



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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

REPORT ON DESIGNATION

LPB 144/07

Name and Address of Property: Dearborn House
1117 Minor Avenue

Legal Description: Lot 2 and Northerly 55 feet and Southerly 5 feet of Easterly 86 feet of Lot 3, Block 117 of Denny's AA Broadway Addition to the Plat of Seattle

At the public meeting held on May 2, 2007, the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board voted to approve designation of the Dearborn House at 1117 Minor Avenue as a Seattle Landmark based upon satisfaction of the following standards for designation of SMC 25.12.350:

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

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

DESCRIPTION

Location

The Dearborn House is located on the southwest corner of Minor Ave. and Seneca St. in Seattle's First Hill neighborhood.

Neighborhood Character¹

Diagonally across the Minor Ave. and Seneca St. intersection from the Dearborn House is the Tudor Revival Stimson-Green Mansion (Kirtland K. Cutter, 1901). On the opposite corner of the Dearborn's block, at the corner of Boren Ave. and Spring St. is the eclectic W. D. Hofius House (A. Walter Spalding, 1902). One block south, at the corner of Boren Ave. and Madison St., is the late Victorian style Elizabeth Stacy House (1889, altered). These four properties are the remnants of a once flourishing upscale, turn-of-the-century residential

¹ Adapted from Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." Nat. Register of Hist. Places Registration Form. pp. 1-2.

neighborhood, which was encroached upon fairly early by apartment houses and residential hotels; commercial and institutional, especially medical buildings; and more recently by high-rise condominiums and mushrooming medical facilities. Early in the century, the block on which the Dearborn House is located contained four substantial residences, each sited on a double corner lot. The Dearborn and the Hofius houses remain, but the two other opposing corners are now occupied by 1980s condominium buildings of 17 and 18 stories. Large hospital complexes are located to the south and west of the property.

Site

The Dearborn property is enclosed on the Minor Ave. and Seneca St. sides by a low cast-stone retaining wall. Behind the wall are well-kept lawns and flower beds, hedges and species rhododendrons replacing the original roses as foundation plantings. A wide driveway, sloping upward from Seneca St., provides access to the one and one-half story garage/carriage house, measuring approximately 24 feet by 32 feet at, the rear corner of the property. The garage/carriage house was built early in 1905, two years before the house, and was originally a stable, with servant's quarters on the upper floor. It was slightly altered in 1919, to better accommodate its use as a garage for automobiles. The upper level of the garage/carriage house is currently unused. Another driveway off Minor Ave. gives entry to parking spaces provided in the paved area, once a lawn, between the south facade of the house and the south property line.

Building Structure & Exterior Features²

The exterior of the house appears much as it did after major alterations in 1912. The two and one-half story house has a rectangular plan, with a footprint of approximately 35 feet by 55 feet. An eight-foot wide veranda wraps around the east (Minor Ave.) and south façades. The veranda is punctuated by sturdy Doric columns spaced irregularly between multiple French windows. The exterior walls and all four chimneys are covered with the original stucco. These simple planar wall surfaces are further emphasized by unadorned window reveals. The hipped roof, once clad with metal tiles, is now covered with composition shingles. Though simple in basic form, the building is characterized by a two-story rounded bay on the north, deep eaves with closely spaced decorative brackets, three dormers framed by short engaged Doric columns, and a culminating square parapet at the roof ridge with portions of the original low-relief panels and decorative metal cresting remaining.

With few exceptions, all of the windows are original. The third-story dormers contain wood-framed casement sash with clear leaded and beveled glass. Three of the four bedrooms and one bathroom on the second floor have double-leaf French doors with glazed panels and transoms of art glass. Fixed sash of similar art glass occurs in the stair hall bay and elsewhere in the house. The thematic motif is a stylized tulip form in yellow and green that appears in several variations throughout the house.

² Adapted from Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." Nat. Register of Hist. Places Registration Form. pp. 2-3.

Plan & Interior Features³

The dining room remains entirely intact, with fine millwork, wainscoting, and elaborate classical-inspired motifs of polished Honduran mahogany. Double-leaf, book matched pocket doors, framed by engaged Ionic columns, and topped by a classical entablature, denote the passageway to the music room. The same motif frames the curved sliding doors—with upper sections and transoms of beveled and leaded glass—that open to the garden porch (now the enclosed veranda). The carved and polished mahogany woodwork continues in the mirrored overmantel of the dining room fireplace, which is faced with green glazed tile.

The second and third floors remain essentially intact, except for the reconfiguration of the stairs in the second-floor stair hall bay. The second floor contains two large connecting bedrooms in the eastern half, with a large master bath that retains original glazed tile. Two additional bedrooms and a bathroom with marble-paneled shower complete the western half, along with an enclosed corner sunroom. This room may have originally been open, but was enclosed and glazed by 1913.

An enclosed stairway leads to the third floor, which originally contained the ballroom and later bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large room at the eastern end that may have served as a playroom. Low benches encircle the slope-ceiling wings on either side of the higher dormer space. At the western side of this floor, a doorway in a small storage room gives access to a long shallow balcony.

Documented Building Alterations

Mrs. Dora Duval Ranke extensively altered the house in 1912. As originally built, the house had two projecting columned porches with upper balustrade of decorative metalwork, one at the main entrance on the Minor Ave. façade and another at the garden (south) façade. Ranke altered this composition by connecting the two porches at the southeast corner, and forming a veranda that was entirely glazed with tall multi-paned French windows. Another Doric column was added, and the deep-bracketed eaves and the fanciful metal balustrade were reconfigured in the curved corner connection. A published photograph of ca. 1913, also shows a new entry door, with glazed sidelights and transoms, located just behind the porch columns and forming a narrow vestibule in front of the original entrance.

Originally, the main floor consisted of a parlor, a music room, a dining room, a stairhall, a butler's pantry and a kitchen. Most significantly, Ranke relocated and altered the original staircase and divided the original third floor ballroom into servant's quarters. Additionally she changed the chandeliers in the parlor and dining room, and remodeled the second floor rear bathroom.

Parts of the main floor were altered in 1953, when the residence was converted to an eye clinic, and again in 1985, when a plastic surgeon remodeled some spaces for office and medical use. These alterations included converting the living room into a waiting room, although the original boxed beam ceiling, oak flooring, and window openings were retained. The music room located in the southeastern corner of the main floor and the adjacent veranda space were reconfigured for examining rooms and office space. The kitchen was turned into

³ Adapted from Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." Nat. Register of Hist. Places Registration Form. pp. 2-3.

an office, and the butler's pantry now serves as a galley kitchen, although all of the original cabinetry remains.

The stable, then a garage, was also converted to an operating area. The grounds, never elaborately landscaped, have been partially paved for a small parking lot. The basement, originally unfinished, was converted to a beauty salon in 1986-87. The basement has recently been converted into a historic resource center.

City of Seattle Permit Record

Date	Architect	Description
1912	Unknown	Alterations. (permits # 116704, 118899)
1914	Unknown	Alterations. (permit # 134256)
1919	Unknown	Alterations. (permit # 177041)
1953	Unknown	Convert existing residence to clinic. (permit # 418673)
1953	Unknown	Establish occupancy of second floor offices. (permit # 613736)
1984	Unknown	Alterations to first floor office/clinic. (permit # 624034)
1986	Unknown	Remodel basement and establish use occupancy as office/clinic. (permit # 624034)
2003	Murphy, Stickney, Romaine	Install lift and stair alterations at rear. (permit # 737860)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historical Site Context—First Hill

The First Hill Neighborhood is located on a portion of the slope and crest of a ridge overlooking Elliott Bay and the Duwamish Valley that extends from Portage Bay on the north to Renton on the South. Currently First Hill's northern boundary is E. Union St. where it abuts Capitol Hill, and its southern boundary is around S. Main St. where it runs into the International District. First Hill's eastern boundary is usually considered around Broadway Ave. E, and its western boundary, vague before the late 1950s, is now the I-5 Corridor.

First Hill was originally the "Hill" that overlooked the new settlement of Seattle in the early 1850s. The hill's spring provided water for the pioneer town and Henry Yesler quickly logged the slope for his waterfront lumber mill on the Elliott Bay waterfront.⁴ The area was platted by pioneer Arthur Denny in the mid-1860s. In the 1880s, the hill also became the location of homes for Seattle's elite. Colonel Granville Hunter built a luxurious mansion at the northeastern corner of James St. and Minor Ave.⁵ Other prominent families soon followed, including the Carkeeks, Fries, Lowmans, Rankes, Collins, Dennys, Stimsons,

⁴ Paul Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods: First Hill—Thumbnail History," pp. 1-3. HistoryLink.org, posted March 14, 2001, http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=3095, accessed May 26, 2006.

⁵ Walt Crowley, *National Trust Guide/Seattle: America's Guide for Architecture & History Travelers* (New York, NY: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 132. Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods," n.p.

Blethens, and Burkes.⁶ A few of these homes remain, including the Elizabeth Stacy's Mansion, (1889, became the Men's University Club in 1901), the Stimson-Green Mansion (1902), the W. D. Hofius Mansion (1902, now the Catholic Archbishop's Residence), and the Dearborn House (1907, now Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority's office).⁷ Besides these grand houses, more modest homes were also developed and also tenements, particularly in the southern end of the neighborhood around Yesler Ave.

King County's first courthouse was located in the southern end of the neighborhood in 1890, on 8th Ave. and Terrace St.⁸ As the area began to be served with cablecars—the first up Mill St. (Yesler) to Leschi Park, in Madison St. in 1889, and a year later another up Madison St., soon followed by others on Pike St. and Pine St.—other institutions and businesses moved onto the hill.⁹ The city built Fire Station No. 3 near the courthouse in 1903, and a couple of years later the Summit School at Summit Ave. near Pike St. (1905, now the Northwest School).¹⁰ Churches were also built to serve the neighborhood, including Trinity Episcopal Church (1901, 1903) on 8th Ave. and St. James Cathedral (1907) on 9th Ave. and Marion St.¹¹

Beginning in 1907, much of the area was regraded as part of the Jackson St. Regrade, disrupting previous development, but encouraging new.¹² Dr. E. M. Riniger built what would become Swedish Hospital at Summit Ave. and Olive St. in 1908.¹³ The grand Perry Hotel was built on Madison in 1906, and in 1908, the Sorrento Hotel was built across the street.¹⁴ Mother Francesca Xavier Cabrini purchased the Perry in 1915, establishing the Columbus Hospital (demolished).¹⁵ Cabrini's purchase accelerated a trend toward more hospitals and medical buildings in the area. Eventually six hospitals including Swedish, Cabrini, Doctors, Seattle General, Virginia Mason, and Harborview hospitals were located on the Hill, giving it its local nickname of "Pill Hill."¹⁶ Recent mergers and acquisitions have resulted in the formation of two large First Hill hospital complexes—Swedish and Virginia Mason—that dominate the neighborhood.

First Hill, with its close proximity to Seattle's downtown governmental and commercial districts, was an ideal place to build apartment houses, and dozens were developed in the neighborhood between 1900 and 1930. The condition of some of the earlier tenements located near Yesler had by the late 1930s, become an embarrassment to the city and were torn down and redeveloped as Seattle's first urban renewal project, Yesler Terrace, in 1939.¹⁷

⁶ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, p. 132. Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods," pp. 3-4.

⁷ Sally B. Woodbridge and Roger Montgomery, *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State* (Seattle, WA: University Press, 1980), pp. 146-150. Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, pp. 139-141.

⁸ Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods," p. 3.

⁹ Leslie Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle: A Chronicle of Six Decades* (Forty Fort, PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), p. 30.

¹⁰ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, pp. 135-141.

¹¹ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, pp. 135-141.

¹² Myra L. Phelps, *Public Works in Seattle: A Narrative History, The Engineering Department, 1875-1975* (Seattle, WA: Kingsport Press, 1978), pp. 22-28.

¹³ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, p. 138.

¹⁴ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, p. 138. Kate Stoner, "Cabrini, Mother Francesca Xavier (1850-1917)," HistoryLink.org, posted May 9, 2000, http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=2325, accessed May 29, 2006, p. 3.

¹⁵ Crowley, *National Trust Guide*, p. 138. Stoner, "Cabrini," p. 3.

¹⁶ Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods," p. 6. Harborview Hospital was built on the site of the King County Courthouse in 1931.

¹⁷ Dorpat, "Seattle Neighborhoods," p. 5.

Freeway construction began in the late 1950s, and by the mid-1960s, First Hill was physically separated from Seattle's downtown, and many of the neighborhood's older buildings and large homes were removed or demolished during freeway construction. The construction of Freeway Park in the mid-1970s and the Washington State Convention Center in the 1980s, lidded over a portion of the freeway, helping to re-link First Hill with downtown.

Since the 1980s, the neighborhood has seen numerous new apartment and condominium apartment developments built, as well as expansion plans of the area's hospitals.

Neighborhood Demographics—First Hill¹⁸

The population of the First Hill Neighborhood has largely been apartment dwellers since at least the 1940s, when less than 4% of the neighborhood residents lived in owner-occupied housing.¹⁹ At that time nearly 30% of neighborhood residents were unemployed and seeking work, with almost an equal proportion of professionals, managers or officials, and domestic servants or laborers. Over 75% of the neighborhood's dwellings had five or more units, and fewer than 10% were single-family houses. Rents in the neighborhood varied from \$15 to \$39 per month.²⁰

In 1980, the resident profile was similar, with nearly 4,000 households reported, with 72% single people, most of them living in apartments. The largest group of residents was between 20 to 24 years of age, closely followed by people over 65 years of age.²¹

In 2001, there had been an increase in available units to 4,667 units, an increase of 6%, and a 15% increase in the number of residents, although the average household size and family income remained below those in the remainder of the city.²² Largely related to the growth in health care employment, approximately 20,625 persons worked in the area. The First Hill Urban Center Plan, adopted in 1999, encouraged increased density in the neighborhood.²³

Subject Property—Dearborn House

In 1904, Henry H. Dearborn, a wealthy retired real estate developer, purchased property on First Hill next to that of Daniel Kelleher, a banker and real estate investor, and diagonally across the street from C. D. Stimson, a lumber baron and real estate developer.²⁴ On October 15, 1904, a notice appeared in *Pacific Builder* stating:

¹⁸ This section is partially paraphrased from: Susan Boyle, "The Norcliffe Apartment Building, Seattle, Landmark Nomination Report" (Seattle, WA: BOLA Architecture + Planning, January 2004), pp. 16-17.

¹⁹ Calvin F. Schmid, *Social Trends in Seattle* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1944), p. 229.

²⁰ Boyle, "Norcliffe Apartment Building," p. 16.

²¹ Boyle, "Norcliffe Apartment Building," p. 16.

²² City of Seattle. "First Hill Neighborhood Plan" (Seattle, WA: City of Seattle, 2001), pp. 3-11.

²³ Boyle, "Norcliffe Apartment Building," p. 16.

²⁴ Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. P. 7

*Henry Dozier has been authorized to prepare the plans for a \$16,000 Japanese-American residence for H.H. Dearborn, the wealthy tide-land owner. The house will contain eight rooms and be of a style all its own.*²⁵

Dearborn for unknown reasons was unable to begin construction immediately, but in late 1905, a “fine \$2000 stable in the rear of the property” was built with plans drawn by Dozier. The house was not actually built until 1907, after Dearborn and his daughter returned from a lengthy European tour. Dearborn passed away in 1909. His daughter Beatrice continued to live in the house, marrying a local newspaper cartoonist, George Hagen on January 1, 1910. The couple lived in the home until it was sold in 1912, to Mrs. Dora Duval Ranke. Dora’s daughter Mamie moved into the house with her husband John Campion after Dora’s death in April of 1919. They lived there until 1952, when Dr. Laughlin bought the house and converted it into a medical clinic. In 1984, Dr. Walike, a plastic surgeon, purchased the house and renovated the carriage house/garage into a surgery and the interior of the house to accommodate his medical practice. In 1997, Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority purchased the house for use as the organization’s headquarters.²⁶

Architectural Context—American Foursquare

The Dearborn House is essentially an embellished rectangular American Foursquare. Popular during the late Victorian to the mid-to-late-1920s, Foursquares were also known, as “Box Houses,” “Denver Squares,” “Double Deckers,” “Double Cubes,” and locally as “Seattle Boxes.” This fairly utilitarian style was important to the growth of middle class suburbs, as these boxy houses were inexpensive and simple to build. They were so popular that Sears Roebuck & Company featured fifteen foursquare pre-cut kit homes. The form could also be adapted to larger, more elaborate residences.

Typically foursquare homes are square in plan and elevation and have a hip roof with centered dormer, and a one-story porch across the front elevation. Pairs of projecting corner bays flanking a decorative feature were common on the second-story. The foursquare houses are generally nearly symmetrical and incorporate simple neoclassical decorative elements. The interior typically has four squares, or rooms, per floor. This was an efficient use of space as a short corridor could connect the rooms. The first floor has an entry foyer, a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen. The second floor has a bedroom in three corners and bathroom in the fourth.

The Dearborn House follows this general form with the addition of robust Doric columns at the two porches and an impressive metal tile roof incorporating decorative cresting and ornamental features.

²⁵ *Pacific Builder*. Sept. 10, 1904. The designation “Japanese-American” in the local press may have been influenced by the metal roof ornaments, which gave an upward sweep to the corners of the eaves. The design was also referred to as “Spanish,” a reference that probably alludes to the use of stucco as an exterior wall finish. The Dearborn House is essentially a rectangular American foursquare form, with the addition of robust Doric columns at the two porches and an impressive metal tile roof incorporating decorative cresting and ornamental features. See discussion above.

²⁶ Peri Muhich, “Henry Holbrook Dearborn.”

Original Building Owner—Henry H. Dearborn (1844-1909)

Henry Holbrook Dearborn was born in East Candia, New Hampshire on July 27, 1844.²⁷ In the early 1860s, the Dearborn family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts.²⁸ In 1865, Henry opened the first private banking house in Lowell, serving such clients as Northern Pacific Railroad and Cunard & White Star steamship companies.²⁹ In 1880, Henry's older brother, Leonard, moved to Seattle and established L. F. Dearborn & Co., a real estate sales and rent collection firm.³⁰ In 1887, Henry brought his wife Minnie and their two children, Hudson and Beatrice, to Seattle. Henry established the H. H. Dearborn & Co., with offices at NE Commerce St. and Jackson St.³¹ In 1889 Henry's wife died in Lamanda, California, and in 1890, his son died of diphtheria in Seattle.³²

Henry Dearborn concentrated his business efforts in Seattle after 1890. His two interests – railroads and real estate—merged in his direct involvement in the development of Seattle's reclaimed tidelands, both along the waterfront and south of the central business district, where new passenger terminals, vast freight yards, and industrial and manufacturing enterprises would be located. He was one of the earliest and assuredly the most aggressive investor in tidelands property, and he accumulated considerable wealth by selling and leasing tidelands lots through his H. H. Dearborn & Company real estate firm.³³

Henry Dearborn clearly saw the essential relationship between railroad improvements in Seattle and the development of the filled-in tideflats. James Hill, the president of the Great Northern Railroad, began accumulating Seattle tideland property and rights-of-way in the mid-to late 1890s, much of it from Henry Dearborn. Four lots Henry had purchased for \$733 in 1896, were sold seven years later to Hill for \$70,000. Dearborn was known for his acumen in perceiving the increase in value of particular parcels and in profiting from their resale. Dearborn was not the only investor to benefit from tidelands real estate, but he was the most recognized and came to earn the sobriquet "The Tidelands King." He retired from active involvement in his real estate firm in 1905, leaving the business in the hands of his nephews.³⁴

After retirement, Dearborn built a splendid home for himself and his eighteen-year-old daughter, Beatrice, on Seattle's First Hill. The home was completed in 1907, although he died two years later in February of 1909.³⁵

²⁷ Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

²⁸ Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

²⁹ Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

³⁰ Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. p. 5.

³¹ Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

³² Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

³³ Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. p. 6

³⁴ Shirley L. Courtois, "Dearborn, Henry H., House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. p. 6

³⁵ Peri Muhich, "Henry Holbrook Dearborn."

Building Contractor—Unknown

Building Architect—Henry Dozier (1855-?)

The architect of the Dearborn Residence was Henry Dozier, who was born in Enterprise, Mississippi on March 15, 1855.³⁶ After a sporadic education in St. Louis, he worked for a year as a carpenter before apprenticing with architect Alfred Graveland and later J. K. Bent.³⁷ In 1877, Dozier moved to Denver, Colorado where he worked as a surveyor, a draftsman, an architect, as well as manufacturing horseradish.³⁸ In 1887, he formed a partnership with architect Alexander Cazin, and with W. E. Walters in 1892.³⁹ Both partnerships lasted less than a year. Dozier's practice was mainly residential, with several dozen completed projects in Denver.⁴⁰ Dozier left Denver in 1897, and is known to have designed the depot and associated buildings in Skagway, Alaska, for the White Pass & Yukon Railroad around 1897.⁴¹ He moved to Seattle in 1901, leaving his wife and several children in Denver.⁴² Dozier spent the next eight years in Seattle and is known to have designed several residences, apartment houses, and some commercial buildings.⁴³ Dozier is not listed in Seattle directories after 1909, and his subsequent whereabouts and professional activity are unknown.⁴⁴ See Figures 66-69

Known Architectural Projects by Henry Dozier in Seattle⁴⁵

Year	Project	Address	Status
1903	Charles H. Baker Residence	951 17th Ave. E.	extant
1904	Pacific Hospital (L.C. Neville)	2600-2604 1st Ave.	demolished
1904	William A. Doyle Residence	731 19th Ave. E.	demolished
1904	Belmont Flats (F.H. Renick & Co.)	1526-1532 Belmont Ave.	demolished
1904	F. R. McLaren Residence	955 13th Ave. E.	extant
1904	Alvar Robinson Residence	963 13th Ave. E.	extant
1904	Doyle Hotel (William A. Doyle)	project	unbuilt
1905	Henry H. Dearborn Residence	1117 Minor Ave.	extant
1904	Eva W. Gore Residence	730 16th Ave. E.	extant
1905	Apartment Building (J. J. Wittwer)	project	unbuilt
1905	Apartment Building (Alfred C. Smith)	208-210 Thomas St.	demolished

³⁶ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 1.

³⁷ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 2.

³⁸ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 2.

³⁹ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 2.

⁴⁰ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 2.

⁴¹ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 3.

⁴² Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 3.

⁴³ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 4.

⁴⁴ Brantigan, "Biography of Henry Dozier," p. 4.

⁴⁵ Compiled by David A. Rash

1906	L.C. Neville Residence	1221 Queen Ave. N.	demolished
1908	J.S. Bradford Building	7th Ave & S Dearborn St.	demolished
1908	Daniel Jones Residence	3135 37th Ave.	extant
1909	W.A. Doyle Residence	1705 Interlaken	demolished
1909	Apartment Building (Edward Brett)	410 21st Ave. E.	demolished

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The features of the Landmark to be preserved, include:

The site, the exterior of the building and the carriage house, and the following elements of the interior of the building: the reception area/living room, the music room and the dining room

Issued: May 22, 2007

Karen Gordon
City Historic Preservation Officer

cc: John Chaney
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Larry Johnson
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