The late nineteenth-century Thomas Denny residence, shown in this undated historic photograph, was once located nearby at 2800 Eastlake Avenue. (University of Washington Special Collections, negative SEA0177.)

The Mission Revival style became popular for single-family houses and apartments early in the twentieth century. This nearby house is one example that dates from 1906. It is located at 2612 Harvard Avenue East, four blocks from the L'Amourita building. (Current photo from Coldwell Banker Real Estate web site.)
A 1946 aerial view of Eastlake, looking north, shows the area as part of North Capitol Hill with industries along the lake, prior to the construction of Interstate 5. (MOHAI, image PI20656.)

Above, a contemporary aerial view of the property, showing its proximity to Interstate 5. (DPD Map Center, November 2004)
Franklin Avenue houses being auctioned prior to freeway construction, February 13, 1958. The L’Amourita building is in the background. (MOHAI, image 1986.5.3991.)

A 1910 view of Roanoke Park, located approximately five blocks east of the L’Amourita. (Seattle Municipal Archives, item no. 30147.)
Rogers Playfield and Seward School are located three blocks south of the L'Amourita Apartment Building. This historic 1910 photo view is toward the southeast. (Seattle Municipal Archives, item no. 30171.)

Fire Station No. 37, at 7302 - 35th Avenue Southwest, dates from 1925. It is an example of a public building designed by City Architect Daniel R. Huntington in the Mission Revival style. (Puget Sound Regional Archives, King County Tax Assessor File.)
The 1921 Fremont Public Library at 731 North 35th Street was also designed by Huntington in the Mission Style. (Seattle Public Library.)

The Snohomish County Courthouse in Everett was designed in 1910 by Augustus Heide of Siebrand & Heide. (Everett Public Library Northwest Collection.)
The Hacienda Apartment complex, at 1029 Summit Avenue East, at the corner of Lakeview Boulevard, is shown in these three views. It is another Seattle apartment building designed in the Mission Revival Style. On the following pages are additional examples of buildings dating from ca. 1925 - 1930 that utilized the same style.

These photos and other contemporary photos in the report are by BOLA Architecture + Planning, and date from September - November 2004.
A general view of the El Cerrito Apartment Building, looking northeast, and a detail view of the primary south facade and separate entry to one apartment. This building, at 608 Lynn Street and Franklin Avenue East, also has features of the Mediterranean Revival style, such as glazed tile inserts and ornamental metal elements.
General view and main entrance detail of the Linda Vista, at 92 East Lynn Street.
Similar to the L'Amourita building, the Villa Castello, at 348 West Olympic Way on the south slope of Queen Anne Hill, provides a sense of individual units within a complex massing. Top, general view looking northeast. Middle, view of easternmost section. Bottom, detail of the central entrance on the south facade.
This modest-scale courtyard apartment complex, at 906-1st Avenue West on the south slope of Queen Anne Hill, is another example of the use of Mission Revival architecture for residential buildings. Above, view looking northeast. Below, two courtyard views.
Mission Revival style buildings are found throughout the country, but are more common in the West. Top, historic and current views of the San Diego Santa Fe Train Depot, built in 1915. (San Diego Railroad Museum website.) Center, the 1912 Wilson Scott Barracks at the Presidio in San Francisco. (National Park Service, Presidio of San Francisco website.) Below, the 1925 Boise Train Station in Boise, Idaho, which was designed by New York architects Carrere, Hastings, Shreve and Landro. (Great Railroad Stations website.) Train stations throughout the southwest and California used this style.
In this historic tax assessment photo of L'Amourita Apartment Building, the trees were still small and did not obscure front views of the building. View looking northwest, 1937. Note the ivy-clad portion in the background. (Puget Sound Regional Archives, King County Tax Assessor File.)

Current photograph showing a similar view, looking northwest at the primary east facade.
Above, oblique view of the east and south facades. Below, a view of the south facade showing the steep slope of the site, and the full three stories of the building. Note the raised parapet and corner tower, oriel window bays with tile-clad hip roofs, arched head and rectangular window openings, and the variety of divided lite patterns in the window sash.
Above, oblique view of the west and partial view of the north facade. The current concrete ramp replaced an earlier stair, which left an imprint of risers and treads along the south wall. Below, the southernmost wing of the west facade. All units on the upper floors feature windows on three sides. The plan features deep, 8'-wide lightwells that supply daylight and natural ventilation to units in the four wings. They also provide exits from the apartments on the west side.
The primary east facade is symmetrically composed, but large trees obscure full views of it during much of the year. These photos show the northern portion, above left, the southern portion, above right, a detail of an outer corner showing a typical battered pilaster and tower, below left, and the central portion with its wide porch and roof terrace, below right.
Top, the arcaded central entry porch. Below left, a typical wood panel entry door with multi-lite upper panel. There are transom windows above all of the east-facing exterior doors. Below right, typical porch features include arched openings and concrete steps with ornamental rail. The stairs lead to small vestibules that presently serve multiple units as primary entries.
Above, detail of basement apartment entrance, south facade. Left, detail view of the porch at the south end of the east facade.
Exterior and interior views showing details of windows on the primary east facade. All of these windows have tripartite arrangement, whether they form bays or are flush with the wall. Multi-pane lites decorate the top sash portions of many windows.
Above, views of two of the west-facing lightwells. Below left, a detail view of the central second-floor roof terrace, access door and bay window. Below right, another view of the terrace with parapet wall and wood decking.
Detail views of fireplaces in four different dwelling units, showing tile surrounds and mantels. Below right, an apartment which also features a coffered ceiling treatment.
Interior views. Above left, a main level apartment, showing original wood trim and inlaid flooring. Other photos show stair halls in upper level units, spaces that originally were separate rooms.
These three photos show the close proximity of the building to Interstate 5. Above, views from the freeway bridge, looking south, include the L'Amourita building and portions of Lake Union and the Eastlake neighborhood. Middle, a view looking south on Franklin Avenue East toward the freeway, which crosses obliquely at the north end of the block, with the sidewalk running through below it. Below, a partial view of the building's primary east facade and the west edge of the multi-level freeway structure.
Left, the west side garden and Interstate 5 to the north in the far background. The remaining three-car garage, top right. Other photos show site details with garden spaces and landscaping.
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Diagram:

- The image contains a diagram labeled "LAND CLASSIFICATION OR SECTIONS" with an area labeled "0.00."
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form: William Parsons House
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 15). Complete each item by marking 'X' in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
   historic name Parsons, William, House
   other names/site number Harvard Mansion

2. Location
   street & number 2706 Harvard Ave. E.
   city, town Seattle
   state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98102

3. Classification
   Ownership of Property
   ☑ private ☐ public/local ☐ public/State ☐ public/Federal
   Category of Property
   ☑ building(s) ☐ district ☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object
   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing ☑ Noncontributing ☐
   Number of resources previously listed in the National Register ☑ 7

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination (or request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the criteria. ☑ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: ____________________________  Date: ____________
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

[Signature of commenting official] ____________________________  Date: ____________
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that this property is:
   ☑ entered in the National Register. ☑ See continuation sheet.
   ☑ determined eligible for the National Register. ☑ See continuation sheet.
   ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   ☑ removed from the National Register.
   ☐ other, (explain) ________________________________

Signature of the Keeper: ____________________________  Date of Action: ____________
The Harvard Mansion is one of Seattle's most prominent and best known residences, situated at the corner of Harvard Avenue East and East Edgar Street along Interstate 5 in the Roanoke Park neighborhood of North Capitol Hill. The double lot provides the mansion with a spacious setting with lawns, gardens, and a brick courtyard in the rear. All three of the mansion's floors afford spectacular views of Lake Union, the Olympic Mountains, Queen Anne Hill, the Fremont and Wallingford neighborhoods, and the downtown Seattle skyline. (The third floor also provides partial views east to the Cascade Mountains and Lake Washington.) Conversely, looking east toward Roanoke Park from these areas, the mansion is clearly seen as the most highly pronounced landmark on the horizon, perched atop the Roanoke Park ridge.

The Roanoke Park neighborhood is one of the oldest intact single family residential districts in Seattle. The predominant age of homes in the neighborhood is about 70 years; the Harvard Mansion, built in 1903, is somewhat older, and exemplifies the few houses in the area built around the turn of the century. The houses nearby range in size and style, but are uniformly well maintained and well landscaped with large deciduous and evergreen trees. Within one block of the Harvard Mansion is St. Patrick's Catholic and Roanoke Park itself.

Exterior: The Harvard Mansion is a three story wood frame structure that reflects the popular Neoclassical Style of the early 20th century, characterized by a dramatic classical portico, veranda, and entablature moldings. The house is built on a rectangular plan that contains approximately 5,500 square feet of living space on three floors. The house rests on a stone foundation with daylight basement, and is capped by a medium pitched hipped roof with pedimented dormers.

The front facade of the house is dominated by the full-height portico which rises from the front porch to the third floor dormer. The portico features a full entablature supported by four colossal fluted columns with glazed terra cotta Corinthian capitals. Similar Corinthian pilasters rise against the facade. The entablature features a projecting cornice, with modillion blocks and dentil course, and a wide frieze and architrave. Atop the entablature is a balustrade with turned spindle railing, forming a third floor porch.

The portico partially shelters a two story full width veranda, added in 1910 by William Parsons, which wraps around the house on the front and side elevations. The porch is supported by nine fluted columns with Ionic capitals which rise to a porch roof with full entablature. The porch roof, in turn, serves as the deck of the second floor balcony. Both the first and second story porches are surrounded by a balustrade with spindle railing.

See continuation sheet
The medium pitched hipped roof is covered with composition shingles, and features three large pedimented dormers extending on the south, west, and north slopes. The western dormer provides access to the third floor porch through large double sliding glass doors added in 1965. Three active chimney units rise above the roofline, serving the five fireplaces and furnaces. One double-stack chimney and one single stack are clustered on the right side; a triple joined stack is located in the center. A fourth single stack rises along the rear roof slope, but is no longer in use.

Beneath the roof line, the dramatic cornice of the house features projecting boxed eaves, underscored by modillion blocks and a dentil course above a wide architrave and frieze. Windows are mostly double-hung, one-over-one wood sash units, with wood frames and projecting entablature hoods. The five windows that flank the front entry, and the transom windows above the large first floor windows, are ornamented with leaded, bevelled glass whose cames form sunburst patterns, with a leaded Gothic shield in the center.

A rounded one story bay window projects off the east (rear) facade of the house, illuminating the historic sitting room. In 1915, William Parsons added an adjacent sunroom, surrounded by windows, which projects off the southeast corner of the first floor. A rear sleeping room was located above the sunroom. Wide stone steps lead to the front entry, and stone steps also lead to the south side entrance (where Roman urns form the base of the solid stair railings).

The large mahogany front door opens into the central entry hall. The glazed south side door, which leads to the sunroom, has multiple transom windows. Tall glazed double-leaf doors provide access to the first and second floor porches. There is also a multi-paneled wood door on the north side providing access to the kitchen from an elevated porch.

The main loss of integrity on the exterior resulted from the 1958 application of aluminum siding over the original narrow gauge clapboards. The siding has a wider gauge than the original, and also covers the original cornerboards. Otherwise, all exterior detail and trim remains original and intact.

To the rear of the house is a large detached garage with a flat roof accessible from the back alley. The easterly back yard is a landscaped courtyard containing a fountain, a rose arbor, and lights. The bay windows from the dining room and sunroom overlook the back yard. A vegetable garden flanks the north side of the house.

A stone retaining wall frames the front and south lawns, with corner stone pedestals connecting to the stone stairs which lead to the house. The retaining wall provides an attractive framing around the mansion, separating the elevated main landscaped grass lawns from the trees which run along the sidewalks.
Interior: Most of the original interior of the Harvard Mansion remains intact, although the kitchen, bathrooms, plumbing and electricity have all been updated. There are a total of 24 rooms in the house. The first floor has eight rooms: foyer-entry hall, dining room (now living room), living room (now music room), sitting room (now dining room), kitchen, butler's pantry, half bathroom, and sunroom. The second floor has six rooms: large master bedroom, three other bedrooms (one now used as a library), and two full bathrooms. The third floor has four rooms: a large ballroom, a maid’s bedroom, a kitchen, and a full bathroom. The basement includes a laundry room, wine cellar, and storage rooms.

Throughout the interior, the house features ten foot ceiling heights, original light fixtures, wide ceiling and baseboard moldings, classical window and door surrounds, beamed ceilings, paneled wood doors, double leaf glazed doors, brass door plates and handles, and some original bathroom fixtures like porcelain pedestal sinks.

The first floor of the house has a symmetrical floor plan organized around a central hall. All major rooms are accessed through two entrances, including one leading to the hall. Upon entering the formal entry hall, the original living room is to the right, the dining room is to the left, and a grand staircase rises in the hallway. The flooring in these formal areas is dark oak. Both the living room and the dining room have marble fireplaces with custom oak carved dark mahogany wood mantels and columns. The dining room also features a box beam ceiling. Both rooms also retain the original light fixtures and have tall double-leaf doors providing access to the central foyer. The doors feature glazed upper panels and solid lower panels.

The original living room leads to the rear sunroom, which is also accessible through a rear side door entrance leading to the porch. The sunroom has a terrazzo floor, and is lighted by large windows which overlook the brick courtyard in the rear. In addition to this entrance, the sunroom has three sets of glazed double leaf doors leading to the first floor deck, the living room, and the original sitting room.

The sitting room, located directly off the central hall, features dark oak in-laid floors and a large window seat under the bay window. Two double-leaf paneled doors, beneath elliptical fanlight transoms, lead to the hall. In the northeast corner of the floor plan is the kitchen and butler’s pantry, which feature oak parquet flooring and original cabinetry with leaded glass. The pantry leads to the dining room.

The hallway itself features the main staircase ascending in three flights, as well as a secondary maid’s staircase, closet, bathroom, and arched columned entry to the dining room.

The second story also has a symmetrical plan organized around the central hall. The four bedrooms have fir floors. Running the full length of the south side of the floor is the master bedroom (which incorporated an older rear sleeping room above the sunroom in the 1970s). The bedroom has a carved
walnut mantel supported by columns, and accented with green tiles. There is a walk-through dressing area with two sets of large closets and a double-leaf three panel glass door leading to the second story porch deck. The master bathroom features grey tiles, two pedestal sinks, a bathtub, and a tiled shower stall. The main hallway on the second floor is also accessible through a dressing room in the master bedroom.

The north side of the second floor is flanked by two more bedrooms with a full bath between them. The northwest bedroom (now used as a library) has a marble fireplace with a carved maple mantelpiece supported by columns.

The staircase to the third floor is accessed through French doors in the second floor hallway. At the top of the landing, one entrance leads to a fifth bedroom, finished with fir floors and a partial easterly view. A bathroom is connected to this bedroom. Straight ahead from the landing is the ballroom, with maple dance floor. The ballroom also has a marble fireplace, added in 1965, inside the southern roof dormer. The west dormer contains the bandstand and a short flight of steps leads to the nonhistoric sliding glass doors which provide access to the deck above the front portico. Connected to the ballroom is a kitchen in the north dormer.

The basement is entered through the maid’s staircase. It is mostly unfinished except for the wine cellar and the storage room and half bathroom. The basement is lighted by daylight basement windows.

Recent rehabilitation work has included replacing rotted structural supports on the porch, resurfacing the porch deck, tuckpointing the brick chimneys, completing electrical and kitchen remodeling, installing new brass door knobs, adding a vegetable garden, and painting the exterior.

Contributing Resources:

- 1 house
- 1 garage
9. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
- [ ] nationally
- [ ] statewide
- [ ] locally

Applicable National Register Criteria

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Period of Significance: 1909-1935

Significant Dates: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Significant Person

Parsons, William H.

Architect/Builder

Edward Duhamel, builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1903 in the dramatic Neoclassical style, the Harvard Mansion is historically significant for its association with William Parsons, a leading financier in the Pacific Northwest, who lived in the house from 1909 until 1935 during which time he organized the largest financial institution in the region.

Architecturally, the house is distinguished by a colossal Corinthian portico, full width two-story veranda, and well-preserved interior. When completed, the Harvard Mansion was the most visually prominent landmark on the north end of Capitol Hill. Today, nearly 90 years later, it remains an outstanding example of the residential architecture of its period and an important reminder of the influential career of its second owner.

Historical Background: When constructed in 1903 by Seattle contractor and builder Edward Duhamel, the Harvard Mansion was one of the first and most prominent structures in the Denny-Fruthman Addition on the north end of Capitol Hill (platted in the 1890s). The Neoclassical house boasted a dramatic position, was located on a landscaped double lot, and commanded sweeping views of the surrounding city. Even as late as 1910, historic photographs indicate that the mansion was the largest and most prominently sited of the area's homes.

Duhamel was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1850, and became an apprentice architect in Chicago in 1867. In 1875, he moved to Texas, where he started architectural practices in Galveston and Houston. In 1889, Duhamel moved to Seattle, where he became a contractor and builder, completing commissions for buildings in Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, and even Chicago.

By 1900, Duhamel was partners with John Megnith and F. M. Grubb in the firm of Megnith and Duhamel and in the Washington Brick and Tile Company, which had a capacity of making 60,000 bricks a day. In his role as builder, Duhamel worked with architects C. H. Belb, A. Warren Gauld, Saunders and Lawton, and Max Umbreit.

Perhaps his most notable commission was the Federal Building and Post Office at Third and Union in downtown Seattle. Completed in 1909 after six years of work, the building was one of the most prominent landmarks in the young city. Although the building was demolished in 1950, other Duhamel buildings still stand including the Rainier Club and Smith Building, Squire Building, and Hamblett Building in Pioneer Square.

In 1909, about a year before his death, Duhamel sold the house to William Hinckley Parsons. Parsons

[ ] See continuation sheet
was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1865, and began his business career in his hometown as co-
proprietor of Parsons Brothers, a mercantile and department store. In 1895, Parsons moved west to
Seattle, and in 1898, during the Alaska Gold Rush, went north to serve as general manager of the Ames
Mercantile Company in Dawson City, Yukon Territory. From Dawson, Parsons successfully established
a group of stores in Alaska. In 1903, he sold his interest and returned to Seattle.

But Parsons was soon back in Alaska. In March, 1905, he was selected by the Washington Trust
Company of Seattle to open the first bank in the interior of the territory. Parsons reputedly mushed
across 500 miles of ice and snow by dog sled in 15 days, arriving in Fairbanks with $100,000 in currency
strapped to his waist. With this capital, he established the Washington-Alaska Bank of Fairbanks. It was
the first financial institution in the area. But Parsons was able to gain the trust of miners and set up a
successful credit system in the region. Within four months, Parsons' bank had deposits of two million
dollars, and had shipped six million dollars in gold. After four years, having shipped over $30 million in
gold to Seattle, Parsons returned to the city to assume the vice-presidency of the Washington Trust
Company.

Upon his return in 1909, Parsons purchased the Harvard Mansion, next door to the house (now
demolished) of his brother-in-law Edgar Webster (co-owner of the Washington-Alaska Bank and host
of the summer “Golden Potlatch Festivals” held each year from 1911-1915 to celebrate Seattle's
commercial dominance of Alaskan trade).

The next year, the Washington Trust Company was absorbed by the Dexter Horton National Bank.
Parsons was appointed first vice-president and director of the newly merged banks, and also became
director of the Dexter Horton Trust and Savings Bank (which was later consolidated with the Horton
National Bank). After 13 years as a senior officer and director of the bank--the largest in the Pacific
Northwest at the time--Parsons assumed the presidency in 1922.

The 1920s were an era of great expansion in the banking industry, and under Parsons’ leadership the
Dexter Horton bank grew to become the leading institution in the region. In an interview with Forbes
magazine, conducted in 1928 from his Harvard Avenue home, Parsons (described by the magazine as the
“Northwest’s great banker”) explained his theory of bank expansion. “The Pacific Northwest has moved
forward with gigantic strides in the past few years,” he noted, “until it was beyond the scope of any one
bank in this region to adequately finance growing industry or new industries. . . . Merger was the natural
solution.” In addition, Parsons stated, Seattle “must be prepared with vision and resources adequate to
develop” potential Asian markets.

Parsons’ commitment to this vision of large scale finance was realized in the 1920s when Dexter Horton
bank subsumed two more banks into its growing empire. In 1929, the Dexter Horton Bank--largely as
a result of Parsons’ efforts—absorbed the First National Bank of Seattle and the Seattle National Bank. The consolidated banks were renamed Seattle-First National Bank, and Parsons assumed the role of chairman of the board.

The merger led to the creation of the largest and most powerful bank in the Northwest, and one of the largest on the West Coast. According to the bank’s corporate history, the mergers of the period reflected Parsons’ philosophy that “there is strength in size; risks can be taken by a large bank that cannot be contemplated by a small bank. The fusion of the three major bank groups in 1929 flooded the bank’s internal organization with competitive, aggressive managerial talent that could express itself only in growth.” Parsons presided at the helm of this organization until 1934, when he retired. Even so, he remained an active director until 1948.

In 1932, with American business reeling from the Great Depression, President Herbert Hoover appointed Parsons chairman of the first Western Washington advisory committee for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The funds from this federal relief agency (the first created during the Depression) were used to make loans to businesses, finance public works, and provide assistance to keep banks from failing. Parsons took an active role in chairing the organization, and served until his death in 1948. In addition, Parsons was appointed President of the Seattle Clearing House Associates, which was set up to be sole judge of the value and acceptability of collateral toward the issuance of loans.

In 1935, Parsons moved to Washington Park, although he continued to own the Harvard Mansion until 1941. Parsons died in 1948.

Architectural Character: The Harvard Mansion is a dramatic example of the Neoclassical style in the residential architecture of the early 20th century. The house is characterized by a colossal Corinthian portico, full width two-story veranda, ornate classical entablature and decorative moldings, and a well preserved interior. The style of the house is complemented by its prominent setting, which affords sweeping views of the city. The application of aluminum siding in 1958 constitutes the major loss of historic integrity, although all other significant exterior and interior features remain intact. Although the house retains its dramatic character and most of its significant features, the aluminum siding diminishes the significance of the original design and therefore architecture is not identified as an area of significance for the purposes of the nomination. The Harvard Mansion was designated a City of Seattle landmark in 1990.
9. Major Bibliographical Reference


“William H. Parsons funeral to be held tomorrow,” *Seattle Times*, July 18, 1948.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

UTM References

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Specify repository:

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 6, 7, Block 15, Denny-Fuhrman Addition, City of Seattle.

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the entire double lot historically associated with the Harvard Mansion and its second owner, William Parsons.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Randy Apse!, edited by L. Griffield
organization: owner
street & number: 2706 Harvard Ave. E.
city or town: Seattle

date: June 1990        edited: February 1991
telephone: (206) 323-2743
state: Washington
zip code: 98102
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91000782 Date Listed: 6/21/91

William Parsons House
Property Name

Kim
County
WA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper 6/26/91

Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Under Applicable National Register Criterion B is checked. Criterion A is removed.

This information was confirmed with Leonard Garfield of the Washington State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)
William Parsons House
(Harvard Mansion)
Seattle, King Co, WA
UTM References:
10/55/035/5276840

Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and King County Engineer office
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods
Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1949
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 110, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.
No distinction is made between barns, dwellings, commercial and industrial buildings.

UTM grid and 1968 Magnetic North Declination at center of sheet

TACOMA 34 MI. 1630000 FEET 120'

Legend:
- Polyconic projection
- 1927 North American datum
- 10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system, north zone
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 110, shown in blue
- Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
- No distinction is made between barns, dwellings, commercial and industrial buildings.
Figure 1. Corner view of Harvard Mansion with current owners, Randy J. Apsel and Olga D. Bourlin, and daughter, Halle Hennessey, in same positions as the Parsons family in 1910 photo in Figure 26. (Son, Eron
Figure 26. Corner view of Harvard Mansion in 1910 with William H. Parsons and Ella R. Parsons on front steps, daughter Rosamund seated to right and son William Budd on terrace. Compare to current photo.