOOK INTO FOOTING & LAP ALL REINFORCING 30 DIA. AT SPLICES & CORNERS.

FOUNDATION:
ALL WALL FOOTINGS TO HAVE CONTINUOUS KEYWAY. ALL FOOTINGS SHALL EXTEND TO A MINIMUM DEPTH AS SHOWN ON PLANS OR TO FIRM BEARING.
ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON PLANS ARE FOR CONTRACT QUANTITIES.

STRUCTURAL STEEL:
ALL STEEL WORK TO BE SUPERVISED; f_b = 20,000 PSI
FABRICATE AND ERECT PER A.I.S.C. SPECIFICATIONS FOR FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF STEEL BLDGS.
ALL WELDING TO BE DONE BY CERTIFIED WELDERS.

ROOF DECK
STEEL ROOF DECK TO CONFORM TO REQUIREMENTS OF THE A.I.S.I. STD SPECS FOR THE DESIGN OF LIGHT GAGE STEEL AND THE STANDARD SPECS FOR STEEL ROOF DECK CONSTRUCTION ADOPTED BY THE METAL ROOF DECK INSTITUTE. THE DECK SHALL BE IN LENGTHS SUFFICIENT TO EXTEND OVER THREE OR MORE SPANS. THE DECK SHALL BE CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING DIAPHRAM TO RESIST HORIZONTAL LOADING OF 125#/L.F. THE INSTALLATION OF THE DECK SHALL PROVIDE WELDING TO SUPPORTING MEMBERS TO DEVELOP & TRANSFER THE REQUIRED DIAPHRAM ACTION. SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS SHOWING DETAILS OF DECK AND FASTENINGS. THE DECK SHALL HAVE SECTION PROPERTIES TO SUPPORT LOADINGS AS FOLLOWS:
(A) MAX FIBER STRESS = 18,000 PSI WITH 15 P.S.F. L.L. + D.L. (INCLUDE 8 PSF FOR SUSPENDED CEILING
(B) MAX DEFLECTION = 1/360 SPAN WITH 15 PSF L.L.
SEE GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROOFING & INSTALLATION

ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
T.L. 570-5203-13
RENEWAL DATE JUNE 30
STATE OF WASHINGTON

DONALD G. RACCORR
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF WASHINGTON

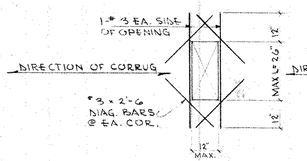
FOUNDATION & FIRST FLOOR PLAN	DATE NOV. 58	S
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		1
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		6

COLUMN & FOOTING SCHEDULE

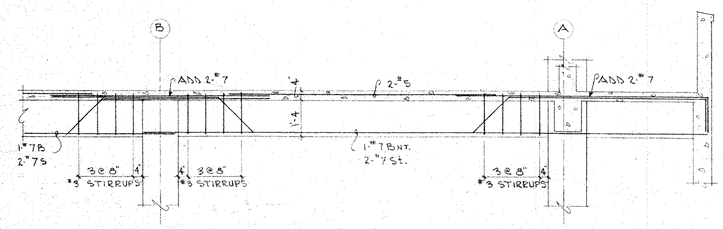
COLUMN NUMBER	A-1	A-2	A-3	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-8	A-9	B-1	C-1	B-2 C-2	B-3 C-3	B-9 C-9	D-1	D-2 D-3	D-4	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	E-1 E-9	F-1 F-9	F-2, F-3 F-4, F-5 F-6, F-7, F-8	G-1 G-9	G-2, G-3 G-4, G-5 G-6, G-7, G-8
ROOF - EL. 128'-0																												
EL. TOP OF COL.	127'-10¼"																											
STEEL COL. SIZE	8WF31	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	——	——	8WF31	8WF31	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31
3RD FLR. - EL. 115'-0"																												
STEEL COL. SIZE	8WF31	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	——	——	8WF31	8WF31	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31
2ND FLR. - EL. 102'-0"																												
STEEL COL. SIZE	8WF31	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF48	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	——	——	8WF31	8WF31	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	10WF49	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31	8WF31
BASE R SIZE	9"x½"x9"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	10"x1'-2"	9"x½"x9"	10"x½"x10"	10"x½"x10"			10"x½"x10"	10"x½"x10"	15"x1'-3"	15"x1'-3"	15"x1'-3"	15"x1'-3"	15"x1'-3"	15"x1'-3"	10"x½"x10"	10"x½"x10"	10"x½"x10"	11"x¾"x11"	8"x½"x8"	8"x½"x8"
ANCHOR BOLTS	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"			2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-⅞"x1'-6"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"	2-¾"x1'-3"
EL. BOTT. OF BASE R.	101'-6¼"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	99'-3⅝"	100'-7"	101'-6¼"	100'-7"			100'-7"	100'-7"	87'-6½"	87'-6½"	87'-6½"	87'-6½"	87'-6½"	87'-6½"	100'-7"	101'-8¾"	100'-9⅛"	87'-8¾"	101'-8"	100'-6"
CONC. COL. SIZE	16"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	16"x17"	14"x16"	14"x16"	——	——	14"x16"	14"x16"	——	——	——	——	——	——	14"x16"	14"x16"	14"x16"	——	14"x14"	14"x14"
VERT. REINF.	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#7	4-#7			4-#7	4-#7							4-#7	4-#7	4-#7		4-#7	4-#7
TIES	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14			#3@14	#3@14							#3@14	#3@14	#3@14		#3@14	#3@14
1ST FLR. - EL. 88'-0"																												
CONC. COL. SIZE	16"x17"	14"x17"	14"x17"	14"x19"	14"x19"	14"x19"	14"x19"	14"x19"	16"x17"	14"x16"	14"x16"	16"x16"	16"x16"	14"x16"	14"x16"	14"x14"	16"x16"	16"x16"	16"x16"	16"x16"	16"x16"	14"x16"	14"x16"	14"x14"	14"x14"	14"x14"	14"x14"	14"x14"
VERT. SIZE	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#7	4-#7	4-#8	4-#8	4-#7	4-#7	4-#9	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#8	4-#7	4-#7	4-#7	4-#7	4-#7	4-#7	4-#7
TIES	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14	#3@16	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14	#3@16	#3@16	#3@16	#3@16	#3@16	#3@16	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14	#3@14
FOOTING SIZE	5'-0"x5'-0"x1'-3"	5'-0"x5'-0"x1'-3"	5'-9"x6'-3"x1'-5"	5'-9"x5'-9"x1'-4"	5'-9"x5'-9"x1'-4"	5'-9"x5'-8"x1'-4"	5'-5"x5'-9"x1'-4"	5'-9"x5'-8"x1'-4"	5'-9"x6'-9"x1'-4"	4'-6"x4'-6"x1'-2"	5'-6"x5'-6"x1'-4"	5'-6"x5'-6"x1'-4"	5'-6"x5'-6"x1'-4"	5'-6"x5'-6"x1'-4"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	6'-6"x6'-6"x1'-5"	4'-9"x4'-9"x1'-3"	4'-9"x4'-9"x1'-3"	4'-9"x4'-9"x1'-3"	5'-0"x5'-0"x1'-3"	4'-0"x4'-0"x1'-2"	4'-0"x4'-0"x1'-2"
REINF.	10-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5,16-#5	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	8-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	11-#5 E.W.	10-#5 E.W.	10-#5 E.W.	10-#5 E.W.	12-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	11-#6 E.W.	9-#5 E.W.	9-#5 E.W.	9-#5 E.W.	10-#5 E.W.	7-#5 E.W.	7-#5 E.W.
EL. TOP OF FOOTING	77'-0	77'-0	77'-0	78'-0	79'-0	80'-0	81'-6	83'-0	85'-0	76'-0	76'-0	76'-0	76'-0	87'-0	76'-0	76'-0	78'-0	80'-0	82'-0	84'-0	86'-0	87'-0	82'-0	87'-0	87'-0	87'-0	SEE PLAN	

SLAB SCHEDULE 2ND & 3RD FLOORS

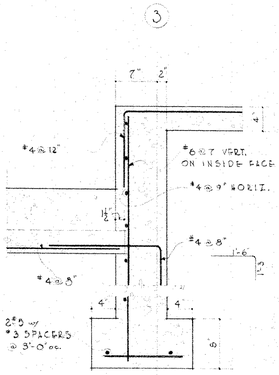
MARK	DEPTH	MAIN REINF. BOTT.	MAIN REINF. TOP	TEMP. REINF.	TOP REINF. NORMAL TO MAIN REINFORCING END SUPT.	TOP REINF. NORMAL TO MAIN REINFORCING INTER. SUPT.
S1	4½	24 GA. COFAR	#3x1'-6 @ 8" END & #4x4'-6 @ 6½" INTER. SUPT.	T-WIRE "A" #4 GA. WIRE @ 6"	#3x1'-6 @ 12"	#4x5'-0 @ 12"
S2	4½	do	#4x5'-0 @ 6½"	T-WIRE "H" #4 GA. WIRE @ 4½" W/6 SPACES @ 5" EA. END	do	do
S3	4½	do	#3x1'-6 @ 8" END & #4x4'-6 @ 6½" INTER. SUPT.	T-WIRE "A" #4 GA. WIRE @ 6"	——	do
S4	4½	do	#4x5'-0 @ 6½"	T-WIRE "H" #4 GA. WIRE @ 4½" W/6 SPACES @ 5" EA. END	——	do
S5	4½	do	#3x1'-6 @ 8" END & #4x5'-0 @ 6½" INTER. SUPT.	do	——	do
S6	4½	do	#4x @ 6½"	do	——	do
S7	4½	do	#4x5'-0 @ 6½"	do	#4x3'-9 @ 12" 1'-3 2'-6	do
S8	4½	do	#3x1'-6 @ 8" END & #4x4'-6 @ 6½" INTER. SUPT.	T-WIRE "A" #4 GA. WIRE @ 6"	do	do



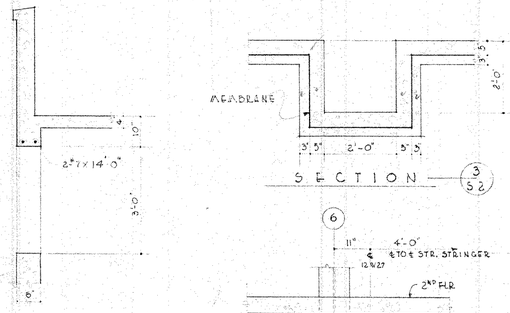
DETAIL AT DUCT OPENINGS IN 2ND & 3RD FLOOR
SEE MECH. DWGS. FOR LOCATION & SIZE OF OPENINGS.

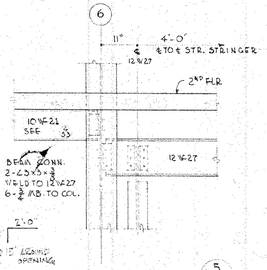


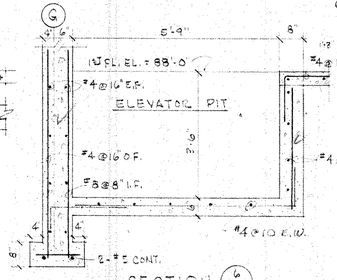
TYPICAL REINFORCING OF BEAMS ON LINES "1" & "2" BETWEEN "A" & "N"
3/8" = 1'-0"

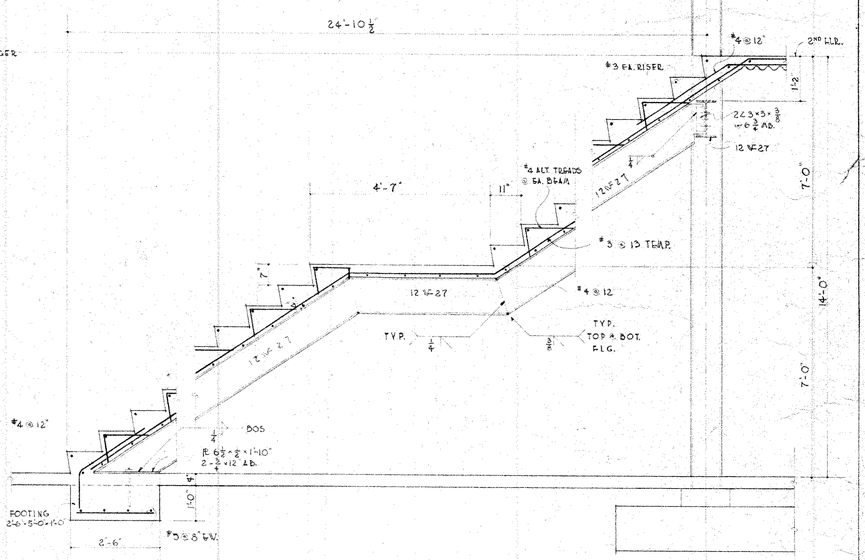


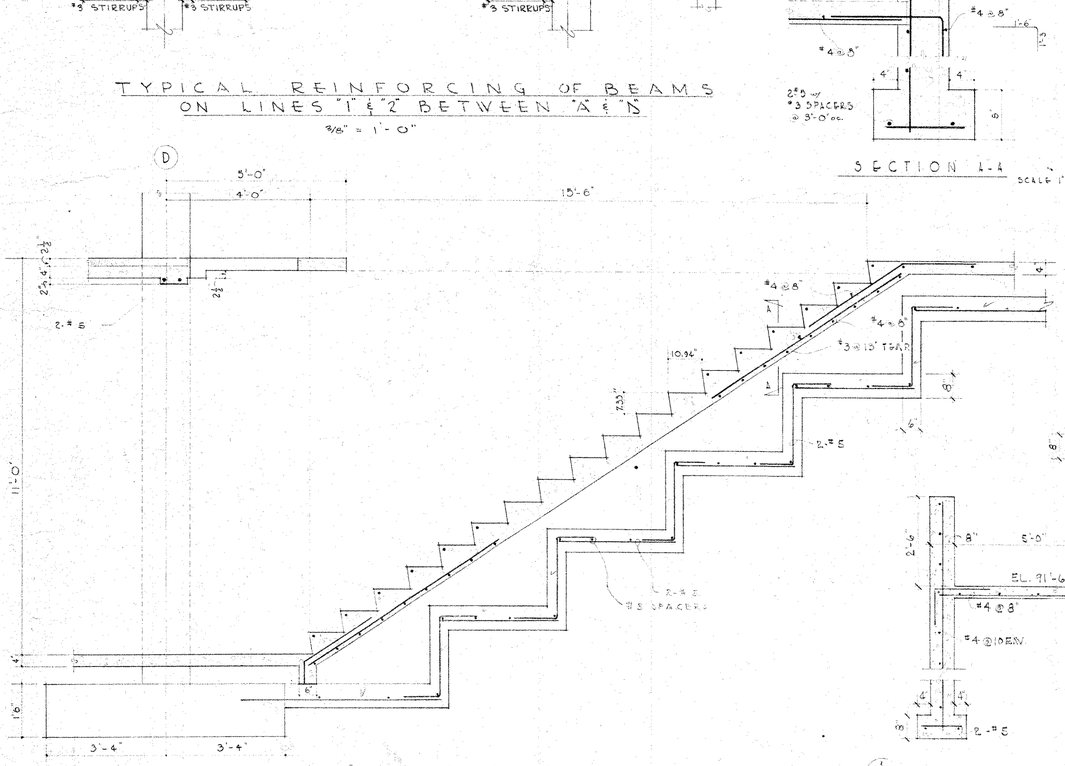
SECTION 1-4 SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



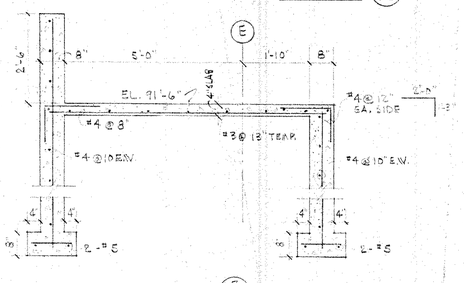








SECTION 1/S2



SECTION 7/S2

ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
TEL. SU 3-0780
RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, '59
STATE OF WASHINGTON

COLUMN & SLAB SCHEDULES MISC. DETAILS

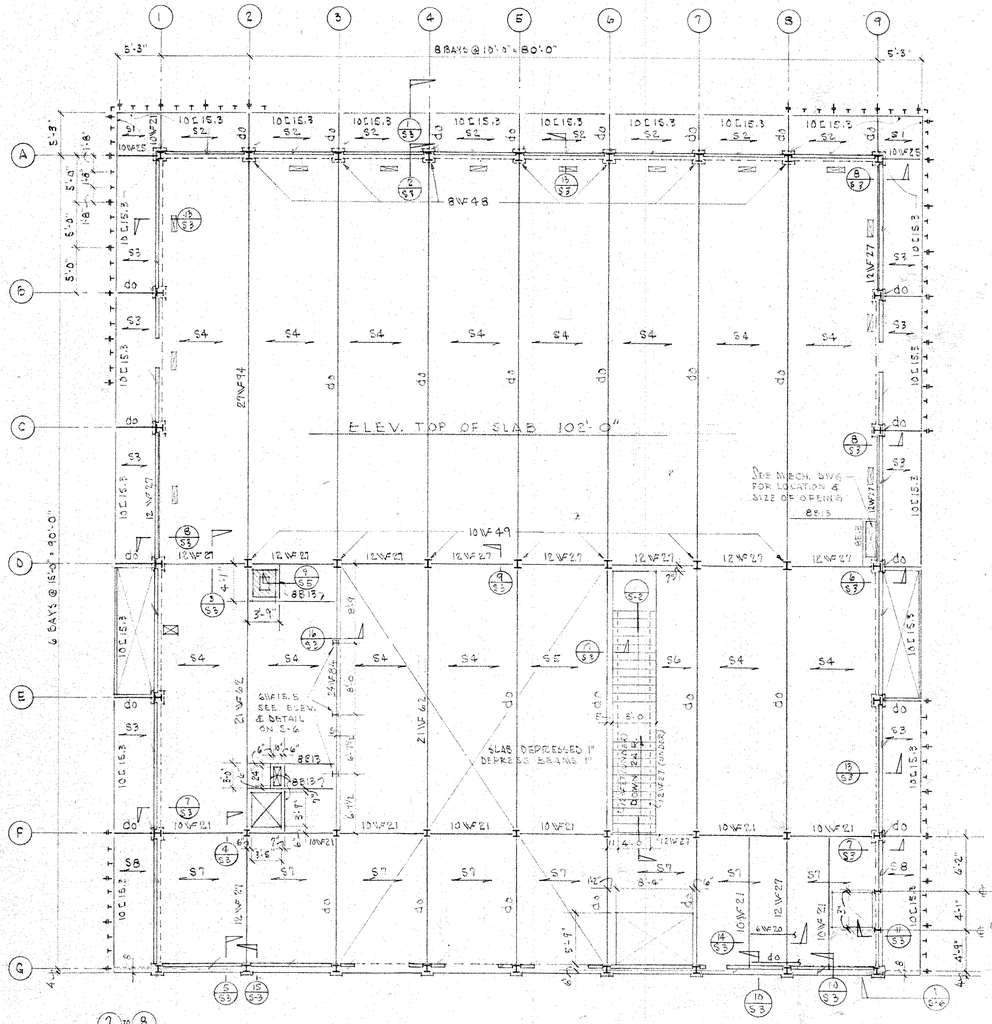
DATE NOV. 58

S 2

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE

STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

6



SECTION (1/S3) TYPICAL (2) - (8) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (2/S3) TYP. (2) - (8) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (3/S3) TYP. (2)(7)(8) 1"=1'-0"

DEPRESS 21WF62 FROM (3) TO (6) 1"

SECTION (4/S3) TYP. (2)(7)(8) 1"=1'-0"

DEPRESS 21WF62 FROM (3) TO (6) 1" & 12WF27

SECTION (5/S3) TYP. (2) - (8)

DEPRESS 12WF27 FROM (3) TO (4) 1"

DETAIL I 3"=1'-0"

PLAN 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (8/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (7/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (6/S3)

SECOND FLOOR FRAMING 1/8"=1'-0"

NOTE: ALL COLUMNS 8WF31 EXCEPT WHERE NOTED
: FOR SIZE & LOCATION OF HOLES, SEE MECH. DWGS.

PLAN @ DETAIL I 3"=1'-0"

PLAN 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (10/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (1/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (12/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (13/S3)

SECTION (1/S) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (5/S3) 1"=1'-0"

SECTION (11/S3) 1"=1'-0"

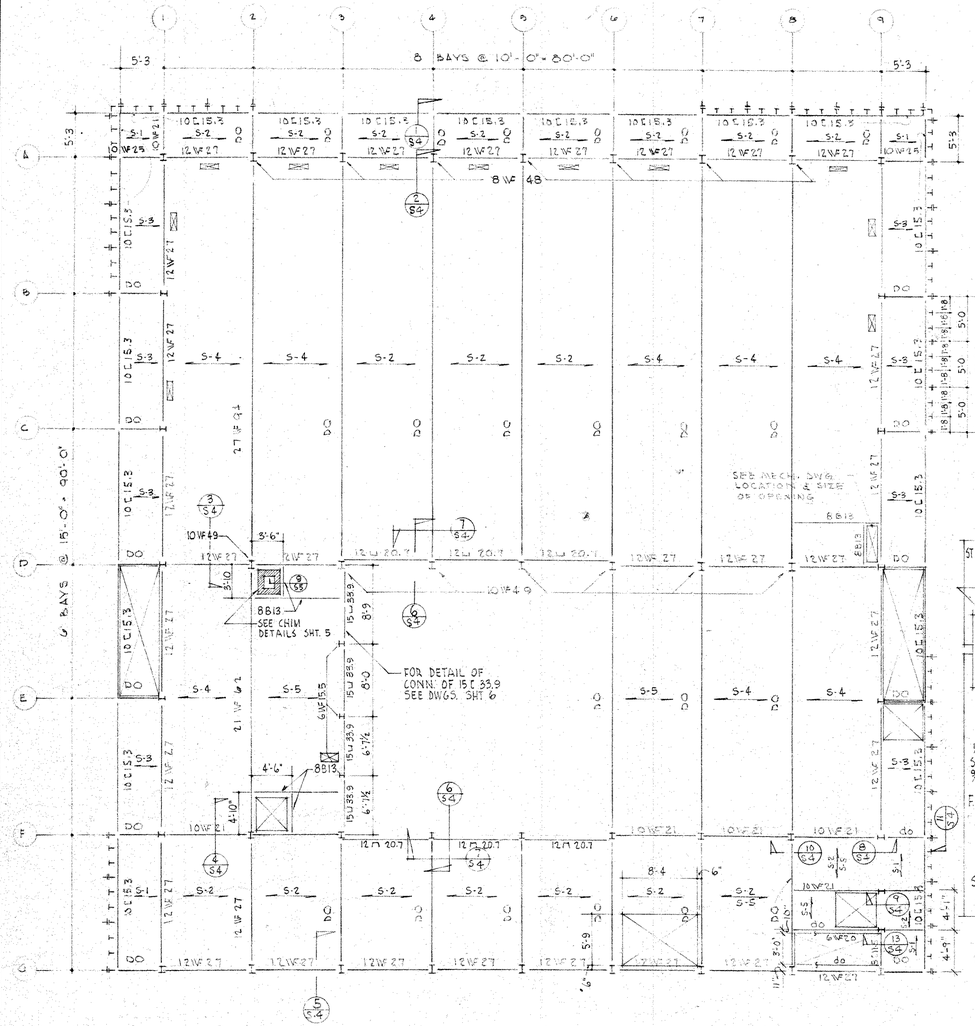
SECTION (9/S3) 1"=1'-0"

NOTE:
SEE COL. SCHEDULE ON SHT. 2 FOR COLS, BASE PLS, PLINTHS, FOOTINGS & REINFORCING.

DONALD G. RAY STATE OF WASHINGTON REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

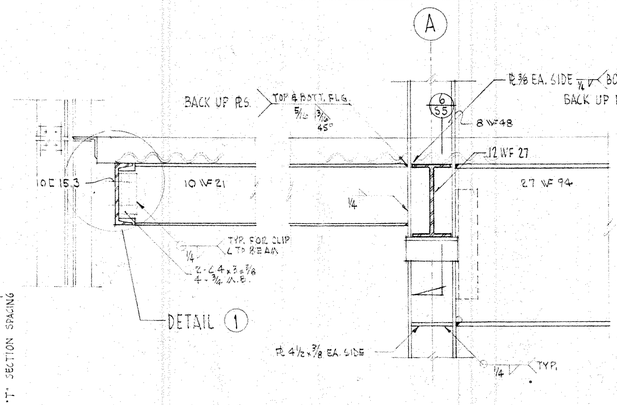
ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
W.L. 576.578.613
RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, 59
STATE OF WASHINGTON

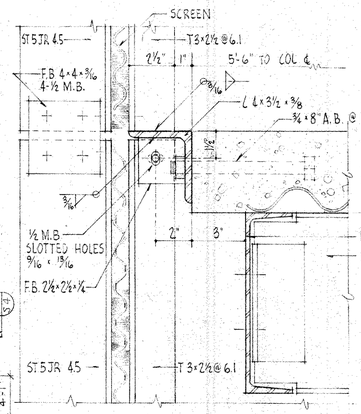
SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN	DATE NOV. 58	5
SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		3
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS • • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		6

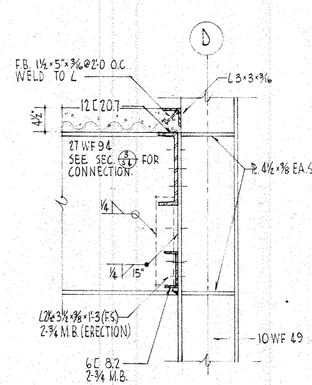


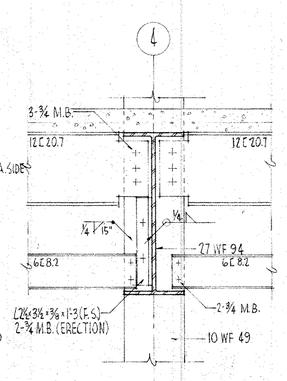
THIRD FLOOR FRAMING 1/8" = 1'-0"

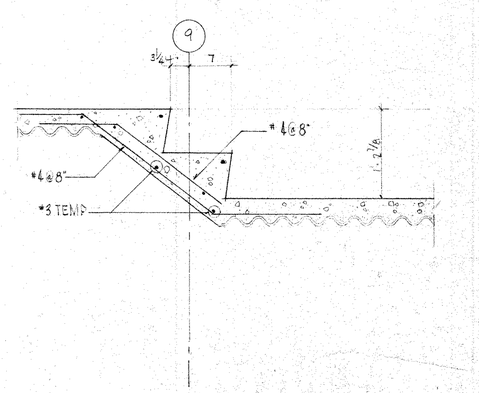
NOTE: ALL COLUMNS 8 WF 31 EXCEPT WHERE NOTED. FOR SIZE & LOCATION OF HOLES, SEE MECH. DWG.

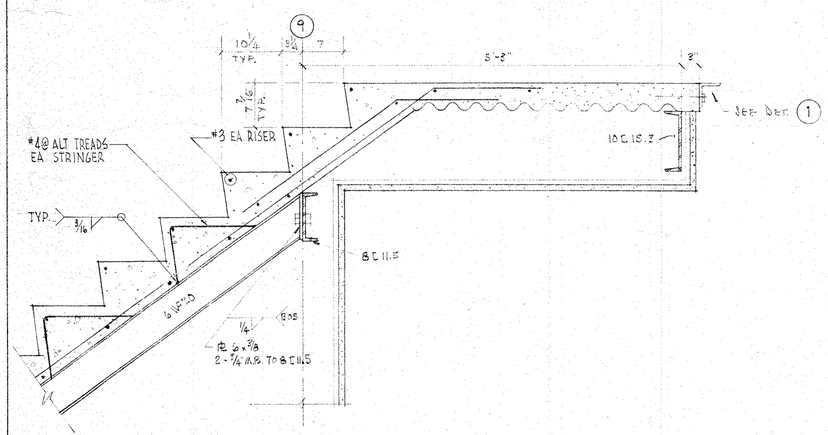


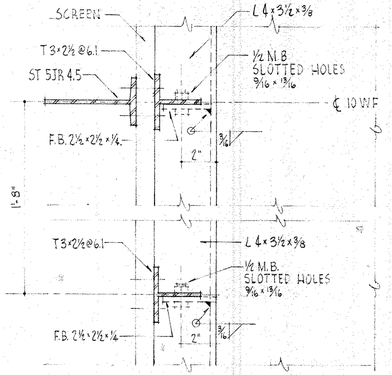


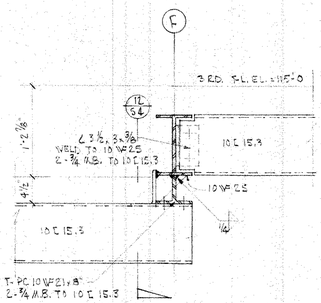


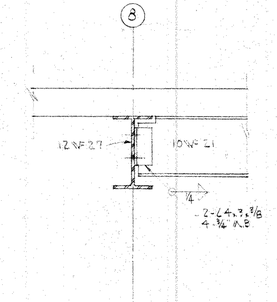


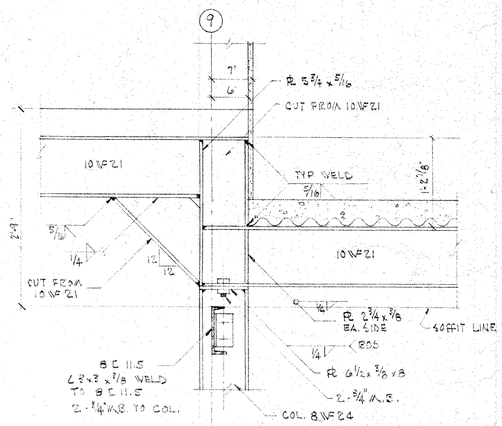


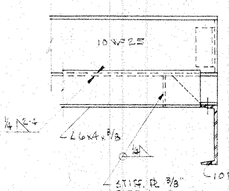










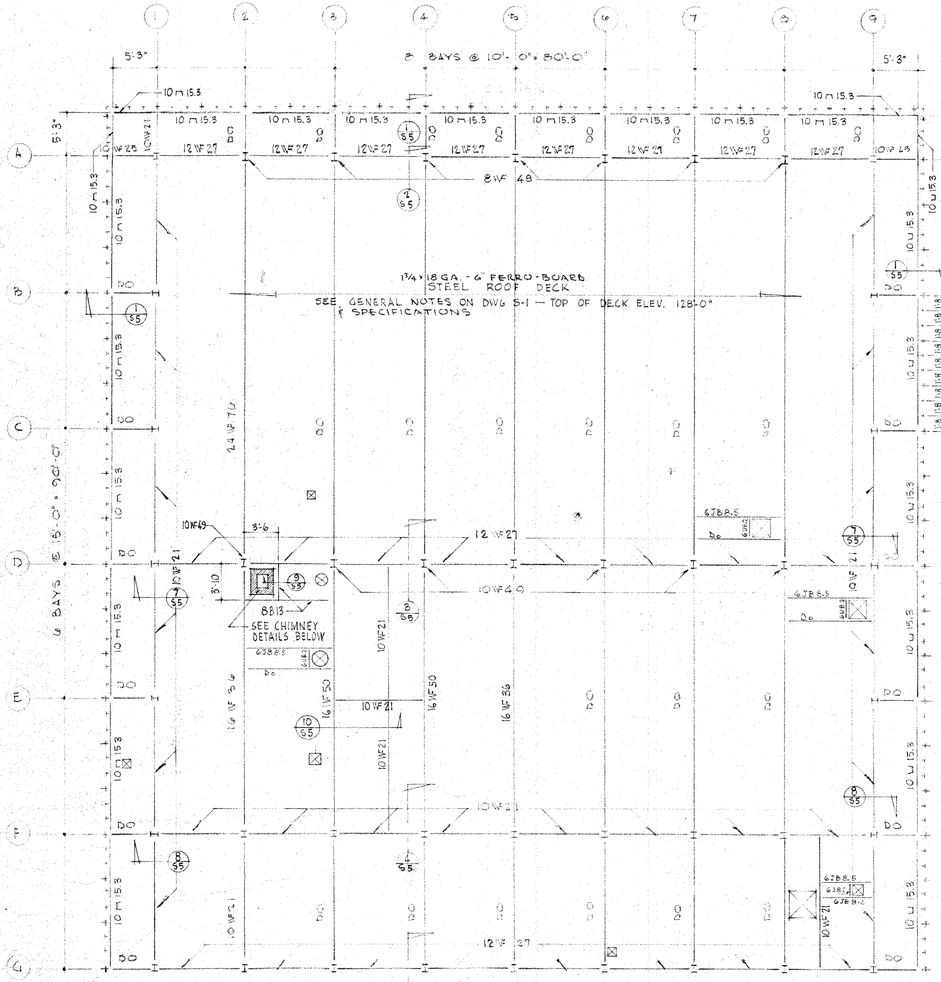


ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
T.L. 576.578.613

RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, '59
STATE OF WASHINGTON

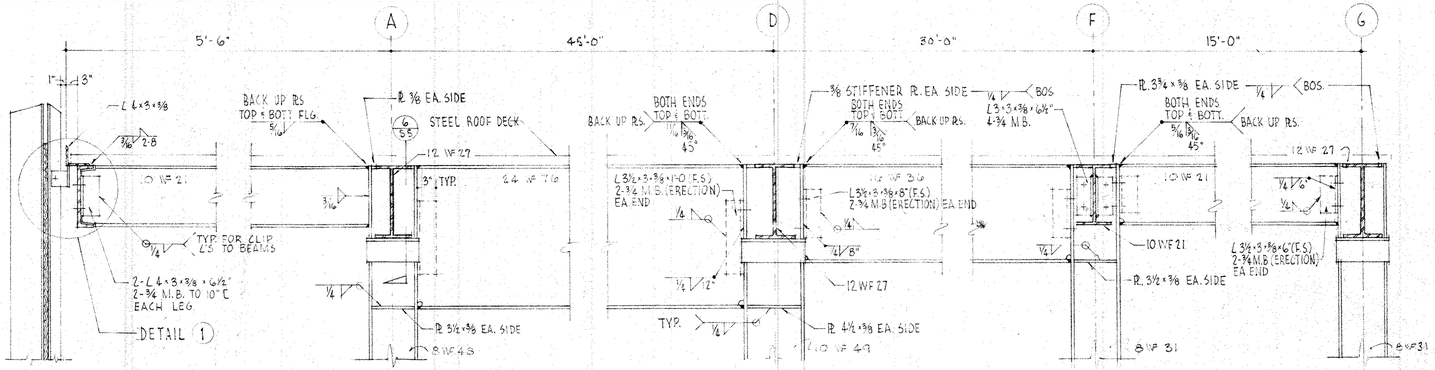
THIRD FLOOR FRAMING PLAN	DATE NOV. '58	S
"SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING" DEXTER AT NEWTON SEATTLE		4
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON ARCHITECTS • • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON		

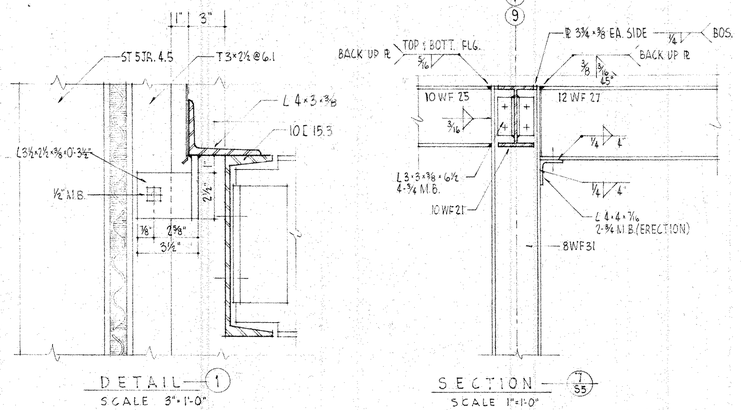


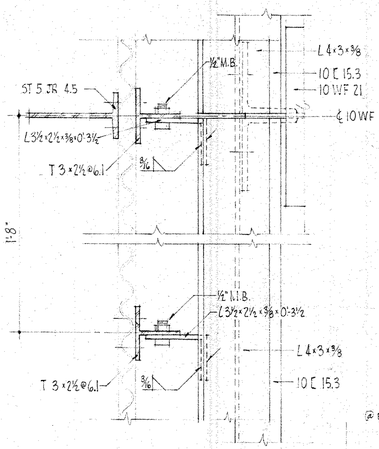
NOTE:
FOR SIZE & LOCATION OF HOLES IN ROOF DECK, SEE MECH. DWG.

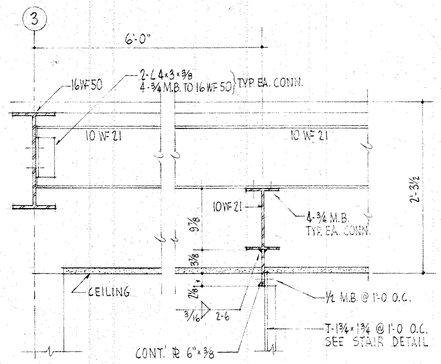
ROOF FRAMING — 1/8" = 1'-0"

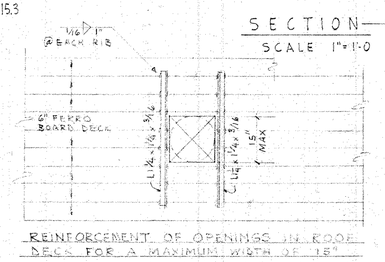
NOTE: ALL COLS @ WF 81 EXCEPT WHERE NOTED



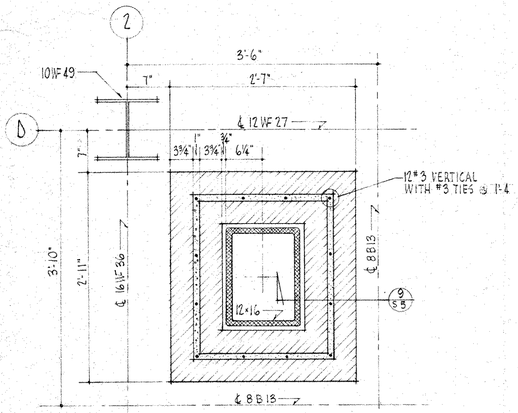


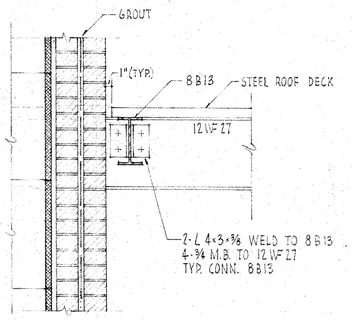


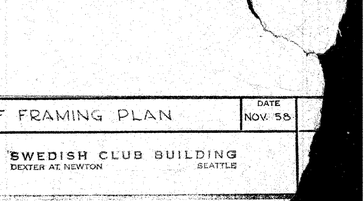




REINFORCEMENT OF OPENINGS IN ROOF DECK FOR A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 15"







ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
T.L. 576.570.613
RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, '59
STATE OF WASHINGTON

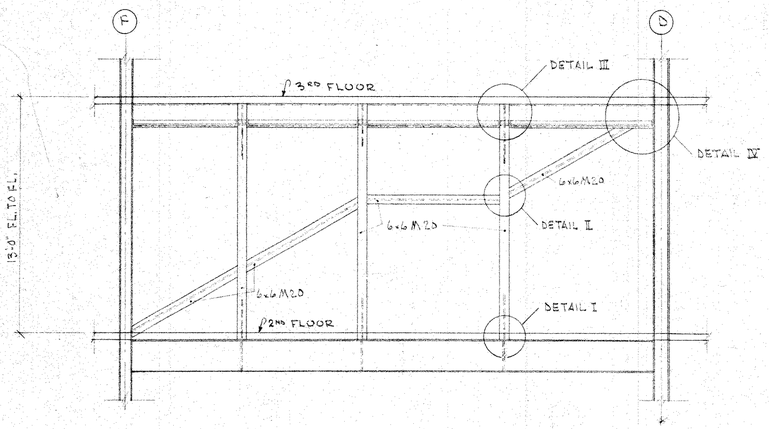
DONALD G. RADCLIFFE — STATE OF WASHINGTON — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

ROOF FRAMING PLAN

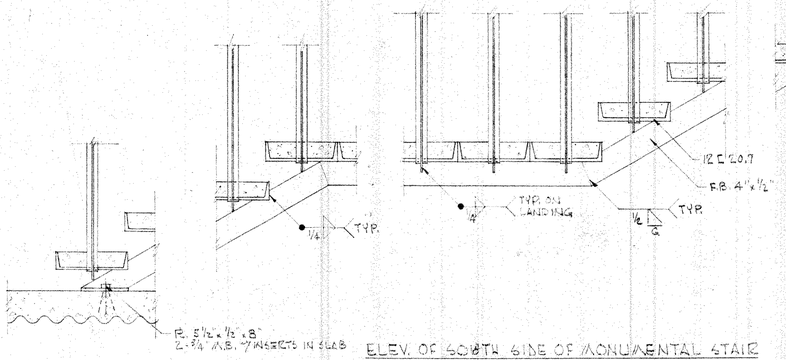
DATE NOV. '58

SWEDISH CLUB BUILDING
DEXTER AT NEWTON — SEATTLE

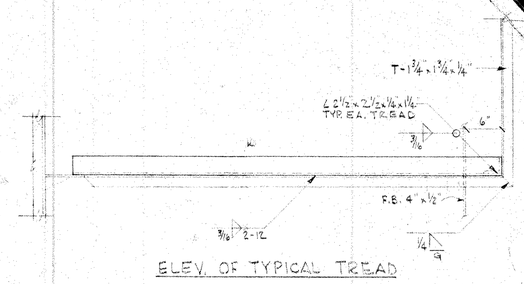
STEINHART THERIAULT & ANDERSON
ARCHITECTS • • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



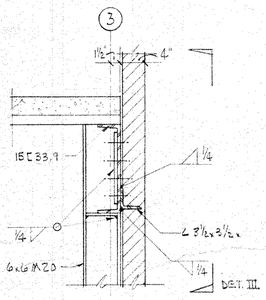
FRAMING ELEV. ON COL. LINE (3)



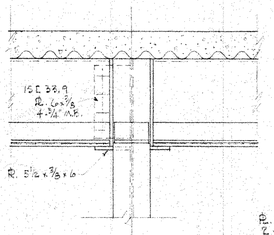
ELEV. OF SOUTH SIDE OF MONUMENTAL STAIR
SHOWING "T" HANGERS & END PLATE
SEE ARCHITECTURAL DWGS. FOR DETAILS NOT SHOWN



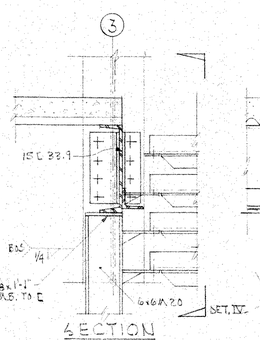
ELEV. OF TYPICAL TREAD



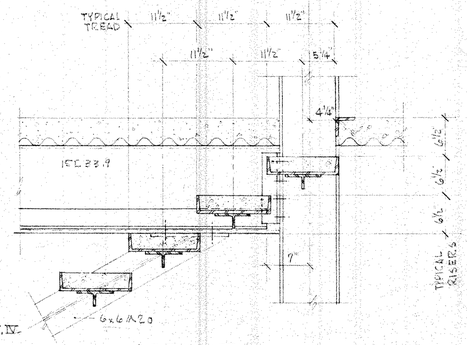
SECTION



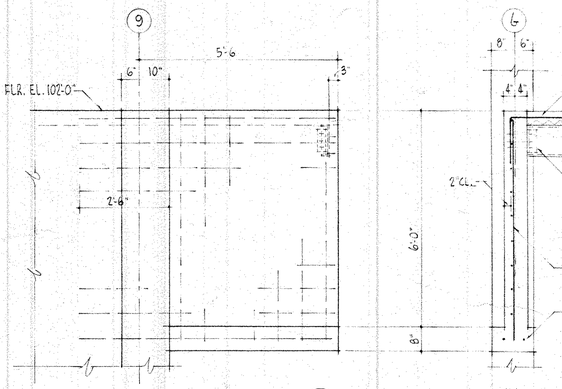
DETAIL III

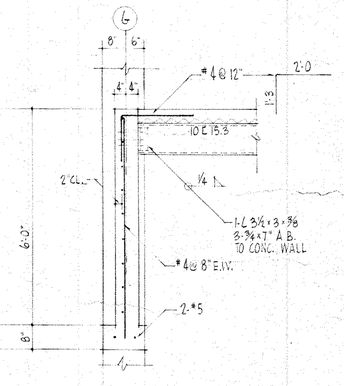


SECTION

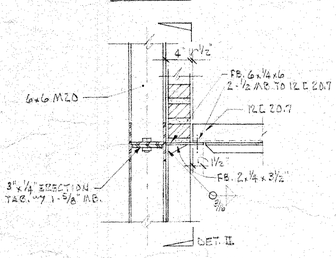


DETAIL IV

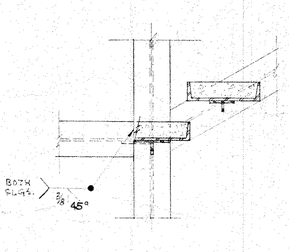




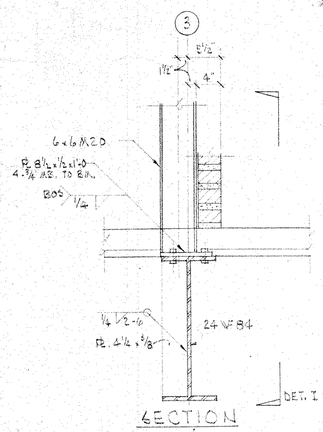
SECTION — (1/56) SCALE: ½"=1'-0"



SECTION



DETAIL II



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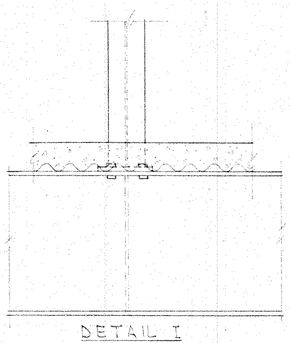


DETAIL I

ARDEN C. STEINHART
ROBERT D. THERIAULT
EINAR V. ANDERSON
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
T.L. 576.578.813
RENEWAL DATE JUNE 1, 59
STATE OF WASHINGTON

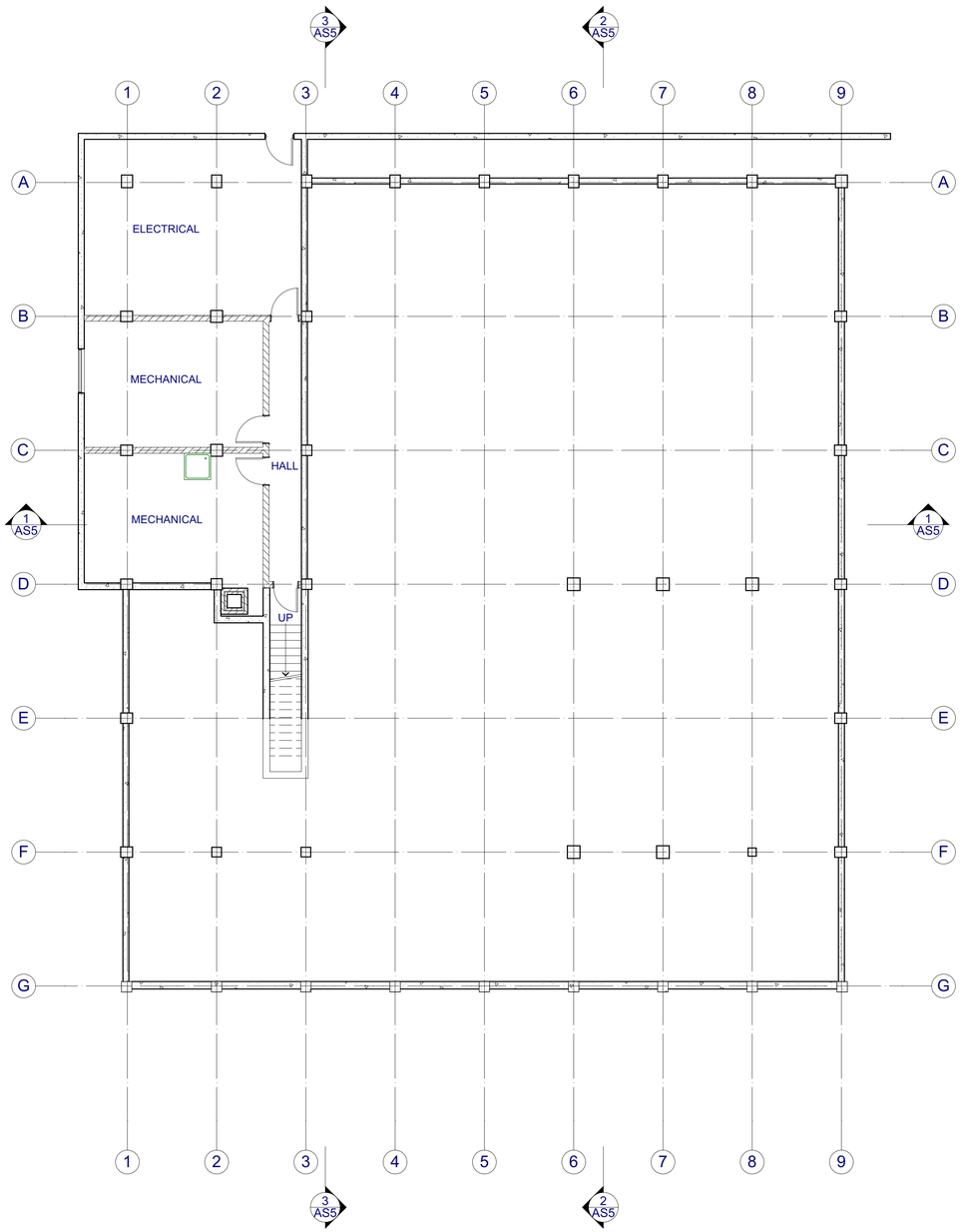
STAIR DETAILS

SWEDISH CLUB

STEIN
ARC

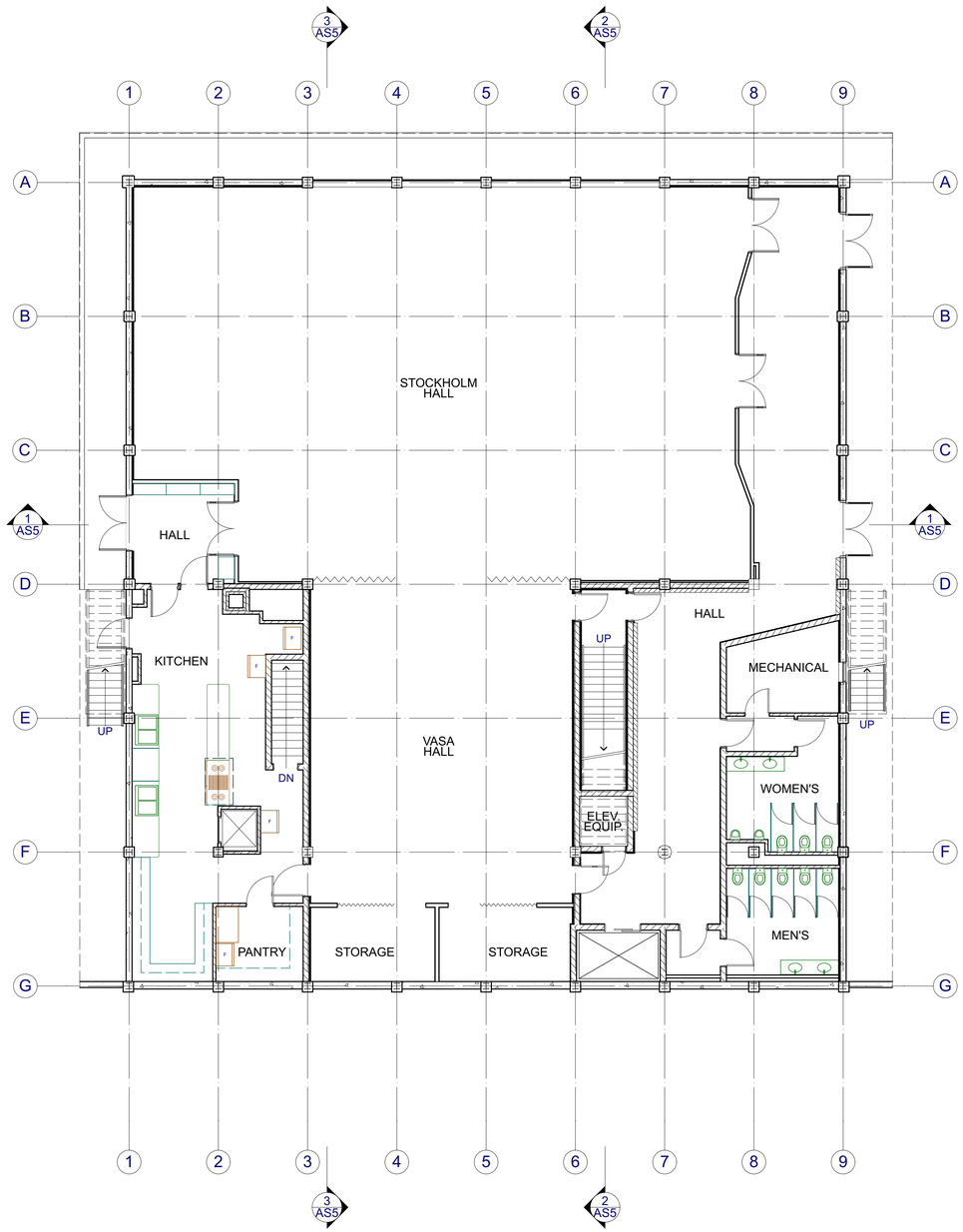
APPENDIX 2B

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS: AS FOUND DOCUMENTATION (THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP)



Basement Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



First Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP
ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1212 N.E. 65th St. Seattle, WA 98115-6724
Tel.: (206) 523-1618 Fax (206) 523-9786

Swedish Club As-Built:10/24/17

The Swedish Club

Kristine Leander, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

Basement & First Floor Plans

DRN: SMC | CHK: LEJ

AS-BUILT: 6/1/17

REVISIONS

ID	DESCRIPTION	DATE

3550 REGISTERED ARCHITECT
LARRY E. JOHNSON
STATE OF WASHINGTON

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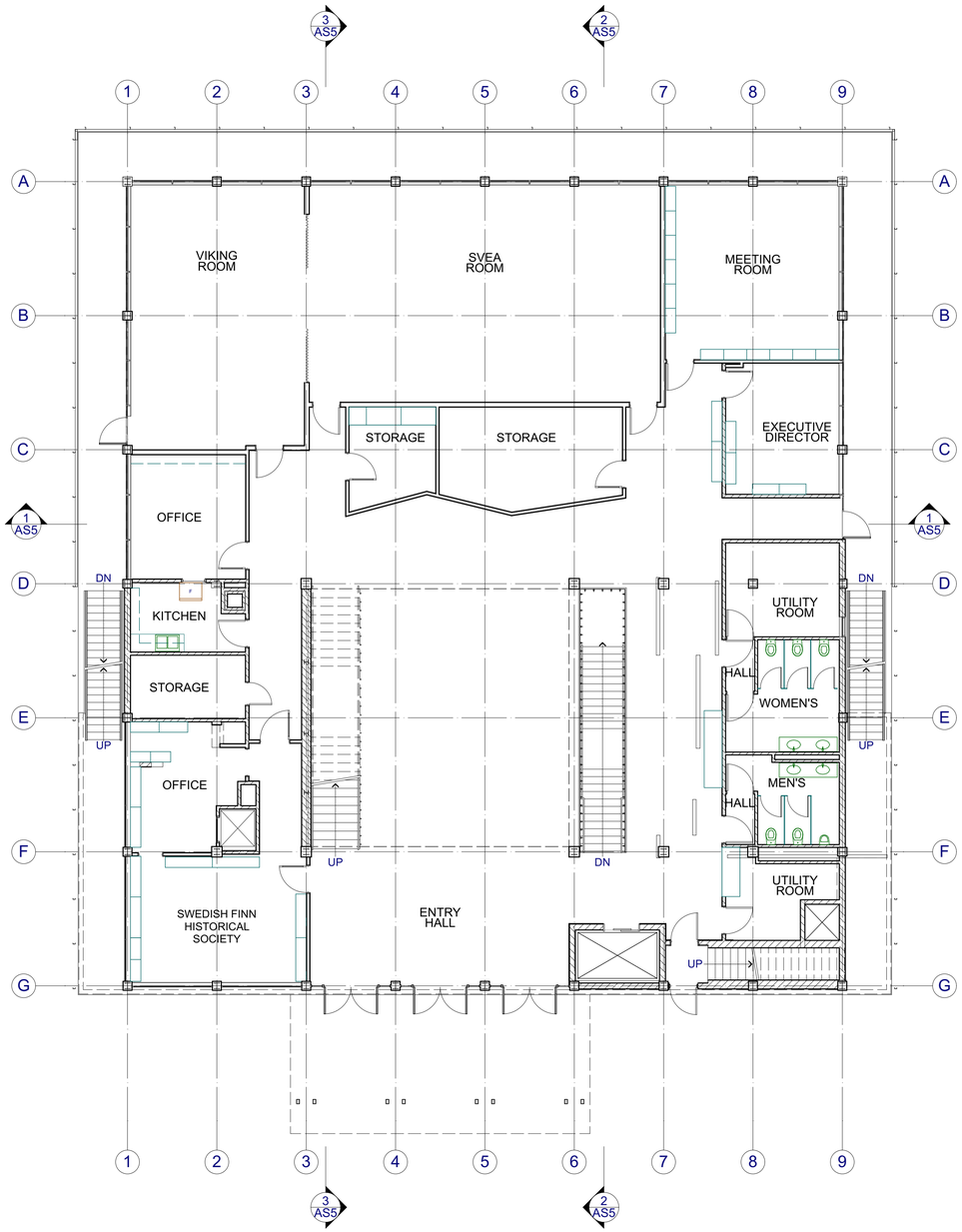
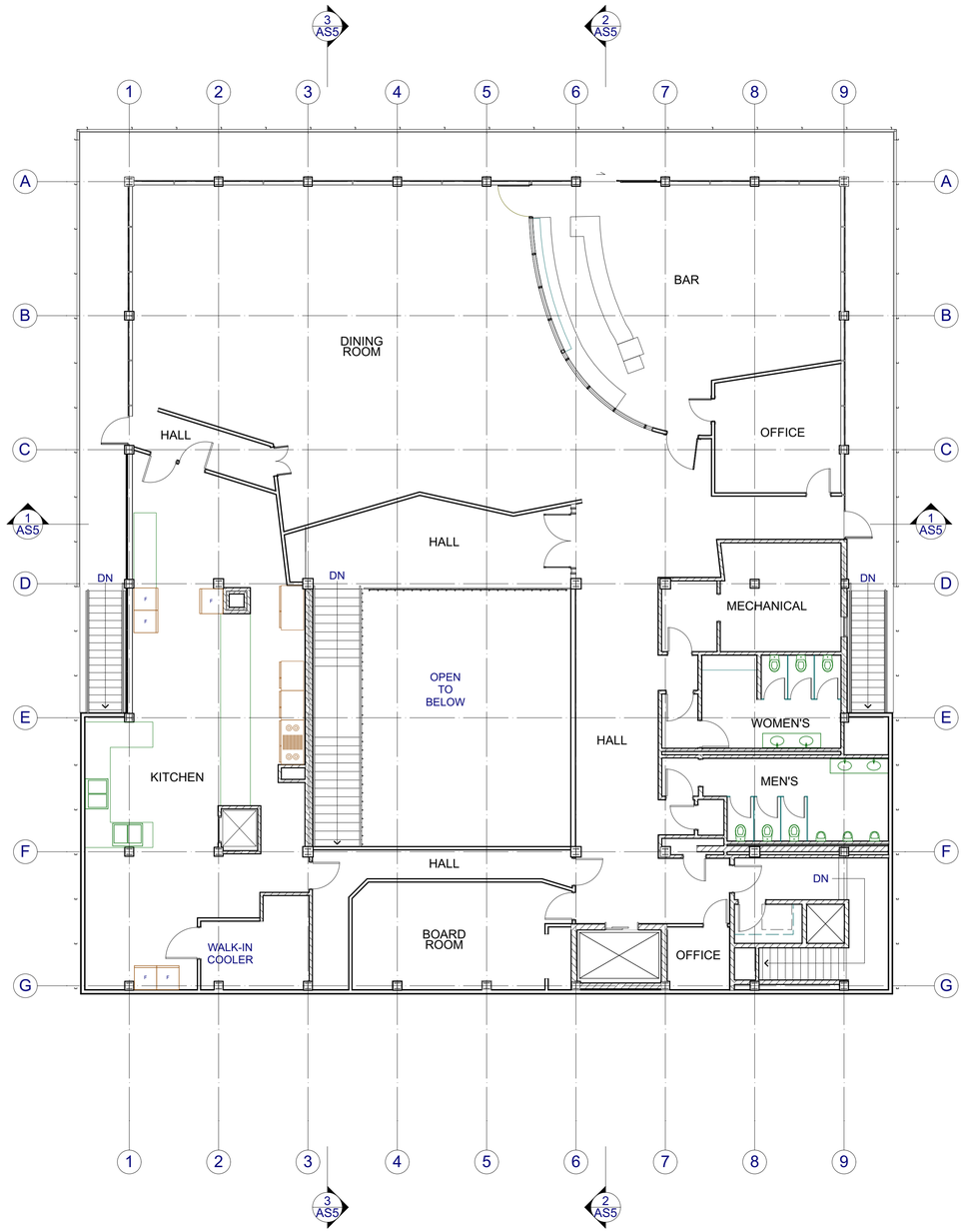


Second Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Third Floor Plan

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP
ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1212 N.E. 65th St. Seattle, WA 98115-6724
Tel.: (206) 523-1618 Fax (206) 523-9786

Swedish Club As-Built:10/24/17

The Swedish Club

Kristine Leander, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

Second & Third Floor Plans

DRN: SMC | CHK: LEJ

AS-BUILT: 6/1/17

REVISIONS

ID	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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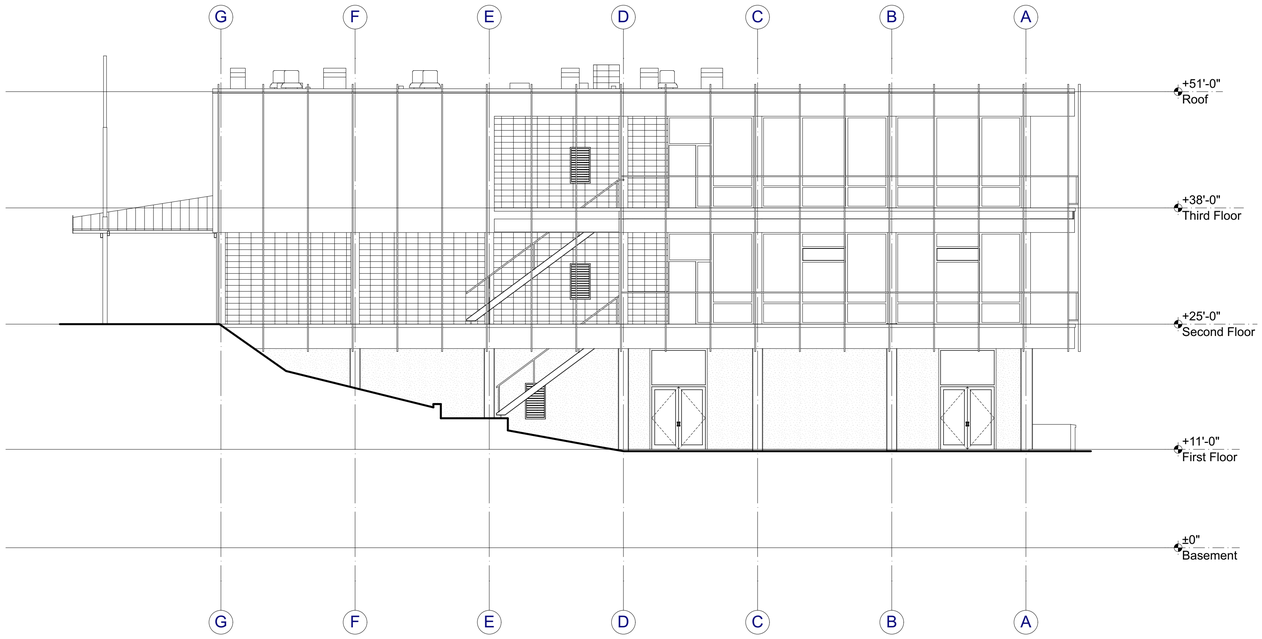
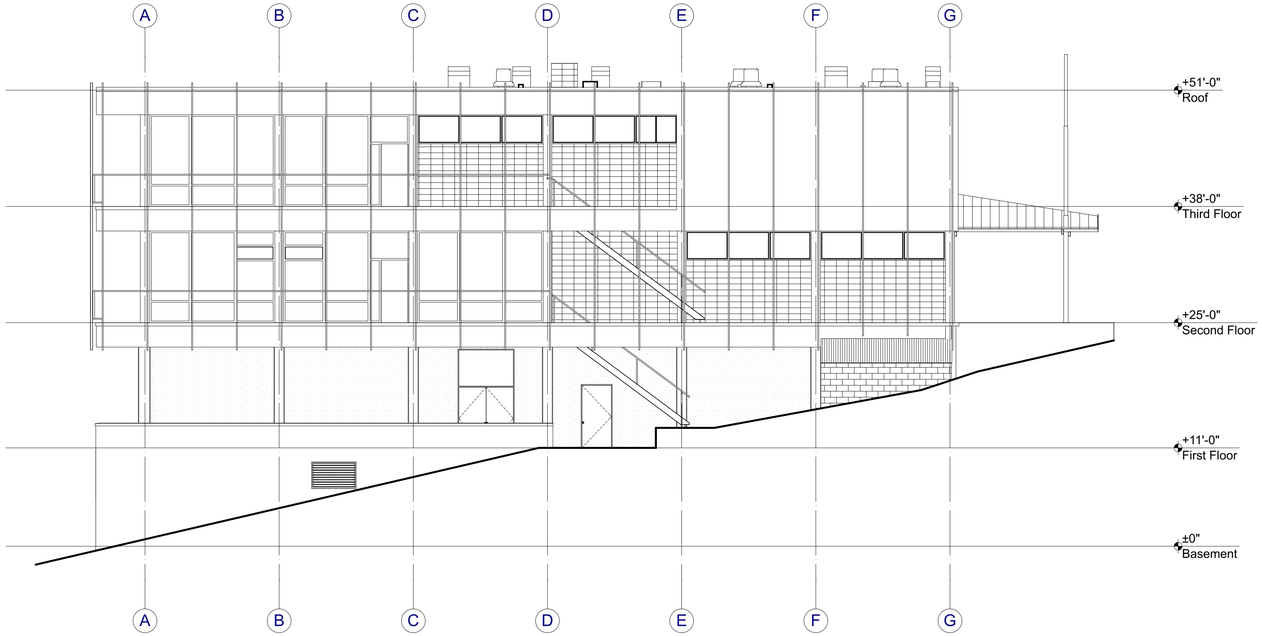


South Elevation

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



North Elevation

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP
ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1212 N.E. 65th St. Seattle, WA 98115-6724
Tel.: (206) 523-1618 Fax (206) 523-9786

Swedish Club As-Built:10/24/17

The Swedish Club

Kristine Leander, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

Exterior Elevations

DRN: SMC | CHK: LEJ

AS-BUILT: 6/1/17

REVISIONS

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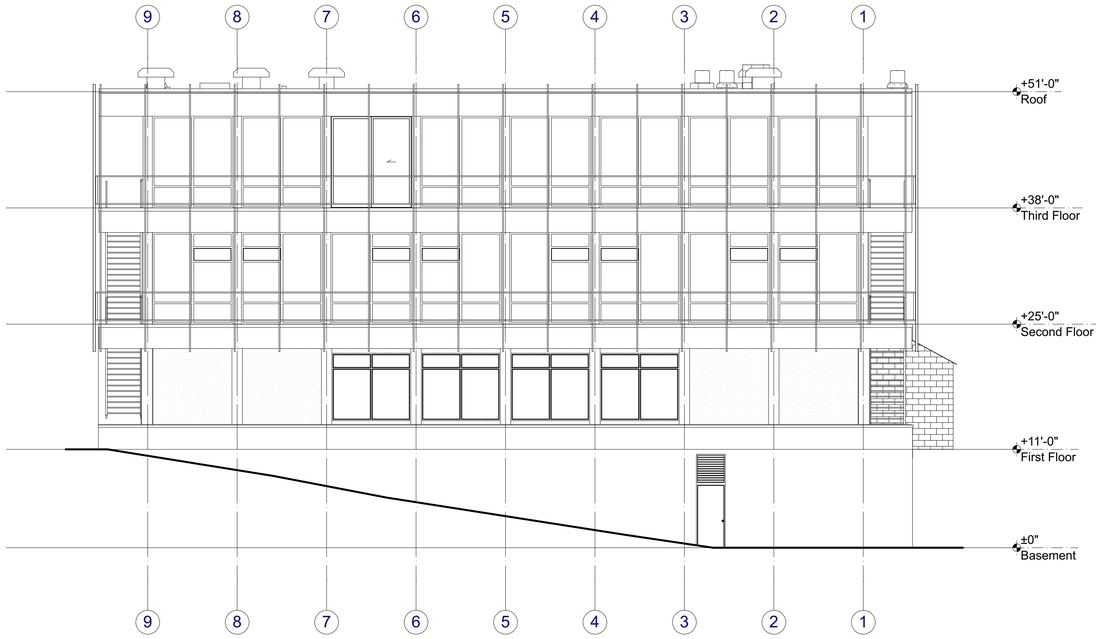
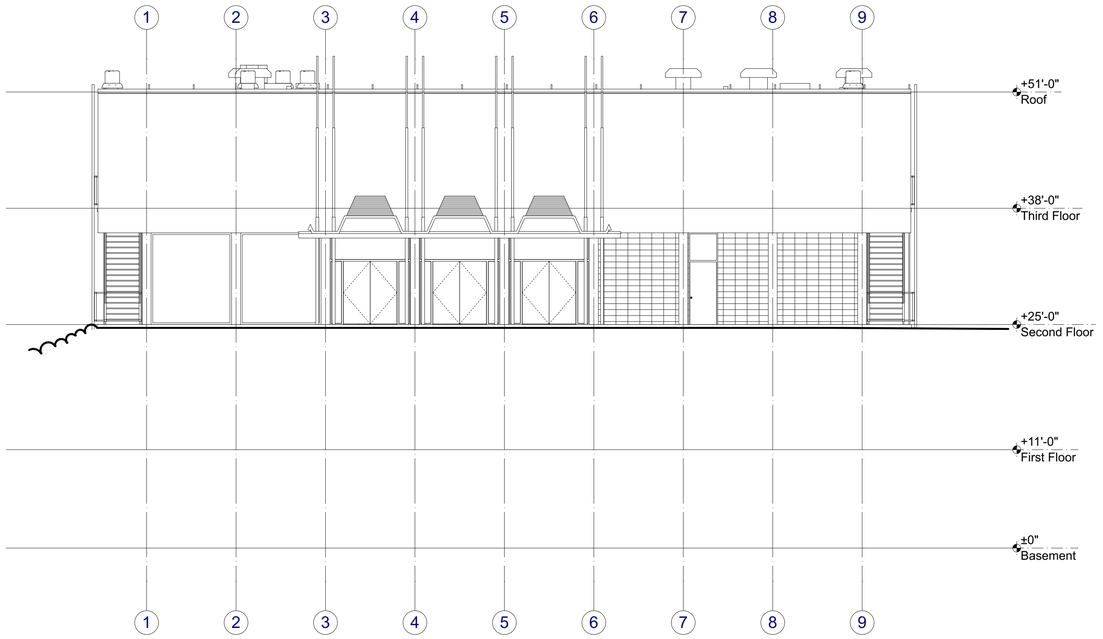


East Elevation
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



West Elevation
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE JOHNSON PARTNERSHIP
ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1212 N.E. 65th St. Seattle, WA 98115-6724
Tel.: (206) 523-1618 Fax (206) 523-9786

Swedish Club As-Built:10/24/17

The Swedish Club
Kristine Leander, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

Exterior Elevations

DRN: SMC | CHK: LEJ
AS-BUILT: 6/1/17
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ID	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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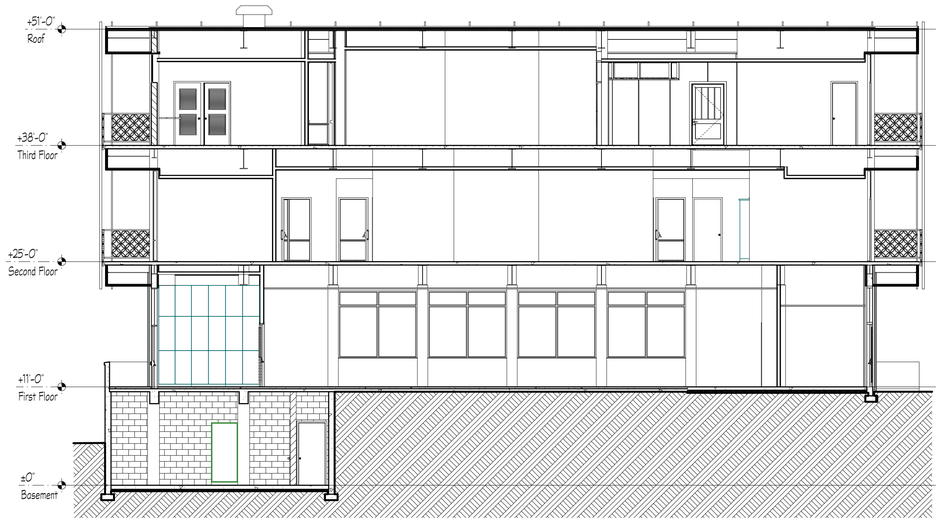
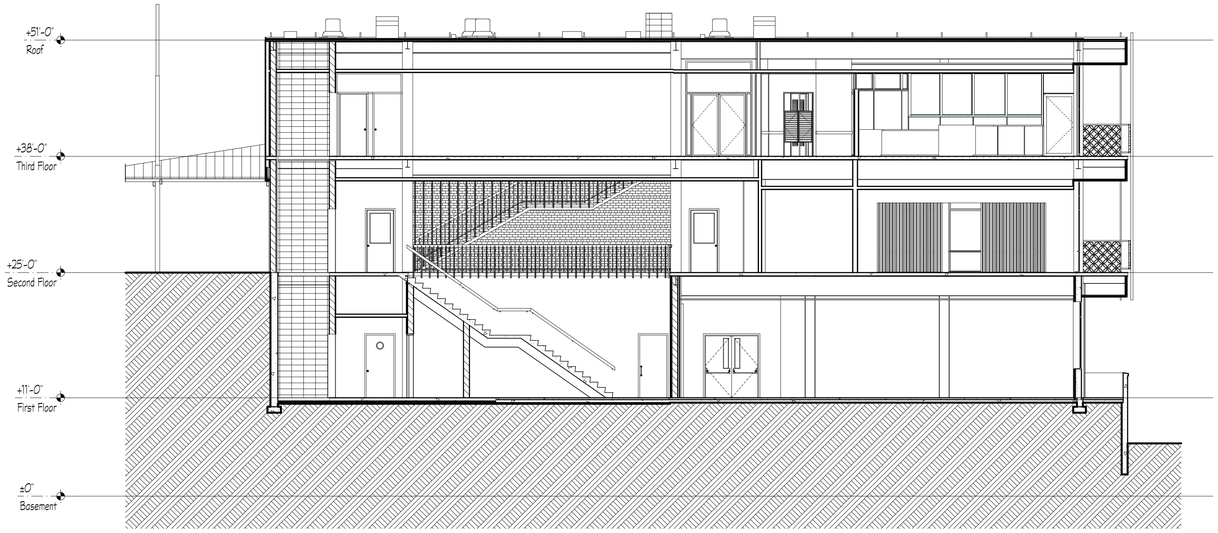
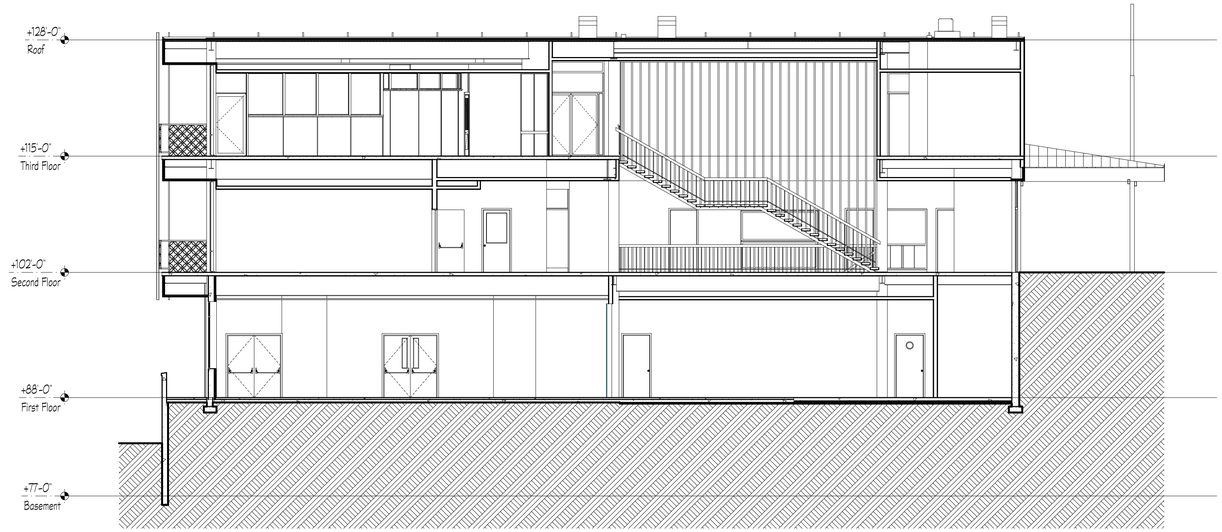


1 BUILDING SECTION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 BUILDING SECTION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



3 BUILDING SECTION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
1212 N.E. 65th St. Seattle, WA 98115-6724
Tel.: (206) 523-1618 Fax: (206) 523-9786

Swedish Club As-Built:10/24/17

The Swedish Club

Kristine Leander, 1920 Dexter Avenue N, Seattle, WA 98109

Sections

DRN: SMC CHK: LEJ
AS-BUILT: 6/1/17
REVISIONS

ID	DESCRIPTION	DATE

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