

Montlake Segment

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W10

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Bureau of Fisheries Building

Common Name: NOAA NW Fisheries Building

Property Address: 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552002 Northing: 5277074
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552002 Northing: 5277074

Tax No./Parcel No.
8805900001

Plat/Block/Lot
Union City Addition, Block A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
4.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:
US Dept of Commerce

Owner Address:
NOAA/NMFS/NWAFC-BINC15700,
7600 Sandpoint Way NE

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98115

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of West elevation

taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: from Portage Bay

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - Research Facility

Current Use: Education - Research Facility

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 3

Structural System: Brick

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Art Deco

Commercial

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): 1965 building added

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Brick

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Flat with Parapet

Veneer - Terra Cotta

Metal

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1931; 1965; 1966

Study Unit

Other

Architect: John Graham, Sr.

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Science & Engineering

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

Located in the Montlake neighborhood at 2723 Montlake Boulevard Northeast, this research and education complex contains multiple buildings and has restricted access. Five of the buildings date from before 1971. The original building on the site was constructed in 1931. Immediately to the east of the 1931 building is a 3-story building constructed in 1965. To the east of this is a larger building constructed in 1966. These three buildings are connected to each other by covered exterior walkways. To the south of these buildings is a hatchery constructed in 1940. To the southeast of the hatchery is a small metal "Butler" building also from 1940. The rest of the buildings on the site are of newer construction and are considered non-contributing to the eligible Montlake Historic District. Of the five potentially historic buildings, only the original building on the site, constructed in 1931, is contributing to the potential historic district. The 1931 building and the two buildings connected to it from 1965 and 1966, are also individually eligible under Criteria A for their association with important research that is significant locally, regionally and nationally. The 1931 building is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics, and for its design by a major architect, John Graham, Sr.

The original building, known as the West Wing, was the first Federal Fisheries building constructed on the West Coast. (Peacock 2004). Facing Portage Bay, it was designed in the Art Deco style and is ornamented with terra cotta details that reflect the marine nature of the facility, such as sea shells, coral, sea horses, and waves with fish. These details extend to the interior as well. The West Wing building contains a number of different science labs and is the main chemistry building.

The building has received few alterations. The most significant change to the site is the addition of a Modern-style 1965 building to the rear, which is connected to the historic building by two covered walkways. However, this newer building is detached and clearly secondary to the historic building, the attachment of the walkways is easily reversible, and from the front (west) elevation of the historic building, the newer building is not visible at all.

John Graham Sr., the architect of the West Wing building (Herkelrath 2004), was a major force in the construction and design of downtown Seattle, including the Dexter Horton building, the Bon Marche', and the Exchange building. He also designed the Ford Motor Assembly plant on Valley Street, several buildings on the University of Washington campus, and the Seattle Yacht Club. Graham is noted as being "particularly adept in the Art Deco style" and designed several other "finely detailed, terra-cotta clad commercial structures" (Ochsner 1998).

The 1960s buildings were constructed to house offices and meeting space to accommodate the expanded staff and mission of the NOAA at this site. They retain excellent integrity and are integral to the research and work of the NOAA at this site.

The 1940 hatchery building is significant for its continuous role in marine research and is the second oldest building remaining on the campus. However, the additions and alterations it has suffered have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In addition, the construction of many newer buildings adjacent to it, as well as the construction of SR 520 immediately to its south, have impacted its setting. Therefore, it lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

The Butler building is not architecturally significant and is utilitarian in design. The Butler building is a pre-fabricated metal building used to store chemicals. It does not embody distinctive characteristics, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, it does not meet any of the criteria necessary to qualify for the NRHP.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

There are five buildings on the site that predate 1971. The original building on the property is from 1931, and is located at the western end of the site. Immediately to the east of the 1931 building is a 3-story building constructed in 1965. To the east of this is a larger building constructed in 1966. To the south of these buildings is a hatchery constructed in 1940. To the southeast of the hatchery is a small metal "Butler" building also from 1940.

The original building on the property was constructed in 1931 and is a three story, masonry, institutional building with a rectangular footprint, designed in the Art Deco style. It was designed by architect John Graham, Sr. and constructed in 1931. It is clad in variegated blond brick with extensive terra cotta details. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The building is nine bays wide with a center entry, and occupies a waterfront site facing Portage Bay. The windows are 1/1 wooden sash, and below each window between the second and third floors is a striated metal panel. The terra cotta ornament has a nautical theme, reflecting the marine mission of the building. It includes panels with fish and assorted marine life below the second floor windows, panels with sea horses flanking stems of coral at the top of the pilasters that separate the pairs of windows, seashells set in decorative brick 'V's in the parapet wall above the windows, and a band of what appears to be stylized jumping fish that runs across the top of the third floor windows. The impressive central door surround is also terra cotta, and bears the lettering "U.S. Department of (illegible), Bureau of Fisheries." Next to the entry, rendered in terra cotta on the face of the building, is a Federal-style shield topped by an eagle, featuring a masted sailing ship. The paired entry doors appear to be modern replacements, but are compatible with the building. The original bronze transom remains, displaying an Art Deco pattern. Other alterations are the removal of secondary entry doors on either end of the front façade, and the addition of window air conditioning units on metal platforms in many of the windows. The most substantial change to the site is the 1965 building immediately behind (east of) the historic building. However, this modern building is detached from the historic building, and connected only by two covered walkways that are easily reversible.

The 1965 building is three stories with a rectangular footprint. It is reinforced concrete construction. The exterior is clad in smooth concrete. It has a flat roof with a substantial overhang, and cantilevered balconies that run the length of the second and third floors. The roof overhang forms the cover over the second floor balconies. The balcony railings consist of a flat metal panel atop a solid concrete wall. The building has four substantial pilasters, one at each corner, that project up above the roofline. It has a center entry on both the north and south elevations, flanked by a pair of projecting wing walls that extend all the way up to the third floor. On the upper floors, these wings contain glass doors that access the balconies. This is the only fenestration on the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations have large, fixed plate glass windows in the center on all three floors. The building is connected to the 1931 building to the west and to the 1966 building to the east by the covered balconies.

The 1966 building is four stories with a rectangular footprint. It is reinforced concrete construction with a flat roof behind a simple parapet. The exterior is smooth concrete with brick panels under the windows. Windows are paired sliding sash, and are shaded by individual concrete awnings. There are two entries to the building, located on the west elevation ground floor. They are commercial glass doors with transoms. The ground floor has fixed plate glass windows on the west side, but the east side is below ground level due to a change in elevation.

The 1940 hatchery building is one and a half stories over a full basement with an irregular footprint. The original building is wood frame construction with wood clapboards on the exterior. It has a metal, side gable roof. A concrete porch with wood railings runs the length of the north elevation. Originally this elevation was open, but it has since been enclosed to accommodate offices, and now has six wood doors and six metal sliding sash windows. At the west end of this elevation, the building steps back and has a single metal door to access the main building. A large addition has been added to the building on the south elevation which also encompasses the historic section of the building. The entire structure is now clad in corrugated metal siding. While much of the historic building is still visible on the interior, and it still maintains its historic function as a fish hatchery, no sign of the historic building remains on the exterior. In addition, two tall, gable roofed, sections have been added to the rear of the building that project above the roofline. These are also clad in corrugated metal.

The 1940 metal "Butler" building has a rectangular footprint and is used for chemical storage. It has a front gable roof of metal, which replaced an original metal roof. The exterior is clad in original standing seam metal. The side elevation windows have been boarded over with plywood. The front elevation retains a pair of sliding metal doors hung from an overhead track.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Herkelrath, John. Facilities Maintenance Manager, NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, WA. Personal communication. June 12, 2004.

King County Assessor's Records

King County Real Property Cards, on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, Seattle, WA.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Peacock, Jim. Librarian, NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, WA. Personal communication. June 14, 2004.



View of South elevation taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West Elevation detail of entry taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Interior, entry way taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Note Art Deco details in transom and stair rail, and leaping fish in molding trim



View of Interior, sea shell motif metal air register taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of south elevation of 1965 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southwest corner of 1966 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southeast corner of 1965 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northwest corner of Butler building from 1940 taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of front elevation from northeast corner of Hatchery bu taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northeast corner of Hatchery building from 1939 taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W256

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1891 E. Hamlin Street

Property Address: 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552174 Northing: 5277130
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552174 Northing: 5277130

Tax No./Parcel No.
5655000385

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 3, Lot 17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.11

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:
Krutch, William

Owner Address:
1891 E. Hamlin Street

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Entry with sign

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Unknown

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1919

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1919 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This house is only accessible from the alleyway. It has minimal visibility due to a large fence surrounding the property. Although it has an E. Hamlin Street address, it faces Montlake Boulevard NE. It is a one story, single family residence with a rectangular footprint, and appears to have Craftsman details. It has a front gable roof of composition shingle with exposed rafter tails and plain vergeboards. It has no visible entry.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Additional Photos for:

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102



View of View of house from Montlake Blvd taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W237

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1893 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188.07 Northing: 5277119.84

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000390

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/3/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:
Smith, Katherine Holway

Owner Address:
1893 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Georgian Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Brick - Flemish Bond</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1932
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Georgian Revival residence from 1932 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Georgian Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence constructed in 1932 in the Georgian Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint under a hipped roof of composition shingle. The eaves are boxed and feature a wide cornice with dentil molding and modillions. The exterior is clad in red brick laid in a Flemish bond. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry highlighted by a surround with a broken pediment, Doric pilasters, and dentil molding. The door is paneled and flanked by leaded glass sidelights with panels below. Above the entry on the second floor is a 6/6 wood, double-hung window. On either side of the entry is a fixed plate glass window between two narrow 12-light windows. Above these on the second floor are paired wood, double-hung, 8/8 windows. Side elevation windows are also 8/8. There is an exterior chimney in the center of the east elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W234

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1885 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552164.47 Northing: 5277120.47

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000380

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/3/16

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:
Bodre, Margaret & Ronald

Owner Address:
1885 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Cape Cod

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1941
Architect: unknown
Builder: unknown
Engineer: unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Colonial Revival Cape Cod residence from 1941 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it is a modest example and is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Sherwood, August 1974) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1941 in the Colonial Revival Cape Cod style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The entry is highlighted by a surround of reeded pilasters and contains a 6-paneled door. On either side of the entry are paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows flanked by fixed, inoperable louvered shutters. The front roof slope has two gabled dormers, each centered above a window opening.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W235

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1888 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552166.27 Northing: 5277166.64
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552166.27 Northing: 5277166.64

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000210

Montlake Park Add/2/20

.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Murray, James

1888 E Hamlin St

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southeast corner

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard

Foundation

Unknown

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1920

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Sherwood, August 1974) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1920 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, its combination of elements does not provide a distinctive example of any type or style. In addition, it has suffered loss of integrity from façade window replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence built in 1920, with elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle. The roof has deep eaves with knee braces and exposed rafter tails. There is a red brick exterior chimney on the west elevation that pierces the eave. A wide, low shed dormer dominates the front roof slope. The dormer has knee braces at the corners, and a row of five 6-light wood windows, with the panes in a typical Craftsman style pattern of a center pane surrounded by narrow rectangular panes at the top and sides, and small square panes at the upper corners. The entry is on the east end of the façade and has a Colonial Revival style door surround of reeded pilasters and a cornice. There is no front porch - the entry is accessed by concrete steps with metal railing. There are two large windows on the façade with replacement fixed, plate glass. The east elevation has a projecting bay under a shed roof with 4-light wood casement windows. Other visible side elevation windows share the pattern of the dormer windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W238

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1896 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552187.12 Northing: 5277164.79

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000205

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/2/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:
Budnik, Charles & Elaine

Owner Address:
1896 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: None No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<u>Hip</u> <u>Shed</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1925

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Colonial Revival residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence from 1925 in the Colonial Revival style. It has a central rectangular section with two one-story side wings and a two-story rear wing. The main body of the house is under a hipped roof of composition shingle, with deep, projecting, boxed eaves. An interior chimney is located on the east roof slope of the main section. The side wings have shed roofs, while the rear wing is under a hip. The exterior of the house is clad in red brick veneer. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The entry is highlighted by a curved roof supported on large brackets and brick pilasters. On either side of the entry are tripartite windows composed of three 8-light casements with leaded muntins. The second floor has three symmetrically placed windows of paired 6-light casements with leaded muntins. The side wings each have an arched window on the façade, composed of three 6-light casement windows topped by three 4-light transoms forming the arch, all with leaded muntins. All windows have wide wood trim and brick sills. The second floor windows terminate at the top of the wall, reaching the eave.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W242

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2809 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552194 Northing: 5277180

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000200

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/2/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
0.10

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Warman, Dian

Owner Address:
9328 12th PI SE

City/State/Zip:
Everett, WA 98205

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Veneer - Vinyl Siding</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u> <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1922

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it is a modest example. In addition it has suffered loss of integrity from vinyl siding and a large rear addition. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1922 in the Colonial Revival style. The roof is a side gable with clipped ends and boxed eaves, clad in composition shingle. There is an exterior chimney of brick on the north elevation. The exterior of the house is clad in vinyl siding. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. There is a semi-circle arch over the front door, supported on double scrolled brackets that sit on flat pilasters. The entry door is a multi-light french door accessed by brick steps. On either side of the entry are 8/1 wood windows with 4-light sidelights. On the side elevations windows are 6/1. There is a large rear addition that forms the "T" shape of the footprint where it extends out beyond the original house on the north and south elevations. This rear section is under a gable roof that faces west and runs perpendicular to the gable on the main house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2815 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188 Northing: 5277193

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000195

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/2/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
0.10

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Olson, Meredith Beach

Owner Address:
4262 NE 125th

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98125

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Shingle - Coursed</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1914

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1914 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family dwelling in the Craftsman style from 1914. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves, knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. There is a wide shed dormer on the front with three wood, 10-light awning windows. The exterior is clad in coursed wood shingles. The front porch extends the full width of the façade and is under the main roof, supported on four wooden, boxed columns on brick plinths. The porch is accessed by wooden steps. The façade is symmetrical with the entry in the center. The entry door is wood with 12 lights, with 10-light sidelights that have leaded muntins. There are three pair of 10-light leaded casement windows on either side of the front door. There is an exterior chimney at the center of the south elevation. The front of the house is partially obscured by a solid fence.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W247

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1897 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552189

Northing: 5277214

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000190

Montlake Park Add/2/18

0.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Dibuz, Jen0 J+Judith

1897 E Shelby ST

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Veneer - Stucco</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Front Gable</u> <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1926
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Tudor style residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not known to represent the work of a master. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This two story, single family dwelling constructed in 1926 is an excellent example of the Tudor style. It has an L-shaped plan under a very steep hipped roof with a projecting front gable over the east end of the house. The roof is wood shingle and has decorative vergeboards and stuccoed half-timbering in the gable ends. The exterior of the house is wood clapboard on the first floor. The entry is in the façade of the front gable projecting section. A metal pointed arch overhang marks the entry, hung on metal awning supports with a pointed finial on top. This shields the ornate Tudor style door. To the east of the door, a standing seam metal roof covers a rectangular bay window. Above this centered in the second floor is a three-sided bay window of leaded glass casements. The house features leaded casement windows, many of which are diamond-paned, and many with colored glass insets and cartouches. There is a small, one story, hipped roof projection at the apex of the "L" with a long narrow colored glass window. Above this on the second floor is a gabled dormer with a pointed arch window of colored glass. The façade of the hipped roof section of the house has a bay window with three 15-light casements. Above this is a shed-roofed wall dormer with three diamond-paned casements, with half-timbering that incorporates a row of quatrefoils beneath it. An exterior chimney is located on the east elevation, with stucco on the main part of the chimney, and decorative corbeled brick on the upper stem. There are two shed dormers on west slope of the roof, and one large hipped dormer on the east elevation. A double car garage designed in the same style as the house is located on the west side of the property. The property is surrounded by a split-face block wall with brick trim, with an iron gate and iron pickets at the entry.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1887 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552165 Northing: 5277207

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000185

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/2/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Wener, Mark & Corinne
Fliqner

Owner Address:
1856 E Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other: Slight

Other - Eclectic/Mixed

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact Other (specify): Porch alterations

Cladding <u>Metal - Aluminum Siding</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u> <u>Other</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1922

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of any particular style or type. In addition, it has suffered loss of integrity from replacement of the siding and porch supports. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one story, single family residence has a rectangular footprint under a clipped side gable roof clad in patterned composition shingle with boxed eaves. It has an exterior chimney of red brick on the east elevation that pierces the roof eave. The front roof slope features a large sunburst eyebrow window. The façade is asymmetrical with the entry on the west side under a heavy arched roof with a curved underside. The porch has been altered and the roof is now supported on metal replacement posts and railing. The door is obscured behind a metal security door. To the east of the entry is a bank of five wood windows with 6-light, patterned upper sash and single light lower sash. Storm windows cover these sash. The exterior of the house has been clad in aluminum siding.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W247

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1894 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552194 Northing: 5277250

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000095

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/1/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Campbell, Colin L

Owner Address:
1894 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Ranch - Storybook Ranch

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1937

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1937 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It has very good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Storybook Ranch style architecture, it is not a distinctive example of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling built in 1936 with elements of the Storybook Ranch style. This house has a telescoping plan of two rectangles that run parallel to the street, resulting in two side gables, both clad in composition shingle. Each gable has a brick chimney - the primary gable, which is larger and taller, forms the west section of the house and has an interior, ridgeline chimney; the second gable has an exterior ridgeline chimney on the east elevation. The west section of the house has a shed dormer in the center of the front roof slope, clad in wood clapboard. The gable ends of this section of the house are also clad in wood clapboard. The rest of the house is clad in red brick veneer. The entry is located on the façade where the two telescoping sections meet, and has a low-pitched, hipped roof with decorative wood cornice featuring a scalloped pattern. The entry door is recessed, and is wooden with a small window. A small 3-light casement window is next to the door. To the east of the entry is a large 12-light fixed window. To the west of the entry is another large window, composed of three 4-light casements. Next to this is a pair of small 1/1 windows. To the west of this is a projecting bay clad in wood clapboards with a pair of casement windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W241

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2907 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552191 Northing: 5277272

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000090

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/1/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.1

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Lysak, William+Jo Ann

Owner Address:
9342 Lohrer Lane NE

City/State/Zip:
Olympia, WA 98516

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East elevation, view from Montlake Blvd.

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Metal - Aluminum Siding</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1942
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1942 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has suffered loss of integrity from significant alterations, including the replacement of windows, the addition of metal siding, and the relocation of the main entry.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1942. Exterior walls are aluminum siding. The hipped roof with a front gable is composition shingle. There is a louvered vent in the front gable end. It is likely that this front gable, which projects out slightly, originally shielded the entry, but the entry has been removed and re-located, presumably to the south elevation. The house has two 6-light, fixed picture windows that appear to be later additions, including one where the entry was, and 1/1 replacement windows on the side elevations. The façade is dominated by a large, central, exterior, brick chimney. The house has limited visibility due to a solid fence and dense, overgrown landscaping, likely to screen it from the traffic on the adjacent Montlake Bridge.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W240

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2908 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277270

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000590

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.11

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Johnson, Bruce A & Sean M

2908 Montlake Blvd E

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/6/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Brick
Wood - Clapboard

Foundation

Unknown

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable - Side Gable
Shed

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1921

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. While it does embody the characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example, and there are better examples of the style in the neighborhood. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP but only as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence in the Craftsman style from 1921. The exterior is narrow, cedar siding. It has a double-pitched, side gable roof with a front shed dormer. The dormer has a row of five wooden, casement windows. These windows, like others in the house, have six lights in a typical Craftsman pattern of a larger central pane surrounded by small, narrow panes at the top and sides, and small square panes in the upper corners. There are knee brackets on the dormer and on the main house. The front porch is contained under the secondary slope of the main roof, supported on a single brick column, and features wide arched spandrels. This arched theme is continued in the front bay of four windows. The windows are 6/1, with upper sashes in the same pattern as the dormer windows. The porch is only half the width of the façade, and has a brick wall on the south side, and brick knee walls flank the steps. The entry is on the south-facing wall of the porch. Another pair of 6/1 windows is on the façade under the porch, next to the entry. There is an exterior chimney on the north side of the house that pierces the roof eave. There is also a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope. This house is largely obscured from view by a solid fence of wood siding, likely erected to screen it from the adjacent Montlake Bridge traffic.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W239

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2904 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552258 Northing: 5277256

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000595

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Driscoll, Mark A+Grace A

Owner Address:
2904 Montlake Blvd E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify): Front doors and side

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Shed</u> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1921
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from the replacement of both doors on the façade as well as the likely replacement of the entry sidelights, and the addition of metal porch railing. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family, Craftsman-style residence with a side-gabled roof of composition shingle. The roof has deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee braces. There is a large front-gable dormer over the entry with a small, walled balcony. The dormer has a replacement door flanked by a pair of 6/1 wood windows with typical Craftsman style light patterns, with a larger pane in the center, surrounded by small narrow panes at the top and sides, and small square panes at the upper corners. Most windows in the house share this pattern. The main roof bells out over the entry to create a shed roof, and the dormer and balcony are set into this change in roof slope. The porch is supported on a two sets of three slender, wooden, boxed columns atop substantial brick piers. The porch is wooden, with concrete steps and a replacement metal handrail. The entry door and its sidelights have been replaced. The exterior of the house is clad in wood siding. There is a three-sided projecting bay on the façade with a large 6/1 window in the center, and smaller 6/1 windows on the sides. There is a substantial exterior brick chimney on the south elevation that pierces the roof eave. There is a large shed dormer with a balcony on the rear roof slope. A solid wood fence obscures much of the front and south side of the property.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W248

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2112 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552286 Northing: 5277251

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000600

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/2

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Mickels, Erik Alan & Amy Lee

Owner Address:
2112 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Intact

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard
Stone - River Rock

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Cross Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1921

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a very large rear addition that overlaps the footprint of the original house. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1921 in the Craftsman style. The original part of the house has a rectangular footprint under a cross gable roof of composition shingle. The roof is embellished with deep eaves, wide vergeboards, and exposed rafter tails, with decorative projecting braces on the façade gable end. The cladding is wood clapboard. The façade is symmetrical with a full-width front porch under the main roof. It has a central front door with four panels and four small windows, flanked by two large fixed windows embellished with 12-light transoms. The porch has three square, wooden, half-height columns on massive masonry plinths at the two front corners, and two smaller masonry plinths flanking the front stairs, with flat wood picket railing between them. All four of these masonry plinths are clad in river stone. The house has a prominent exterior chimney of river stone on the east elevation. Side elevation windows include 6-light sash, as well as banks of 6/1 windows. A large two story addition with a cross gabled roof has been added to the rear of the house, and it projects out beyond the original house on the east and the west elevations. It overlaps and replaces the rear section of the original house. It is detailed to be compatible in design with the original house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA



View of East elevation **taken** 6/29/2008
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A
Comments: southeast corner

View of **taken**
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of **taken**
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of **taken**
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W248

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2118 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552304 Northing: 5277257
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552304 Northing: 5277257

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000605

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/3

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:
Balick, Bruce & Della

Owner Address:
2118 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Extensive

Other - Eclectic/Mixed

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify): additions to front fac

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard
Shingle

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Hip
Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1926

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of any type or style. It has suffered loss of integrity from alterations, including door and window replacements and various additions. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence constructed in 1926. The roofline is an asymmetrical clipped gable on the facade, with a hip on the east side, and a hipped projection on the front. It is clad in composition shingle with boxed eaves. The footprint of the original house appears to have been rectangular, but a variety of front and rear additions has given it an irregular footprint. The cladding on the exterior of the house is wood shingle. The façade has had various alterations, including the introduction of an Art Moderne-style curved porch on the second story, clad in narrow wood clapboards and topped by a simple wood railing. This balcony terminates into a projecting rectangular bay under a hipped roof, and is accessed by a multi-light replacement door. The bay has two large, fixed, 9-light replacement windows. Below the balcony is a projecting section that contains the entry and may be an enclosed porch. It has four 8-light casements that are replacement sash across the front - the entry is on the east side of this projection. Next to this is a small oriel window with replacement sash, with a single-light, fixed plate glass window in the center and a 6-light casement window on each side. There is a projecting bay on the west elevation, as well as an exterior chimney of painted brick that pierces the roof eave. Skylights have been added to the roof.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2122 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552320 Northing: 5277260

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000610

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Strauss, Charlie

Owner Address:
989 Capulin Rd

City/State/Zip:
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Spanish - Eclectic

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Clay Tile</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Front Gable</u> <u>Shed</u> <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1934

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Spanish Eclectic style residence from 1934 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Spanish Eclectic style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one story, single family residence was built in 1934 in the Spanish Eclectic style. The house is clad in painted brick veneer that has a textured pattern, and roofed in clay tile. It has an L-shaped plan formed of three main masses. The main body of the house is under a hipped roof; the front projecting section of the "L" is under a front gable roof; and the section on the west end of the house is under a steeply pitched shed roof. The "L" wraps around a courtyard with a low brick wall. The courtyard is accessed for entry to the house through a round-arched opening with iron gates in the projecting front section. The front gable end of this section has three round terra cotta vents, with a pair of single-light casement windows below. The window opening has a rough timber header. All windows in the house appear to be replacements. The façade of the main body of the house has three fixed plate glass windows below a large, rough timber header. An interior, ridgeline chimney of painted brick is also in this section. The shed-roofed west section has a projecting bay of two fixed plate glass windows with a wide, rough timber header under a bellcast hipped, copper roof. The front of the property is surrounded by a painted concrete retaining wall, and a wide, curved brick walk leads to the house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2126 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552331 Northing: 5277258
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552331 Northing: 5277258

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000615

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/5

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: Ralph, David D & Susan Ott Owner Address: 2126 E Shelby

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding
Veneer - Vinyl Siding

Foundation
Unknown

Roof Material
Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type
Gambrel

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1915

Study Unit Other

Architect: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Dutch Colonial Revival residence from 1915 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window and siding replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Dutch Colonial Revival style residence is topped with a gambrel roof of composition shingle. The exterior has been clad in vinyl siding. The façade is dominated by an exterior chimney at the ridgeline. There is a large shed dormer on the west elevation. The entry is on the east side elevation. On the second floor of the façade, windows have been replaced with single-light, metal sliding sash, one on each side of the chimney. Lined up below these on the first floor of the façade, the openings have been changed to accommodate two pair of 12-light french doors. All four of these openings are flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. Much of the house is obscured by landscaping and wood fencing.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2132 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552345 Northing: 5277258

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000620

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Schuyler, William M et al

Owner Address:
2132 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other: Extensive

Modern - Contemporary

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify): Extensively renovat

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Shingle</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Shed</u>
<u>Veneer - Stucco</u>			
<u>Wood - Clapboard</u>			
<u>Veneer - Permastone</u>			

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1955

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1955 was substantially renovated in 1998 and retains very little integrity. Therefore it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not known to represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Its date of construction is also outside the period of significance for the potential Montlake historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family home from 1955 that was substantially renovated in 1998 to reflect a contemporary style. It has an irregular plan and is clad in wood shingle, wood clapboard, and stucco, as well as a stone veneer that appears original. The roofline is composed of several shed roofs at different angles and in different directions. Windows are mainly 1/1 wood, and all are replacements. The larger front window and the entry door both are shielded under corrugated metal awnings. The projecting front section is two stories, clad in wood shingles on the first floor and stucco on the second, with a steep shed roof that slopes to the west. The other front section is one story and is clad in wood clapboards with the stone veneer along the bottom half of the wall. This section has a more shallow slope to the roof, which sheds to the east. The stone veneer half-wall continues a few feet beyond the main wall, framing the walkway to the recessed entry. While the current design of the house is intriguing, little appears to remain of the original design.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W250

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2136 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552364

Northing: 5277257

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000625

Montlake Park Add/6/7

0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name: Woods, Douglas O

Owner Address: 2136 E Shelby

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1931
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1931 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is a good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1931 has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle, and a cornice ornamented with dentils and brackets. The exterior is clad in a brown brick veneer. The facade is symmetrical with a center entry. On the first floor, large, fixed, plate glass windows under canvas awnings flank the entry. The entry has a rounded porch with a wide molded cornice, supported on paired Ionic columns, topped with a wrought iron balustrade. The entry door is flanked by Ionic pilasters, and is a six-paneled wood door with decorative leaded glass sidelights. The second floor balcony over the entry is accessed by a slim french door with ten leaded glass panes. On either side of this are two banks of paired 6/1 double hung wood windows with leaded muntins. The facade cladding is a russet brick. The plate glass windows on the first floor may be later alterations.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W251

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2142 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552377 Northing: 5277257

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000630

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/8

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Warne, B. Patricia

Owner Address:
2142 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is a very good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1925 has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle. The roof has a boxed eave with a wide flat cornice ornamented with modillions. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. On the first floor, paired 8/1 wood windows with leaded muntins are found on either side of the entryway, under storm windows and canvas awnings. The entry porch has a projecting front gable roof with a broken pediment supported on a pair of slender Ionic columns. The wooden door has six panels and decorative leaded glass, half-height sidelights with molded panels below. The door has a molded fanlight above it, as well as other ornate molding. It also has a storm door over it. Immediately above the entry is a small, 6/1 wood double-hung window with leaded muntins. Flanking this on the second floor are two banks of paired 8/1 double-hung wood windows with leaded muntins. All windows have storm windows over them and are flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. There is a red brick, interior chimney at the ridgeline on the west end of the roof.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W251

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2146 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552392 Northing: 5277260

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000635

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Gerlich, Ira

Owner Address:
2146 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Intact

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Shingle - Coursed</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1921

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, and although it has had minor changes such as a rear addition and the replacement of dormer windows, it still retains good integrity and is a very good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one-and-a-half story, single family, Craftsman style residence was constructed in 1921. The original house has a rectangular footprint, but a rear addition gives it an L-shape currently. It is topped with a side gabled roof of wood shingle with deep open eaves, knee brackets, and decorative vergeboards. There is a large gable dormer on the front clad in coursed wood shingles with three 1/1 replacement windows. The rest of the exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. There is a stuccoed, exterior chimney on the east elevation that pierces the roof eave, and a smaller, red brick, interior chimney at the ridgeline, just west of the center. The front porch extends the width of the facade under the main roof, supported at the far ends with massive brick piers. The porch has wooden railings and a wooden trellis style porch support near the stairs. The entry door is near the west end of the façade and has nine lights in a typical Craftsman pattern. Next to the door is a small 8-light awning sash. To the east of the entry is a bank of three wood windows - two 8/1 windows flanking a 10/1.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W252

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2152 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552412 Northing: 5277255

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000640

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/6/10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Hooyman, Nancy Runkle

Owner Address:
2152 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1915

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It embodies characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, but is not a distinctive example. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one-and-a-half story, single family residence was built in 1915 and has elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side clipped gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves. It has a wide, shed-roofed front dormer with three 8/1 double-hung wood windows, one small between two larger matched sash. The projecting entry porch is supported on a pair of Tuscan columns under a wide molded cornice. The front door is a multi-light door flanked by full-length, multi-light sidelights. On the first floor, there is a pair of 8/1 double-hung wood windows on either side of the entry porch. The exterior of the house is clad in wood shingle.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W13

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2158 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552428 Northing: 5277265
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552428 Northing: 5277265

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000645

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 6, Lot 11

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.25

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:
John Hutchinson

Owner Address:
2158 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front façade

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2.5

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor - Tudor Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Veneer - Stucco

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Parallel Gables

Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1925

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Community Planning/Development

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

In addition to being a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district, 2158 E. Shelby is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. It is architecturally distinctive and one of the grandest houses in the area, and further research might determine the architect or designer.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a high-style Tudor Revival residence, with a very steep side gable roof, with two parallel front gable wall dormers and an arched wall dormer between them. The exterior is clad in stucco and features half-timbering in the gable ends of the dormers. Windows are 10/1. Gable windows are diamond-paned, and have scrolled brackets beneath them supporting a small shelf. In the center arched dormer, topped by a pointed finial, is a pair of arched casement doors. The entry porch roof is a shallow arch supported on two round columns and two square pilasters. The entry door is arched and flanked by 8-light sidelights. A draped cartouche is over the door. The porch and steps are brick. There is also a detached garage/carriage house on the property, detailed to match the house. This is one of the grandest houses in the area, and is very intact.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Houlahan, Mary House

at 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W14

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Houlahan, Mary House

Common Name: 2159 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552422 Northing: 5277210
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552422 Northing: 5277210

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000515

Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 11

.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Donald Stark and Karen Hude

Owner Address:
2159 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front façade

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Brick

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Houlahan, Mary House

at 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Georgian Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Stone - Cast

Brick

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Flat with Parapet

Veneer - Terra Cotta

Concrete - Poured

Brick

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1914

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Bebb and Gould

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Community Planning/Development

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

2159 E. Shelby is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It is also eligible individually for the NRHP under Criterion C. It is outstanding architecturally, and is the work of Bebb and Gould, prominent Seattle architects. It was originally built for Mary Houlahan, widow of Daniel Houlahan, the founder of Builders Brick Company (now known as Mutual Materials Co., the leading producer and distributor of masonry and hardscape products in the Northwest). He was a prominent brickyard owner whose brick company produced many of the bricks used to rebuild Seattle after the fire of 1889. It was also the home of their daughter, Kathleen Houlahan (1884 - 1964), a noted Northwest artist.

The house was designed by Bebb and Gould, who formed their partnership in 1914, so this would have been one of their first commissions together. Carl Gould, originally from New York, had a degree from Harvard and spent five years studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He then interned with McKim, Mead and White. He moved to Seattle in 1908 and was one of the few local architects with extensive architectural training and education. Gould partnered with Charles Bebb, an established architect in Seattle, and their successful collaboration lasted until Gould's death in 1939. Both men were leaders of the AIA both locally and nationally, and Gould was made an AIA Fellow in 1926. One of their most prominent commissions was the design of the University of Washington campus, which combined the existing buildings there with the "Ranier Vista" axis that the Olmsted Brothers had introduced for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Gould designed 18 buildings on the UW campus, including the Suzzalo Library, one of the grandest buildings on campus. Between 1914 and 1924, Bebb and Gould designed over two hundred projects in the Seattle area, including the buildings at the Hiram Chittenden Locks, along with schools, houses, hospitals, churches, and commercial buildings. After 1924, their pace slowed, but they continued to design prominent projects. The US Marine Hospital (1930) and the Seattle Art Museum (1931) both won awards from the Architectural League of New York. The Seattle Art Museum was the first museum in America in the Moderne style and received national recognition (Ochsner). Carl Gould is also notable as the founder of the Department of Architecture in 1914 at the University of WA, and he was head of the department from 1915 to 1926. It is today the College of Architecture and Urban Planning.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a high-style Colonial Revival residence, mimicking the Georgian period. It is two stories with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. It features elaborate brickwork and has quoins at the corners. The cornice is terra cotta and has an acanthus leaf motif. It is highlighted by a prominent entry, with a segmentally arched pediment supported on two fluted columns and two fluted pilasters. This pediment has dentils and a center cartouche in the tympanum. The entablature below has dentils, a central panel, and triglyphs with guttae. The entry door has a leaded glass surround. Windows are 8/8 and 6/8. There are also extensive 10-light casement windows. On the lake side of the house is a one-story curved bay with a cast stone cornice featuring a Greek key design. On the other (Montlake Blvd.) side of the house is a two-story rectangular bay. This house is ornate and well-detailed, has received few alterations, and is very intact.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.



View of East side elevation, facing Lake Washington taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front entry door detail taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2817 E Park Dr E

Property Address: 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552424 Northing: 5277194

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000520

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lots 11 & 12

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
.21

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name: Elliott, Katherine & Wallner Owner Address: 2817 East Park Drive East

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate Changes to interior: Unknown Style
Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Tudor
Changes to windows: Extensive Other (specify):

Form/Type
Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Stucco</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<u>Gable - Front Gable</u>
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>			<u>Shed</u>
<u>Stone - River Rock</u>			

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1914

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1914 and its carriage house from 1940 are eligible for the NRHP as contributing elements to the Montlake potential historic district and are representative examples of the early twentieth century buildings that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a large side addition and from window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence from 1914 in the Tudor style. It has a front gable roof of composition shingle with knee brackets, wide vergeboards, and exposed rafter tails. There is an addition on the south elevation under a shed roof. The house is clad in brick veneer on the first floor, with stuccoed half-timbering on the second. The façade is dominated by an exterior, river stone chimney in the center that pierces the roof eave at the ridgeline. The entry is in the addition on the south side elevation. The large side addition adds a parallel, projecting rectangle to the original rectangular plan of the house. Windows are replacements, and are either 1/1 or fixed plate glass. A roof deck is on top of the front of the addition and has non-original wood railings.

The house retains its carriage house to the rear, built in 1940. It is two stories, rectangular in plan, and decoratively detailed to match the main house. The first floor is clad in brick veneer, and the second is stuccoed half-timbering. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves and knee brackets. Skylights have been added to it. There are three plain, roll up, single-car garage doors on the west elevation. The north elevation has a wooden exterior stair that accesses a door on the second floor.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112



View of West elevation of carriage house located at the rear of the property taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W224

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2153 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King T25R04na 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 **Eastings:** 552108.93 **Northings:** 5276814.64

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000510

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:
Hill, Scott & Leah

Owner Address:
2153 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1970

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence was constructed in 1970, which is outside of the recommended period of significance for the Montlake potential historic district (1905-1952). Therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element of the historic district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of NeoColonial style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a rear addition and window replacements. Due to this loss of integrity, the property is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence built in 1970 in a traditional NeoColonial style. It appears to have originally had a rectangular footprint, but seems to have had a two story rear addition, connecting the main house to the rear one story garage. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle and an exterior chimney at the ridgeline on the west elevation. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard, and the second story projects out slightly above the first floor. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry in a pedimented surround. The surround features a pair of square, paneled pilasters with a denticulated cornice above. The door has six panels and is flanked by 4-light sidelights with panels below. Windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, with inoperable, fixed, louvered shutters.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W228

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2147 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552393.61 Northing: 5277210.18

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000505

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:
Allen, Frank & Nola

Owner Address:
2147 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Clay Tile</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture and is a particularly good and intact example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence in the Tudor style, constructed in 1926. It has an L-shaped footprint, with a side gable roof over the main body of the house and front projecting gable. The roof is clad in flat clay or terra cotta tile. The exterior of the house is clad in brick veneer. On the front projecting section, the second story extends out slightly over the first floor, and the second floor on this section is clad in patterned brick veneer and wide wood, forming a half-timbered appearance. The wood pieces have bolts to give them the appearance of structural beams. In the center of this section is a three-sash metal casement window. Each sash has three lights, and there is a 6-light transom above. On the first floor below this window is a large metal window with casement sash. The brick veneer in this section features colored brick laid in a diamond pattern. At the apex of the "L" is a small enclosed entryway under a front gable roof. Here the brick veneer is ornamented with cast stone trim. The entry is a pointed arch outlined in cast stone, with a cast stone shield above it. The door also has a pointed arch and is made of wood planks. There is a small shed dormer on the west side of the entryway. On the second floor are two front gable wall dormers. The one directly above the entry has a diamond-paned single casement window. The other has a pair of 6-light casements. The façade also has very elaborate copper scuppers and downspouts. Side elevation windows are also metal casements.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W229

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2143 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552375.14 Northing: 5277209.28

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000500

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/8

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:
Dunn, Richard

Owner Address:
2143 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northeast corner

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1923

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1923 was substantially renovated in 2001. It is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it has no clearly discernible style, perhaps due to the 2001 renovation. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family house built in 1923. It has a rectangular footprint and the plan runs perpendicular to the street. It has a hipped roof of composition shingle with a cornice under the projecting eaves featuring curved brackets. The body of the house is clad in wood shingle while the foundation and basement level are clad in wood clapboards. All windows are 3/1 wood windows with colored glass in the upper three panes. The north elevation faces the street and is symmetrical, with two windows on each floor. They are flanked by non-original, inoperable, fixed louvered shutters. There is no entry to the house from the street elevation. The façade of the house, containing the entry, is on the east elevation and is reached by a wide concrete walk lined with brick. This elevation has a center entry and is not symmetrical. The entry is reached by wooden steps and has a hipped roof with a wide bracketed cornice and is supported on two wood, boxed columns. The first floor has two windows to the north of the entry and one to the south, and these windows have wooden flower boxes below their sills. The second floor has two windows to the north of the entry, aligned with the first floor openings, and one above the entry. A fourth window is located to the south of the entry but does not line up with the first floor window below. The assessor's records note that this house was substantially renovated in 2001.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new11

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2137 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King T25R04E 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 **Eastings:** 552362 **Northings:** 5277211

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000495

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Little, Sally

Owner Address:
2137 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1923

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1923 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example and there are several better examples of the style in the historic district. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1923 in the Craftsman style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side clipped gable roof of composition shingle. There is a large hipped dormer on the front roof slope, clad in wood shingle. It has an arched opening with four six-light windows that follow the arched shape. A wood picket railing with paneled piers at the corners runs in front of these windows. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The entry is recessed at the west corner, supported on one square post with an arched front spandrel. The entry door is obscured behind a storm door, and is flanked by a pair of 5-light sidelights. The façade is dominated by a large, fixed plate glass window with a five-light transom. All windows are behind storm sash. This large window is flanked by two 8/1 windows. The house has an exterior chimney on the east elevation near the front of the house. There is a secondary entry under a hipped roof on the west elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of northwest corner **taken** 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new10

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2133 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552345 Northing: 5277209

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000490

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Stettler, Reinhard

Owner Address:
2133 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of northeast corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gambrel</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1920
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Dutch Colonial residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the characteristics of Dutch Colonial style architecture, it is a typical example of a style common to the historic district and is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1920 in the Dutch Colonial style. It has a rectangular footprint under a gambrel roof of composition shingle. The side elevation faces the street, with the main elevation facing east. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The north elevation that faces the street has an exterior, brick chimney in the center, with 12/12 wood framed windows on either side of the chimney on the first floor and 8/8 on the second floor. There are shed roofed dormers on the front and back elevations that span nearly the entire width of the roof. The dormers have two 8/8 windows, with two 6-light casements in the center. A front gable portico with an arched underside covers the entry porch. The portico is supported on a pair of Doric columns. The entry door is wood paneled with multi-light sidelights. To the north of the entry is a large 12/12 window flanked by 6/6 sidelights. On the south side of the entry is a pair of 12/12 windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new9

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2127 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552332 Northing: 5277212

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000485

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/5

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Eggerman, Irene

Owner Address:
11233 SE 313th Pl

City/State/Zip:
Auburn, WA 98092

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1920
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it retains good integrity, it is not representative of any particular architectural style and it is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1920. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves. A small front gable extends forward to cover the entry porch. The exterior of the house is clad in wood shingles. The porch is supported on two boxed columns and has wood picket railing. The entry door is wood paneled flanked by five-light sidelights. Windows are 4/4 wood framed, and usually paired. The house has two small gabled dormers clad in wood shingles, each with two 4-light casement windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front elevation **taken** 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Entry detail **taken** 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new8

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2121 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552317 Northing: 5277210

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000480

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Baker, Marshall

Owner Address:
2121 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): large front dormer a

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Veneer - Stucco</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u> <u>Shed</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a large shed roofed dormer. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence in the Tudor style from 1925. It has an irregular footprint, and the exterior is clad in stucco. It has a very steeply pitched roof of composition shingle, and the front gable has a catslide that extends to cover the entry porch. There is also an L-shaped shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope with a pair of 8/1 windows. All windows are behind modern storm sash. The entry is recessed and has an arched opening. The wood door has a segmentally arched window and is behind a metal storm door. On the façade to the east of the entry is a fixed, plate glass window flanked by multi-light casement windows. Above this is a pair of 8/1 windows, with an arched louvered vent above them. To the west of the entry is a multi-light, fixed window flanked by eight light casements.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new7

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2117 E Shelby St.

Property Address: 2117 E Shelby St.

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552301 Northing: 5277208

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000475

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/3

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Magnano Ben & Bracha
Ephrat Toshav

Owner Address:
2117 E Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Wood - Clapboard

Unknown

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1926

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does display some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, but it is not a distinctive or strong representative of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story single family house from 1926 with elements of the Colonial Revival style. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. It has an L-shaped footprint under an intersecting gable roof of composition shingle with eave returns. The entry is recessed and shielded by an arched portico supported on scrolled brackets and framed by Doric pilasters. The door is wood, with two panels below four windows. Above the door is an arched, wooden sunburst panel. Adjacent to the entry on the façade is large, fixed plate glass window flanked by a pair of casement windows with leaded muntins. In the gable end above the entry is an arched window with sidelights. On the front elevation to the west of the entry is a set of triple casement windows with leaded muntins. Above these is a dormer with a pair of casement windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2117 E Shelby St.



View of Front elevation detail of entry

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W230

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2111 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552284.03 Northing: 5277209.88

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000470

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/2

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name: DeBuys, Mabry Chambliss Owner Address: 2111 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody distinctive architectural characteristics and displays an unusual design, and although it has had minor changes such as a rear addition and false shutters on the façade windows, it still retains good integrity. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence built in 1925 with elements of the Colonial Revival style. The footprint of the original house is rectangular, but it has had a rear addition, giving it the current L-shaped plan. The house has a clipped, side gable roof of composition shingle with a molded cornice below the eaves. There are two round arched dormers on the front roof slope with molded surrounds and arched casement windows with decorative panes. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. The façade is dominated by a painted brick exterior chimney with high, rounded shoulders located just west of the center. The roof forms a front gable around the chimney stack in lieu of crickets. On either side of the chimney is a wood-framed plate glass window with decorative leaded glass transom. These windows are flanked by small, non-original, inoperable louvered shutters, and they have a full-width flower box at the sill. The entry is on the east corner of the house, recessed under a deep porch. The entry is marked by a projecting arched roof with cornice returns and dentil molding, supported on paired Tuscan columns. Two additional columns are located on the east side of the porch.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2818 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552263 Northing: 5277215

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000465

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Olson, Meredith B

Owner Address:
4262 NE 125th St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98125

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Shingle - Coursed

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1920

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has very good integrity and embodies characteristics of both Craftsman and Colonial Revival style architecture. However, it is not a distinctive example of either style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1920 in the Colonial Revival style, with some Craftsman style elements. It has the asymmetrical façade, coursed shingle siding, 3/1 sash, and casement windows typical of the Craftsman style, with Colonial Revival style entry porch. The house has an L-shaped footprint with a side gable roof of composition shingle over the main body of the house, and an east-facing, perpendicular gable over the rear section. The façade is asymmetrical with a center entry. The entry porch is under a projecting front gable with a broken pediment and an arched ceiling. It is supported on two large Tuscan columns with an entablature that then wraps around the house as a flat fascia below the boxed eave. The entry door is paneled and flanked by 3/1 sidelights. To the north of the entry is a prominent exterior fireplace that pierces the eave. The chimney is flanked by pairs of 3/1 casement windows. To the south of the entry is a tripartite window with a large 3/1 center window flanked by smaller 3/1 windows. The exterior of the house is clad in coursed wood shingles.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W244

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2812 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec 25 Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552264 Northing: 5277193

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000455

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.1

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:
Calton, Kyle

Owner Address:
2022 NE 35th Pl

City/State/Zip:
Renton, WA 98056

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding
Shingle - Concrete/Asbestos

Foundation
Unknown

Roof Material
Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type
Shed
Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1922

Study Unit Other

Architect: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It embodies characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, but is not a distinctive example of either. In addition it has suffered loss of integrity from siding and window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family dwelling built in 1922. It displays elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The massing, plan, and dormer are characteristic of the Craftsman style, but the entry and roof detailing are more Colonial Revival. Exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingle. The house has an L-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves. The front porch is under a shed roof with return cornices on the side, supported by two Tuscan columns, with two rectangular pilasters framing the door. The entry door is a glass, multi-light door flanked by multi-light sidelights. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry flanked by tripartite windows. All windows appear to be replacements, and are mostly either 6/1 or 4/1. The façade tripartite windows are 6/1 in the center, flanked by 4/1. Over the entry is a shed roofed dormer with three 6/1 windows. An exterior chimney is located on the north elevation, and a smaller, interior, ridgeline chimney is located just south of the center of the house. The rear ell is under a gable that faces the east and runs perpendicular to the main roof. A solid fence surrounds the property, obscuring much of it from public view.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA



View of Southwest corner taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W243

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2810 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277179
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277179

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000460

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/1&22

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:
Walton, Gregory

Owner Address:
2810 Montlake Blvd. E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation, view from Montlake Blvd

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Tudor

Single Family - Cross Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): Front porch altered

Cladding

Veneer - Stucco

Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable - Cross Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1915

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. The house was built for John Nordstrom and his family, who resided there from 1916 to 1963. However, the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from alterations to the front porch and replacement of the front door. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two-story, single family dwelling from 1915 in the Tudor style. Exterior walls on the first floor are brick veneer, while the second floor is stucco with half-timbering in the gables. The plan is rectangular with a center projection on the façade, and a rear ell on the south end. It has a cross gabled roof of composition shingle with decorative vergeboards, exposed rafter tails, and exaggerated knee brackets. Most windows in the house are 8/1 wood double-hung. The front gable projection has three 8/1 windows above a shallow hipped roof that covers the entry. The entry porch has square wood newel posts with replacement wood picket railing and replacement open tread wood stairs. The front door is a replacement and has one small rectangular window. The entry door is flanked by sidelights and has a narrow transom. This house is located on a very large lot, mostly surrounded by a solid fence and heavy landscaping.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA



View of Entry

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W233

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2110 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552285 Northing: 5277163.85

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000575

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/21

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:
Hurley, Jan

Owner Address:
2110 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southwest corner

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1924
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1924 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture and retains very good integrity. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family, Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style house from 1924. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with projecting boxed eaves. The house is clad in wood shingles laid in unequal coursing to achieve a horizontal pattern. The façade is symmetrical and has a center entry under a projecting front gable. This gable is supported on a two pair of wooden posts, with one straight post and one diagonal. These posts sit on brick plinths. The front spandrel is arched, leading into an arched ceiling. The porch has wooden railings and is accessed by a brick walkway and concrete steps with brick kneewalls. The gable end has a small 9-light window and three exposed beams with tapered ends. The entry door is a typical Craftsman style with three vertical panels below 6 small windows, flanked by 6-light full-length sidelights composed of two long narrow panes in the center with two square panes at the top and bottom. On either side of the entry are tripartite windows composed of three double-hung wood windows with a single-light lower sash and a 6-light upper sash. The pattern in the upper sash is a typical Craftsman pattern of a center pane surrounded on the sides and top by smaller rectangular and square panes. Above these windows are two front gable dormers with paired 6/1 windows. An exterior chimney of red brick is located on the east elevation. On the west elevation is a projecting bay under a hipped roof with three 9-light casement windows. In the gable end is a pair of 9-light casements and decorative cross-bracing. There is a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front entry taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new1

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2112 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552301 Northing: 5277163

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000570

Plat/Block/Lot
MontlakePark Add/5/20

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Smidt, Douglas & Pauline

Owner Address:
2112 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Style

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard

Foundation

Unknown

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Bellcast Gable

Shed

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1915

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not particularly architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. In addition, it has suffered some loss of design integrity from large shed roof dormers on the front and rear. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family residence from 1915. It has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof of composition shingle. The roof has a bell-cast front slope with the second pitch covering the full-width front porch. The porch is supported on four sets of slender wood posts, three at the corners and two across the front, and has wood picket railing. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The façade has a 6-panel wood door surmounted by a four-light transom, with a pair of 8/1 windows. The façade also has a large shed-roofed dormer with two 8/1 windows. The house has a center ridgeline chimney. East side elevation windows are also 8/1, and are grouped in two sets of three on the first floor. The second, rear set of windows is in a shed-roofed, rectangular bay. A large shed-roofed dormer is also found on the rear elevation. The house has no clear style, and combines elements of the Craftsman style with the Colonial Revival style.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southeast corner taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new2

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2122 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552317 Northing: 5277162

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000565

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Kaplan, Barry

Owner Address:
2122 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival residence from 1926 was renovated in 2005. It is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not particularly architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. In addition, it has suffered some loss of design integrity from a substantial rear addition. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, Colonial Revival style residence from 1926. The original house had a rectangular footprint, but it has had a rear addition, giving it a T-shaped plan currently. It was renovated in 2005. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves that return on the side elevations. The exterior is clad in wood shingle. The façade is symmetrical with a center door, wood paneled, surmounted by a fanlight. The entry portico has a front gable with an arched underside, supported on two Doric columns. The front arch features a keystone. The windows are 6/6 wood framed, flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The window centered above the portico is smaller and has a panel below it. The first floor windows are topped with small cornices, while the second floor windows terminate at the cornice line. Side elevation windows are also mainly 6/6. The house has a large, exterior, red brick chimney centered in the west gable end.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southeast corner **taken** 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new3

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2128 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552334 Northing: 5277164

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000560

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Schoettler, Ceneth

Owner Address:
2128 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1922
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

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The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, there are many similar examples of the style in district, including the house next door. The Colonial Revival style is heavily represented in the Montlake district, and this is not a distinctive or exemplary representation of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, Colonial Revival style residence from 1922. It has a rectangular plan with a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves that return on the side elevations. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The façade is symmetrical with a center door, wood paneled, surmounted by a fanlight, and flanked by a pair of 8-light sidelights. The entry portico has a front gable with pronounced eave returns and an arched underside, supported on two Ionic columns. The windows are 8/8 wood framed, flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. There are two small 4/4 windows centered above the portico. The second floor windows terminate at the cornice line. Side elevation windows are also mainly 8/8. The house has a large, exterior, red brick chimney centered in the west gable end.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southeast corner

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front entry detail

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new4

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2130 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552346 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000555

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Kowalski, Paul & Alice

Owner Address:
15528 26th Ave. NE

City/State/Zip:
Shoreline, WA 98155

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of southeast corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1922
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is a typical example of a style common to the historic district, is not distinctive or exemplary, and better examples of the style are found elsewhere in the district. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence in the Craftsman style from 1922. It has an L-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a side gable, and a front projecting section under a secondary front gable. The roof is clad in composition shingle and has deep eaves with wide vergeboards and decorative knee braces in the gable ends. The exterior is clad in wood weatherboards, with a drip board near the bottom, below which are wider weatherboards. The front projection contains the entry and is located on the east side of the façade. The porch is supported by a single boxed column at the front corner, and is accessed by wooden steps with a wood picket handrail. It is framed by half-wall of weatherboards on the west side, with wood trellis panels. The rest of the front projection is a sunroom with four windows across the front and three on each side. Windows are wood, with a single light sash at the bottom, and decorative 6-light sash at the top in a typical Craftsman pattern. On the west side of the entry is a triple window with the same sash pattern as the front sunroom, formed by two smaller windows flanking a larger center window. The house retains an exterior chimney on the east side, just in front of a projecting side bay under a shed roof.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southwest corner taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new5

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2136 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552364 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000543

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/15-16

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Turner, William & Sara
Newbold

Owner Address:
2136 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Tudor - Tudor Revival

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Shingle

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Gable

Hip

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not convey a clear architectural style and has suffered loss of integrity from multiple additions. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1926, renovated in 2005, with elements of both the Craftsman and Tudor Revival/English Cottage style. It has an irregular footprint due to multiple additions. The exterior is clad in wood shingles. The roof is clad in composition shingle with boxed eaves, and is a combination of multiple rooflines, including front gable, side gable, hip, and gable on hip. Windows are mostly wood casements. The entry porch is located at the southwest corner of the façade, and is supported by a pair of paneled boxed columns. It also has one paneled pilaster. The door is Craftsman style. The façade features a bay window under a hipped roof. The house retains an interior, ridgeline chimney, as well as a second interior chimney further to the rear.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southeast corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southwest corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: 520new6

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2142 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552379 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000544

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Add/5/15

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:
Waknitz, Kristin

Owner Address:
2142 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Ranch

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1949

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Ranch style residence from 1949 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is an example of the mid-twentieth century houses that add to the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does retain good integrity, except for the painted brick exterior, and embodies some of the characteristics of Ranch style architecture, it is a typical example of a common architectural style and is not distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence in the Ranch style from 1949. It has an L-shaped footprint and is clad in painted brick veneer. It has a hipped roof of composition shingle with deep boxed eaves. The entry is located at the apex of the "L," with a decorative wrought iron post for support. The door is a simple, unadorned wood door. The front projecting section of the "L" has a large, fixed plate glass window flanked by 1/1 windows in a wood frame. On the east side of the entry is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The house has an exterior chimney on the west elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W273

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2146 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552389 Northing: 5277161

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000540

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 14

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name: Petillo, Jeffrey & Betty Lynn Owner Address: 2146 E. Hamlin St. City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Colonial - Dutch Colonial Form/Type

Changes to windows: Intact Other (specify):

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gambrel</u> <u>Shed</u> <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1920

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Dutch Colonial Revival style residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This two story, single family residence from 1920 is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a T-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a front gambrel roof of composition shingle with raked molding in the gable end. It has a continuous shed dormer on both the east and west elevations, with cornice returns. The bottom edge of the gambrel roof wraps around the gable ends as a hipped projection with a wide flat cornice below, separating the first and second stories. There is also a smaller, east facing gambrel at the center of the east elevation. The house is clad in wood shingles. The main entry, located on the east side elevation, has a pergola structure supported on square posts with wood picket railing. Windows are 9/1, wood double-hung, with the exception of the middle window on the first floor façade, which is fixed and has 24 lights. In the front gable end is a small fanlight window ornamented with an oversized keystone. There is an interior, red brick chimney located near the ridgeline on the east slope of the roof.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W273

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2150 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552402 Northing: 5277161

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000535

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 13

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Van Oosten, Roger and
Jeanna

Owner Address:
2150 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Slight

Tudor

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): front dormer added.

Cladding

Shingle
Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Unknown

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1930

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1930 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from the addition of a front dormer and a side entry with exterior stair. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family residence from 1930 in the Tudor style. It is clad in brick veneer with a random pattern of clinker bricks. It has a rectangular mass with a small projecting center entry under a front gable forming a T-shaped plan. It has a steep side gable roof of asphalt shingle with raked molding and cornice returns. There is another front gable on the west end of the façade with a pair of 8-light leaded casements in the gable end. In addition, a shed-roofed dormer clad in wood shingle with two small windows has been added between the west gable and the entry gable. On the façade, flanking the entry, are fixed plate glass windows with leaded glass casement sidelights. The entry door faces west. There is a small, 4-light window on the south elevation of the entry. Windows on the side elevations are mainly 6/1 with leaded muntins. The house has an exterior chimney at the ridgeline on the west elevation. Wooden, exterior stairs access a side entry door under a hipped roof on the east elevation - this entry and stair do not appear to be original.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2160 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W274

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2160 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2160 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552424 Northing: 5277161

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000525

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 12

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege
.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Jajewski, David

Owner Address:
2160 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Extensive

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): One façade window



View of front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2160 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Flat with Parapet</u> <u>Shed</u> <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1920

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Colonial Revival residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from rear and side additions, as well as the removal of a façade window. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1920. The original house has a rectangular plan with a bowed bay on the rear. It has had a rear addition and a west side garage added, giving it the current irregular footprint. The main body of the house is under a hipped roof of composition shingle with deep boxed eaves. The roof extends out to cover the bay on the rear under a shed. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The entry portico has a flat roof with a molded cornice, supported on two Doric columns, and a brick porch and steps. The entry door is paneled and flanked by a pair of 5-light sidelights. Above the entry is a three-sided bay with narrow, 2/1 wood windows. There is a small square window on either side of this bay. On the first floor, the entry is flanked by tripartite windows composed of a center single-light window with a 5-light transom, flanked by two single-light sash with 3-light transoms. Above these on the second floor is a pair of single-light sash with 4-light transoms. On the west side of the façade, one of these windows has been removed. On the east elevation, first floor windows are paired single-light with 4-light transoms, and there is a pair of multi-light french doors in the center of this elevation. The second floor here has two banks of four casement windows. The house has a rear addition and an attached garage with a hipped roof on the west elevation. There is a large exterior chimney on the rear elevation, east of the rounded bay.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2160 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front elevation taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

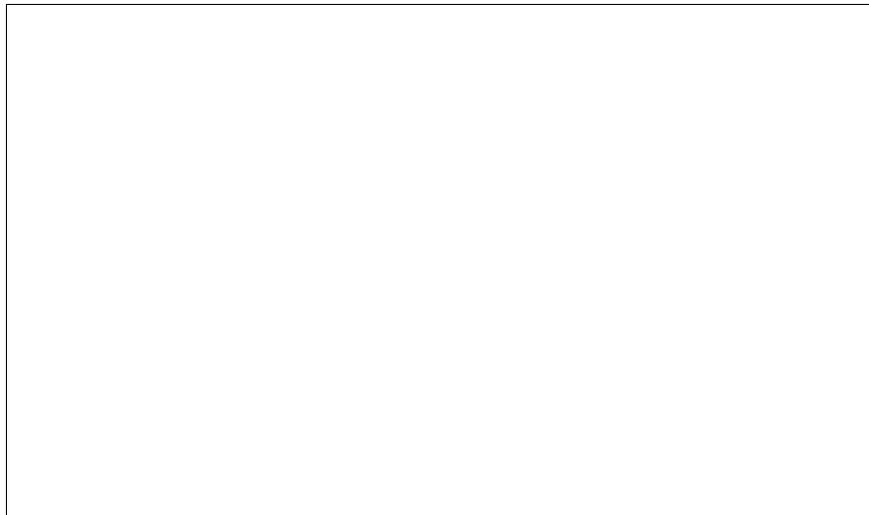
Comments:



View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

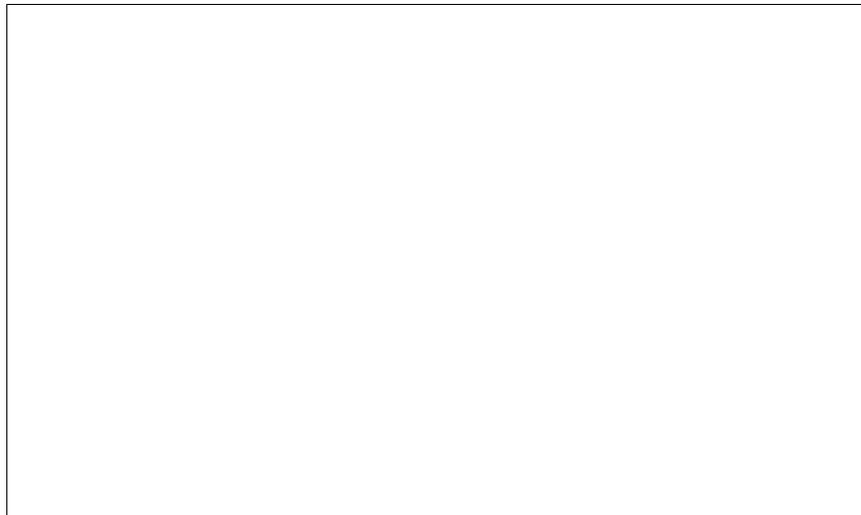
Comments:



View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Museum of History and Industry

at 2720 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W15

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Museum of History and Industry

Common Name: MOHAI (aka 2720 24th Avenue E)

Property Address: 2720 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552464 Northing: 5277099
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552464 Northing: 5277099

Tax No./Parcel No.

4116100015

Plat/Block/Lot

Union City Add, Lk Wash Shore Lands suppl, B11A, L3

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

.36

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: City of Seattle Parks Dept Owner Address: Property Mgmt, 800 Maynard Ave S, 3rd fl City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98134

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Recreation and Culture - Museum

Current Use: Recreation and Culture - Museum

Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Museum of History and Industry

at 2720 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern - International Style

Other

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Veneer - Stucco

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Flat with Parapet

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1950-52

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Paul Thiry; NBBJ; J. Lister Holmes

Builder: Kuney Johnson Company

Engineer: Unknown

Arts

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

Designed by architect Paul Thiry and built 1950-52, the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), as originally designed, was an excellent example of an International style public building. Additions by other architects are numerous. The museum building has suffered from unsympathetic alterations, most notably changes to the original entrance. The multiple additions and unsympathetic alterations to the building are too significant to allow MOHAI to be eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

Architect Paul Thiry (1904-93) is known for introducing Modernism to the Pacific Northwest in the 1930s, for his work on the Seattle Planning Commission from 1952 to 1961, and for his role as principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair in 1962. His international reputation is for modern houses and churches, and for his contributions to preservation of the United States Capitol building from 1963 to 1975. He became an AIA Fellow in 1951, and was granted a national AIA citation for community design in 1965 (Ochsner 1998). His design for MOHAI was a successful interpretation of his signature Modern style brought to a public building.

MOHAI opened to the public on February 15, 1952. Founded by the Seattle Historical Society, it displayed artifacts, documents, and photographs collected since the 1910s. The Seattle Historical Society was incorporated in 1914 and encouraged members to donate artifacts and documents related to Seattle history. For many years their collection was housed in temporary quarters. In 1945, the Society began to negotiate with the US Army Corps of Engineers, successfully persuading them to donate the land of the present site of the museum to King County, who then donated it to the City of Seattle. "Ultimately, the Seattle Parks and Recreation Department acquired the site and offered the Society an inexpensive long-term lease for its new museum" (Stein 2002). The museum was formally named the Spirit of Seattle building. After many years of evolution as the local history museum of Seattle, MOHAI is now home to the collection of the Black Heritage Society of Washington State, the Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, and a large collection of Seattle Post-Intelligencer press photos. The museum is actively involved in educational and community outreach programs, and has sponsored exhibits on Native American history and Asian American history. It has been a major force over the last fifty years for culture and the arts in the community, and as the local repository for history and artifacts, has had a strong influence on the way Seattle views itself and its storied past.

Unfortunately, the construction of SR 520 resulted in loss of acreage from the MOHAI site, and caused the entrance of the building to be relocated to what had been the rear elevation. The dramatic front entry and its surrounding landscape, part of the old Portage Canal land, were lost, and the Paul Thiry architectural design was diminished. Because of this loss of integrity of design, feeling and setting, MOHAI is not eligible for the NRHP.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was

completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story building of reinforced concrete construction with a flat roof and stucco exterior. Its original design was a strong International style statement which has unfortunately been heavily altered and added on to. The entrance is now on what was the rear of the building. Many of the large glass windows have been removed. The building's original ornamentation was a selection of abstract reliefs in the stucco reflecting northwest elements, such as fish. There is now a large Native American sculpture attached to the front façade, near the entry. The building originally had an L-shaped footprint, but that has been expanded and the footprint is now irregular. The main floor is the second level, and entry to the building is via a raised platform, as it was originally, but the current design is much less successful.

The building's earliest addition in 1958, as well as a later addition in 1971, appears to have been done by the noted local firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, while the 1961 addition was designed by J. Lister Holmes. (Woodbridge 1980)

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.



View of original building entry taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Building under construction, 1951 - photo courtesy of MOHAI



View of MOHAI entrance taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of original entry on south elevation taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: view west



View of original entry with extant overhang taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of rear (south) wall showing shadow lines of infilled ori taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southwest corner, showing infilled original windows taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of fish incised ornament over door on rear east elevati taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of log under original entry ramp taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2151 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W283

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2151 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2151 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552400 Northing: 5277116

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000445

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Salogga, Richard

Owner Address:
11527 35th Ave. NE

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98125

Classification: Building
Within a District? No

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: U-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Beaux Arts - Neo-Classical

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2151 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Side Gable</u> <u>Gable - Front Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1923

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1923 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It retains good integrity, and does embody some characteristics of NeoClassical style architecture, such as a full-width front porch supported on classical columns and a symmetrical façade with a center entry under a side gable roof, it is a very modest example and is not distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2151 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1923 with elements of the NeoClassical style. It has a U-shaped plan with the main body of the house under a front gable roof, and the front section of the house under a side gable roof that extends out on the east elevation. The rear section also projects out to the east and is under a separate side gable roof that dies at the ridgeline of the main roof. The front gable end peak of the main roof is visible in the center of the front section side gable. The roof is clad in composition shingles with boxed eaves. There are also two gabled dormers with louvered vents on the front elevation. The exterior walls are wood clapboard. The house has two chimneys, both ornamented with two colors of brick - one small interior chimney on the east slope of the main roof near the center of the house, and a prominent, elaborately detailed, exterior chimney on the east elevation, just south of the front section gable end. The front porch extends the full length of the façade under the main roof, and is supported by four Tuscan columns with a wide cornice. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry door flanked by full-length, multi-light sidelights. On either side of the door are two pair of 8-light casements. Side elevation windows are primarily 6/1. There is a side entry in the recessed section of the U-shaped plan on the east elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2151 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of east elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W282

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2147 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2147 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Other
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552386 Northing: 5277117

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000440

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Ochs, Oliver and Molly

Owner Address:
2147 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of northeast corner

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Roof Type

Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1924

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1924 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It embodies the characteristics of both Craftsman and Colonial Revival style architecture, and although it retains good integrity, it is modest in design and it not a distinctive example of either style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1924 with elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a rectangular plan with the main body of the house under a clipped gable roof that runs perpendicular to the street, and the front section of the house under a side clipped gable roof. The roof is composition shingle with boxed eaves. The center of the front roof slope has a shed-roofed dormer with cornice returns on the side. The dormer has a rectangular, single-light window flanked by two 4-light windows. There is an exterior chimney on the front slope of the east elevation. Exterior walls are wood clapboard. The façade has a bank of five wood windows, single-light with 6-light transoms. All windows are behind storm windows. The entry porch is located on the west end of the façade and has a rounded-arch roof of standing seam copper with dentil molding, supported by two Tuscan columns. The entry door is slightly recessed. Windows on the side elevations are mainly 4/1.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2147 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2141 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W281

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2141 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2141 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Other
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552374 Northing: 5277117

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000435

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 8

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Sheehan, James

Owner Address:
2141 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2141 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1923

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

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This Craftsman style residence from 1923 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture and retains good integrity, it is a modest example and lacks distinction. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2141 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1923 in the Craftsman style. It has a T-shaped plan with a rear "L." The main body of the house is under a clipped side gable roof of wood shingle, with open eaves and exposed rafter tails. Gable ends have exposed beam ends. There is a central, projecting front section under an intersecting clipped gable. The entry porch has a pergola supported by one Tuscan column at the corner. The pergola members have bird's mouth ends. The entry door is a multi-light french door, and it has two small 4-light windows next to it. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. Windows in the house are mainly vertical 4/6 wood windows. The front gable section has a row of five of these windows on the façade. The east end of the façade has a row of three. There is an center, interior chimney near the ridgeline on the south slope of the main roof.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W280

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2137 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2137 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552357 Northing: 5277116

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000430

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 7

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Casarella, Michael

Owner Address:
2137 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

American Foursquare - Prairie

Single Family - American Foursquare

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This American Foursquare residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Prairie style architecture and has the American Foursquare plan, it is a modest example and is not distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two-story, single family dwelling from 1925 with an American Foursquare plan and elements of the Prairie style. It has a rectangular plan under a hipped roof of composition shingle with deep boxed eaves. Exterior walls are wood clapboard. There is a prominent exterior chimney on the west elevation towards the front of the house. Each eave corner has six shallow brackets (three on each side). The first floor of the façade projects out under a hipped roof with detailing that matches the main roof. This section has a row of six 4/1 wood windows. Above it on the second floor are two pair of 4/1 windows. The entry is on the east elevation, under a hipped roof supported on paneled boxed columns, also with boxed eaves with flat brackets. There is a one story section on the rear elevation under a hipped roof with the same eave details. The house was renovated in 2000.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2137 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102



View of front elevation **taken** 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W279

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2133 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2133 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552341 Northing: 5277118

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000425

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Beton, Morris

Owner Address:
2133 E Hamlin

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Cross/Cruciform No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family - Cross Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	Roof Type <u>Gambrel</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1919
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Dutch Colonial Revival style residence from 1919 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture, and the only apparent change is to the wooden porch railings. Its cruciform plan and cross-gambrel roof make in a noteworthy example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family, Dutch Colonial Revival style dwelling from 1919 with a cruciform plan. Exterior walls are wood clapboard. The roof is a gambrel, with a cross-gable plan, and is wood shingle. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation at the ridgeline. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The front porch has two Tuscan columns supporting the flat roof of the entry portico, which has a wooden picket railing on top around a balcony. This railing has been changed from the original diagonal cross-pattern railing. The same wooden picket railing surrounds the porch and goes down the stairs, with square wood newel posts. The entry door is recessed. The balcony is accessed by a central door flanked by two small rectangular windows in the front-facing gambrel end. On either side of the entry on the first floor is a pair of single-light wood windows with multi-light transoms. The property is heavily landscaped with many mature trees, making visibility difficult.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W278

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2127 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2127 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 **Eastings:** 552320 **Northings:** 5277116

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000420

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 5

Supplemental Map(s) **Acreage**
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name: Bosch, Jerome and Carolyn Owner Address: 2127 E. Hamlin St. City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Colonial - Colonial Revival

Changes to windows: Intact Other (specify):

Form/Type
Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Front Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1924
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1924 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, and displays excellent workmanship and details such as the brickwork in the chimney and the delicate door surround and transom. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two-story, single family dwelling in the Colonial Revival style from 1924. It has an L-shaped plan with a front gable roof that extends the east slope out to cover the short side of the "L." The roof is clad in composition shingle, with wide raking molding and boxed eaves. Exterior walls are natural wood shingle. The foundation is covered in brick veneer below a wood drip mold. The façade is dominated by an exterior brick chimney at the ridgeline, with brick laid in a Flemish bond. Façade windows are 2/2 wood windows, with one on each floor on each side of the chimney, and first floor windows are topped by wood cornices. The entry is located in the "L" projection on the east side of the house and faces north. It has a separate gable over it that steps out just slightly. There is a 6-light round-arched window above the door on the second floor. The entry portico has a shallow hipped roof supported on a pair of slender turned columnettes. The cornice features dentil molding, and the surround has square molded pilasters. The door has two panels with a leaded glass transom. The rear section of the side "L" steps down to a single story. Side elevation windows are 2/2, either paired or single. There is a separate, detached, wood-shingled garage under a front gable roof at the rear of the property that appears to be new construction.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W277

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2121 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2121 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 **Eastings:** 552309 **Northings:** 5277118

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000415

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 4

Supplemental Map(s) **Acreage**
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Janie and John Norton

Owner Address:
2121 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape **No. of Stories:** 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1927
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1927 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is a good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two-story, single family dwelling in the Colonial Revival style from 1927. It has a rectangular plan with a rear addition that gives it the current L-shaped footprint. The roof is hipped, clad in composition shingle, with a wide cornice with modillions. Exterior walls are red brick veneer. There is an exterior chimney on the east elevation. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry, which has a low hipped roof, supported by two Tuscan columns, with a wide cornice with modillions that matches the main roof. The entry door is wood with six panels. On either side of the entry is a single-light, plate glass window with a 12-light leaded transom. The second floor has these same windows. All windows have non-original, inoperable, louvered shutters. Above the entry is a pair of single-light, plate glass windows with 8-light leaded transoms. Windows have brown brick sills and headers.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W276

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2117 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2117 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552293 Northing: 5277116

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000410

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 3

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.13

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Altman, Leonard and
Gaylene

Owner Address:
1015 Belmont Place East

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Shingle
Wood - Clapboard
Brick

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Flat with Parapet
Hip
Gable - Front Gable
Shed

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1914

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1914 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from multiple additions. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling in the Craftsman style. It appears to have had a rectangular footprint originally, but has had multiple additions and now has an irregular plan. The main body of the house is under a roof that is a hip in front and a gable on the rear, with a projecting front gable over the full-width front porch. The gable end has two, small, rectangular windows. The roof is clad in composition shingle with open eaves and decorative knee brackets in the front gable end. Exterior walls are wood clapboard and shingles. There is an exterior chimney on the east elevation, just north of the ridge line. The front porch has a low brick wall around the sides in place of railing, and is accessed by cement steps with metal pipe rails. It is supported by two wide square posts mounted on top of brick pedestals at the corners. The entry door is obscured by a storm door. To the east of the door is a large plate glass window topped by a multi-light transom. The house features an unusual octagonal bay on the west side elevation that appears to be an addition from the historic period. It has a flat roof topped by a simple wood railing. Each side of the bay has a large plate glass window with a multi-light transom that matches the one on the façade. The house also has gabled dormers on each side elevation, a shed-roofed addition with a secondary entry on the east elevation, and at least one shed-roofed rear addition.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W275

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2111 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2111 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552270 Northing: 5277120

Tax No./Parcel No.
5605000405

Plat/Block/Lot
Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 2

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:
Pechmagre, Ines

Owner Address:
2740 Montlake Blvd. E.

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Cross Gable</u> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture and retains good integrity, it is a modest example of the style and lacks distinction. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a Craftsman style, one story, single family dwelling from 1925. It has a rectangular footprint and a cross gable roof of composition shingle with a partial width, central front porch. Exterior walls are wood clapboard. There is an exterior chimney on the east elevation. The front porch has a clipped gable roof with a cornice return and a flat arched opening and underside. It is supported on two simple round columns. The structure extends out on both sides as a wood pergola, with two more round columns at the far ends. The entry door is obscured by a storm door; it is flanked by sidelights. Porch access is concrete steps with concrete kneewalls and iron railings. On either side of the entry are fixed plate glass windows with leaded glass transoms.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2740 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W12

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2740 Montlake Boulevard NE

Property Address: 2740 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552240 Northing: 5277135
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552240 Northing: 5277135

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000400

Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 1

.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Ines Pechmagre

2740 Montlake Blvd. NE

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of northwest corner

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other: Extensive

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2740 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Slight **Other (specify):** Full second floor ad

Cladding <u>Brick - Common Bond</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1920

Study Unit **Other**

Architect: unknown

Community Planning/Development
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1920 is located in the Montlake potential historic district. However, alterations to the building, including the removal of the original roof structure and the addition of a full second story to the house have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, feeling, materials and workmanship. Although it retains integrity of location, setting and association, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its history. Due to this loss of integrity, the house is not considered a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2740 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

and is not eligible for the NRHP, either as a contributing element to the district nor individually.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

At one time this building was used by Psi Omega residents (national dental fraternity). Originally one and 1/2 stories, a story was added to it in 2003 and it is now two stories, with a full basement, and one rear hipped dormer. Foundation is concrete. Exterior walls are brick veneer, common, with brick corner joints on the first floor, and cedar siding on the second floor. It has two fireplaces with tile faces and brick stems. Roof is hipped, of composition shingle with deep eaves. Front porch runs the full width of the house and is supported on square brick posts. First floor front façade is not visible due to fencing. This residence was heavily altered by the removal of the original roof and dormers and the addition of a second full story. The footprint of the house was not altered. A change in materials clearly delineates the line between original and new construction, and the new design is complementary to the original. However the alterations resulted in a loss of integrity of design, feeling, materials and workmanship. Due to this loss of integrity, the house is not considered a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is not eligible for the NRHP.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2740 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102



View of North elevation, from across Hamlin St. taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Second floor is new construction



View of front elevation taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): n/a

Comments:



View of front elevation taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northwest corner taken 10/28/2002

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: photo taken before renovation, showing original one and a half story house

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2734 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W11

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2734 Montlake Boulevard NE

Property Address: 2734 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552245 Northing: 5277115
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552245 Northing: 5277115

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000395

Montlake Park Addition, Block 4, Lot 1

.11

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Stephen F. Davis

2734 Montlake Blvd. NE

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front façade

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2734 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

Cladding

Wood - Clapboard

Veneer - Stucco

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable - Parallel Gables

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1919

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Community Planning/Development

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2734 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102

Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1919 is a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not particularly architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. In addition, it has suffered some loss of design integrity from the porch enclosure and side addition. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a Craftsman style bungalow. It is one story, single family dwelling with basement. Roof is a gable on hip, with a parallel front gable over the front porch, and is lined with decorative wood fascia and beaded board soffits. Roof material is composition shingle. There are decorative elbow brackets at peaks and edges of gable ends. Exterior walls are horizontal cedar siding. Foundation is concrete. Most windows are original one-over-one with decorative lights in the upper sash. The front porch is recessed under a gable roof supported on slender paired square posts and has cement steps. The front gable end over the porch has half-timbering, and the main roof gable end has a multi-light gable window. There is an exterior chimney on the south elevation. The house has a side addition and a small section of the front porch has been enclosed. The front of the house is largely obscured by fencing and landscaping.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2734 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98102



View of front façade in 2004 taken 3/7/2004
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Flying A Gasoline Station

at 2625 E Montlake PI E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W200

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Flying A Gasoline Station

Common Name: Union 76 Service Station

Property Address: 2625 E Montlake PI E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552255.08 Northing: 5276917.8

Tax No./Parcel No.
8805901085

Plat/Block/Lot
Union City Add/Res/Por Canal

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
.24

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/7/2009

Owner's Name:
BTF Enterprises

Owner Address:
26209 SE 162nd Pl.

City/State/Zip:
Issaquah, WA 98027

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Current Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Steel

Changes to plan: Unknown

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Modern

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Commercial



View of Northeast corner

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Flying A Gasoline Station

at 2625 E Montlake Pl E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Metal</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	Roof Type <u>Flat with Parapet</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1952

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

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The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

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Although this building is located within the boundaries of the potential Montlake historic district, it no longer retains integrity of setting, design, materials, feeling, or workmanship. Its setting has been impacted by the construction of SR 520 immediately to the north, including off and on ramps at the front of the property. The building has been substantially renovated, resulting in a typical, modern-day service station appearance. No visual elements remain of the historic gas station that previously occupied the property. Therefore, this building is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Flying A Gasoline Station

at 2625 E Montlake PI E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a service station from 1952. It has an irregularly shaped footprint, which is rectangular with a diagonally clipped northeast corner. It has a flat roof with a wide, flat parapet that steps out from the building. The building is clad in metal panels with a vertical pattern. The east end of the building has several large plate glass windows in aluminum frames and a single glass door, and contains the office and retail functions. The center section of the building has two automobile service bays, while the west end of the building has another, slightly wider service bay. There is one window on the west elevation. The building is surrounded by paving, with two large metal canopies on steel supports over the fuel pumps, and a large backlit plastic monument sign on a metal frame.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

