



The City of Seattle

## Landmarks Preservation Board

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

Name Loyal Heights Elementary School Year Built 1932, addition 1946  
(Common, present or historic)

Street and Number 2501 NW 80th Street

Assessor's File No. 4443801580

Block 11, Loyal Heights Division # 6 & Vacated Alley, Recorded in Volume 19 of  
Legal Description Plats page 82, Records of King County, Washington

Plat Name: Loyal Heights Div 6 Block 11 Lot

Present Owner: Seattle School District No. 1 Present Use: Elementary School

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

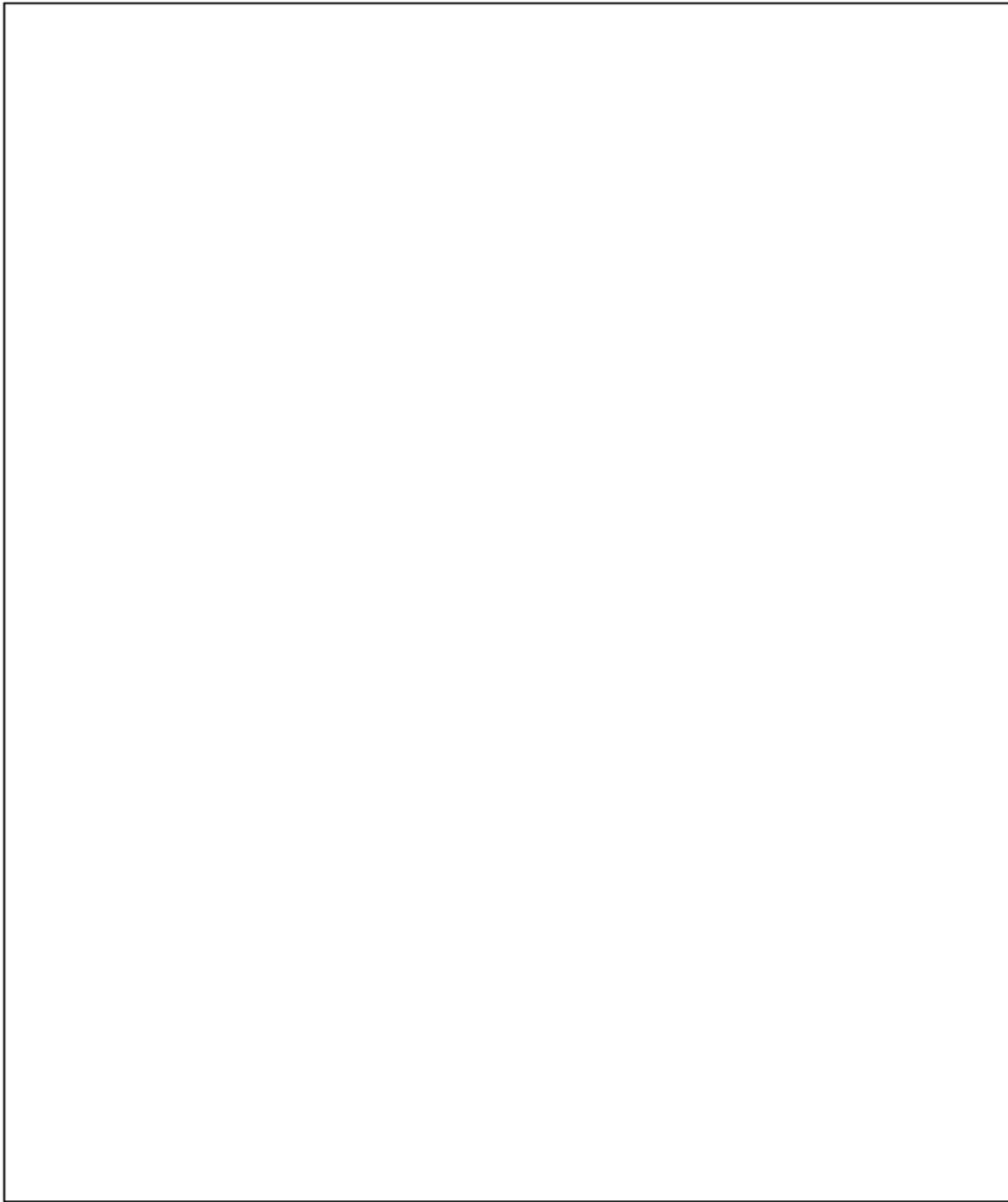
Original Owner: Seattle School District No. 1

Original Use: Elementary School

Architect: Floyd A. Naramore (1932), Naramore & Brady (1946)

Builder: W.G. Clark, General Contractor (1932)

Photographs



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

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

Phone: (206) 252-0657 Date October, 2014

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

# Loyal Heights Elementary School

Landmark Nomination Report  
2501 NW 80th Street, Seattle, WA  
October 2014

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



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1	Background .....	1
1.2	Methodology .....	1
2.	PROPERTY DATA .....	2
2.0	Property Data .....	2
3.	ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.....	3
3.1	Location and Neighborhood Character .....	3
3.2	Site .....	3
3.3	Building Structure & Plan .....	3
3.4	Exterior Features .....	4
3.5	Interior Finishes.....	6
3.6	Documented Building Alterations.....	6
4.	SIGNIFICANCE .....	8
4.1	Historic Site Context: Loyal Heights Neighborhood.....	8
4.2	Loyal Heights School .....	9
4.3	Historical Architectural Context: Colonial Revival, Georgian .....	9
4.4	Building Owner: Seattle School District No. 1 .....	11
4.5	Building Architect: Floyd A. Naramore, Naramore & Brady .....	13
4.6	Building Contractor: W.G. Clark, General Contractor .....	14
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	16
	APPENDIX 1—FIGURES .....	17
	APPENDIX 2—ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.....	18

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Map .....	1
Figure 2. Loyal Heights neighborhood.....	2
Figure 3. Neighborhood Aerial .....	3
Figure 4. View A—Viewing south down 26th Avenue NW .....	4
Figure 5. View B—Viewing east on NW 80th Street .....	4
Figure 6. View C—Viewing west on NW 80th Street.....	5
Figure 7. View D—Viewing south down 25th Avenue NW .....	5
Figure 8. View E—Viewing north along 25th Avenue NW .....	6
Figure 9. View F—Viewing north along 26th Avenue NW .....	6
Figure 10. Site Plan.....	7
Figure 11. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, western end .....	8
Figure 12. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail at western entry .....	8
Figure 13. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of crown .....	9
Figure 14. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, western entry door .....	9
Figure 15. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, central section at auditorium.....	10
Figure 16. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, eastern entry door .....	10
Figure 17. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of eastern entry door .....	11
Figure 18. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of coins at the eastern end .....	11
Figure 19. Loyal Heights Elementary School, eastern façade .....	12
Figure 20. Loyal Heights Elementary School, eastern façade, detail of bay .....	12
Figure 21. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern bay at kindergarten room.....	13
Figure 22. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, eastern end.....	13
Figure 23. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade of eastern wing.....	14
Figure 24. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, central portion .....	14
Figure 25. Loyal Heights Elementary School, eastern façade of play-court and western wing .....	15
Figure 26. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, western portion at covered play-court .....	15
Figure 27. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, viewing across play area .....	16
Figure 28. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade, viewing northeast .....	16
Figure 29. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade .....	17
Figure 30. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing south from entry at western hallway .....	17
Figure 31. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing north at western stairwell and entry .....	18
Figure 32. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing east down main hallway .....	18
Figure 33. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing north at eastern stairwell and entry .....	19
Figure 34. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing east at auditorium/lunchroom stage .....	19
Figure 35. Loyal Heights Elementary School, detail at steel truss in auditorium/lunchroom .....	20
Figure 36. Loyal Heights Elementary School, administrative office on main floor.....	20
Figure 37. Loyal Heights Elementary School, stair from main floor to playground .....	21
Figure 38. Loyal Heights Elementary School, main floor classroom with bay window .....	21
Figure 39. Loyal Heights Elementary School, detail of closet at main floor classroom .....	22
Figure 40. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern stair at eastern wing .....	22
Figure 41. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing west at second floor main hallway .....	23
Figure 42. Loyal Heights Elementary School, second floor library .....	23
Figure 43. Loyal Heights Elementary School, typical second floor classroom .....	24
Figure 44. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing north at eastern hallway.....	24
Figure 45. Loyal Heights Elementary School, typical restroom .....	25
Figure 46. Loyal Heights Elementary School, covered play-courts .....	25
Figure 47. Loyal Heights Elementary School, gymnasium .....	26

Figure 48. Loyal Heights Elementary School, hallway near gymnasium .....	26
Figure 49. Salmon Bay, looking southeast toward Lake Union, ca. 1880 .....	27
Figure 50. Harry Whitney Treat, ca. 1920.....	27
Figure 51. Loyal Greaf Treat, ca. 1920 .....	27
Figure 52. Ballard from lower Queen Anne Hill, 1902 .....	28
Figure 53. 20th Avenue NW looking north from Ballard Avenue, ca. 1910.....	28
Figure 54. Ballard City Hall, 1902.....	29
Figure 55. Harry Whitney Treat’s horses in Loyal Heights, ca. 1910 .....	29
Figure 56. Ballard Bridge formal opening on 15th Avenue NW, 1918 .....	30
Figure 57. Golden Gardens Beach, ca. 1928 .....	30
Figure 58. Two women riding a Treat family horse-drawn carriage, at the Treat family Loyal Heights farm, ca. 1930.....	31
Figure 59. Loyal Heights Community Center, 1951.....	31
Figure 60. Viewing east on NW 65th Street, historic Ballard High School in the distance, 1958.....	32
Figure 61. Loyal Heights Playfield, 1970 .....	32
Figure 62. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1927.....	33
Figure 63. Loyal Heights School grounds regrade, 1934 .....	33
Figure 64. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1937.....	34
Figure 65. Loyal Heights School, portable classroom, ca. 1937 .....	34
Figure 66. Loyal Heights School, portable classroom, ca. 1937 .....	35
Figure 67. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1939 .....	35
Figure 68. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1947 .....	36
Figure 69. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1949.....	36
Figure 70. The Wren Building on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, begun in 1695 .....	37
Figure 71. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, completed in 1753 .....	37
Figure 72. Seaview Building at The Kenney West Seattle.....	38
Figure 73. Columbia Branch Library .....	38
Figure 74. The Sunset Club .....	39
Figure 75. The Women’s University Club .....	39
Figure 76. Bliss Hall on the Lakeside Campus .....	40
Figure 77. Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Seattle’s Capitol Hill neighborhood in 1925 .....	40
Figure 78. Bailey Gatzert School, 307 6th Avenue .....	41
Figure 79. Highland Park School, 1012 SW Trenton .....	41
Figure 80. Martha Washington School, 6612 57th Avenue S .....	42
Figure 81. Columbia School, 3528 S Ferdinand Street .....	42
Figure 82. John Hay School, 411 Boston Street.....	43
Figure 83. Dunlap School, 8621 46th Avenue S .....	43
Figure 84. Montlake School, 2409 22nd Avenue E.....	44
Figure 85. William Cullen Bryant School, 3311 NE 60th Street .....	44
Figure 86. Magnolia School, 2418 28th Avenue W .....	45
Figure 87. Laurelhurst School, 4530 46th Avenue NE.....	45
Figure 88. Daniel Bagley School, 7821 Stone Avenue N.....	46
Figure 89. Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School, 1610 N 41st Street.....	46
Figure 90. John Marshall Jr. High School, 520 NE Ravenna Boulevard .....	47
Figure 91. Madison Jr. High School, 3429 45th Avenue SW.....	47
Figure 92. Monroe Jr. High School, 1810 NW 65th Street .....	48
Figure 93. Roosevelt High School, 1410 NE 66th Street .....	48
Figure 94. James A. Garfield High School, 400 23rd Avenue .....	49

Figure 95. Cleveland High School, 5511 15th Avenue S .....	49
Figure 96. Floyd A. Naramore .....	50
Figure 97. Couch Elementary, Portland, Oregon.....	50
Figure 98. Bagley Hall at the University of Washington, Seattle .....	51
Figure 99. Bellingham High School.....	51
Figure 100. T.T. Minor Elementary School.....	52
Figure 101. Gymnasium addition to Colman School.....	52
Figure 102. King County Blood Bank .....	53
Figure 103. Clyde Hill Elementary School.....	53
Figure 104. Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA .....	54
Figure 105. Chief Sealth High School.....	54
Figure 106. Louisa Boren Junior High School .....	55
Figure 107. Mission Inn, Boylston and East Howell Street .....	55

# Loyal Heights Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

OCTOBER 2014

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This landmark nomination report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Loyal Heights Elementary School. The building is located in the Loyal Heights neighborhood in Seattle, Washington. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of the Seattle Public School District.

### 1.1 Background

The City of Seattle's Department of Planning and Development (DPD), through a 1995 agreement with the Department of Neighborhoods, requires a review of "potentially eligible landmarks" for commercial projects over 4,000 square feet in area. As any proposed major alterations of the subject building described within this report will require a permit from DPD, Seattle Public Schools is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board (L&PB) to assist the City of Seattle Landmarks and Preservation Board determining the property's eligibility as a City of Seattle Landmark.

To be eligible for nomination as a City of Seattle Landmark, a building, object, or structure must be at least 25 years old and it must meet one or more of the following six criteria (SMC 25.12.350):

- A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.
- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.
- C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state or nation.
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrast of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.

### 1.2 Methodology

Research and development of this report were completed between June and October of 2014 by Ellen C. Mirro, with the assistance of Larry E. Johnson, AIA, principal of The Johnson Partnership, 1212 N.E. 65<sup>th</sup> Street, Seattle, WA. Research included review of written documents from the Seattle Public School District's archives. Other research was undertaken at the University of Washington Special Collections Library, the Seattle Public Library, the Museum of History and Industry, and the Puget Sound Regional Archives. The building and site were inspected and photographed to document the existing conditions on May 26, 2014.



## 2. PROPERTY DATA

**Building Name:** Loyal Heights Elementary School

**Address:** 2501 NW 80<sup>th</sup> Street

**Location:** Loyal Heights

**Assessor's File Number:** 4443801580

**Legal Description:** Block 11, Loyal Heights Division # 6 & Vacated Alley, Recorded in Volume 19 of Plats page 82, Records of King County, Washington

**Date of Construction:** 1932, addition 1946

**Original/Present Use:** School

**Original/Present Owner:** Seattle Public School District

**Original Designer:** Floyd A. Naramore

**Original Builder:** W.G. Clark, General Contractor

**Zoning:** SF5000

**Property Size:** 2.85 acres

**Building Size:** 41,943 s.f.

### 3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 Location and Neighborhood Character

The Loyal Heights Elementary School is located in the Loyal Heights neighborhood, north of Ballard. It includes the areas between NW 65<sup>th</sup> Street and NW 85<sup>th</sup> Street, west of 15th Avenue, extending to Puget Sound. The western part of the neighborhood is also called Sunset Hill. The neighborhood is zoned primarily SF5000, except commercial zoning along 15th Avenue NW and Seaview Avenue NW. Selected locations along 24th Avenue NW also have neighborhood commercial and LR1 zoning. Golden Gardens Park is on the northwest corner of the neighborhood. Other parks include the Salmon Bay Park, Webster Park, Loyal Heights Playfield and Community Center. Ballard High School and Salmon Bay School are on the southern border of the neighborhood, along NW 65<sup>th</sup> Street. The Webster School, which currently houses the Nordic Heritage Museum, is also an attraction in the neighborhood. *See figures 1-3.*

#### 3.2 Site

The site consists of 2.7 acres graded almost level in northwest Seattle. NW 80 Street is the northern border, 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW is the eastern border, NW 77<sup>th</sup> Street is the southern border, and 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW is the western border. All streets have sidewalks and street trees. The building sits on the northern end of the site. Landscaping consists of mature shrubbery on the northern end of the site, in front of the building, a paved play area in the center of the site, and a garden on the southern end. *See figures 3-10.*

#### 3.3 Building Structure & Plan

The Loyal Heights Elementary School building is a Georgian-style concrete structure faced with red-orange burlap brick, and white cast stone ornamentation. Typical windows are non-original wood or aluminum sash with cast stone sills, and flat arched brick lintels. The classroom portions of the building are two stories tall; the lunchroom/auditorium, originally labeled “Meeting Room,” on the front of the building, is one story; and the administrative and utility block is two stories, with utilities one floor level below the main floor of the classroom blocks. The floors and structural walls are made of cast-in-place concrete. The flat, parapeted roof of the classrooms consists of wooden trusses, while the meeting room roof is supported on steel “lattice” trusses resting on concrete corbels. The play-court roof is constructed of car decking on wooden beams. Non-structural partition walls are wood framed. Overall the building measures 192 feet east to west, 120 feet north to south on the western end and approximately 202 feet north to south on the eastern end. The building measures 33 feet 9 inches high at the tallest classroom portions, with approximately 12-foot 2-inch ceiling heights at each level and a 7-foot parapet. The Meeting Room is 21 feet 9 inches tall at the exterior.

The building was constructed in two phases, with the original 1931 building containing eight classrooms on two floors, one-story boys’ and girls’ play-courts to the south on either side of a one-story administrative section, and a one-story auditorium to the north. The girls’ play-court was demolished in 1946 to make way for an addition consisting of six classrooms and a gymnasium on the south-east. The detailing and materials of the 1946 addition closely match that of the original building. The original 1931 structure was symmetric about the 96-foot-wide, 41-foot 6-inch-deep, one-story Meeting Room on the front, northern façade. There is an ornamented entry on each end of the northern façade, at the classroom block which is recessed 21 feet to the south of the auditorium. Original drawings show a building symmetric about a north-south axis, with a defined “girls” side and “boys” side, with play-courts and restrooms for each gender on either end of a long central east-west corridor. The 1946 addition on the eastern “girls” side removed the play-court and extended that wing 113 feet to the south. Rooms to the south of the main east-west corridor on the main floor house administration, teachers’ resource room, and the nurse’s office. Below that, in a basement, is a boiler room and a fan room. The auditorium/Meeting Room to the north has a kitchen on the western end, and a stage on the eastern end. Stairwells are located in the two-story section directly to

the east and west of the auditorium, and at the southern end of the 1946 addition. *See Appendix 2, Architectural Drawings.*

### 3.4 Exterior Features

The northern façade of the building contains two main entries symmetric about the northern façade of the Meeting Room. The northern façade of the Meeting Room contains five double-hung, six-over-six aluminum-sash windows flanked by four light fixed sashes on either side, and fixed semi-circular arched transoms with an arched mullion dividing the four-light central sash from three two-light sashes above. The windows are located 3 feet 10 inches above cast stone sills located at the interior floor height and are spaced 3 and a half feet apart. Each window measures 8 feet 4 inches wide and 12 feet 10 inches tall. Two additional single hung three-over-six windows, measuring 4 feet 8 inches wide and 6 feet 5 inches tall, are located on either side of the façade, 7 feet 9 inches away from the nearest arched window on either end. Rectangular cast stone plaques are located approximately 2 feet above these flanking windows. Cast stone quoins delineate each corner of the Meeting Room's northern façade, and a simple cast stone coping tops the four-foot tall parapet. *See figures 11-18.*

The walls of the classroom block containing the main entries step back 21 feet from the northern façade of the Meeting Room. Cast stone quoins delineate a four-inch reveal that offsets a 33-foot-wide section of wall containing the entries on either side of the Meeting Room. A blank brick fifteen-and-a-half-foot-long section of wall is at either end of the northern façade. The entries consist of a pair wood panel doors with six-light glazed upper portions and non-original five-light transoms above. The cast stone surrounds consist of pilasters and simple entablature with arched pediments. The pediment tympanums contain cast stone bas-relief of shields, books and torches. The cast stone trim rises above the pediment to surround an upper six-over-six double hung window with scrolls on either side. Two additional windows are located inward toward the Meeting Room, a small three-light window below a non-original six-over-six 4-foot-wide 9-and-a-half-foot tall window whose flat arch brick lintel aligns with the top coping of the Meeting Room parapet. A cornice with modillions is located approximately three feet below the top of the parapet on the entry walls between the quoins. The cornice wraps the northern projecting wing without the modillions, but does not continue on the recessed portion of the northern façade above the Meeting Room. This upper portion of the northern façade contains five simple non-original three-over-three wood sash windows aligned with the arched windows of the Meeting Room below and in front of it.

The 21-foot-long eastern façade of the Meeting Room is blank brick framed by cast-stone quoins and topped by a simple cast stone coping. The western façade of the Meeting Room contains a pair of wood panel doors with six-light glazed upper portions with a five-light transom above at the northern end, and a small six-light fixed window at the southern end.

The 1932 portion of eastern façade contains two groups of four windows at each floor level, sixteen in all. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash with the typical cast stone sill and flat arch brick lintel. Each window is 9 feet 4 inches tall and approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide, and located 1 foot away from the other windows in the group, and 2 feet 4 inches from the finish floor in the interior. Each group is located 6 feet from either corner with 7 feet 10 inches between the groups. The façade is topped by a cast stone cornice located approximately three feet below the top of the parapet. The 1946 portion of the eastern façade extends 102 feet to the south, with a matching cast stone cornice. Typical six-over-six wood sash double-hung windows match those in the 1932 portion of the façade at the upper floor. Windows at the main floor are taller, approximately 11 and a half feet tall. These windows are located less than one foot above the interior finish floor. The main floor of the 1946 addition originally housed two kindergarten classrooms. The northernmost group of 1946 windows consists of a three-part bay window, one ten-over-fifteen double-hung sash, flanked by two four-over-six double sash with typical six-over-six sash windows on either side, and five typical windows at the upper floor above. The next group, approximately 5 feet to the south, consists of four windows, two at each floor. Five feet south again is another group of ten windows, five at each floor level. The southern section of the eastern façade is a blank brick, which steps down to continue 10

feet beyond the corner of the upper floor. Visible at the southern end of the eastern façade is the eastern side of a 10-foot-deep semi-circular window bay. *See figures 19-20.*

The southern façade has three portions, the 1946 addition on the east, the administration and utilities in the center, and the 1936 play-court and classroom block on the west. The 1946 portion of the façade contains an approximately 21-foot-tall, 24-foot 10-inch-wide bay projecting 10 feet from the face of the rest of the façade, capped by a simple cast stone coping. This bay contains a semi-circular 20-foot wide window bay that project another 10 feet to the south. The semi-circular bay is made up of five six-over-nine double hung aluminum sash windows measuring 11 and a half feet tall and 5 feet 2 inches wide, with cast stone sills less than one foot above the finish floor at the interior wrapping the bay. The lintel on the bay windows is a cast stone cornice, wrapping the entire bay. The rest of the 1946 southern façade contains a single three-over-six single hung window at the upper floor, a southern entry door accessed by stairs with a solid brick rail, with slots at the landing and a cast stone cap. The southern entry door is wood panel with a glass light, two sidelights, a transom and a simple flat wooden awning held up by steel rods anchored to the brick above. A smaller access door is located to the west of the base of the stair, and a three-over-three single hung window is located east of the access door. The cast stone cornice wraps the southern façade three feet below the top of the parapet. *See figures 21-22.*

The lower level of the western façade of the 1946 addition contains the 21-foot-tall western wall of the gymnasium, which projects out 5 feet 3 inches from the rest of the western façade. The gymnasium contains four large windows consisting of two six-over-nine double-hung wood sash units with a central wooden mullion measuring 10 feet 8 inches wide, and 12 feet 4 inches tall. On either side of the projecting western wall of the gymnasium is a wood panel double door with six glazed lights. The upper floor of western façade of the 1946 addition contains twelve six-over-six typical windows, and one window with three sashes of six-lights at the southern end of the upper floor. The western façade of the eastern wing of the 1936 building contains four typical windows at the upper level, and one at the main floor above the roof of the janitorial storage area. The cornice wraps approximately 3 feet on the south end of the western façade, approximately 3 feet below the simple cast stone coping at the top of parapet. *See figure 23.*

The central portion of the southern façade has a 10-foot-tall base, with non-original metal double doors to access the utility and janitorial areas, and three three-over-six single-hung windows screened with painted metal grating. This section of the façade is capped by an approximately 18-inch-tall metal cap flashing. The southern wall of the administrative areas is stepped back approximately 10 feet, and contains six typical six-over-six windows and four smaller three-over-six windows, one on the eastern side and three on the western side. The southern wall of the upper floor east-west corridor is stepped back approximately 24 more feet, and contains a single typical six-over-six window in the center. A brick 6 and a half foot by 6 and a half foot smokestack is located in the middle of the western end of the upper portion of this central section of the southern façade. *See figure 24.*

The eastern façade of the western wing of the 1936 classroom block contains four typical windows at the upper level, and one at the main floor above the roof of the janitor storage area. The eastern façade of the 1936 play-court is an approximately 18-foot-tall brick wall extending 31 feet to the south. There is a wood panel double door with six glazed lights at the northern end of the eastern play-court wall. *See figure 25.*

The western portion of the southern façade of the building contains the play-courts at the lower level, 31 feet to the south of the southern end of the classroom block. The southern façade of the play-courts consists of five screened openings measuring 10 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 4 inches tall, separated by 2-foot-wide brick columns, topped by a 5-foot 8-inch-tall parapet. The upper portion of the western end of the southern façade contains a single centrally-located three-over-six wood sash window. The cast stone cornice wraps approximately 5 feet on the western end of this section of the façade. *See figures 26-27.*

The western façade contains two groups of four windows at each floor level, sixteen in all. The windows are six-over-six double hung wood sash with the typical cast stone sill and flat arch brick lintel. Each window is 9 feet 4 inches tall and approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide, and located 1 foot

away from the other windows in the group, and 2 feet 4 inches from the finish floor in the interior. Each group is located 6 feet from either corner with 7 feet 10 inches between the groups. A cast stone cornice located approximately 3 feet below the top of the parapet tops the façade. *See figures 28-29.*

### 3.5 Interior Finishes

Interiors consist of painted concrete and plaster walls, linoleum floors, wooden doors, and wooden door and window casings, wood casework in the classrooms, and locations of the main floor hallway, metal lockers and non-original acoustical tile or original “cello-tex” ceilings. At locations where hallways intersect are large painted non-structural concrete brackets at the cross-beams. The Meeting Room features wooden doors of flush plank carved with a simple dashed swag and star pattern. Some original tile still exists in the restrooms. *See figures 30-48.*

### 3.6 Documented Building Alterations

Besides the 1946 addition, the school has had few alterations. Neither the sprinkler system installed in 1969, nor a seismic upgrade in 1979—focusing on the parapets, chimneystack, brick, and steel lintels—affected the integrity of the building to a significant degree. The majority of the windows in the building were replaced in 2006 and 2010, including the replacement aluminum windows on the northern and southern façades. Selected areas of the brick were re-pointed as regular maintenance, and the brick on the play-court was replaced in 1983. Other maintenance and repairs have been undertaken. The most significant alterations in recent years are the enclosure of the southern end of the upper floor hallway on the west wing in order to create a classroom, and the addition of an elevator in 2004. At some point two of the classrooms on the upper floor were combined to form a library.

### Documented Building Permits and School District Repairs

Date	Designer	Description	Permit #
1945	Naramore & Brady	Build addition to school	365109
1969		Install sprinkler system	BN36934
1979		Seismic upgrade	
1983	Harvey Dodd, Engineer	Repointing brick, replace western wall of play-court	
1987	SPS Facilities	Add classroom at upper floor south hallway of western wing	
1990	Dawson Hoshide Williams	Replace hallway floor finishes, add wire glass at glazed doors, where code requires	
1991	Waldron Pomeroy Smith Foote & Akira	Repointing, paint and repair windows and doors, clean masonry	
2004	Waldron Akira	Add elevator, repair flooring, paint walls, install structural improvements	
2006	Waldron Akira	Window repair and replacement, re-roofing	
2009	TCFA	New acoustical ceiling tile, light fixtures, flooring repair	
2010		Window replacement	

**Documented Site alterations**

1948		Retaining wall	386997
1948		Portable classroom (Lowell to Loyal Heights)	388110
1949		Portable Classroom (Crown Hill To Loyal Heights)	394760
1952		Build new portable classroom	409057
1952		Move portable classroom	414057
1953		Build new portable classroom	421748
1959		Relocate portable classrooms	478489
1960		Relocate portable classrooms	BN3878
1960		Relocate portable classrooms	BN3870
1967		Construct new portable classroom	BNx373
1970		Relocate 2 portable classrooms	BN39097
2002	Barker	Playfield improvement	
2014		Add 2 portable classrooms	

## 4. SIGNIFICANCE

### 4.1 Historic Site Context: Loyal Heights Neighborhood

The town of Ballard was incorporated in 1890. By that time, a small suburb was developing on the northern end of the neighborhood, north of what is now 65th street. Ballard was a well-developed suburban community with a prominent Scandinavian population. Its major industries included fishing, fish canneries, sawmills, and boat building. Ira Wilcox filed the first homestead claim in the area in 1852. Judge Thomas Burke and Daniel H. Gilman bought land in 1880 in anticipation of the construction of the Great Northern Railway. The completion of the railway lines brought an influx of inhabitants to Seattle and to Ballard, whose population by 1907 numbered 17,000.<sup>1</sup> *See figure 49.*

Along with John Leary and the West Coast Improvement Company, Burke and Gilman built the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad in the district of Gilman Park. William Ballard bought a sawmill with Charles Stimson on Salmon Bay. Ballard also managed Gilman Park, and lent his name to the town of Ballard when it incorporated in 1890. Ballard City Hall was built in 1899. The timber mill produced enough wooden shingles for Ballard to proclaim itself the “Shingle Capital of the World.” Scandinavian immigrants constituted about one third of Ballard’s population; the Scandinavians had a major cultural influence on Ballard, which earned the nickname “Snoose Junction” after their preference for snuff and chewing tobacco.<sup>2</sup>

Edward B. Cox of the E. B. Cox Investment Company of Ballard, advertised land in “Loyal Heights” in the March 23, 1906, Ballard Tribune. Harry W. Treat (1865-1922), the owner of the land, named it for his newly born second daughter “Loyal Great Treat.”<sup>3</sup> Treat also funded the trolley line “Loyal Heights Railway,” which he later sold to the city at cost. This streetcar ensured that Loyal Heights would develop as a desirable, accessible suburb.<sup>4</sup> *See figures 50-51.*

Shortly after Treat filed the plats for Loyal Heights with King County, Ballard residents approved annexation to the city of Seattle in 1906 to keep up with growing demand for infrastructure, and because of a polluted water supply.<sup>5</sup> The city of Ballard ceased to exist on May 29, 1907. On that day Ballard City Hall was draped in black crepe, and the flag on the city flagpole hung at half-mast.<sup>6</sup> *See figures 52-54.*

The Treat family arrived in Seattle in 1905. They were upper class socialites who had a horse farm in Loyal Heights as well as a 30-room home on top of Queen Anne Hill. Harry W. Treat was an investor from New York who saw potential in Seattle, and made over a million dollars in his first decade in the city. Treat platted all of the Loyal Heights neighborhood, and developed it along with Loyal Beach, which the city later bought for a park, and christened “Golden Gardens.” The development of the streetcar line to Loyal Heights was a key to its success as a northern suburb. Although some local histories indicate that Treat donated land for the Loyal Heights School, School District records indicate that the land was purchased in 1919. Treat died in an automobile crash in 1922.<sup>7</sup> *See figures 55-58.*

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<sup>1</sup> Louis Fiset, “Seattle Neighborhoods: Loyal Heights, Sunset Hill, and Shilshole—Thumbnail History,” HistoryLink.org Essay 3430, July 08, 2001, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=3430](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3430), accessed September 18, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Walt Crowley, “Seattle Neighborhoods: Ballard—Thumbnail History,” March 31, 1999, HistoryLink.org Essay 983. [http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file\\_id=983](http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=983), accessed Sept. 19, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Fiset.

<sup>4</sup> *Seattle Daily Times*, “New Street Railway Incorporated Today,” March 21, 1906, p.8, and “Loyal Heights Car Line Offered City,” July 28, 1914, p.9.

<sup>5</sup> Crowley, “Ballard,” accessed Sept. 19, 2007.

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

<sup>7</sup> Fiset. Nile Thompson & Carolyn J. Marr, eds., “Loyal Heights,” *Building for Learning: Seattle Public Schools Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: School Histories Committee, Seattle School District, 2002).

In 1938, the Seattle Board of Public Works decided to dismantle the Seattle streetcar system. By 1941 the last trolley car had been dismantled. As Seattle switched to rubber-tired vehicles, 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW became an automobile thoroughfare, a strip development with businesses targeted to automobile transportation.<sup>8</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW and 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW became the main roads to Loyal Heights.<sup>9</sup>

Although most of the land was platted by 1926, by the early 1930s there were still undeveloped five-acre parcels in Loyal Heights, especially above 75th Street. The last parcel was not subdivided until 1940. Since then Loyal Heights has maintained its character of a quiet suburban neighborhood, with a community center developed in 1951, and cars being relied on for transportation after the dismantling of the streetcar line.<sup>10</sup> *See figures 59-61.*

#### 4.2 Loyal Heights School

The school district purchased the Loyal Heights School site for \$7,400 from Henry Whitney Treat in 1919.<sup>11</sup> The first school at Loyal Heights was a collection of wood-framed portable buildings located on the southern end of the current school site, which operated as an annex for 1<sup>st</sup> through 3<sup>rd</sup> grades to the Webster school to the south. There were four teachers and a principal running the school on the site at that time. Although there were no roads to the school, there was a school nurse on site, one of the first school nurses in the district. Children cleared brush to create a ball field and walked on trails to school.<sup>12</sup> In 1924, a larger wood-framed temporary building was constructed on the site. It had eight rooms and housed 1<sup>st</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> grades. By 1929, enrollment had grown to 149 students. In 1932, a 10-room brick Georgian building was constructed on the northern end of the site. Enrollment continued to grow, reaching 350 by 1934, and 450 by 1944, with over 100 pupils in kindergarten. This explains why the 1947 addition emphasizes large kindergarten classrooms. In 1956, overcrowding led the district to locate at least seven portable buildings on the Loyal Heights Playground. The next year some of the students were transferred to new schools in Crown Hill and North Beach, but overcrowding persisted as the population grew.<sup>13</sup> In 1958 overcrowding at Monroe Junior High led to 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students moving into portable classrooms at Loyal Heights for one year until Marcus Whitman Junior High opened the next year. In 1959 enrollment dropped by 250 students to 500. Enrollment continued to decline in the early 1970s, with 250 enrolled pupils in 1974.<sup>14</sup> In 1976, the community was concerned that low enrollment would lead the district to close the school, and when the district announce its plan to close five schools, the community successfully sued to keep them open.<sup>15</sup> *See figures 62-69.*

#### 4.3 Historic Architectural Context: Colonial Revival, Georgian

The subject building was designed in a Georgian Colonial Revival style.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, architects in the United States looked toward establishing a national style, with some such as H. H. Richardson advocating Romanesque-based forms, while others championed Colonial Revival styles, and a few felt that all eclecticism and historical styles

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<sup>8</sup> Sanborn Insurance Company Maps: 1904-1905 vol. 4, sheets 398 & 406; 1905-1950 vol. 5 1917, sheet 567; 1905-1951 vol. 5 1950, sheet 567.

<sup>9</sup> Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle: A Chronicle of Six Decades* (Forty Fort, PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), pp. 131-132.

<sup>10</sup> Louis Fiset, "Seattle Neighborhoods: Loyal Heights, Sunset Hill, and Shilshole—Thumbnail History" HistoryLink.org Essay 3430, July 08, 2001, [http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file\\_id=3430](http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3430), accessed September 18, 2014.

<sup>11</sup> Patricia Erigero, *Seattle Public Schools Historic Building Survey*, Historic Preservation and Development Authority, Seattle, 1990, p. 132.

<sup>12</sup> Thompson and Marr, "Loyal Heights."

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Erigero, p.132.

<sup>15</sup> Thompson and Marr, "Loyal Heights."



should be abandoned in the search for a unique new direction.<sup>16</sup> The architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White was a major proponent of the creative reinterpretation of Colonial Revival in the latter part of the nineteenth century, while later architects tended toward more literal manifestations, if not outright replicas.

The Colonial Revival style was enthusiastically embraced by a number of architects after the national centennial in 1876. Colonial revivals are based on Georgian and Federal styles, as well as more vernacular styles like Cape Cod, Garrison Salt Box, and Dutch built forms.

The most common of the Colonial Revival styles for residential buildings was the Cape Cod style. Such residences borrowed entry details from the Georgian prototypes, but otherwise were vernacular buildings. Even when the plans were updated and “modernized” from their seventeenth and eighteenth century models, most Colonial Revival residences have rigid plans with small spaces allocated for specific functions. Colonial Revival styles were particularly popular in suburban residential development, beginning in the 1920s and lasting through the early 1950s, playing on the style’s associations with small town America.

Many larger buildings, such as town halls, colleges, and churches, built from the latter part of the nineteenth century and through World War II, often used American Colonial Georgian prototypes as they aspired toward an American idealism. These buildings themselves were based on the work of English architects Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs, both of whose work was known in the American Colonies through books such as *Palladio Londinensis, or the London Art of Building*, written by William Salmon in 1734.<sup>17</sup> The Wren Building on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, begun in 1695, is one of the earliest major American Georgian buildings reflecting this influence. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, completed in 1753, is a later example of this style. **See figures 70-71.**

Georgian/Colonial Revival buildings often have eighteenth century details applied to building types and sizes unknown in the American colonial period, such as railroad stations, public schools, libraries, hospitals, private clubs, and retirement homes. Presbyterian, Christian Science, and Latter-Day Saints churches also show marked preference for this style, invoking traditionalist images of small town America. Georgian/Colonial Revival features classical elements and embellishments, often with Mannerist over-scaling of building elements, including projecting entrances with round classical columns, entrances flanked by columns or pilasters and capped with a decorative crown or a triangular crown pediment, Palladian windows and fan lights, Federal porch roofs, classical corner pilasters, and double-hung windows, often with six-over-six lights. Georgian Revival buildings are strictly rectangular with minor projections and symmetrical façades and self-contained rectangular plans.<sup>18</sup> Exterior walls are often white painted clapboard or brick masonry.

Local larger-scale examples of this form appear in the Seaview Building at The Kenney retirement community in West Seattle that was modeled after Philadelphia’s Independence Hall (1908, Graham & Meyers), the Columbia Branch Library (1914, Somervell & Thomas), The Sunset Club (1914-15, Joseph S. Cote), the Women’s University Club (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, with Édouard Frère), and Bliss Hall on the Lakeside Campus (1930, Bebb & Gould). Predictably, when the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution built their new headquarters in Seattle’s Capitol Hill Neighborhood in 1925 (Daniel R. Huntington), they built a near replica of George Washington’s Mt. Vernon, one of the United States’ best-known Colonial Georgian buildings. **See figures 72-77.**

Large-scale residential adaptations of Colonial and Georgian revival forms are also present in several fraternity and sorority buildings located north of the University of Washington.

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<sup>16</sup> John Burchard and Albert Bush-Brown, *The Architecture of America: A Social and Cultural History* (Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1961), p. 206.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65.

<sup>18</sup> Lester Walker, *American Shelter: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the American Home* (Woodstock, NY: Overlook Press), p. 172.

Seattle's older residential neighborhoods still have hundreds of examples of Colonial Revival homes, most constructed from stock plans by speculative contractors. Designs by notable local architects in this general style include the Joel McFee residence (ca. 1934, Arthur L. Loveless) and the Winston W. Chambers residence (1937, Edwin Ivey and Elizabeth Ayer).

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

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

##### **1920s and 1930s Seattle Schools and Floyd A. Naramore**

After World War I, and as Seattle entered the 1920s, the increased costs of providing educational programs to a growing population strained the school district. Public school enrollment grew from 51,381 in 1920 to slightly over 66,000 within ten years, requiring new construction in newly developed areas like Montlake and Laurelhurst, additions to older schools, and construction of intermediate schools and high schools. Despite a postwar recession in the early 1920s, the district entered a phase of a well-funded building program due to school construction bond issues passed in 1919, 1923, 1925, and 1927.<sup>19</sup>

Floyd A. Naramore replaced Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919, overseeing the completion of several projects already underway. An M.I.T. graduate who had already designed several schools in Portland, Naramore would significantly influence the district's school design until his departure for private practice in 1932. Most of Naramore's schools were designed in a twentieth century version of the Georgian style.<sup>20</sup>

With Frank B. Cooper still serving as superintendent, the district continued its vocational and technical programs, building a large reinforced concrete annex (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, later Edison Technical School, now part of Seattle Community College's Central Campus) across the street to the north from Broadway High School in 1921. The same year, the district also completed a new administration and facilities building (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, altered).<sup>21</sup>

Cooper left the District in 1922, replaced by Thomas Cole, a former principal of Broadway High School. Cole served until 1931, and was succeeded by Worth McClure.<sup>22</sup>

The district completed 13 new elementary school buildings during this period, and altered several others with additions. By 1935, all elementary schools also included kindergarten, and lunchroom service was being added to all schools.<sup>23</sup>

New elementary schools completed during this period included: *See figures 78-88.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Bailey Gatzert School	1921	615 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1989
Highland Park School	1921	1012 SW Trenton St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Demolished 1998
Martha Washington School	1921	6612 57 <sup>th</sup> Ave. S	Floyd A. Naramore	Originally Girl's Parental School, demolished 1989
Columbia School	1922	3528 S Ferdinand St.	Floyd A. Naramore	
John Hay School	1922	411 Boston St.	Floyd A.	Seattle Landmark

<sup>19</sup> Erigero, p. 26.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., pp. 25-26. Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>21</sup> Thompson & Marr, pp. 86-87.

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

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. xii.

			Naramore	
Dunlap School	1924	8621 46 <sup>th</sup> Avenue S	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
Montlake School	1924	2409 22 <sup>nd</sup> Ave. E	Floyd A. Naramore	Seattle Landmark
William Cullen Bryant School	1926	3311 NE 60 <sup>th</sup> St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
E.C. Hughes School	1926	7740 34 <sup>th</sup> Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Magnolia School	1927	2418 28 <sup>th</sup> Ave. W	Floyd A. Naramore	Closed
Laurelhurst School	1928	4530 46 <sup>th</sup> Ave. NE	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered
Daniel Bagley School	1930	7821 Stone Ave. N	Floyd A. Naramore	
Loyal Heights	1932	2511 NW 80 <sup>th</sup> St.	Floyd A. Naramore	

In the early 1920s, the district considered building intermediate or “junior high school” buildings serving students in grades 7-9, to put itself in line with national educational philosophy and relieve pressure on existing elementary and high schools. The school board officially adopted the term Junior High School in 1932. Naramore designed four intermediate or “junior high” schools for the District, including the following:<sup>24</sup> *See figures 89-92.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School	1925	1610 N 41 <sup>st</sup> St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
John Marshall Jr. High School	1927	520 NE Ravenna Blvd.	Floyd A. Naramore	
Madison Jr. High School	1929	3429 45 <sup>th</sup> Ave. SW	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Monroe Jr. High School	1931	1810 NW 65 <sup>th</sup> St.	Floyd A. Naramore	

These school building were all built with a “hollow square” plan with a centrally located gymnasium and lunchroom. Each included specialized science, mechanical drawing, cooking, sewing, and art rooms.

Three new high schools were completed between 1923 and 1929, all built with a hollow square plan, and imposing primary façades.<sup>25</sup>

High schools designed by Floyd Naramore include the following: *See figures 93-95.*

School	Year	Address	Designer	Notes
Roosevelt High School	1922	1410 NE 66 <sup>th</sup> St.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
James A. Garfield High School	1923	400 23 <sup>rd</sup> Ave.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark
Cleveland High School	1927	5511 15 <sup>th</sup> Ave S.	Floyd A. Naramore	Altered, Seattle Landmark

<sup>24</sup> Erigero, pp. 26-27. Hoerlein, p. xii.

<sup>25</sup> Erigero, p. 28.

District high schools during this period adopted specialized programs for science, art, physical education, industrial arts and home economics.<sup>26</sup>

The Great Depression of the 1930s was a time of rising unemployment with general school enrollment declining to 57,551 in 1933. Enrollment in adult education classes dramatically increased, however. Seattle schools faced declining revenues, excess personnel and older urban facilities. Sixteen schools were closed, and their students were consolidated into nearby buildings. By the end of the 1930s, there were concerns about the lack of maintenance and the conditions of older schools, prompting the district to request a tax levy for a new building program.<sup>27</sup>

#### **4.5 Building Architect: Floyd A. Naramore, Naramore & Brady**

The architect of record for Loyal Heights Elementary School original construction was Floyd A. Naramore, working as the district architect. Naramore was also the architect for the 1946 addition to the school, in partnership with Clifton Brady.

Floyd Archibald Naramore was born in Warren, Illinois, on July 21, 1879. He studied engineering at the University of Wisconsin while working as a draftsman for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and architect George Fuller. Naramore later studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating with a degree in architecture in 1907. He worked briefly in Chicago for architect John McEwen & Co., before relocating to Portland, Oregon where he became a cost estimator for the Northwest Bridgeworks. In 1913 Naramore was appointed Architect and Superintendent of Properties for the Portland School District, designing Couch Elementary School (1914-15).<sup>28</sup> *See figures 96-97.*

The Seattle School District hired Naramore to replace Edgar Blair as school architect in 1919. Naramore designed approximately two dozen school buildings for the district between 1919 and 1931, including Classical Revival style Roosevelt High School (1921-22, 1928 addition, altered), the Jacobean style James Garfield High School (1922-23, altered), and Grover Cleveland High School (1926-27), four junior high schools, and 15 elementary schools, nearly all being symmetrical eclectic masonry compositions. Naramore usually arranged his school sites to present an imposing façade, using terraces and stairs to accentuate a prominent projecting entry in the tradition of the Beaux Arts.<sup>29</sup>

Naramore joined Alvin (Albert) F. Menke (1883-1978) in a partnership that lasted from 1924 to 1929. The firm designed schools in Ellensburg and Aberdeen and consulted on other school projects in western Washington. School funding declined dramatically during the Depression of the 1930s, and lack of school commissions led to both the dissolution of the firm and Naramore's resignation as the Seattle School District's architect.<sup>30</sup>

Naramore's extensive experience in institutional design and construction led to his commission and successful collaboration with Granger & Thomas in the design of the new Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, Daniel Bagley Hall (1935-36), on the University of Washington Campus. Funded by federal and state economic stimulus grants, the building was constructed in a solid Art Deco/WPA Moderne reinterpretation of Collegiate Gothic.<sup>31</sup> *See figure 98.*

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<sup>26</sup> Hoerlein, pp. xi-xii.

<sup>27</sup> Erigero, pp. 28-29. Hoerlein, p. xi.

<sup>28</sup> Duane A. Dietz, "Floyd A. Naramore," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 198.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 198-200.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 200.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*

Naramore was also the architect for Bellingham High School in 1938. The school was built in the Moderne style as a Public Works Administration (PWA) project.<sup>32</sup> *See figure 99.*

Naramore formed another short-term partnership with Clifton Brady (1884-1963), resulting in the design of T.T. Minor Elementary School (1940-41). Although the 1940 gymnasium addition to the Colman School could also be described as “streamlined,” T.T. Minor is regarded as the Seattle School District’s first Modern style school.<sup>33</sup> *See figure 100-101.*

The large-scale construction projects commissioned by the federal government during World War II led Naramore to other collaborations including Naramore, Granger & Thomas; Naramore, Granger & Johanson; and Naramore, Bain, Brady, & Johanson, the latter firm evolving into the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ.<sup>34</sup> Works that illustrate modern work by NBBJ include the King County Blood Bank (1951), Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953), and Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957). *See figures 102-104.*

NBBJ was the architect for Chief Sealth High School (1957), and Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963). Both schools were designed in an International Modern style. *See figures 105-106.*

Naramore was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1935. He was active as a senior partner until his death in Seattle at the age of 91 on October 29, 1970.<sup>35</sup>

#### **4.6 Building Contractor: W.G. Clark, General Contractor**

The first mention of W.G. Clark as a contractor comes in 1926, when he was the general contractor for the Mission Inn on Boylston Street.<sup>36</sup> The W.G. Clark Offices were located on 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue until around 1937, when they moved to 408 Aurora Avenue, where they are located today.<sup>37</sup> W.G. Clark was a member of the Pacific Northwest branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, and worked on a 1939 task force of that organization, along with Howard Wright and George Teufel in cooperation with the AIA Seattle Chapter represented by Floyd Naramore.<sup>38</sup> He was also the secretary of the Seattle Construction Council, and a supporter of the modernization of Seattle schools, and building trades apprenticeships.<sup>39</sup> *See figure 107.*

Some of the buildings that W.G. Clark served as general contractor for between 1926 and 1954 include two \$25,000 brick apartment buildings in West Seattle in 1927.<sup>40</sup> In 1950, the W.G. Clark Company won the bid to build the eight-story MacDougal & Southwick Department Store, designed by George Stoddard and located at Second Avenue and Pike Street (demolished).<sup>41</sup> W.G. Clark Company also built the King County Medical Service Corp. Building on Seventh Avenue in 1953.<sup>42</sup>

W.G. Clark Construction Co. incorporated in Washington state on June 10, 1954, and continues to be an active for-profit corporation, building offices and multi-family housing of every kind, including residence halls and hotels, community buildings, mixed-use structures, and historic renovations.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Whatcom Museum, “New Deal Sites (Still Visible) in Whatcom County,” <http://www.whatcommuseum.org/history/community/204-new-deal-sites-still-visible-in-whatcom-county>, accessed March 26, 2014.

<sup>33</sup> Dietz, p. 201.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid., p. 202.

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

<sup>36</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Mission Inn Open For Public Showing,” May 28, 1926, p.17.

<sup>37</sup> *Seattle Times*, Advertisement, September 24, 1937, p. 13.

<sup>38</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Builders to Adjust Disputes; Training of Workers Planned,” June 28, 1939, p. 26.

<sup>39</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Roth Named By Building Group,” March 3, 1940, p. 16.

<sup>40</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Two \$25,000 Alki Buildings Planned,” March 20, 1927 p. 26.

<sup>41</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Clark Co. Bid Low on Job at MacDougall’s,” May 10, 1950, p. 11.

<sup>42</sup> *Seattle Times*, “Contract Let for Medical Building,” February 5, 1953, p. 14.

<sup>43</sup> State of Washington Secretary of State, Corporations Division, UBI 578015994, <http://www.wgclark.com/work/> (accessed October 13, 2014).

Prepared by:  
Larry E. Johnson, AIA  
The Johnson Partnership  
1212 NE 65<sup>th</sup> Street  
Seattle, WA 98115  
[www.tjp.us](http://www.tjp.us)

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## APPENDIX 1

### FIGURES

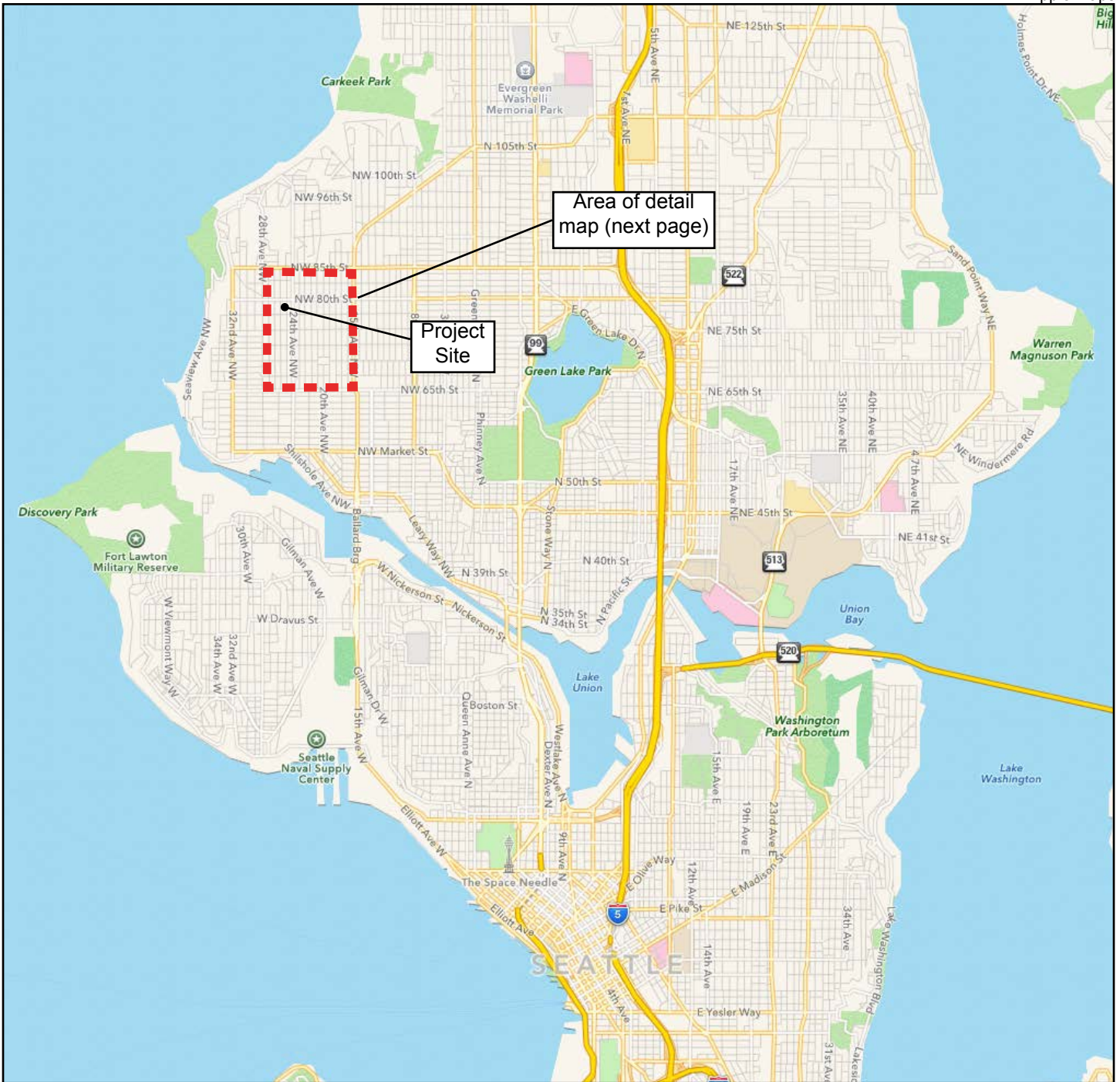


Figure 1. Location map

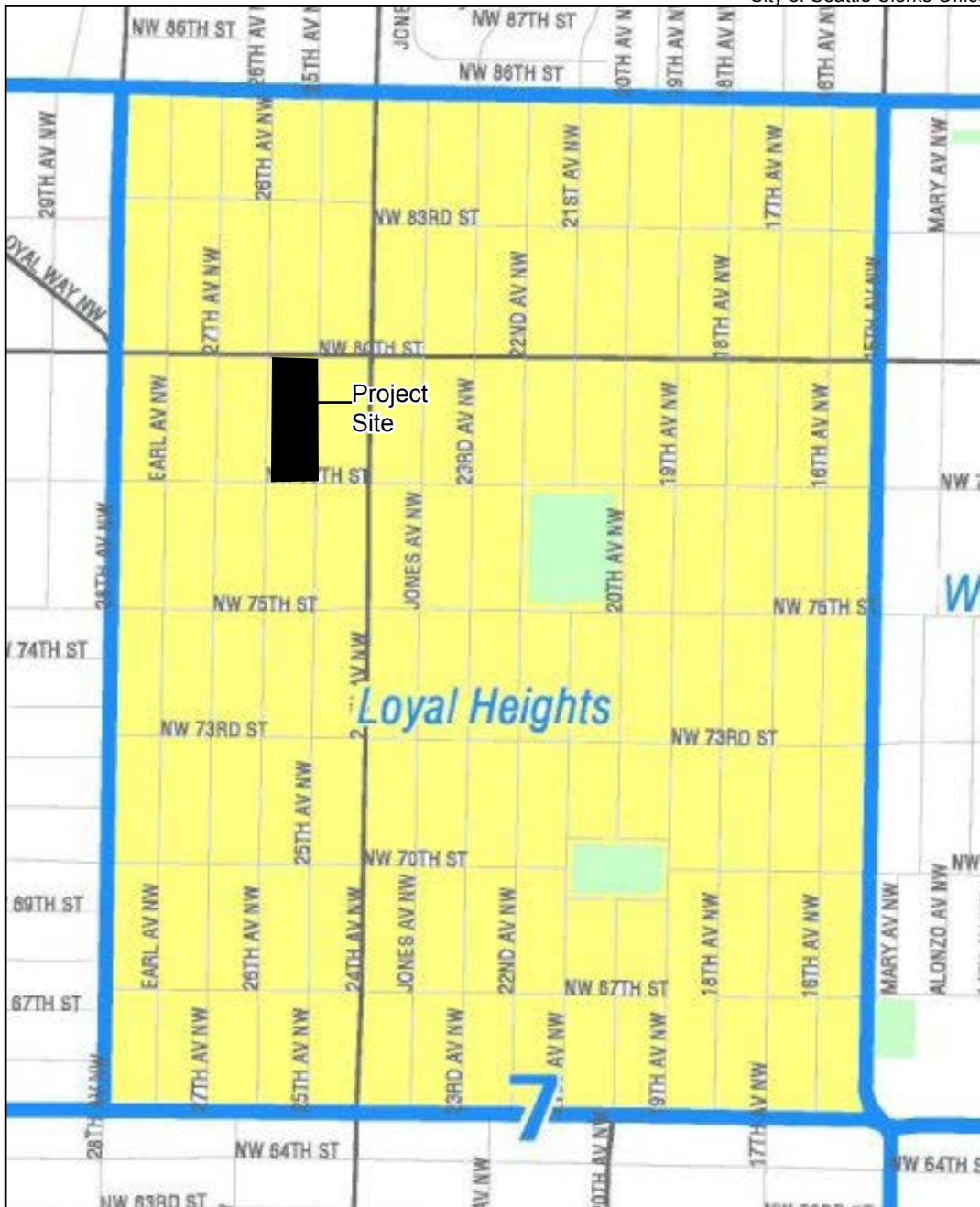


Figure 2. Loyal Heights neighborhood



Figure 3. Neighborhood aerial view referenced in this document ← (x)



Figure 4. View A—Viewing south down 26th Avenue NW



Figure 5. View B—Viewing east on NW 80th Street



Figure 6. View C—Viewing west on NW 80th Street



Figure 7. View D—Viewing south down 25th Avenue NW



Figure 8. View E—Viewing north along 25th Avenue NW



Figure 9. View F—Viewing north along 26th Avenue NW

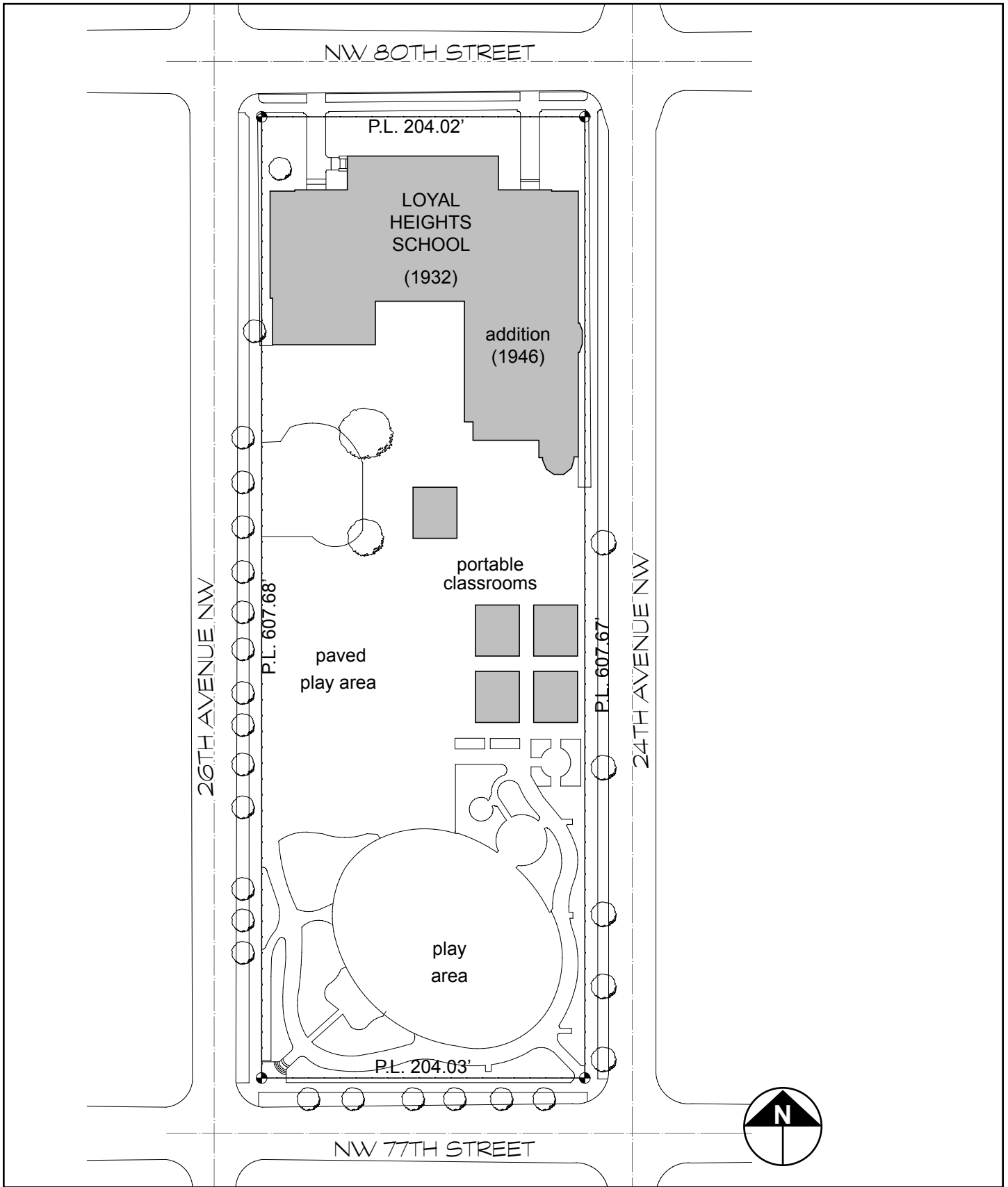


Figure 10. Site plan



Loyal Heights Elementary School  
 Landmark Nomination Report

October 2014





Figure 11. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, western end



Figure 12. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail at western entry



Figure 13. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of crown



Figure 14. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, western entry door



Figure 15. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, central section at auditorium



Figure 16. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, eastern entry door



Figure 17. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of eastern entry door

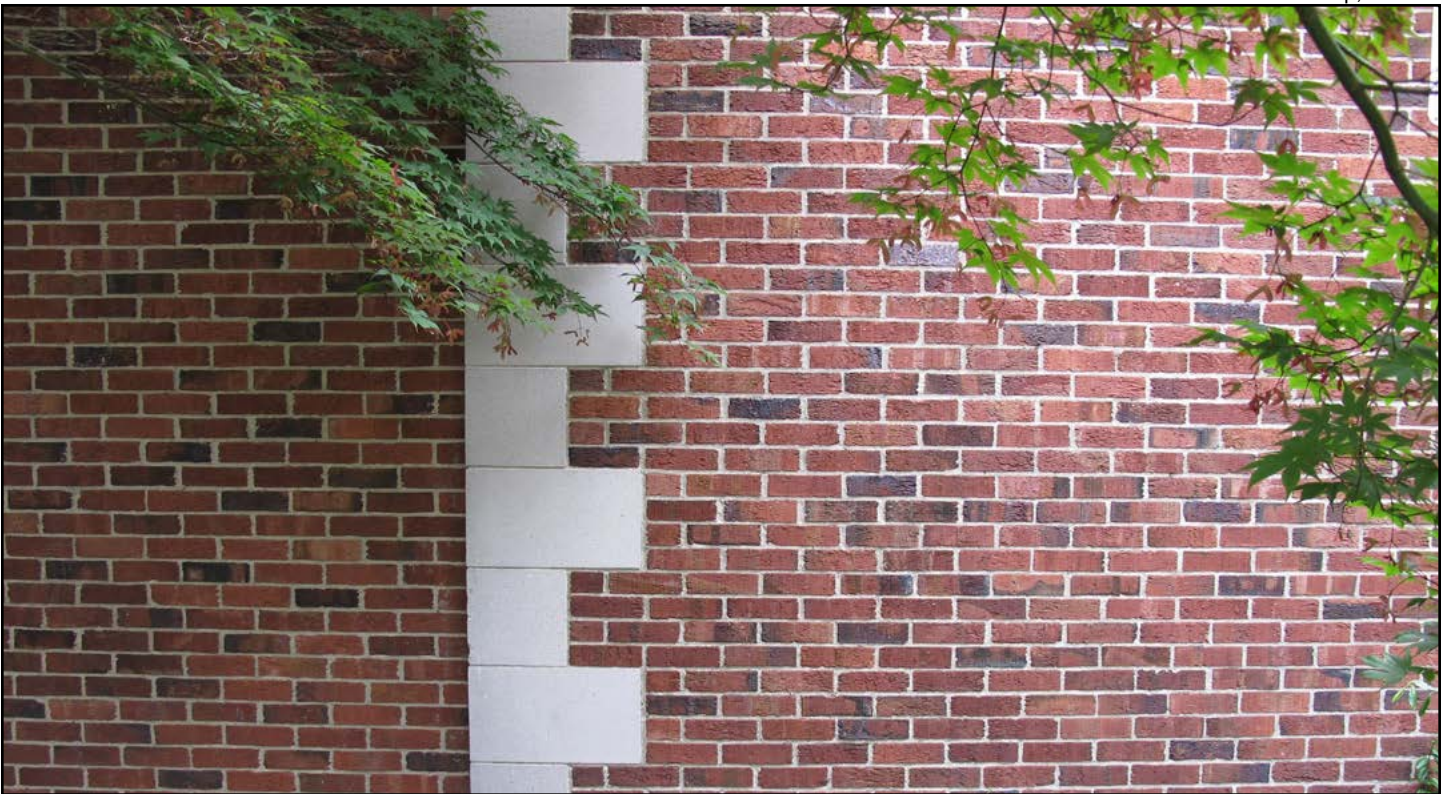


Figure 18. Loyal Heights Elementary School, northern façade, detail of coins at the eastern end



Figure 19. Loyal Heights Elementary School, eastern façade



Figure 20. Loyal Heights Elementary School, eastern façade, detail of bay



Figure 21. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern bay at kindergarten room



Figure 22. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, eastern end



Figure 23. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade of eastern wing



Figure 24. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, central portion



Figure 25. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, eastern façade of play-court and western wing



Figure 26. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western portion at covered play-court





Figure 27. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern façade, viewing across play area



Figure 28. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade, viewing northeast



Figure 29. Loyal Heights Elementary School, western façade



Figure 30. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing south from entry at western hallway



Figure 31. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing north at western stairwell and entry



Figure 32. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing east down main hallway

# Loyal Heights Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

October 2014



Figure 33. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing north at eastern stairwell and entry



Figure 34. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing east at auditorium/lunchroom stage



Figure 35. Loyal Heights Elementary School, detail at steel truss in auditorium/lunchroom



Figure 36. Loyal Heights Elementary School, administrative office on main floor

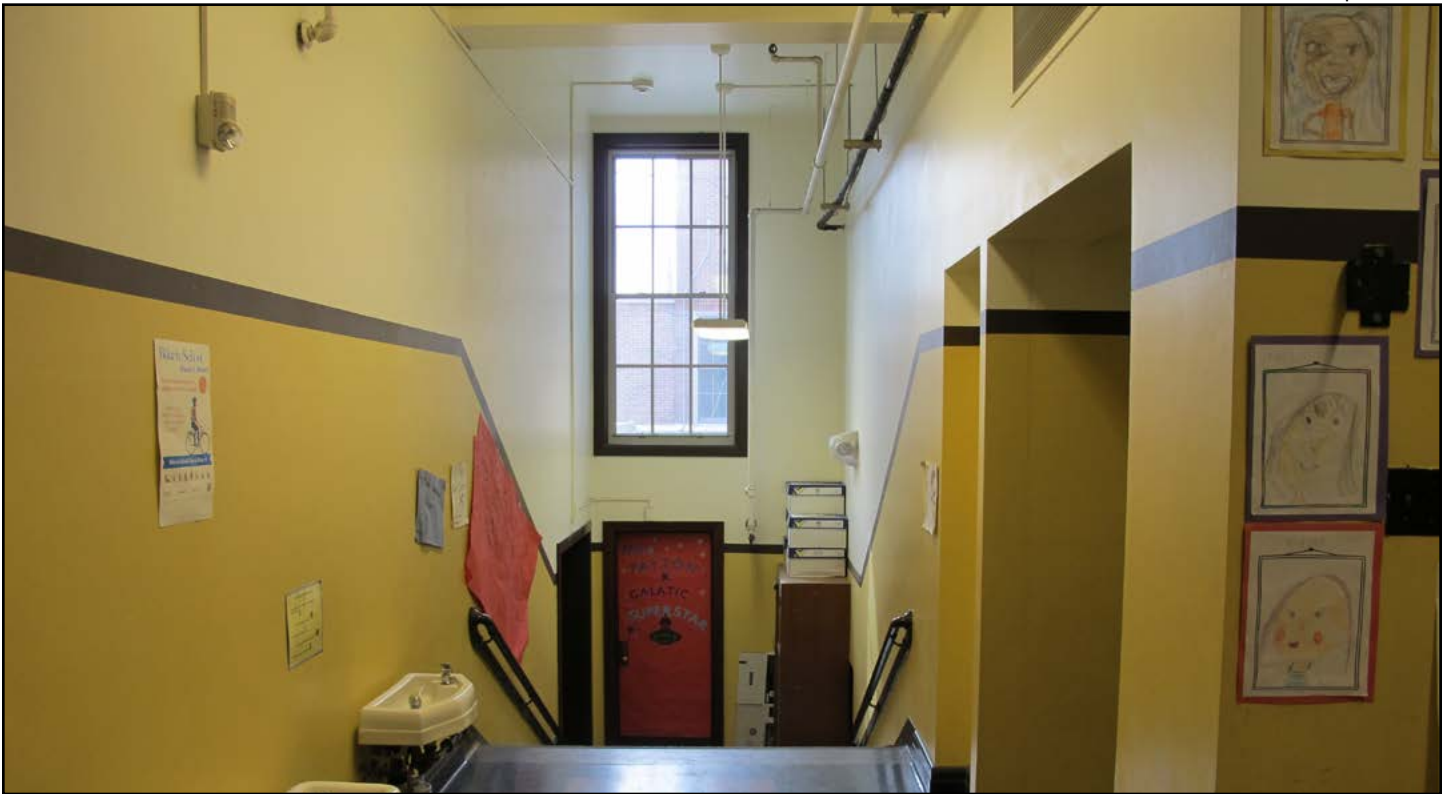


Figure 37. Loyal Heights Elementary School, stair from main floor to playground



Figure 38. Loyal Heights Elementary School, main floor classroom with bay window



Figure 39. Loyal Heights Elementary School, detail of closet at main floor classroom



Figure 40. Loyal Heights Elementary School, southern stair at eastern wing



Figure 41. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing south at second floor east classroom wing hallway



Figure 42. Loyal Heights Elementary School, second floor library





Figure 43. Loyal Heights Elementary School, typical second floor classroom



Figure 44. Loyal Heights Elementary School, viewing west at main hallway, second floor



Figure 45. Loyal Heights Elementary School, typical restroom



Figure 46. Loyal Heights Elementary School, covered play-courts



Figure 47. Loyal Heights Elementary School, gymnasium



Figure 48. Loyal Heights Elementary School, hallway near gymnasium



Figure 49. Salmon Bay, looking southeast toward Lake Union, ca. 1880

MOHAI 1974.5923.45



Figure 50. Harry Whitney Treat, ca. 1920

MOHAI 1974.5923.47



Figure 51. Loyal Greaf Treat, ca. 1920



Figure 52. Ballard from lower Queen Anne Hill, 1902

UW Digital Collections SEA0002



Figure 53. 20th Avenue NW looking north from Ballard Avenue, ca. 1910



Figure 54. Ballard City Hall, 1902



Figure 55. Harry Whitney Treat's horses in Loyal Heights, ca. 1910

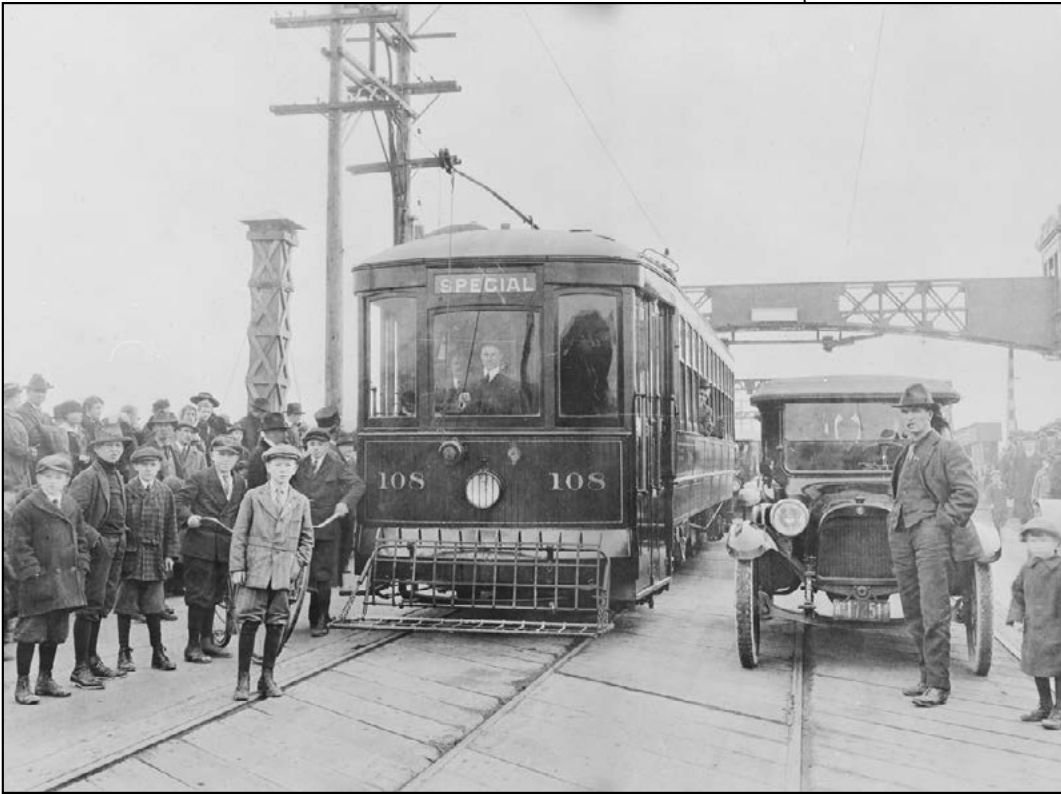


Figure 56. Ballard Bridge formal opening on 15th Avenue NW, 1918



Figure 57. Golden Gardens Beach, ca. 1928



Figure 58. Two women riding a Treat family horse-drawn carriage, at the Treat family Loyal Heights farm, ca. 1930



Figure 59. Loyal Heights Community Center, 1951





Figure 60. Viewing east on NW 65th Street, Ballard High school in the distance, 1958



Figure 61. Loyal Heights Playfield, 1970



Figure 62. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1927



Figure 63. Loyal Heights School grounds regrade, 1934



Figure 64. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1937



Figure 65. Loyal Heights School, portable classroom, ca. 1937



Figure 66. Loyal Heights School, portable classroom, ca. 1937

SPS 246-12



Figure 67. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1939

# Loyal Heights Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

October 2014



Figure 68. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1980

SPS 246-11



Figure 69. Loyal Heights School, ca. 1949

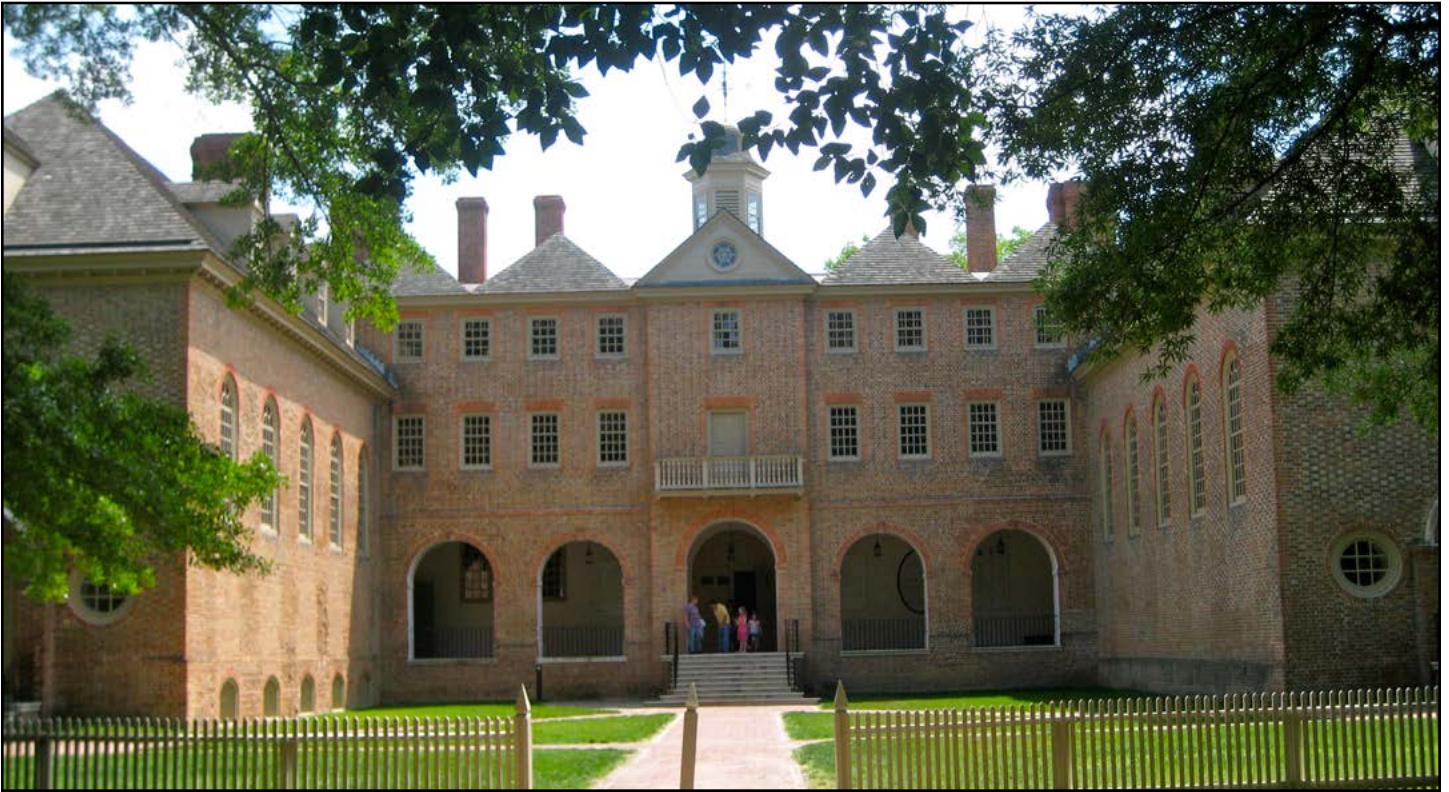


Figure 70. The Wren Building on the campus of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, begun in 1695



Figure 71. Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, completed in 1753



Figure 72. Seaview Building at The Kenney, West Seattle (1908, Graham & Meyers)

MOHAI 1983.10.745



Figure 73. Columbia Branch Library (1914, Somervell & Thomas)



Figure 74. The Sunset Club (1914-15, Joseph S. Cote)

Joe Mable, 2009



Figure 75. The Women's University Club (Albertson, Wilson & Richardson, with Édouard Frère)





Figure 76. Bliss Hall on the Lakeside Campus (1930, Bebb & Gould)



Figure 77. Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in Seattle's Capitol Hill neighborhood in 1925 (Daniel R. Huntington)



Figure 78. Bailey Gatzert School, 307 6th Avenue (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, demolished 1987)



Figure 79. Highland Park School, 1012 SW Trenton Street (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, demolished 1998)



Figure 80. Martha Washington School, 6612 57th Avenue S (1921, Floyd A. Naramore, originally Girls' Parental School, demolished 1989)



Figure 81. Columbia School, 3528 S Ferdinand Street (1922, Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 82. John Hay School, 411 Boston Street (1922, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 83. Dunlap School, 8621 46th Avenue S (1924, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 84. Montlake School, 2409 22nd Avenue E (1924, Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 85. William Cullen Bryant School, 3311 NE 60th Street (1926, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

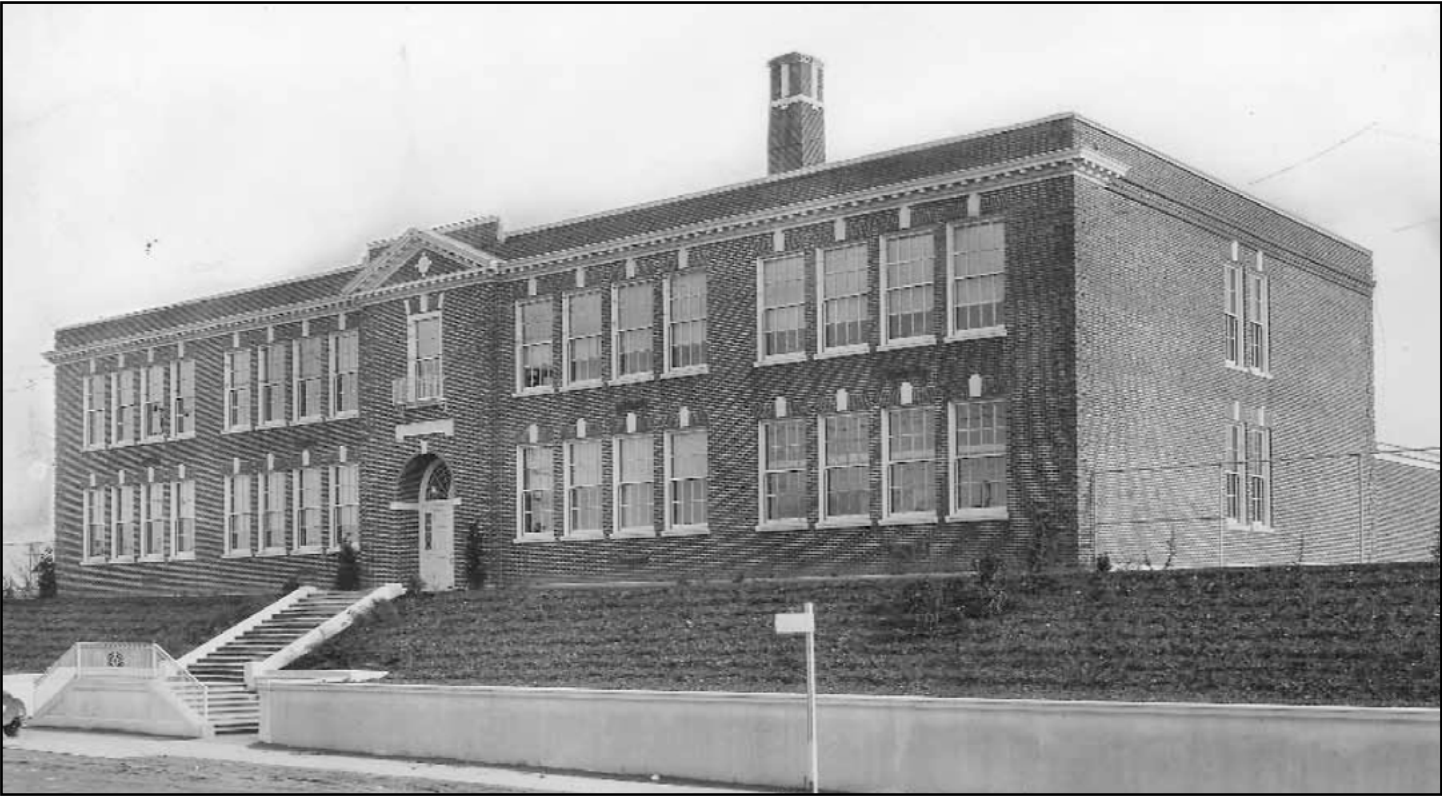


Figure 86. Magnolia School, 2418 28th Avenue W (1927, Floyd A. Naramore, closed)



Figure 87. Laurelhurst School, 4530 46th Avenue NE (1928, Floyd A. Naramore, altered)



Figure 88. Daniel Bagley School, 7821 Stone Avenue N (1930, Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 89. Alexander Hamilton Jr. High School, 1610 N 41st Street (1925, Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

# Loyal Heights Elementary School Landmark Nomination Report

October 2014



Figure 90. John Marshall Jr. High School, 520 NE Ravenna Boulevard (1927, Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 91. Madison Jr. High School, 3429 45th Avenue SW (1929 Floyd A. Naramore, Seattle Landmark)





Figure 92. Monroe Jr. High School, 1810 NW 65th Street (1931 Floyd A. Naramore)



Figure 93. Roosevelt High School, 1410 NE 66th Street (1922 , Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

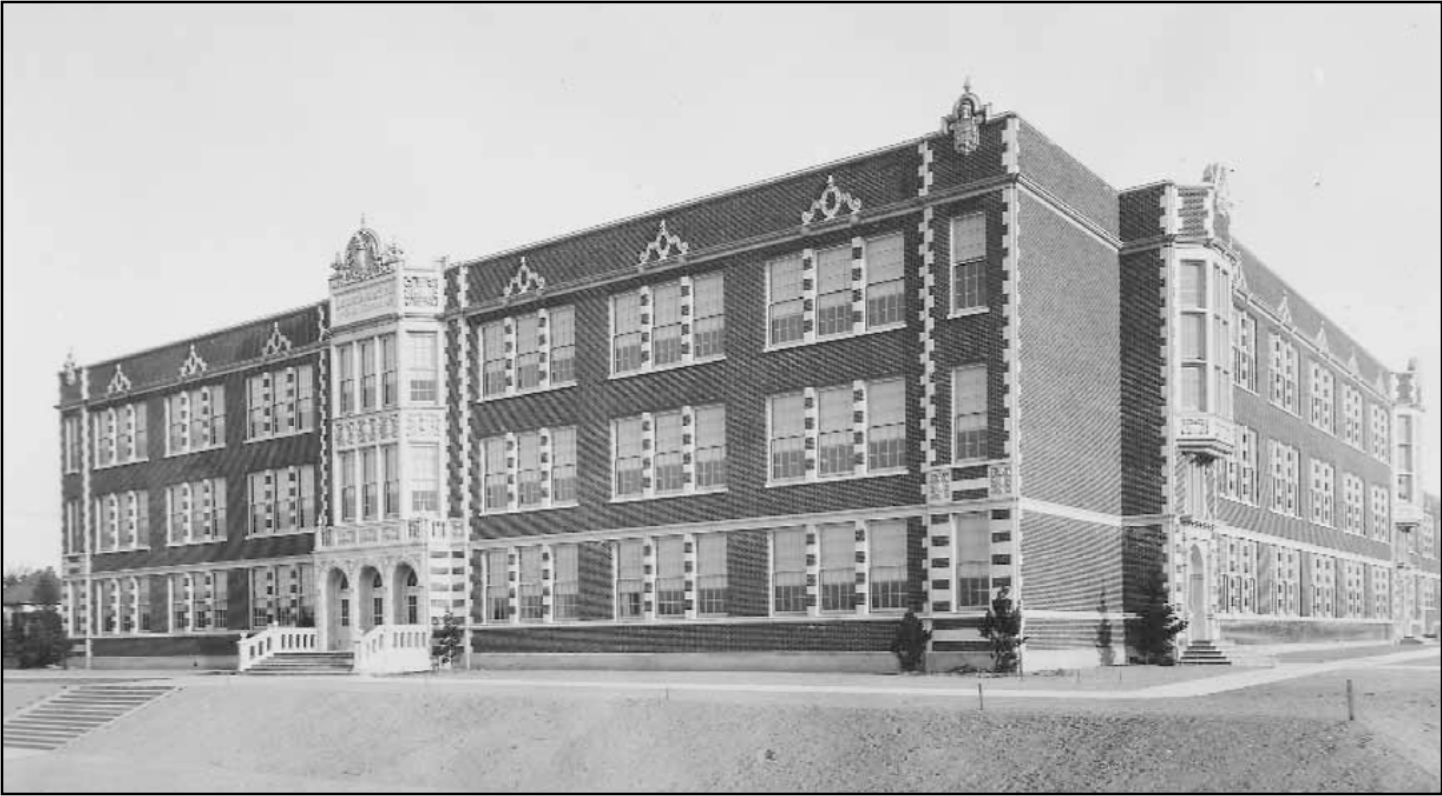


Figure 94. James A. Garfield High School, 400 23rd Avenue (1923 Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)



Figure 95. Cleveland High School, 5511 15th Avenue S (1927 Floyd A. Naramore, altered, Seattle Landmark)

Loyal Heights Elementary School  
Landmark Nomination Report

October 2014

Unknown



Figure 96. Floyd A. Naramore

Unknown



Figure 97. Couch Elementary School, Portland Oregon (1914-1915 Floyd Naramore)

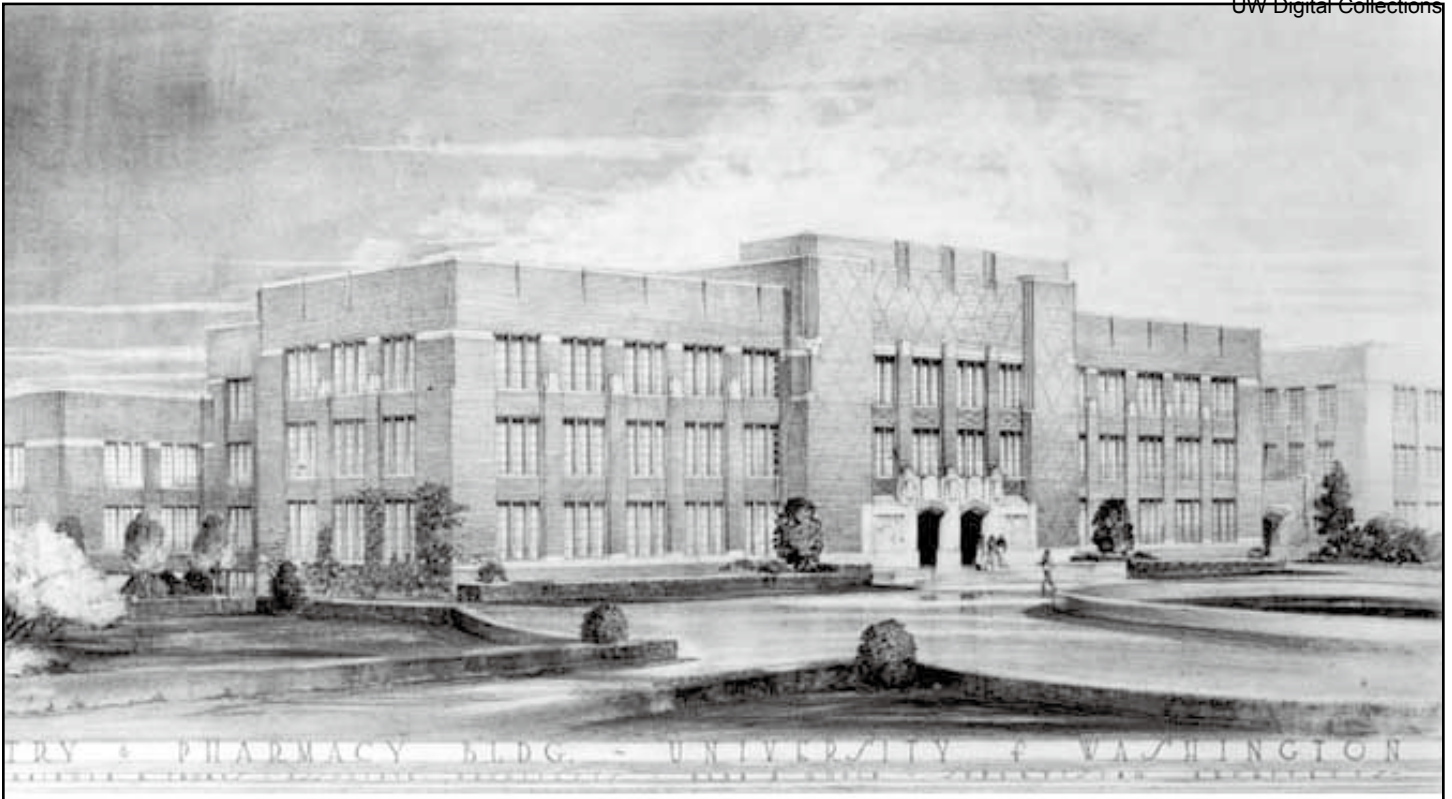


Figure 98. Bagley Hall at the University of Washington, Seattle (1935, Floyd Naramore with Granger & Thomas, altered)

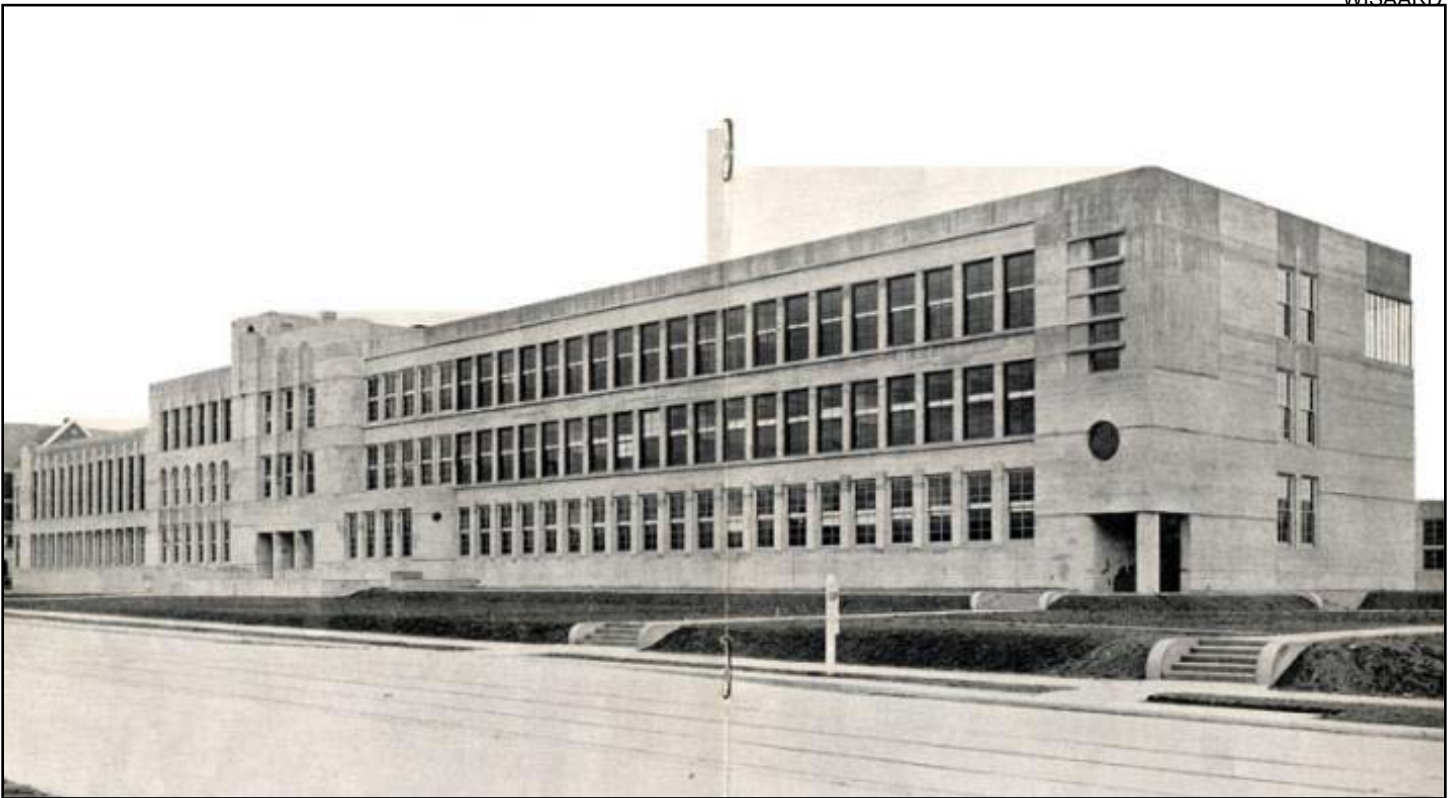


Figure 99. Bellingham High School (1938, Floyd Naramore)

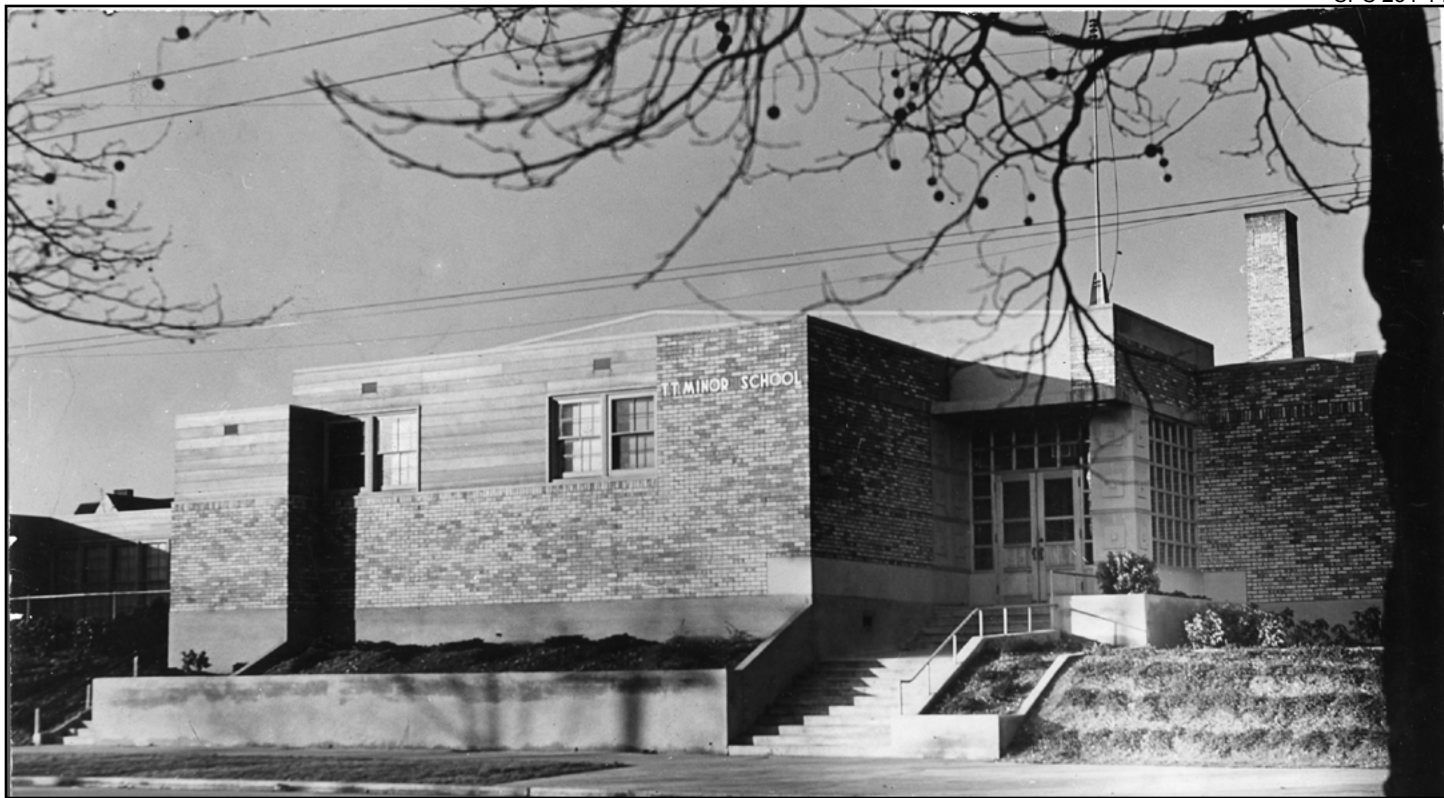


Figure 100. T.T. Minor Elementary School (1940, Naramore & Brady)

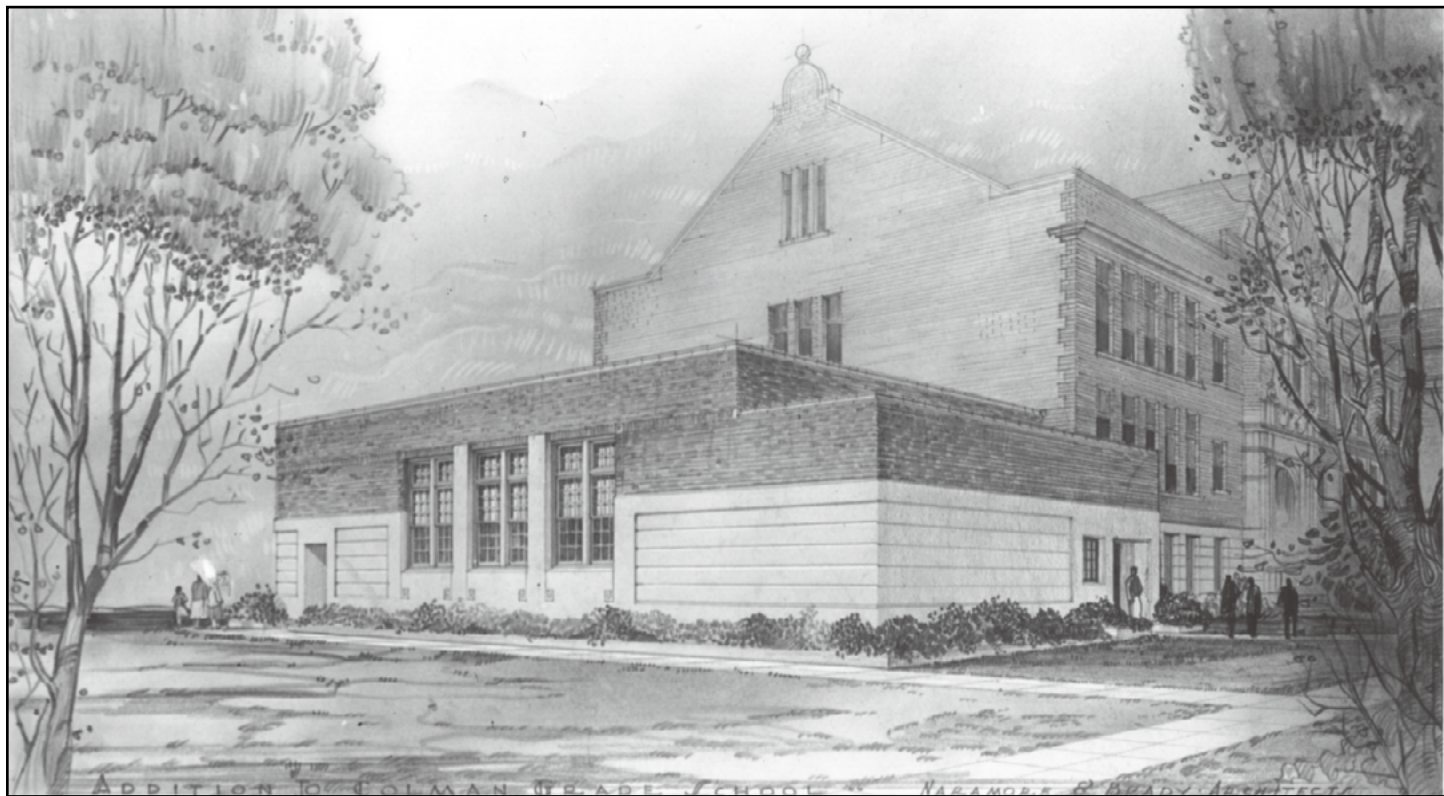


Figure 101. Gymnasium addition to Colman School (1940, Naramore & Brady)



Figure 102. King County Blood Bank (1951 NBBJ)



Figure 103. Clyde Hill Elementary School (1953, NBBJ)

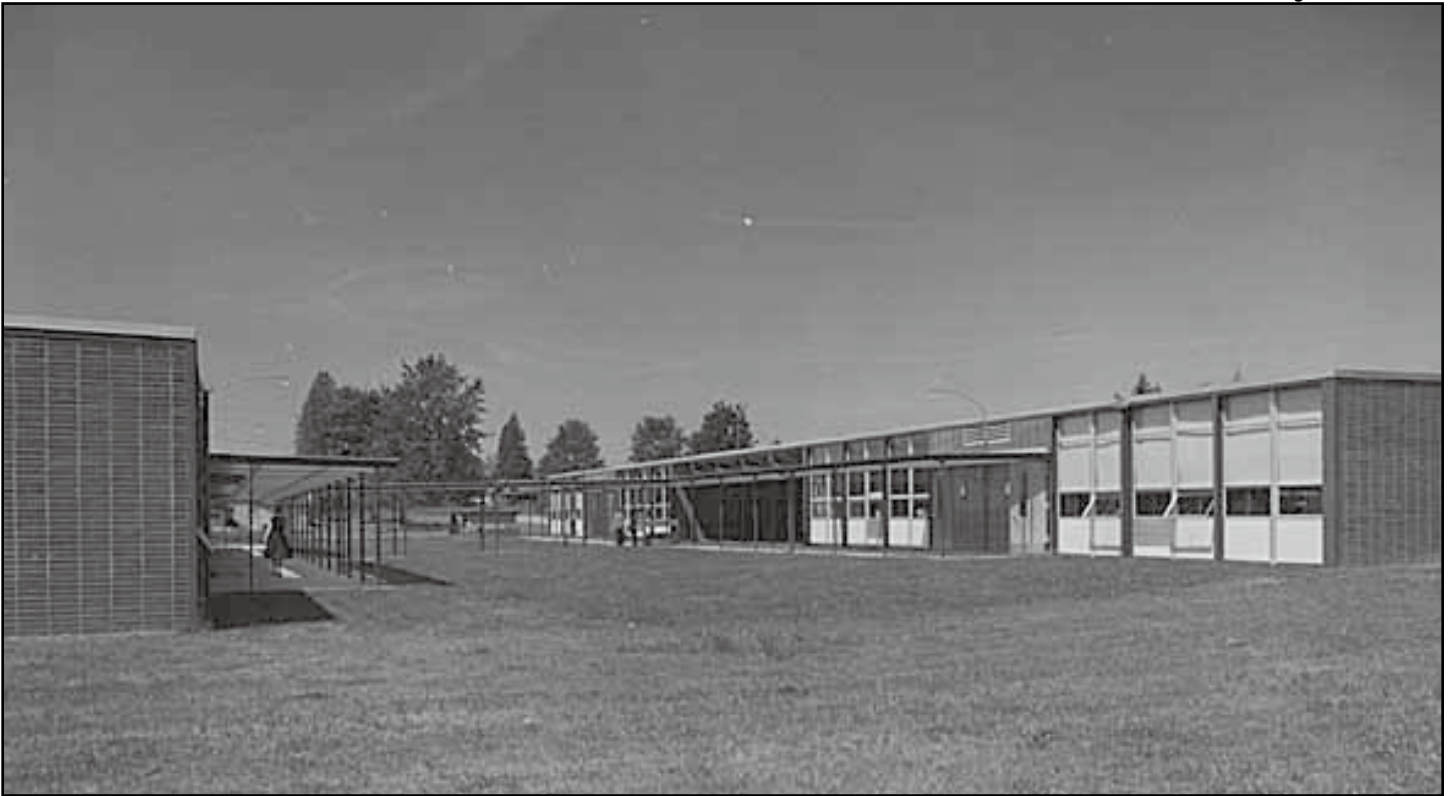


Figure 104. Ashwood Elementary School, Bellevue, WA (1957 NBBJ)



Figure 105. Chief Sealth High School (1957, NBBJ)



Figure 106. Louisa Boren Junior High School (1963, NBBJ)

Seattle Times

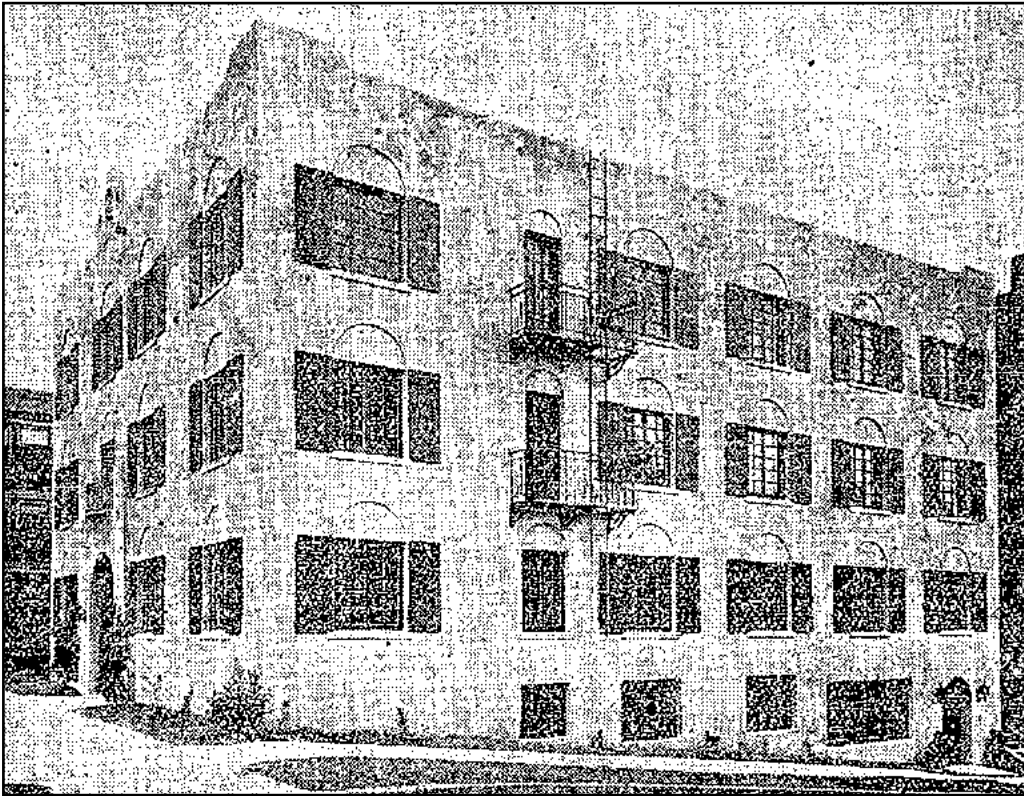


Figure 107. Mission Inn, Boylston and East Howell Street (1926, M.A. Van House, architect, W.G. Clark Co., contractor)