**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington campus, Seattle, WA 98112

## LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W301A
OAHP No.:  

### Historic Name:

Montlake Boulevard Pedestrian Overpass South

### Property Address:

Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington campus, Seattle, WA 98112

### County

King

### Township/Range/EW Section

T25R04E 16 SE

### Quadrangle

SEATTLE NORTH

### Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10
Spatial Type: Point
Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1
Easting: 552407.98202
Northing: 5278320.42696

### Tax No./Parcel No.

N/A

### Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

### Field Recorder:

Lori Durio

### Date Recorded:

9/24/2009

### Owner's Name:

City of Seattle/University of Washington

### Owner Address:

600 4th Ave.
Seattle, WA 98124

### City/State/Zip:


### Classification:

Structure

### Resource Status:

Survey/Inventory

### Within a District?

No

### Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

### Historic Use:

Transportation - Pedestrian-Related

### Current Use:

Transportation - Pedestrian-Related

### Plan:

Other

### No. of Stories:

n/a

### Structural System:

Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

### Changes to plan:

Intact

### Changes to original cladding:

Intact

### Changes to interior:

Moderate

### Style:

Modern

### Form/Type:

Utilitarian

### View of Bridge (looking northwest) taken 8/13/2009

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

Comments:
NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction:  1958
Architect:
Builder:
Engineer: John “Jack” Christiansen

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

Statement of Significance

This pedestrian overpass, an early example of post tension pre-stress concrete, was constructed in 1958 and designed by John “Jack” Christiansen. He is credited with being one of the top six thin-shell concrete designers in the world. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineers and is a Fellow in the American Concrete Institute and American Society of Civil Engineers. He received his undergraduate degree in Architectural Engineering from the University of Illinois, and his Master's in Civil Engineering from Northwestern University. Christiansen joined the engineering firm of Skilling & Helle in 1962. Eventually he became president of the firm, then called Skilling, Helle, Christiansen & Robertson, and retired in 1983. His notable concrete design projects include the Green Lake Pool (1954), which was the largest intermediate thin-shell cylindrical barrel in the world at the time of construction; the Seattle School District Warehouse (1955); the Yakima Valley Jr. High School Gymnasium (1956), which had the first thin-shell pre-stressed edge beams in the United States; the King County Airport Hangar at Boeing Field (1958); the award-winning Rivergate Exhibit Facility in New Orleans (1968), now demolished; the Federal Building for Expo ’74 in Spokane; the Kingdome (1976), which at 661 feet was the largest clear span, concrete dome in the world; the SunDome Arena in Yakima (1988); and the Bainbridge Island High School Grandstand (1990). Christiansen is an engineer of world renown and contributed to many important buildings and structures in the Pacific Northwest. This bridge and its twin next door served as models for other pedestrian bridges throughout the state. They are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for their distinctive design and important engineering qualities.

Description of Physical Appearance

This is a pedestrian overpass that crosses Montlake Boulevard NE, running east/west. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and was built in 1958. It spans from the Burke-Gilman trail and Wahkiakum Lane on the primary section of the University of Washington campus to the E-1 University of Washington parking lot on the east side of Montlake Boulevard. It has metal railing with simple vertical balusters and a rounded handrail. The span across the roadway is supported on two concrete piers. At the eastern end, the bridge splits in a "V" into two equal sets of stairs that wind down to the parking lot. Each set of stairs curves to the north or south, then reaches a landing, where it sits on a concrete pier. After the landing, each stair terminates in a straight run down to the ground. The stairs themselves are thin, cast concrete sitting on a concrete center support beam. The final two steps are now wooden replacements, with railings of wooden 2X4s, causing the end of the stairs to appear bulky and unfinished. This is reportedly due to ground subsidence, requiring additional steps at the bottom. There is another pedestrian overpass identical to this one located to the north.

Major Bibliographic References

King County Assessor’s Records
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<tr>
<td>View of</td>
<td>Looking west across Montlake Boulevard from parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comments:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| View of | detail of foot of stairs showing replacement section | taken 8/13/2009 |
| Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): | N/A |
| Comments: | |
Historic Property
Inventory Report for

at Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington campus, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION
Field Site No.: SR520W302A OAHN No.:  

Historic Name: Montlake Boulevard Pedestrian Overpass North
Common Name: Montlake Boulevard Pedestrian Overpass North
Comments:

Property Address: Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington campus, Seattle, WA 98112

County: King Township/Range/EW: T25R04E Section: 16 1/4 Sec: SE 1/4 Sec: 1/4 Sec Quadrangle: SEATTLE NORTH

Tax No./Parcel No.: N/A Plat/Block/Lot: N/A

IDENTIFICATION SECTION
Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio Date Recorded: 9/24/2009

Owner's Name: City of Seattle/University of Washington Owner Address: 600 4th Avenue City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98124

Classification: Structure Resource Status: Survey/Inventory Comments:

Within a District? No Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Transportation - Pedestrian-Related
Current Use: Transportation - Pedestrian-Related

Plan: Other No. of Stories: N/A

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Moderate
Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Modern

View of Bridge, looking northwest taken 8/13/2009

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

Comments:

Form/Type Utilitarian

Printed on 11/19/2009 10:16:47 AM
Historic Property Inventory Report for at Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington campus, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Other (specify): Bottom steps and rails

Cladding Foundation Roof Material Roof Type

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NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1958

Study Unit Other

Transportation

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): No

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

Statement of Significance

This pedestrian overpass, an early example of post tension pre-stress concrete, was constructed in 1958 and designed by John "Jack" Christiansen. He is credited with being one of the top six thin-shell concrete designers in the world. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineers and is a Fellow in the American Concrete Institute and American Society of Civil Engineers. He received his undergraduate degree in Architectural Engineering from the University of Illinois, and his Master's in Civil Engineering from Northwestern University. Christiansen joined the engineering firm of Skilling & Helle in 1962. Eventually he became president of the firm, then called Skilling, Helle, Christiansen & Robertson, and retired in 1983. His notable concrete design projects include the Green Lake Pool (1954), which was the largest intermediate thin-shell cylindrical barrel in the world at the time of construction; the Seattle School District Warehouse (1955); the Yakima Valley Jr. High School Gymnasium (1956), which had the first thin-shell pre-stressed edge beams in the United States; the King County Airport Hangar at Boeing Field (1958); the award-winning Rivergate Exhibit Facility in New Orleans (1968), now demolished; the Federal Building for Expo '74 in Spokane; the Kingdome (1976), which at 661 feet was the largest clear span, concrete dome in the world; the SunDome Arena in Yakima (1988); and the Bainbridge Island High School Grandstand (1990). Christiansen is an engineer of world renown and contributed to many important buildings and structures in the Pacific Northwest. This bridge and its twin next door served as models for other pedestrian bridges throughout the state. They are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for their distinctive design and important engineering qualities.

Description of Physical Appearance

This is a pedestrian overpass that crosses Montlake Boulevard NE, running east/west. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and was built in 1958. It spans from the Burke-Gilman trail at Whatcom Lane on the primary section of the University of Washington campus to the E-1 University of Washington parking lot on the east side of Montlake Boulevard. It has metal railing with simple vertical balusters and a rounded handrail. The span across the roadway is supported on two concrete piers. At the eastern end, the bridge splits in a "v" into two equal sets of stairs that wind down to the parking lot. Each set of stairs curves to the north or south, then reaches a landing, where it sits on a concrete pier. After the landing, each stair terminates in a straight run down to the ground. The stairs themselves are thin, cast concrete sitting on a concrete center support beam. The bottom steps are now wooden replacements, with railings of wooden 2X4s, causing the end of the stairs to appear bulky and unfinished. This is reportedly due to ground subsidence, requiring additional steps at the bottom. There is an identical overpass located to the south.

Major Bibliographic References


King County Assessor's Records

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<th>Historic Property</th>
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- Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.
**Historic Property Inventory Report for**

**McMahon Hall**

* at 354450 Whitman Ct, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

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**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W294  
OAHP No.:  

Historic Name: McMahon Hall  

Property Address: 354450 Whitman Ct, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195  

County: King  
Township/Range/EW Section: T25R04na 16 SE  
Quadrangle: SEATTLE NORTH  

Coordinate Reference:  
Zone: 10  
Spatial Type: Point  
Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1  
Easting: 552281.69  
Northing: 5278544.79  

Tax No./Parcel No.: 1625049001  
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A  
Supplemental Map(s):  
Acreage: Unknown  

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**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  

Field Recorder: Lori Durio  
Date Recorded: 6/1/2009  

Owner’s Name: University of Washington  
Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave., Room 418  
City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98101  

Classification: Building  
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory  
Comments:  
Within a District? No  
Contributing?  
National Register Nomination:  
Local District:  
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:  

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**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Institutional Housing  
Current Use: Domestic - Institutional Housing  

Plan: Irregular  
No. of Stories: 11  

Structural System: Unknown  
Changes to plan: Intact  
Changes to original cladding: Intact  
Changes to windows: Intact  
Changes to interior: Unknown  
Changes to other: Unknown  
Changes to windows: Intact  
Other (specify):  

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A  
Comments: southeast corner  
View of: East elevation  
taken 6/29/2008  
Style: Modern - Brutalism  
Form/Type: Multi-Family
Historic Property

Inventory Report for

McMahon Hall

at 354450 Whitman Ct, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cladding</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Roof Material</th>
<th>Roof Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Concrete - Poured</td>
<td>Concrete - Poured</td>
<td>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</td>
<td>Flat with Eaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Study Unit**

- Community Planning/Development
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture
- Education

**Other**

**Architect:** Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Date Of Construction:** 1965

**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):** No

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

**Statement of Significance**

McMahon Hall was designed by the architectural firm of Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates in 1965. It received an AIA Seattle Honor Award in 1966. It is remarkable for its modern Brutalist design that is softened by the rough concrete forms and puzzle piece-like plan, sited on a steep hill that affords breathtaking views of Lake Washington and the Cascades. It will be 50 years old in 2015, and at that time will be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C, for its distinctive architectural design and as the work of a recognized master, Paul Hayden Kirk.

Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995) was born in Salt Lake City, Utah and came to Seattle in 1922. He received his degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1937. He opened his own practice in 1939. During World War II, he practiced with others, designing a variety of churches, homes, and commercial buildings. He again had his own practice from 1950-1957. After 1957, the firm was known as Paul Hayden Kird & Associates, and later Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates. Kirk was influenced by the International style of Mies van der Rohe, but used local materials, giving his designs a unique regional variation. His work was widely published, including approximately 60 articles in national publications between 1945 and 1970, making him possibly the most widely published of Seattle's architects. He was elected a fellow of the AIA in 1959, and received a national AIA Merit Award in 1965 for his Japanese Presbyterian Church in Seattle. His works include the University Unitarian Church and the Magnolia Branch Library in Seattle, and the Edmond S. Meany Hall for the Performing Arts and the Charles S. Odegaard Undergraduate Library at the University of Washington.

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University’s first campus, when it was called the “Territorial University,” was roughly six blocks north of what was then “downtown.” That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University’s location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed – one removed from the early City’s encroaching “downtown.” The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University’s new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus – and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area – was the 1909 Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones
Historic Property
Inventory Report for

McMahon Hall at 354450 Whitman Ct, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195


The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

**Description of Physical Appearance**

This is a residence hall (dormitory) built in 1965. It has 11 stories and an irregular footprint. Accommodations are cluster style: a typical layout has four double rooms clustered around a shared lounge and bathroom. All clusters also have balconies, many that take advantage of the building's siting that affords easterly views of Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains. There is a large outdoor, rooftop patio on the east elevation. McMahon is the largest residence hall on the UW campus with a capacity of 1,043. There is a dining facility on the lower level.

The building reflects the Brutalist style of architecture, and is constructed of rough poured concrete, left unadorned as the exterior cladding. It has a flat roof with deep overhanging eaves and features cantilevered balconies with concrete walls topped by metal pipe rails. It has an unusual plan with projecting and recessed sections and irregular massing, giving the building a sense of movement. The interesting geometrical forms of the poured concrete sections combines with the exposed concrete framing infilled with rough, striated concrete planes to form a visually intriguing structure. The lower level dining hall has large expanses of glass between projecting concrete beams, with pierced concrete sunscreens across the top. The rooftop patio sits above this area of the building, and parking is below.

**Major Bibliographic References**


King County Assessor’s Records


Historic Name: **Cyclotron Shop**

Property Address: Pend Oreille Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W292  
OAHP No.:  
Common Name: **CENPA Instrument Shop**

County: King  
Township/Range/EW Section: 16/SE  
1/4 Sec: 1/4  
1/4 Sec: 1/4  
Quadrangle: SEATTLE NORTH  
Coordinate Reference:  
Zone: 10  
Spatial Type: Point  
Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1  
Easting: 552343  
Northing: 5278644  
Sequence: 1  
Easting: 552343  
Northing: 5278644

Tax No./Parcel No.: 1625049001  
Plat/Block/Lot: N/A  
Supplemental Map(s): N/A  
Acreage: unknown

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio  
Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: University of Washington  
Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave., Room 418  
City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98101

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: Education - College  
Current Use: Education - College

Plan: L-Shape  
No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Unknown  
Changes to plan: Slight  
Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown  
Changes to other:  
Style: Modern  
Form/Type: Utilitarian

View of East elevation taken 10/26/2005

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

Comments: northeast corner

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus – and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area – was the 1909 Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).


The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

This building from 1948 retains good integrity, with one small addition to the south elevation. The CENPA Instrument Shop was built as the Cyclotron Shop to support the construction of the cyclotron building next door. The cyclotron was dismantled in the 1980s. It is now known as the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA) Instrument Shop. It was designed by noted architect John Graham, Jr. Founded in 1998, CENPA is one of the University of Washington nuclear physics labs funded by
### Historic Property
#### Inventory Report for

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the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), pursuing research in nuclear physics, astrophysics, and related fields. It has been designated a Center for Excellence by the DOE, and has been the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions. The program includes neutrino research, participation in the KATRIN tritium beta decay experiment, and work in development of experiments to search for neutrinoless double beta decay. CENPA also performs user-mode research at large accelerator and reactor facilities around the world (University of Washington 2009b). An instrument shop has always been an integral part of the physics lab operation. The CENPA Instrument Shop is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with the development of nuclear physics, and under Criterion C, for its distinctive architectural design and as the work of a recognized master, John Graham Jr.

### Description of Physical Appearance

This building from 1948 has an L-shaped footprint composed of a primary two story rectangle with a one story section on the south elevation that extends out to the east beyond the main building. The building was constructed as a shop to support the cyclotron building next door, and is now known as the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA) Instrument Shop. The north, west, and south walls are blank stuccoed walls, while the east elevation is a glass curtain wall with a stucco bulkhead. This wall features vertical rows of fixed panes with selected awning sash, an entry door with a single pane of glass on the first floor near the north end, and a section of 4 by 10 panes that are opaque, starting north of the entry door and continuing to the north end of the elevation. The building has a molded cornice along the top of the parapet. On the north and south elevations, there are small louvered vents in this cornice. The one story section is stuccoed with a flat roof and a simple parapet, with an entry on the south elevation.

### Major Bibliographic References


King County Assessor’s Records


Historic Property Inventory Report for Nuclear Physics Laboratory/Cyclotron at Pend O'Reille Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION
Field Site No.: SR520W291 OAHP No.: 
Historic Name: Nuclear Physics Laboratory/Cyclotron
Property Address: Pend O'Reille Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Common Name: North Physics laboratory
Comments: 

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552354 Northing: 5278738
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552354 Northing: 5278738

Tax No./Parcel No. Plat/Block/Lot Supplemental Map(s) Acreage
1625049001 N/A unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION
Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Field Recorder: Lori Durio Date Recorded: 9/14/2009
Owner's Name: University of Washington Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave. Room 418 City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98101
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: Education - College Current Use: Education - College
Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 1, 2
Structural System: Unknown
Changes to plan: Intact Changes to original cladding: Intact
Changes to interior: Unknown Changes to other: Intact
Style Modern Form/Type Other
View of East Elevation taken 10/26/2005
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A
Comments:
Changes to windows: Intact
Other (specify):

Cladding
Class: Veneer - Stucco
Veneer - Brick

Foundation
Concrete - Poured

Roof Material
Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Roof Type
Flat with Eaves
Flat with Parapet

Date Of Construction: 1949

Architect: John Graham, Jr.
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): No

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

Statement of Significance
The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).


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The North Physics Laboratory, originally known as Nuclear Physics Laboratory/Cyclotron, houses the Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics (CENPA). It was built in 1949 and designed by noted architect John Graham Jr. It originally held the cyclotron, dismantled in the 1980s. "The Cyclotron was a cylindrical vacuum chamber wherein
Historic Property
Inventory Report for

Nuclear Physics Laboratory/Cyclotron at Pend O'Reille Rd., University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Particles were accelerated using a high power high frequency oscillator to alternate voltages between two half-cylinder electrodes called 'Dees.' Particles injected into the cyclotron were accelerated each time they crossed the intervening layer between the Dees. The particles took on more and more energy as they accelerated, and eventually were directed out of the chamber toward a target. At a fundamental level, particle accelerators smash atoms into one another, producing nuclear reactions" (Smoliak 2007). Additions were made to the building in 1951 and 1958, and one of these additions was to house the Van de Graaff particle accelerator, which remains in use. Architect John Graham Jr. (1908-1991) was a Seattle native and son of architect John Graham, Sr. He studied at the University of Washington and graduated from Yale University. In 1937, he joined his father’s firm and opened a New York City branch office. In 1946 he returned to Seattle and took over the Graham architecture firm. Shortly thereafter, he designed the Northgate Shopping Center, the first large-scale regional shopping center of its kind in the country. It opened in 1950 and established Graham as a leader in the field. He went on to build an international reputation and design projects all over the world. His best known project is probably the Space Needle for the Seattle World’s Fair in 1960-62, designed with Victor Steinbrueck (Ochsner 1994). The North Physics Laboratory (CENPA) is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for its association with the development of nuclear physics, and under Criterion C, for its distinctive architectural design and as the work of a recognized master, John Graham Jr.

Description of Physical Appearance

This building was designed by John Graham and initially built in 1949. It had additions in 1951 and 1958. It is composed of three primary masses, a one story mass, a two story mass, and a semi-circular mass that connects them. The one and two story sections are strongly horizontal in design. The one story section is located to the northeast of the site and projects towards the east slightly further than the two story section. It has a flat roof with projecting eaves and a wide cornice. The southeast elevation of this section has a full-width post-and-beam breezeway with a half-height decorative, geometric, masonry wall stretching its length, supported by stylized metal supports. This breezeway shades a wall of glass composed of several fixed plate glass windows with single-light awning windows below. Below these windows are wood or metal panels. On the northeast elevation, the wall cladding is brick veneer and there are several evenly spaced bay windows composed of four fixed plate glass windows with awning windows below, set above metal or wood panels. The stylized metal supports continue along this elevation, but without the walkway. The two story section is masonry, clad in smooth stucco. It also has a flat roof, this one with a simple parapet with stepped molding. This section has bands of windows set into metal frames in a horizontal grid pattern defining each floor, in a combination of fixed and casement sash. The northwest section of the building forms a semi-circle and is partially below-grade. It has a flat roof behind a parapet and is clad in smooth stucco. The only openings appear to be louvered vents. The semi-circular section projects up higher than the surrounding sections and is ornamented with wide vertical pilasters.

Major Bibliographic References


King County Assessor’s Records


Additional Photos for: Nuclear Physics Laboratory/Cyclotron at Pend O'Reille Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

View of Rear section, east elevation taken 10/26/2005
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A
Comments:

View of North Elevation taken 10/26/2005
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

Lake Washington Boulevard at Lake Washington Boulevard, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W305  
OAHP No.:  

Historic Name:  Lake Washington Boulevard  
Common Name:  Lake Washington Boulevard  

Property Address:  Lake Washington Boulevard, Seattle, WA  
Comments:  Historic Lake Washington Boulevard in the project area is 2 miles long, from E. Madison Street to the foot of Rainier Vista.

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<th>Township/Range/EW</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>1/4 Sec</th>
<th>1/4 1/4 Sec</th>
<th>Quadrangle</th>
<th>Coordinate Reference</th>
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       |                   |         |         |             | Acquisition Code: Unknown  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 1  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552264  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5276970  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 2  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552503  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5276984  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 3  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552646  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5276957  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 4  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552694  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5276664  
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       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552828  
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       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 6  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552701  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5275996  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 7  
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       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 9  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 552916  
       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5275276  
       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 10  
       |                   |         |         |             | Easting: 553102  
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       |                   |         |         |             | Sequence: 11  
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       |                   |         |         |             | Northing: 5274978  

Tax No./Parcel No.  
Plat/Block/Lot: NA  
Supplemental Map(s): attached  
Acreage:  

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Page 1 of 5  
Printed on 6/25/2010 11:13:00 AM
Historic Property
Inventory Report for

Lake Washington Boulevard at Lake Washington Boulevard, Seattle, WA

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Sara S. Orton
Date Recorded: 5/10/2010

Owner’s Name: Seattle Department of Transportation
Owner Address: PO Box 34996
City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98124-4996

Classification: Site
Within a District? No
Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Current Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Plan: Irregular
No. of Stories: NA

Structural System:
Changes to plan: Moderate
Changes to original cladding:
Changes to windows:
Cladding

Changes to interior:
Changes to other:
Cladding
Foundation

Style
Form/Type

Roof Material
Roof Type

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit: Transportation
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Date Of Construction: 1904-1909

Architect: Olmsted Brothers
Builder: J. W. Thompson
Engineer: Unknown

View of Historic Lake Washington Boulevard at E. Madison Street taken 6/11/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing north

Lake Washington Boulevard

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

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

Portions of Lake Washington Boulevard pass through the NRHP-eligible Washington Park Arboretum, as well as through the NRHP-eligible Montlake Historic District. See the DAHP Inventory forms for the Washington Park Arboretum (Arboretum) and the Montlake Historic District for more information about each property. Lake Washington Boulevard extends south from the current project area, but this evaluation is only for the 2-mile segment of the linear resource from E. Madison Street to the Y intersection of Montlake Boulevard NE and NE Pacific Street, which was the entrance to the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (A-Y-P). The 2-mile segment being evaluated has been separated into four sections, maps of which are included with this form. The first section of the segment of Lake Washington Boulevard being evaluated begins at the intersection with E. Madison Street in the Arboretum and ends where it exits the park at 26th Avenue E. Today it is referred to as Lake Washington Boulevard E. The second section begins at the intersection with 26th Avenue E and continues to the intersection with Montlake Boulevard E. This section is now called 26th Avenue E until the intersection with E. Roanake Street, where the name changes to E. Lake Washington Boulevard and continues to the east. The third section starts at the southern end of Montlake Boulevard E and proceeds north to the southern edge of the Montlake Cut. The current name of this section is Montlake Boulevard E. The fourth section of what is being evaluated as Lake Washington Boulevard begins at the southern edge of the Montlake Cut and goes north to the intersection with NE Pacific Street. This northernmost section is now called Montlake Boulevard NE.

The Olmsted Plan

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer began to publish editorial features in 1902 supporting and encouraging the ambitious goals of the new Board of Park Commissioners. The articles featured civic leaders calling for creation and full funding of more parks and boulevards. Professor Edmond Meany, a local leader, told the paper “the Queen City’s great need is more beauty in streets, parks, public places and homes. Let us show the world that in the midst of our popular growth, we can produce the nation’s most beautiful city.” To that end, in 1903, the city hired the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm. John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. came to Seattle to prepare a plan for a city-wide park and boulevard system. This system was envisioned as a chain of parks and parkways linking existing parks, such as Washington Park, creating new parks, and stitching them together with park boulevards (Friends 2009, Takami 2003).

The Olmsted Brothers’ plan was formally adopted in October 1903 by the Seattle City Council. The dominant feature of the plan was 20 miles of landscaped parkways and boulevards, linking the existing and proposed parks throughout the city owned by Seattle Parks and other public agencies. This plan for connected parks and boulevards followed a system suggested in 1893 by then Parks Superintendent E. O. Schwagerl. The Olmsted plan created a green belt of 37 parks and boulevards stretching from Woodland Park, through what is now the university campus and along Lake Washington Boulevard, south to Seward Park. The Olmsted philosophy focused not only on the physical beauty of the landscape, natural resources and the vistas, but also on the vital relationship between parks and people. Most of the parks and connecting boulevards designed by the Olmstead Brothers in Seattle were built by 1908. The Seattle system is one of the most fully realized and best preserved Olmsted park and boulevard systems in the U.S. (BOLA 2003, History Link 2010, and Takami 2003).

Lake Washington Boulevard

Lake Washington Boulevard, passing through or by fourteen parks, is the main link in Seattle’s Olmsted legacy of city-wide park boulevards. The boulevard was planned to reach from Washington Park in the north continuously to Seward Park, which encompasses the Bailey Peninsula, in the south. It was the first of the park boulevards to be built following the Olmsted Plan and originally went from the Mount Baker neighborhood north through Washington Park (now the Arboretum) (Friends 2009).

In 1909, the Parks Department extended Lake Washington Boulevard from Washington Park to the south entrance of the A-Y-P Exposition. This extension was called University Boulevard, in hopes of extending the boulevard system to the north, which never came to fruition. The extension was later folded into Lake Washington Boulevard, but today what was University Boulevard is now Montlake Boulevard NE across the Montlake Cut (History Link 2010).

Lake Washington Boulevard within the project area

The roadway through Washington Park was the first new road built from the Olmsted Brothers plan, originally called Washington Park Boulevard. It was completed within a year of the Olmsted Report to the Board of the Park Commissioners. The plan called for three roadways in the park. Of these, “the pleasure drive would be carried through the length of the park within its borders, but in such a way as not to unduly cut up the level or gently sloping land . . .” (BOLA 2003). Lake Washington Boulevard winds through the length of the Arboretum west of center and serves as the primary access to the park. It was designed by John C. Olmsted and constructed under the Parks Superintendent at the time, J.W. Thompson. The first 2,120 feet of the road, starting at E. Madison Street, was completed in 1904. The rest of the roadway through the park was completed by 1906. The landscape design for the boulevard developed through 1907. (BOLA 2003, DAHP 2009).

According to the Park Commissioners report from 1906-1907 regarding Washington Park Boulevard: “Planting plans for the border of the driveway have been secured from the Olmsted Brothers, and during the planting season this fall these will be carried to completion. It is intended to make this stretch of road an object lesson as to what the system will be.” The plan identified informal groupings of specific trees along the boulevard and large beds of native and non-native smaller trees and shrubs. At the crossing with Madison Street, the plan calls for oak, sycamore, madrone, big leaf maple, mountain hemlock, and beech. Travelling to the north the plan illustrates an open stretch dotted with a few street trees and small shrubs as the valley broadens along a creek. When the valley begins to narrow to the north, the plan shows evergreen magnolias, oak, blue spruce and
willow together with beech, sycamore, and big leaf maple (BOLA 2003). Currently, the section of Lake Washington Boulevard at the entrance to the park at Madision Street is the most consistent with the original plan. This first stretch of Lake Washington Boulevard within the Arboretum still shows a mix of oak and sycamore trees. The more open, valley section of the roadway also follows the original plan with fewer trees along the edges of the boulevard and shorter trees and shrubs. A group of willows, not part of the original plan, have been added at the intersection with Interlaken Boulevard. The northern section within the Arboretum has intermittent sycamore trees, but it is not clear if the shrubs shown in the plan were ever planted (BOLA 2003).

The first section of Lake Washington Boulevard within the boundaries of the Arboretum maintains integrity of design, association, setting, feeling and location. The boulevard winds through the park along the same alignment as when it was built from 1904 to 1906; it has taller, more dense plantings at the southern end, then fewer trees to enable the view over the valley in the central section, and then the more sparsely planted, taller trees in the north, as was called for in the Olmsted Brothers 1906-07 planting plan. The Arboretum Aqueduct, built in 1912, spans Lake Washington Boulevard in the park and is listed in the National Register as a part of the Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State. The Aqueduct is listed on the Washington Historic Register and is a designated Seattle landmark. The pavements, curbs and gutters of Lake Washington Boulevard have had periodic changes, upgrades and maintenance and the light standards along the roadway have been replaced. In the 1960s entrance and exit ramps to and from SR 520 were added to the northern section of the park. These ramps intersect Lake Washington Boulevard just south of the intersection with 26th Avenue E. The ramp intersections are a small portion of the 1.2 miles of the roadway and do not diminish the overall integrity of this section through the park. This section within the park retains sufficient integrity to convey the significance of Lake Washington Boulevard.

The second section of the boulevard between the northwest boundary of the Arboretum and E. Montlake Boulevard has retained integrity of location, association and design. It is in the same alignment as when it was designed and built and retains the function as originally envisioned. The integrity of setting and feeling have been diminished on the north side by the introduction of SR520, which introduced visual elements and a wide, well-travelled highway and disrupted the viewshed from this portion of the boulevard. The other side of the roadway maintains the neighborhood setting and shaded green space. This section has also had changes in paving, curving, and gutters since its construction. Although there have been visual intrusions to the north, this section as a whole maintains sufficient integrity to support the eligibility of Lake Washington Boulevard.

The third section, going north as E. Montlake Boulevard to the Montlake Cut, has lost integrity of materials, design and feeling due to growth on both sides of the boulevard, the widening of the roadway, and the introduction of the SR 520 interchange. The roadway here is now 4-6 lanes, but has a planted median down the center which makes it feel like a smaller, less intrusive roadway. This section maintains integrity of setting, location and association. Though the areas on either side of the road were not built out in 1909 when the road was constructed, it was already platted for residential development. The boulevard in this section is wider than as originally built, but it is along the 1909 alignment, it serves the same transportation function, the surroundings are still vegetated, and the road bisects residential parcels as the plan intended. The southernmost portion of this section has lost considerable integrity due to the SR 520 interchange, resulting in an overpass above an excavated roadway below this alignment, but the rest of the section maintains the essence of the original roadway plan, surrounded by greenery. Overall, despite the SR 520 overpass and interchange, this third section retains enough integrity to convey the significance of the boulevard.

The northernmost section of the boulevard includes the Montlake Cut, which was excavated and built after the A-Y-P and after the construction of Lake Washington Boulevard to the exposition. The change from a surface road to a bridge over a body of water significantly impacts the integrity of design, setting, and feeling of the roadway. However, although the Montlake Cut and bridge span impacts the integrity of this linear resource, the Montlake Bridge is listed on the National Register as a part of the Historic Bridges and Tunnels in Washington State. It is also listed on the Washington Historic Register and is a designated Seattle landmark. North of the Cut on the other side of the bridge, the former boulevard has been impacted by the growth and development of the university, the widening of the road, and the loss of greenery surrounding the roadway. There is a major signalized intersection at the junction of Montlake Boulevard NE and NE Pacific Street with multiple lanes converging in a Y north of the bridge. The impacts to the integrity of this section diminish its ability to convey the significance of Lake Washington Boulevard. This section does not contribute to the eligibility of Lake Washington Boulevard.

The entirety of Lake Washington Boulevard (from the university to the Bailey Peninsula) has not been fully evaluated, but it is assumed the whole linear resource would be eligible for the National Register. The segment of Lake Washington Boulevard within the current project area is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the city-wide Olmsted Brothers plan of parks and parkways. It is significant as the first boulevard constructed as a part of the plan and was the standard by which future boulevards were to be designed. The northernmost section of the linear resource is 1904 when construction began based on the Olmsted Brothers design and 1909 when the final section of what was then University Boulevard leading to the A-Y-P was completed. Lake Washington Boulevard was an integral part of the Olmsted Brothers plan for the development of outdoor spaces throughout the city of Seattle. Overall, the segment of the linear resource in the project area retains sufficient integrity to convey the significance of Lake Washington Boulevard as a whole. Lake Washington Boulevard is a contributing element of the Montlake Historic District and to the Washington Park Arboretum. In both cases, it maintains a level of integrity that allows it to reflect the significance of each historic property.

**Description of Physical Appearance**

The first section of Lake Washington Boulevard that winds through the Arboretum is an asphalt, two-lane, two-way road with little to no shoulder. In some parts, the road has a slightly rounded center line in relief and in others it is just a painted double yellow or dashed yellow line. The speed limit on the segment of Lake Washington Boulevard within the project area is 25 mph. Within the Arboretum the road is 1.2 miles long. The total length of Lake Washington Boulevard in the project area, from E. Madison Street to the foot of Rainier Vista, is roughly 2 miles. The road continues south out of the Arboretum at E. Madison Street to Seward Park.

There is a stoplight at the intersection with E. Madison Street, which is the southernmost point of Lake Washington Boulevard in the current project area. There is a dense tree covering at the entrance to the park at East Madison Street and paved trails on either side. This area is very sheltered by the large, mature trees lining the street. It intersects Arboretum Drive close to the terminus of that road. It next intersects with E. Interlaken Boulevard in an area much more open with trees farther from the road. Slightly further to the north, Boyer Avenue East Ts into Lake Washington Boulevard. In the northern part of the park, East Foster Island Boulevard terminates at Lake Washington Boulevard in a Y.
intersection. Northeast of E. Foster Island Blvd are two ramps to and from SR 520. Here the roadway becomes wider to add a right turn lane. Beginning around the intersection with E. Miller Street, the road has park land to the right and residential structures on the left.

As it exits the park it rounds to the east. Halfway through this curve SR 520 traffic becomes visible from the boulevard. Here it has residential properties to the left and multiple lanes of highway traffic to the right as it becomes parallel to SR 520, which is at a lower grade than Lake Washington Boulevard. The cross street to the Museum of History and Industry, 24th Avenue E., has been replaced with an overpass across SR 520.

The next intersection and stoplight are at E. Montlake Blvd, where the road becomes three lanes in each direction. E. Montlake Boulevard going north crosses over SR 520 and becomes a 4- to 6-lane road with a planted median down the center. Both sides of the road are lined with a row of trees and residential structures. There are several large, signalized intersections before reaching the bascule bridge over the Montlake Cut. The major intersection at E. Montlake Boulevard includes traffic entering onto and exiting from SR 520. As the boulevard passes over SR 520 it has two lanes headed north and 4 lanes going south. There are two more signalized intersections at E. Hamlin and E. Shelby streets with two lanes each way plus turn lanes. Between these intersections the roadway is two lanes on either side of the planted median until it gets to the Montlake Bridge over the Montlake Cut. North of the Cut is what remains of the northernmost section of Lake Washington Boulevard, which originally led to the A-Y-P. Today it is a vast intersection of three major streets with 4 lanes of traffic in each direction. This area is now part of the University of Washington.

Major Bibliographic References


Additional Photos for: Lake Washington Boulevard at Lake Washington Boulevard, Seattle, WA

View of Lake Washington Boulevard at E. Madison Street taken 6/11/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing North

View of Lake Washington Boulevard at Arboretum Drive taken 6/11/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing North with the gatehouse on the right.

View of Lake Washington Boulevard at gatehouse taken 6/11/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing South toward E. Madison Street

View of Lake Washington Boulevard at E. Interlaken Boulevard taken 6/11/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing South
View of E. 26th Avenue with bumpout parking taken 5/24/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Residential properties on the right.

View of Lake Washington Boulevard at 26th Avenue E. taken 5/24/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: 

View of E. Lake Washington Boulevard at E. Roanoke Street taken 5/24/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Facing North

View of Lake Washington Boulevard heading west taken 5/24/2020
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): NA
Comments: Approaching 24th Street on the right.
### Additional Photos for: Lake Washington Boulevard at Lake Washington Boulevard

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<tr>
<td>E. Montlake Boulevard going north</td>
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<td>At the bridge over the Montlake Cut</td>
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*Printed on 6/25/2010 11:14:48 AM*
Historic Property
Inventory Report for

Canal Reserve Land
at East Hamlin Street/SR 520, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION
Field Site No.: SR520W306
OAHP No.: 
Common Name: 
Comments: This parcel is south of the alley behind the houses facing E. Hamlin Street.

Historic Name: Canal Reserve Land
Property Address: East Hamlin Street/SR 520, Seattle, WA

County: King
Tax No./Parcel No.: 8805900002

County Township/Range/EW: T25R40na 21 NW
1/4 Sec: 1/4 1/4 Sec: 
Quadrangle: SEATTLE NORTH
Coordinate Reference: Zone: 10
Spatial Type: Point
Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Easting: 562356
Northing: 5277069
Acreage: 1.15 acres

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Field Recorder: Sara S. Orton
Date Recorded: 5/10/2010

Owner’s Name: University of Washington
Owner Address: Campus Box 359446
City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98195

Classification: Site
Within a District? No
Contributing? 
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION
Historic Use: Landscape - Park
Current Use: Landscape - Unoccupied Land

Plan: Other
No. of Stories: NA

Structural System: None
Changes to plan: Extensive
Changes to original cladding: 
Changes to interior: 
Changes to other:

View of central grassy area, facing west taken 5/24/2010
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): 
Comments:

Printed on 6/22/2010 9:52:35 AM
The Canal Reserve Land is within the boundaries of the National Register-eligible Montlake 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 meets the eligibility criteria for a National Register 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, three parks and impressive non-residential structures. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952 with the main era of construction from 1910 to the 1940s. Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Interlaken Park and the adjacent Arboretum. In time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. 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.

In 1903, the Olmsted Brothers (John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.) came to Seattle and prepared a plan for Seattle’s park system, including Washington Park. After 1906 James F. Dawson joined the firm and was one of the principal landscape architects for the Olmsted Brothers in Seattle. In March 1924, Washington Park was officially set aside as a botanical garden and arboretum by the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1925, the federal government leased the Old Government Canal property to the City for 99 years, to be used for park purposes. The leased land was considered an expansion of Washington Park and was the location of the first official plantings in the park in 1935-1936 (WSDOT 2009).

The Canal Reserve Land north of SR 520, behind the alley of the houses facing E. Hamlin Street, is what remains undeveloped of the Old Government Canal, the location of the original log canal between Lake Union and Lake Washington. This piece of land was not included in the Olmsted plans for Washington Park, but was one of the first areas formally planted with specimen plantings. Frederick W. Leissler, Jr., the assistant director of the Arboretum, directed WPA crews in planting Yoshino cherry trees and incense cedars on the Canal Reserve Land during the winter of 1935-1936, adding to existing trees in this area (BOLA and Kiest 2003).

In 1961, the State Department of Highways acquired approximately 47 acres of Arboretum property for the construction and operation of SR 520, including the Arboretum’s share of the Old Government Canal land. Many of the cherry trees were relocated to the liberal arts quad of the University of Washington (these trees were removed from the campus in 1998 because of their advanced age). Six cherry trees that were not relocated remain today on the Canal Reserve Land. However, most of the surrounding land and plantings have been removed, and the introduction of SR 520 severely compromised the integrity of this early landscape (BOLA and Kiest 2003).

The Canal Reserve Land is located within the boundaries of the Montlake Historic District. The area today is mostly used by neighbors as exterior space and is accessible to the public along the northern boundary of the parcel. The parcel is significant for the original specimen plantings that have survived at this location. There are 59 specimen plantings on this land, of which 24 are from the historic period of the district (1905-1952). Fifteen of the specimens were planted prior to 1945: 7 Sequoias from 1931, 3 incense cedars from 1909, and 5 cherries - 1 from 1910 and 4 from 1944 (UW 2009). Currently, it is used primarily by the immediate neighbors (residents of the Montlake Historic District) as a small green space that has historically been a part of their community.

The Canal Reserve Land has lost integrity of setting, feeling and association due to the introduction of the SR 520 bridge and the ramps that cut it off from the Arboretum in the 1960s, severing the connection, physically and visually, between this parcel and the neighboring park property. It maintains some integrity of design and materials due to the remaining original trees in their original locations, but it has lost significant acreage to transportation uses and is accessible to the public on only one side. Due to these losses of integrity, the Canal Reserve Land is not individually eligible for the National Register under any criteria. However, the Canal Reserve Land is a contributing element to the Montlake Historic District. It is from the period of significance of the district and maintains 24 original specimen plantings from the historic period. This parcel is not a contributing
**Description of Physical Appearance**

The Canal Reserve Land is located immediately north of the SR 520 lanes and the exit ramp off SR 520 to E. Montlake Boulevard. The northern boundary is the alley behind the residential parcels on the south side of E. Hamlin Street. East Montlake Boulevard is to the west of the property and McCurdy Park, with part of the MOHAI parking lot, to the east. According to the 2009 Collection Appraisal of this parcel, the following trees are present: 7 California Incense Cedars, 11 cypress trees of 5 varieties, 5 Malus of 5 varieties, 22 pines of 9 varieties, 6 cherry trees of 3 varieties, and 7 Sequoias (UW 2009). The northern portion of the parcel, south of the alley, is used for off-street parking; cars park between power lines and trees in no organized fashion. The central part of the parcel is a grassy area between fairly tall trees on the south, east, and west sides. Some of the neighbors in the area use the open space for gardening or storage. The parcel is relatively well-maintained and the grass is mown, but there are some instances of clutter and personal private property on areas of the parcel. The parcel is fenced with chain link on the south, east, and west sides. There are concrete bollards that mark the northern edge of the parcel. There is no signage, but some of the trees are marked with specimen tags.

**Major Bibliographic References**

Additional Photos for: **Canal Reserve Land**

at **East Hamlin Street/SR 520, Seattle, WA**

---

**View of Parking area, facing east**

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

Comments: 

**View of gardens and storage on the parcel; facing NE**

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

Comments:  

**View of the parcel from SR520 toward the NE**

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

Comments: 

**View of excerpt from Section map NW-21-25-04**

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

Comments:  

*Section map from King County Assessor; dated 01/27/2010.*

---

Additional Photos for: Canal Reserve Land at Canal Reserve Land

View of specimen tree tag taken 6/11/2010

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

SR 520 is behind this row of tall trees.

View of trees at the edge of the open area taken 6/11/2010

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:
Historic Property Inventory Report

### Location

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**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1500 E McGraw St

**Property Address:** 1500 E McGraw, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 6788202365

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner’s Name:

Owner Address:

City:  
State:  
Zip:

Classification: Building  
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory  
Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle  
Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Windows: Intact

Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):

Style: Modern - Minimal Traditional

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Wood - Clapboard

Foundation:

Roof Type: Hip

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit  
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1938 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Minimal Traditional style. It has a low pitched hip roof with composition asphalt shingles and slightly overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:

King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
# Historic Property Inventory Report

## Location

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### Common Name:
1506 E McGraw St

### Property Address:
1506 E McGraw, Seattle, WA 98112

### Comments:

### Tax No./Parcel No.:
6788202370

### Plat/Block/Lot

### Acreage

### Supplemental Map(s)

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### Coordinate Reference

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name:
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip: 
Classification: Building 
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House  Current Use: 
Plan: Rectangle  Stories: 1
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact  Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact  Changes to Windows: Extensive
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Ranch  Form/Type: Single Family - Side Gable
Cladding: Wood - Clapboard  Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable  Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

Year Constructed: 1939

Architect:

Builder:

Landscape Architect:

Engineer:

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1939 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence's original windows have been replaced with vinyl sliding windows. However, despite these alterations, it continues to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles and is modest example of these styles. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The building was originally designed with elements of the Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles. It has a medium pitched side-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and five bays wide. The window fenestration is composed of non-original vinyl windows. A one-car attached garage is arranged below the residence at the basement level.

Bibliographic References:


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


Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
**Location**

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<td>Common Name:</td>
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**Coordinate Reference**

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Not Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: Rectangle
      Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
      Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Extensive
      Changes to Windows: Extensive
Changes to Other: Extensive
Other (specify): Porch
Style: Other
Form/Type: Single Family
Cladding: Veneer - Stucco
Foundation:
Roof Type: Hip
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 4
Historic Property Inventory Report

Year Constructed | Work Type Description
--- | ---
1919 | Built Date

Architect: | Builder:
Landscape Architect: | Engineer:

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

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1919 in the Montlake neighborhood, according to the King County tax assessor. The residence appears to have suffered a substantial loss of integrity, including alterations to its windows, wall cladding, and front porch. Because of these alterations, it no longer has the ability to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. Based on our evaluation, the property has lost integrity and therefore is ineligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with a slightly irregular rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. It has a low-pitch hip roof with composition asphalt shingles and wide eaves. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of non-original wood windows flanked by wood shutters throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:
- Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

East Elevation, Looking West

East Elevation, Looking South

East Elevation (detail), Looking West
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  
DAHP No.  

Historic Name:  
Common Name:  2319 Boyer Ave E  
Property Address:  2319 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112  
Comments:  
Tax No./Parcel No.  6788203001  
Plat/Block/Lot  
Acreage  
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:  
Northing:  
Zone:  
Spatial Type:  
Acquisition Code:  
Sequence:  

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel

Owner’s Name:

Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Windows: Moderate

Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):

Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Shingle - Coursed

Foundation:

Roof Type: Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1920 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has suffered from several alterations, which have affected the integrity of its windows and front porch, despite these alterations, it continues to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the characteristics of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman architectural styles and is a modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. It has a steeply pitched jerkinhead roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with cored wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of both original wood and non-original aluminum windows throughout the residence. An attached garage is placed in front of and below the primary façade at the northeast corner.
## Historic Property Inventory Report

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Photos

East Elevation, Looking Southwest

South and East Elevations, Looking West

North Elevation, Looking South

East Elevation (detail), Looking Southwest
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2315 Boyer Ave E

Property Address: 2315 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788203045

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

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Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner's Name: 
Owner Address:

City: 
State: 
Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 

Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1

Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify): 

Style: Colonial - Colonial Revival
Cladding: Shingle - Coursed
Roof Type: Hip

Form/Type: Single Family
Foundation:
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame construction. The residence was originally designed in the Colonial Revival style with elements of the Craftsman style. It has a low-pitch hip roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood coursed shingles. The primary facade is slightly asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence. An attached garage with a deck arranged above it stands northwest of and below the residence.


King County Assessor’s Records

Tuesday, August 24, 2010

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


Photos

East Elevation, Looking Southwest

East Elevation with Garage, Looking South

East Elevation (detail), Looking South
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2309 Boyer Ave E

Property Address: 2309 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788203046

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 
Plan: Irregular
Stories: 2.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Veneer - Stucco
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Gable-on-Hip
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
## Historic Property Inventory Report

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<th>Work Type Description</th>
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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Engineer:**

**Architect:**

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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1930 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival architecture and is a good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a two and a half-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with half-timbered stucco and wood clapboard siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided. The fenestration consists of original wood windows with leaded muntins throughout the residence. The residence includes an attached garage arranged below the dwelling space with a gable-on-hip roof.

**Major Bibliographic References:**


King County Assessor's Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.” http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

Northeast Elevation, Looking Southwest

Southeast Elevation (detail), Looking Northwest

East and North Elevations, Looking Southwest

South Elevation, Looking North
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name:  2324 Boyer Ave E
Property Address:  2324 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No.  6788203015

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:

Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner's Name:
Owner Address: City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: Irregular
Stories: 2
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Irregular
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Hip - Hip with cross gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report

Year Constructed: 1928

Work Type Description: Built Date

Architect: 

Builder: 

Landscape Architect: 

Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched hip and cross gable roof with composition asphalt shingles and gabled dormers. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. A rounded turret with a conical roof is arranged along the northwest elevation. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:

King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation (detail), Looking North

South Elevation (west portion), Looking North

South Elevation (east portion), Looking North
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.
Historic Name:

Common Name: 2316 Boyer Ave E
Property Address: 2316 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788203020
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner's Name:
Owner Address:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination
Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular
Stories: 1.5

Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Cladding: Brick
Roof Type: Gable - Clipped
Gable/Jerkinhead

Form/Type: Single Family
Foundation:
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other
Year Constructed: 1928
Work Type Description: Built Date

Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched clipped gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and four bays wide. The fenestration consists of original steel windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References: 

King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.” http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

West Elevation, Looking East

building entry detail, northeast

North Elevation, Looking Southeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2308 Boyer Ave E

Property Address: 2308 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788203026

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:

Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Identification

Survey Name:  SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
Date Recorded:  04/30/2010

Field Recorder:  Christopher Hetzel

Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Classification:  Building

Resource Status:  Survey/Inventory

Comments:  Eligible

Within a District?  No

Contributing?  No

National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments: 

Description

Historic Use:  Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:  

Plan:  Irregular  
Stories:  1.5

Structural System:  Platform Frame

Changes to Plan:  Intact

Changes to Interior:  Unknown

Changes to Original Cladding:  Intact

Changes to Windows:  Intact

Changes to Other:  Unknown

Other (specify):  

Style:  Tudor - Tudor Revival

Form/Type:  Single Family - Cross Gable

Cladding:  Brick

Foundation:  

Roof Type:  Gable - Cross Gable

Roof Material:  Metal

Narrative

Study Unit  

Other  

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
# Historic Property Inventory Report

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<td>Landscape Engineer:</td>
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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 - National

## Statement of Significance:

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

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## Description of Physical Appearance:

The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick, half-timbered stucco, and wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and divided into four bays that step back from the street. The fenestration consists of original metal windows throughout the residence.

## Major Bibliographic References:


King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report


Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast

South Elevation (east half), Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.
Historic Name:
Common Name: 2302 Boyer Ave E
Property Address: 2302 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788203060
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference
Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner's Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments: 

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 
Plan: Irregular
Stories: 2
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation: 
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010  Page 2 of 6
Historic Property Inventory Report

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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Architect:**

**Engineer:**

- 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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1929 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

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**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a two-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick and half-timbered stucco. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and divided into two sections. The fenestration consists of original metal windows throughout the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

- King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures."
http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

East Elevation, Looking West

North and East Elevations, Looking Southwest

South Elevation, Looking Northwest
West Elevation, Looking East
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.                                    DAHP No.
Historic Name:
Common Name: 1602 E Lynn St
Property Address: 1602 E Lynn , Seattle, WA 98102
Comments:
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202110
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name:  
Owner Address:  
City: State: Zip:  
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:  
Local District:  
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:  
Eligibility Status:  
Determination Date:  
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:  
Plan: Irregular  
Stories: 2
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):  
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Cladding: Brick
Roof Type: Gable - Parallel Gables

Narrative

Study Unit  
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect:  
Builder:  
Landscape Architect:  
Engineer:  

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 - National

Statement of Significance:  
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1925 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:  
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched double gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and two bays wide. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:  
King County Assessor's Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast

West Elevation, Looking Southeast

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

West Elevation Detail, Looking Southeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

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Historic Name:

Common Name: 2222 16th Ave E

Property Address: 2222 16th E, Seattle, WA 98105

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 1029000020

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:

Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner's Name:
Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle Stories: 1
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Rectangle
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Modern
Form/Type: Single Family
Cladding: Wood
Foundation:
Roof Type: Other
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Engineer:**

**Architect:**

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): No

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

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1969 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence was constructed after the Montlake historic district’s period of significance (1905 to 1952) and does not contribute to the historical significance of the neighborhood. It does, however, embody distinctive characteristics of the Modern style as exhibited in a late 1960s residence, is singularly unique, and could be the design of a master architect. Based on our evaluation, the property is not a contributor to the potential Montlake historic district, but is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural design.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a one-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Modern style. It has a medium pitched diagonal roof line with composition asphalt roofing, overhanging eaves, and shed roof dormer. The exterior walls are clad with wood siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and five bays wide. The window fenestration is composed of original metal windows. A one-car garage is sheltered by the roof line.

**Bibliographic References:**


King County Assessor’s Records


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


Photos

West Elevation, Looking South

West Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
## Location

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## Coordinate Reference

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## Identification

**Survey Name:** SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
**Date Recorded:** 04/30/2010

**Field Recorder:** Hetzel, Christopher

**Owner’s Name:**

**Owner Address:**

<table>
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<th>City</th>
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<th>Zip</th>
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</thead>
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**Classification:** Building  
**Resource Status:** Survey/Inventory

**Comments:** Eligible

**Within a District?** No  
**Contributing?** No

## National Register Nomination:

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:**

**Determination Date:**

**Determination Comments:**

## Description

**Domestic - Single Family House**

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:**

**Plan:** L-Shape  
**Stories:** 2

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Original Windows:** Moderate

**Changes to Other:** Unknown

**Other (specify):**

**Style:** Tudor - Tudor Revival

**Form/Type:** Single Family - Cross Gable

**Cladding:** Brick

**Foundation:**

**Roof Type:** Gable - Cross Gable

**Roof Material:** Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1929 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick and half-timbered stucco in the gable ends. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and consists of three distinct sections. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence and one non-original picture window.


References: King County Assessor's Records
Historic Property Inventory Report


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


Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northwest

South Elevation, Looking North
**Historic Property Inventory Report**

### Location

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<td>Historic Name:</td>
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**Common Name:** 1612 E Lynn St  
**Property Address:** 1612 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98102  
**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 6788202116  
**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acresage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner's Name: 

Owner Address: 

City: State: Zip: 

Classification: Building 

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory 

Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination: 

Local District: 

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 

Eligibility Status: 

Determination Date: 

Determination Comments: 

Description

Domestic - Single Family House 

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: 

Plan: Irregular 

Structural System: Platform Frame

Stories: 1.5

Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Windows: Intact

Changes to Other: Unknown

Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival

Form/Type: Single Family 

Cladding: Brick

Foundation: 

Roof Type: Hip - Hip with cross gable

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other
Year Constructed: 1929
Work Type Description: Built Date

Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1929 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. Its steeply pitched roof features multiple gables and a hipped section, composition asphalt shingles, a hipped roof dormer, and shallow eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick with half-timbered stucco in the gable ends. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided into two sections. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:
King County Assessor’s Records

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 3 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report


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


Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation, Looking North
**Historic Property Inventory Report**

**Location**

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**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1611 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1611 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

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**Coordinate Reference**

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner’s Name:

Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:

Plan: Irregular

Structural System: Platform Frame

Stories: 1

Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Windows: Moderate

Changes to Other: Moderate

Other (specify): Roof

Style: Ranch

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Veneer - Stucco

Foundation:

Roof Type: Hip

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition

Narrative

Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect:          Builder:
Landscape Engineer: Architect:

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1949 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Ranch style architecture and is an good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one-story single-family residence with an irregular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch hip roof with thick composition asphalt tiles and boxed eaves. The exterior walls are clad with stucco. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided into three sections. The fenestration consists of a mix of original wood windows and non-original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:

King County Assessor’s Records
Photos

North Elevation, Looking Southwest

North Elevation Entry, Looking South

West Elevation, Looking Northeast

West Elevation, Looking East
West Elevation Entry, Looking Northwest
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name: Historic Property Inventory Report

Common Name: 1614 E Lynn St

Property Address: 1614 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202130

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting: 

Northing: 

Zone: 

Spatial Type: 

Acquisition Code: 

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: L-Shape Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Moderate
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Side Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Work Type Description</th>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Built Date</td>
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Architect: Builder: 
Landscape Architect: Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched side-gable roof intersected by parallel gable section with composition asphalt shingles and shallow eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick and wood shingle. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of both original and non-original windows throughout the residence.


King County Assessor’s Records
Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects. University of
Smith, E. “Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.”
http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation Detail, Looking North
Location

Field Site No. | DAHP No.
--- | ---
Historic Name:
Common Name: 1618 E Lynn St
Property Address: 1618 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202135
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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<td>SEATTLE NORTH</td>
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Coordinate Reference
Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments: 

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 
Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Rectangle
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify): 
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family
Cladding: Brick
Foundation: 
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
Page 2 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Work Type Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
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Architect:                      Builder:                      
Landscape Architect:            Engineer:                      

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross hip-on-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles, a front gable, and virtually no eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick with half-timbered stucco in the front gable end. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:

King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.” http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation, Looking North
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. __________________________ DAHP No. __________________________

Historic Name: __________________________

Common Name: 1622 E Lynn St

Property Address: 1622 E Lynn ,Seattle, WA 98112

Comments: __________________________

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202136

Plat/Block/Lot __________________________

Acreage __________________________

Supplemental Map(s) __________________________

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Coordinate Reference __________________________

Easting: __________________________

Northing: __________________________

Zone: __________________________

Spatial Type: __________________________

Acquisition Code: __________________________

Sequence: __________________________
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Not Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: L-Shape
Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: L-Shape
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Wood - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other

Study Unit

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
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Architect:  
Builder:  
Landscape Architect:  
Engineer:  

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with wood shingles, a hip roof entry tower, and virtually no eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick with half-timbered stucco in the front gable end. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood frame casement windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:
King County Assessor's Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northwest
# Historic Property Inventory Report

## Location

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<th>Field Site No.</th>
<th>DAHP No.</th>
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Historic Name:

**Common Name:** 1619 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1619 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 1880000020

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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<td>SEATTLE NORTH</td>
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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip: 
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments: 

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 
Plan: Rectangle Stories: 1
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Moderate
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify): 
Style: Ranch
Form/Type: Single Family - Side Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable
Roof Material: Wood - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

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Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Work Type Description</th>
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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Architect:**

**Engineer:**

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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1947 in the Montlake neighborhood. Many of the residence’s windows have been altered. However, despite these alterations, it continues to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Ranch style architecture and is a modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company in December 1905. Bordering 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch side-gable roof with wood shingles and shallow eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and four bays wide. The fenestration consists of a combination of wood and non-original vinyl windows throughout the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**


King County Assessor’s Records

Tuesday, August 24, 2010  Page 3 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report


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


Historic Property Inventory Report

Photos

North Elevation, Looking South

North Elevation, Looking Southeast

North Elevation, Looking Southwest

North Elevation (detail), Looking South
# Historic Property Inventory Report

## Location

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- **Common Name:** 1626 E Lynn St
- **Property Address:** 1626 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112
- **Comments:**
- **Tax No./Parcel No.:** 6788202150
- **Plat/Block/Lot:**
- **Acreage:**
- **Supplemental Map(s):**

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## Coordinate Reference

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing?
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: L-Shape
Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Moderate
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit: Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Other:

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has fair integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is a good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company in December 1905. Bordering 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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 property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles and a gable roofed entry. The exterior walls are clad with brick and stucco with some half timbering. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of a combination of original wood and non-original windows throughout the residence, including large non-original picture windows at the primary facade.

Major Bibliographic References:


Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.
Historic Name: 
Common Name: 1630 E Lynn St
Property Address: 1630 E Lynn , Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202155
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference
Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No
Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination

Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):

Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival

Form/Type: Single Family - Side Gable

Cladding: Brick
Foundation:

Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect:  
Builder:  
Landscape Architect:  
Engineer:  

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 - National  

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one and a half story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched side-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles, a gable roof dormer, a gable roofed entry, and slightly overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are clad with brick and half-timbered stucco accents. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood-frame divided-light windows throughout the residence.


King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.”
http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northwest

East Elevation, Looking West

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation Window Detail, Looking North
## Location

<table>
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**Historic Name:** 1627 E Lynn St  
**Property Address:** 1627 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 1947  
**Tax No./Parcel No.:** 1880000015  
**Plat/Block/Lot:** 1880000015  
**Acreage:**  
**Supplemental Map(s):**  

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**Coordinate Reference**  
**Easting:**  
**Northing:**  
**Zone:**  
**Spatial Type:**  
**Acquisition Code:**  
**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher

Owner’s Name:
Owner Address: City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:

Plan: Square  
Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to Plan: Square
Changes to Interior: Unknown

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact

Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Colonial - Colonial Revival

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Wood - Clapboard

Foundation:

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other
### Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
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<td>1947</td>
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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Landscape Architect:**

**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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1947 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a two-story single-family residence with a square plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a low pitch pyramidal roof with composition asphalt shingles and shallow eaves. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The primary facade is symmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence. A garage stands behind the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**


King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.” http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

North Elevation Detail, Looking Southeast
## Location

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**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1633 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1633 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 1880000010

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

<table>
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<td>King</td>
<td>SEATTLE NORTH</td>
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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use: 
Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Ranch
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation: 
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
A Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
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**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Architect:**

**Engineer:**

**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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1947 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch style and is an example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick and horizontal wood clapboard siding in the gable ends. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided into three sections. The fenestration consists of large original metal windows throughout the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**


King County Assessor's Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

Photos

North Elevation, Looking South  
North Elevation, Looking Southeast

North Elevation, Looking Southwest
### Location

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<td>Historic Name:</td>
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**Common Name:** 1802 E Lynn St  
**Property Address:** 1802 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112  
**Comments:**  
**Tax No./Parcel No.:** 6788201970  
Plat/Block/Lot  
**Acreage**  
**Supplemental Map(s)**

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<td>SEATTLE NORTH</td>
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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**  
**Northing:**  
**Zone:**  
**Spatial Type:**  
**Acquisition Code:**  
**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:

Plan: T-Shape
Stories: 2
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: T-Shape
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Side Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1930 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.
**Historic Property Inventory Report**


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


Photos

West Elevation, Looking East

South Elevation, Looking North
**Location**

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**Historic Name:**

- **Common Name:** 1805 E Lynn St
- **Property Address:** 1805 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

- **Tax No./Parcel No.:** 1880000005
- **Plat/Block/Lot**
- **Acreage**
- **Supplemental Map(s)**

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**Coordinate Reference**

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: [Redacted]
Owner Address: [Redacted]
City: [Redacted]  State: [Redacted]  Zip: [Redacted]
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House  Current Use:
Plan: Rectangle  Stories: 1.5
Changes to Plan: Rectangle
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Cladding: Brick
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Windows: Intact
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Foundation:
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Constructed</th>
<th>Work Type Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
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Architect: [Name]
Builder: [Name]
Landscape Architect: [Name]
Engineer: [Name]

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1947 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style and is an good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick and wood clapboard siding in the gable ends. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and divided into two sections. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:
King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report


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


Photos

North Elevation, Looking South

North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

North Elevation Window Detail, Looking South
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  
DAHP No.  

Historic Name:  
Common Name: 1806 E Lynn St  

Property Address: 1806 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112  

Comments:  
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788201971  

Plat/Block/Lot  
Acreage  

Supplemental Map(s)  

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Coordinate Reference  
Easting:  
Northing:  
Zone:  
Spatial Type:  
Acquisition Code:  
Sequence:  

Tuesday, August 24, 2010  
Page 1 of 5
### Identification

**Survey Name:** SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
**Date Recorded:** 04/30/2010

**Field Recorder:** Hetzel, Christopher  
**Owner's Name:**  
**Owner Address:**
- City:  
- State:  
- Zip:  
**Classification:** Building  
**Resource Status:** Survey/Inventory  
**Comments:** Eligible  
**Within a District?** No  
**Contributing?** No  
**National Register Nomination:**  
**Local District:**
- **National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**  
- **Eligibility Status:**  
- **Determination Date:** Determination  
- **Determination Comments:**

### Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House  
**Current Use:**  
**Plan:** L-Shape  
**Stories:** 1.5  
**Structural System:** Platform Frame  
**Changes to Plan:** L-Shape  
**Changes to Interior:** Platform Frame  
**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact  
**Changes to Windows:** Intact  
**Changes to Other:** Unknown  
**Other (specify):**
- **Style:** Tudor - Tudor Revival  
- **Cladding:** Brick  
- **Roof Type:** Gable - Parallel Gables
- **Form/Type:** Single Family  
- **Foundation:**
- **Roof Material:** Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

### Narrative

**Study Unit**  
**Other**
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture
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Architect:  
Builder:  
Landscape Architect:  
Engineer:  

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 - National  

Statement of Significance:  
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1930 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.  
The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.  
The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.  

Description of Physical Appearance:  
The property contains a one and a half-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with a double parallel front gables and composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original windows throughout the residence.  

Major Bibliographic References:  
King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

South Elevation, Looking Northwest

South Elevation Detail, Looking Northwest
## Location

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**Common Name:** 1811 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1811 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 2125049131

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project  
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building 
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination: 
Local District: 
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name: 
Eligibility Status: 
Determination Date: 
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House  
Current Use: 

Plan: Rectangle  
Stories: 1

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):

Style: Ranch

Cladding: Wood - Clapboard

Roof Type: Gable - Side Gable

Narrative

Study Unit  
Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
The 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 - National

Statement of Significance:

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520-I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1950 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch style and is an modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company in December 1905. BORDERED ON THE WEST BY INTERLAKE 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 GALE 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:

The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch side-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and four bays wide. It features an attached garage in the westernmost bay.

Major Bibliographic References:


Historic Property Inventory Report

Photos

North Elevation, Looking South  North Elevation, Looking South
## Location

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## Coordinate Reference

- **Easting:**
- **Northing:**
- **Zone:**
- **Spatial Type:**
- **Acquisition Code:**
- **Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1.5
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Rectangle
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Cladding: Brick
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Foundation:
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
Historic Property Inventory Report

Year Constructed | Work Type Description
---|---
1929 | Built Date

Architect: Builder:
Landscape Architect: Engineer:

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 - National

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1929 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles and a shed roof dormer. The exterior walls are clad with brick veneer. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration is composed of original wood frame windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:

King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking North
Location

Field Site No.  DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1814 E Lynn St

Property Address: 1814 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788201990

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

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Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: Rectangle Stories: 2
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Form/Type: Single Family - Cross Gable
Cladding: Brick
Foundation:
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 5
## Year Constructed | Work Type Description
---|---
1930 | Built Date

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Landscape Architect:**

**Engineer:**

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 - National

### Statement of Significance:

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1930 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

### Description of Physical Appearance:

The property contains a two-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles and a shed roof dormer. The exterior walls are clad with brick and stucco. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood frame windows with leaded glass panes throughout the residence.

### Major Bibliographic References:


King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Looking Northwest

South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation, Looking Northeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1819 E Lynn St

Property Address: 1819 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 2125049133

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:

Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner's Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:
Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Extensive
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Ranch
Cladding: Brick
Form/Type: Single Family
Roof Type: Hip
Foundation:
Roof Material: Wood - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Other

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: Builder:  
Landscape Engineer:  
Architect:  

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 - National  

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1951 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has fair integrity, due to the removal and replacement of its original windows. Despite these alterations, however, it continues to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch style and is a modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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 East to cost not less than $3,000, and those west of 24th not less than $5,000, ensuring above average construction. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch hip roof with wood shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and five bays wide. The fenestration consists of non-original windows throughout the residence.


King County Assessor’s Records
Historic Property Inventory Report

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

North Elevation, Looking Southeast

North Elevation, Looking Southwest
**Historic Property Inventory Report**

**Location**

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**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1820 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1820 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.:** 6788201995

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name:  SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded:  04/30/2010
Field Recorder:  Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name:  
Owner Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Classification:  Building
Resource Status:  Survey/Inventory
Comments:  Eligible
Within a District?  No
Contributing?  No
National Register Nomination:  
Local District:  
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:  
Eligibility Status:  
Determination Date:  
Determination Comments:  

Description

Historic Use:  Domestic - Single Family House  Current Use:  
Plan:  Rectangle  
Stories:  2  
Structural System:  Platform Frame  
Changes to Plan:  Intact  
Changes to Interior:  Unknown  
Changes to Original Cladding:  Intact  
Changes to Windows:  Intact  
Changes to Other:  Unknown  
Other (specify):  
Style:  Modern - Minimal Traditional  
Form/Type:  Single Family  
Cladding:  Wood - Clapboard  
Foundation:  
Roof Type:  Hip  
Roof Material:  Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit  Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010  Page 2 of 5
### Historic Property Inventory Report

**Year Constructed**: 1938  
**Work Type Description**: Built Date

<table>
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<th>Architect:</th>
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<td>Landscape Architect:</td>
<td>Engineer:</td>
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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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1938 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Minimal Traditional style architecture and is an good example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district. The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Minimal Traditional style. It has a low-pitch hip roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and four bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

King County Assessor’s Records
Photos

South Elevation, Looking North

South Elevation, Looking Northwest
**Location**

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**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1825 E Lynn St

**Property Address:** 1825 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112

**Tax No./Parcel No.:** 2125049132

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage**

**Supplemental Map(s)**

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**County**

**Quadrangle**

**Coordinate Reference**

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Not Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle
Stories: 1

Changes to Plan: Intact

Changes to Original Cladding: Extensive

Changes to Other: Intact

Other (specify):

Style: Ranch

Cladding: Veneer - Vinyl Siding

Roof Type: Hip

Form/Type: Single Family
Foundation:

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 4
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: 
Builder: 
Landscape Architect: 
Engineer: 

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

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1951 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch style, but has poor integrity due to substantial changes to its exterior wall cladding and fenestration. Because of these alterations, it no longer has the ability to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. Based on our evaluation, the property has lost integrity and therefore is ineligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a low pitch hip roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with non-original vinyl siding. The primary façade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of non-original vinyl windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:


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


Photos

North Elevation, Looking South

North Elevation, Looking Southeast

North Elevation, Looking Southwest

North Elevation Window Detail, Looking South
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  
Historic Name:

Common Name: 1826 E Lynn St
Property Address: 1826 E Lynn, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202000
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project
Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Hetzel, Christopher
Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address:
City: 
State: 
Zip: 

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Not Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No
National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House
Current Use:
Plan: L-Shape
Stories: 2
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Plan: Intact
Changes to Interior: Unknown
Changes to Original Cladding: Extensive
Changes to Windows: Extensive
Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):
Style: Ranch - Split Level/Split Entry
Cladding: Veneer - Brick
Roof Type: Hip
Form/Type: Single Family
Foundation:
Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other
Year Constructed: 1952

Architect: Built Date

Landscape Architect: Builder:

Engineer:

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): No

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

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1952 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence exhibits elements of the Ranch style, but has been substantially altered with changes to its exterior wall cladding and fenestration. It has poor integrity. Because of these alterations, it no longer has the ability to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. Based on our evaluation, the property has lost integrity and therefore is ineligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with an L-shaped plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed with elements of the Ranch style. It has a medium pitch hip roof with composition asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad with brick and non-original vinyl siding. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and five bays wide. The fenestration consists of non-original windows throughout the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:


Photos

South Elevation, Looking North  South Elevation, Looking Northeast

South Elevation Window Detail, Looking North  South Elevation, Looking Northwest
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.
Historic Name: 
Common Name: 2303 19th Ave E
Property Address: 2303 19th E, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments: 
Tax No./Parcel No. 6788202011
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:
Northing:
Zone:
Spatial Type:
Acquisition Code:
Sequence:
**Identification**

**Survey Name:** SR520 Foster Island and Miller Street  
**Landfill Archaeological Investigations**  
**Date Recorded:** 04/30/2010

**Field Recorder:** Christopher Hetzel  
**Owner’s Name:**  
**Owner Address:**

City:  
State:  
Zip:  

**Classification:** Building  
**Resource Status:** Survey/Inventory  
**Comments:** Eligible  
**Within a District?** No  
**Contributing?** No  
**National Register Nomination:**  
**Local District:**  
**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**  
**Eligibility Status:**  
**Determination Date:**  
**Determination Comments:**

**Description**

**Domestic - Single Family House**

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House  
**Current Use:**  
**Plan:** Rectangle  
**Structural System:** Platform Frame  
**Stories:** 1  
**Changes to Interior:** Platform Frame  
**Changes to Plan:** Rectangle  
**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact  
**Changes to Windows:** Intact  
**Changes to Original Cladding:** Unknown  
**Changes to Other:** Unknown  

**Other (specify):**

**Style:** Arts & Crafts - Craftsman  
**Form/Type:** Single Family  
**Cladding:** Wood - Clapboard  
**Foundation:**  
**Roof Type:** Gable - Front Gable  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Narrative**

**Study Unit**  
**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Historic Property Inventory Report

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**Architect:**
- Builder:

**Landscape Engineer:**
- Architect:

**Architect:**

**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 - National

**Statement of Significance:**
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1915 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style and is an modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**
The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame construction. The residence was originally designed in the Craftsman style. It has a medium pitch front-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles, wide overhanging eaves, decorative fascia, exposed rafter tails, and wood eave brackets. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding and wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence. A garage stands behind the residence.

**Major Bibliographic References:**
- King County Assessor’s Records
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle’s Treasures.” http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

South Elevation, Facing Northwest

East Elevation, Looking Southwest

East Elevation, Looking West

West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  DAHP No.

Historic Name:  

Common Name:  2307 19th Ave E  

Property Address:  2307 19th E,Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:  

Tax No./ Parcel No.  6788202010

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:  

Northing:  

Zone:  

Spatial Type:  

Acquisition Code:  

Sequence:  

Tuesday, August 24, 2010  Page 1 of 5
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 Foster Island and Miller Street
       Landfill Archaeological Investigations

Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel

Owner’s Name:

Owner Address:

City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use:

Plan: Rectangle

Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to Plan: Rectangle

Changes to Interior: Platform Frame

Changes to Original Cladding: Intact

Changes to Windows: Intact

Changes to Other: Unknown

Other (specify):

Style: Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Wood - Clapboard

Foundation:

Roof Type: Gable - Front Gable

Roof Material: Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Narrative

Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Other
Historic Property Inventory Report

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Architect: 

Landscape Architect: 

Engineer: 

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 - National

Statement of Significance: The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1915 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style and is a modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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.

Description of Physical Appearance: The property contains a one-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Craftsman style. It has a medium pitch front-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles, wide overhanging eaves, decorative fascia, and wood eave brackets. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding and wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence. A garage stands to the north of the residence.


King County Assessor’s Records

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 3 of 5
Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures."
http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.
Photos

- East Elevation, Looking West
- East elevation, Looking West
- Northeast Corner showing Garage, Looking Southwest
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2315 19th Ave E

Property Address: 2315 19th E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 6788201966

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage

Supplemental Map(s)

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Coordinate Reference

Easting:

Northing:

Zone:

Spatial Type:

Acquisition Code:

Sequence:
Historic Property Inventory Report

Identification

Survey Name: SR520 Foster Island and Miller Street  Date Recorded: 04/30/2010
Landfill Archaeological Investigations

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel
Owner’s Name:
Owner Address:
City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building
Resource Status: Survey/Inventory
Comments: Eligible
Within a District? No
Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:
Local District:
National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:
Eligibility Status:
Determination Date:
Determination
Comments:

Description

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House  Current Use:
Plan: Rectangle  Stories: 1.5
Changes to Plan: Rectangle
Changes to Original Cladding: Intact
Changes to Windows: Intact
Changes to Other: Unknown
Other (specify):
Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival
Cladding: Shingle - Coursed
Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable

Current Use:
Structural System: Platform Frame
Changes to Interior: Platform Frame
Changes to Windows: Intact

Narrative

Study Unit Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
### Historic Property Inventory Report

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### Statement of Significance:

The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. The house embodies the distinctive characteristics of Tudor Revival style and is a modest example of the style. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

### Description of Physical Appearance:

The property contains a one-and-a-half-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame wood construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof with composition asphalt shingles and slightly overhanging eaves. The exterior walls are clad with coursed wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of original wood windows throughout the residence. A garage stands to the south of the residence.

### Major Bibliographic References:

Photos

East Elevation, Looking West

East Elevation, Looking Northwest
## Location

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### Supplemental Map(s)

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<td>King</td>
<td>SEATTLE NORTH</td>
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### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:**

**Northing:**

**Zone:**

**Spatial Type:**

**Acquisition Code:**

**Sequence:**
Identification

Survey Name: SR520 Foster Island and Miller Street
Landfill Archaeological Investigations

Date Recorded: 04/30/2010

Field Recorder: Christopher Hetzel

Owner’s Name: 
Owner Address: 
City: State: Zip:

Classification: Building

Resource Status: Survey/Inventory

Comments: Not Eligible

Within a District? No

Contributing? No

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status:

Determination Date:

Determination Comments:

Description

Domestic - Single Family House

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: 

Plan: Rectangle

Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to Plan: Rectangle

Changes to Interior: Platform Frame

Changes to Original Cladding: Extensive

Changes to Windows: Extensive

Changes to Other: Extensive

Other (specify): Roof

Style: Tudor - Tudor Revival

Form/Type: Single Family

Cladding: Shingle - Coursed

Foundation:

Roof Type: Gable - Cross Gable

Roof Material: Metal - Standing Seam

Narrative

Study Unit Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Tuesday, August 24, 2010 Page 2 of 4
Year Constructed  Work Type Description
1928  Built Date

Architect:  Builder:
Landscape  Engineer:
Architect:

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

Statement of Significance:
The property was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1928 in the Montlake neighborhood. The residence has suffered a substantial loss of integrity of design and materials from changes to the fenestration, roofing, and exterior wall cladding. Because of these alterations, it no longer has the ability to convey significance as a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the historic district. Based on our evaluation, the property has poor integrity and therefore is ineligible for listing in the NRHP individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake NRHP-eligible historic district.

Description of Physical Appearance:
The property contains a two-story single-family residence with a rectangular plan and platform frame construction. The residence was originally designed in the Tudor Revival style. It has a steeply pitched front gable roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The roof is clad with non-original, standing-seamed metal roofing. The exterior walls are clad with non-original wood shingles. The primary facade is asymmetrically divided and three bays wide. The fenestration consists of non-original windows throughout the residence. A garage is attached to the residence.

Major Bibliographic References:
Photos

East Elevation, Looking Northwest

East Elevation, Looking Southwest

East Elevation (detail), Looking West
Historic Property Inventory Report

Location

Field Site No.  DAHP No.
Historic Name:  Saint Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church
Common Name:  Saint Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church
Property Address:  2100 Boyer E, Seattle, WA 98112
Comments:
Tax No./Parcel No.  1880000055
Plat/Block/Lot
Acreage
Supplemental Map(s)

<table>
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Sequence:
**Historic Property Inventory Report**

### Identification

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<td>04/30/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Recorder:</td>
<td>Christopher Hetzel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Owner's Name:**

**Owner Address:**

City: 
State: 
Zip: 

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:** Survey/Inventory

**Comments:** Eligible

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?** No

**National Register Nomination:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:**

**Determination Date:**

**Determination Comments:**

### Description

**Historic Use:** Religion - Religious Facility

**Current Use:**

**Plan:** Irregular  
**Stories:** 1

**Changes to Plan:** Irregular

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Unknown

**Other (specify):**

**Style:** Modern

**Cladding:** Brick

**Roof Type:** Other

**Form/Type:** Other

**Foundation:**

**Roof Material:** Other

### Narrative

**Study Unit**  
Architecture/Landscape Architecture
Statement of Significance:
The property, known as St. Demetrios Church, was evaluated at a reconnaissance level in a cultural resources survey completed for the SR520 I-5 to Medina: Bridge Replacement and HOV Project in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. It was constructed in 1962 in the Montlake neighborhood. It was designed by architect Paul Thiry, one of the principal architects of the Century 21 Exposition Seattle’s World’s Fair that same year and of the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), also in Montlake. The landscape architect was Richard Haag, who later also designed of Gas Works Park. Saint Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church is part of the Greek Orthodox metropolis or diocese of San Francisco, within the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America. It is Seattle’s oldest Greek Orthodox congregation. The church has good integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Modern style in a eastern orthodox church. It is a singular example of this style and type of architecture in Seattle, possessing high artistic value, and was designed by a master architect. Based on our evaluation, the property appears eligible for individual listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake neighborhood area is generally defined as the area between the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay on the east and west, the Montlake Cut on the north, and Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard on the south. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP as a historic district under Criterion C at the local level of significance. 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. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, consisting of primarily Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival residences. Many are individually distinctive, and there is a low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The main era of construction in what is now known as the Montlake neighborhood was from 1910 to the 1940s. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as “Interlaken,” was developed by John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company in December 1905. Bordering 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. Three parks were eventually 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, 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 property contains a two story religious building consisting of a church with attached school. The school building was originally designed in the Modern style with a largely rectangular plan and steel frame construction. It has a flat roof and bands of windows divided by thick metal mullions. The church was designed in the Contemporary style. It multi-sided with an arched concrete roof. The church is clad in brick and mosaic tile. The most dominant feature of the church building is its multi-colored glass cupola.

Major Bibliographic References:
Photos

East Elevation, Looking South

East Elevation, Looking Southwest

West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast

West Elevation, Looking Southeast
North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast

North Elevation (detail), Looking East

West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast