

4459

OMB No. 10240018



NPS Form 10900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 722 E. Union Street not for publication

city or town Seattle vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98112

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Albin M 7-19-19
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

[Signature] 9/30/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL - Meeting Hall

RECREATION & CULTURE – Sports Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH / EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick
Stone

roof:

other:

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7. Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Knights of Columbus Hall is a three-story L-shaped building with two primary street-facing facades on Seattle's First Hill. The concrete, brick, and steel frame building has tall concrete foundations walls, footings and floor slabs, and is finished on the interior with painted plaster and gypsum wallboard, hardwood floors and painted trim, and some sections of suspended acoustic tile ceilings. The exterior of the Beaux Arts style building utilizes dark red clinker brick and sandstone masonry, and cement plaster walls, along with painted wood window trim. Wood windows in original semi-circular and rectangular openings have been replaced with similar sized aluminum framed windows with exception of those below grade in the south light well, and original exterior doors have been replaced. The building retains decorative carved stone entry surrounds, medallions, horizontal bands and cornices an ornate decorative arch over the secondary east entry supported by decorative stone brackets. Sandstone is used also in an ornate broken pediment over the primary south entry, with carved signage reading "KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS" and, above it, the original construction date "1913." Within the interior there have been changes to the basement swimming pool, bowling alley and locker room; original lobbies, and offices, service and member spaces on the first and second floors; and the third floor club room space, accompanied by a new elevator and changes to some interior finishes. Despite these modifications, the existing building is largely consistent with its original design and retains a high level of overall integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, materials and association.

The Neighborhood Setting and the Site

The building is situated at the southeast corner of a block bounded by E Pine Street on the north and Boylston Avenue on the west. The site is at an intersection of two street grids that demark the north edge of First Hill and the south edge of Capitol Hill. E Union Street runs east-west along the south property line and Harvard Avenue runs north-south along the east property line. This location represents the edges of different plats that make up Arthur Denny's 1890 Broadway Addition (to the south of Union Street) the 1894 Union Addition plat (to the west), and the Sackman Home Addition on the subject block, which are at angles to one another. E Pine Street, one half block to the north, and E Broadway Avenue, one block to the east, make up part of the Capitol Hill neighborhood's commercial core. These streets have seen considerable new construction, and currently contain a range of older and new buildings, up to seven stories. In contrast, the surrounding First Hill blocks to the south still maintain much of the character from the early 20th century.

The King County Assessor's 1936 archival property record card for the "K of C Club House" at 722 E Union, notes the district in which the property was located as "Med. Old." The neighborhood's historic development has been described as occurring in several thematic periods up to 1930: during 1885 -1912 "the greatest flurry of building and development activity took place; modest single-family homes were built in close proximity to the elegant ornate mansions; workers' flats co-existed along-side the middle-class apartments and exclusive residential hotels. 1912 - 1920 saw little in the way of residential construction possibly reflecting the directing of energies toward the war effort. 1920 - 1930 saw the proliferation of middle-class low-rise three to six-story apartment houses; and toward the end of the decade the appearance of the 10 - 12 story "high-rise" apartment buildings."ⁱ

A small, 1,725 square foot truncated-shaped open space is situated to the south of the Knights of Columbus property, across E Union, where Boylston and Harvard Avenues extend to the southeast direction, along with a small dental clinic and parking lot at 1422 Seneca Street. Situated on a mid-block site at 711-713 E Union is

ⁱ Galbraith, 1992, p. 8:7.

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the historic National Register-listed W. B. Phillips/Heg House (1902) on a 3,546 square foot parcel. This wood frame, three story, late-Victorian style currently contains 13 low-income apartments. To the west of the Phillip/Heg property is a larger wood and brick masonry multi-family building, the 22-unit, 16,670 square foot three-story Shannon Apartments (1905) on a 5,575 square foot parcel. The Shannon is noteworthy for its curved north facade, which follows the property line along E Union. Other nearby landmarks include Fire Station No. 25 (1908), a two-story brick masonry building directly east, at 1400 Harvard Avenue, which was converted into townhouses in the 1980s, and the Gothic Revival style First Baptist Church (1908), located a short block south at 1111 Harvard Avenue at E Spring Street.

The existing footprint of the Knights of Columbus building virtually covers the approximate 9,200 square foot site with the exception of a 4'-deep setback along the south property line, which allows for the lower steps of the entry stair and a long light well that provides natural illumination through windows to the lowest basement level. Site landscaping is limited to sparse foundation plantings of evergreen shrubs along the south and east, the tallest of which are pruned to terminate at the first-floor level.

In the early 1960s, the Knights purchased a lot situated north of the club building from the Archdiocese, and other parcel to the west, including one in the center of the block (facing Boylston) from a private owner. Two of these lots were paved and served for use by members over the past six decades, while the site along Boylston Avenue was sold for redevelopment.

The Building Structure

The King County Assessor's 1936 archival property record card for the "K of C Club House" shows the building plan as rectangular, with one and two-level setbacks along the back of the north side. Because of these setbacks the building contains one, two, and three-story sections along with a full basement. According to original drawings and county records, the maximum footprint, at the basement level, is approximately 74' by 128'. Recent design drawings cite the building size as approximately 32,662 square feet.

The original structure is made up by 14"-wide concrete perimeter walls, finished on the exterior with scored cement plaster at the foundation walls, 10"-wide interior concrete foundation walls, and 36"-square footings. Because of the grade change, the north and west concrete foundation walls are exposed on the exterior where they are capped by a sandstone trim band. The structure includes steel beams and girders, steel lintels, wood joists, 10"-wide unreinforced masonry, which is finished with dark red clinker brick on all exterior facades. Main support columns are noted as 16"x16", along with concrete footings and 3"x14" and 20" first floor joists. Floor-to-floor heights were called out as "Bsmnt 14' - 1st Flor 12' - 2nd Flor 10' - 3rd to M.T. 15'."

Later structural drawings dating from 1997, by engineer Richard Hudson of Richard Hudson & Associates Inc. Consulting Engineers, note third floor wood framing of 2"x12" at 16" on-center and 18"x48.5" I-beams at the main north-south structural lines, along with 10"x25" or 12"x55" steel I-beams at major east-west structural lines. In addition there are reinforced concrete shaft walls provided with a new elevator in the late 1990s. The generally flat main roof is slightly sloped to drain with a central ridge running east-west. Currently clad with membrane roofing, it contains up to five rooftop HVAC units set on the uppermost north roof with ducting between eastern three bays at the second floor to the north of the ridgeline, which were installed in 1999.

The building height is estimated at 54' as measured from the lowest grade to the top of the roof parapet, and 86'-10" as measured from the basement floor slab. According to section drawings in a 1997 permit set, the height of the roof framing is an estimated 3'-6", while the parapets along the south and east perimeter walls rise an estimated 2'-0" above the roof, and higher at sloped and stepped parapets above specific bays.

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Exterior Facades

The two primary facades are situated along public rights-of-way and face south onto Union Street and east onto Harvard Avenue. The structural grid is expressed in the eight structural bays on the primary south facade, each approximately 14'-wide and punctuated symmetrically by window openings, and by shifting planes in the primary east facade. In contrast, the secondary north and west facades, which are set along or near property lines, are planar with windows positioned only in the setback sections on the north.

The King County Assessor's archival property record notes facades made of "plain D. C. Glass, Wood Sash – Cast Stone Blk Head," along with an original "13' x 14' Marquee." The exterior masonry is noted as "Brick-Burlap King" for the clinker brick, along with cast stone coping, "Brick Face-Cast Stone and Brick Trim" and a "Metal Trim Cornice," while a on-site review indicates that most if not all of the trim is sandstone rather than cast stone. All of the exterior clinker bricks have varied surface textures and rich dark red colors. (While the brick masonry appears to have been well-maintained, spalled sandstone on the south and east facades is evidence of weathering and water infiltration. Additional water infiltration through the south facade near the southwest corner is apparent on the interior plasterwork; a downspout is missing at this location.) Other original features include two ladder-type fire escapes, one of which remains, and cast iron and brick chimneys, one of which serves the boiler. One of these chimneys originally served a fireplace, which is no longer operative.

The primary south and east facades are composed in a classical manner with a base, middle, and cap. The base corresponds with the concrete basement and foundation walls capped by a horizontal sandstone band, while the tall mid-section contains the brick masonry envelope of first and second floors and the two-story volume of the main ballroom at the first floor. The cap is made up by the third-floor level, which is demarked by a tall sandstone cornice band below the third-floor windows sills, a smaller secondary band between the window heads and transoms, and a prominent cornice with dentils. The primary structural bays are expressed on the south facade by 14'-wide bays punctuated symmetrically by window openings. On the primary south facade, the projecting parapets rise to form a gable-shape above each of the two entry bays, and a flat line between them. The roof profile of the east facade features raised, stepped and gable shaped parapets above the two outermost bays and a low-sloped gable shaped parapet above the central three bays.

Additional emphasis is given to the two recessed entry openings on the south facade by the slight projection of pilasters from the adjacent wall planes, and by the decorative stone elements added to the cornice band above second floor windows: a pair of medallions above the , opening over the western secondary entry, and a pronounced broken pediment over the eastern main entry. Above the main entry, the stonework reveals prominent carved signage reading "Knights of Columbus." A medallion centered in the raised gable-shaped parapet above notes the original date of construction, "1913." The volume within each recessed entry has a flat ceiling above the landing leading to the entry doors. Walls within the recesses are treated with painted cement plaster.

An ornate cast iron and glass marquee on the south facade originally further emphasized the main entry. The marquee, estimated at 15' wide, projected an estimated 12' from the building to shelter the sidewalk and entry steps. Two heavy chains attached to the capitals of two pilasters flanking the opening supported the marquee. Aligned pairs of metal sconces with spherical shades were placed to each side of the entry. The original main entry marquee was removed in the early 1960s, and presumably the light fixtures at the same time. The current main entry features a steel-framed fabric-covered arched canopy, cantilevered above the sidewalk. The continuous south light well along the Union Street sidewalk, between the two entries, is secured by painted cast iron pipe railings.

An original entry in the northernmost bay on the east facade consisted of an 8'-wide recessed opening in the foundation wall emphasized by the projecting parapet and medallion above it. The entry and vestibule originally featured pairs of glazed doors and transoms. The entry opening and exterior vestibule have been

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infilled by a flush stucco-clad wall and non-original steel door. At the entry, the original stone work above the foundation wall remains to create an ornate decorative arch supported by decorative stone brackets.

Window openings are original, although the wood windows have been replaced with aluminum frames, and original glazed and wood panel doors have been replaced with flush steel doors at secondary entries and by flush wood doors at the main entry. The windows in the five bays that open into the first floor ballroom are large 5'-wide by 8'-tall double-hung types. Those in the primary south facade are shown in original drawings as having multi-lite divisions, in contrast to the simpler double-hung paired types on the north facade; currently all of these are simple 1:1 double-hung types. Glazing in the semi-circular transoms above the ballroom windows, which once featured decorative divided lites, has been infilled with louvers and painted wood trim. Other rectangular openings in the westernmost bay and three easternmost bays of the south facade and those in the east facade typically contain paired double-hung windows, 3'-3"-wide by 6'-9" tall windows; those at the basement are only 5'-6" tall, while those at the third floor are capped by paired transoms. A drawing from 1915 cited these as "old windows" and called for the addition of "Whitney Windows," a reference to a type of casement window hardware, advertised at the time as "absolutely tight and storm-proof when closed – also burglar-proof."ⁱⁱ It is unknown if these windows were installed as all of the

Stonework was provided at windows sills, while the window heads feature brick courses with stone voussoirs and keystones at arched openings, and flat painted steel lintels at rectangular openings. The primary facades feature tall stone trim bands below the third-floor windows and above the third-floor transoms.

North and west facades, which sit along the property lines, have few details. Finished with the same dark red clinker brick masonry above the concrete foundation walls, they consist of simple planes with no trim or cornices. The west perimeter wall contains no fenestration or parapet, and its roof profile follows the slight slope of the roof. A large painted sign, reading "K of C CLUB" in beige-colored lettering, is at the uppermost south corner. A narrow portion of a secondary west facade, which is visible at the first floor setback along the north side of the building, contains relatively small windows that illuminate the kitchen. (Original skylights on the roof of this setback provided daylight into the basement bowling alley.)

The balance of the north facade is planar and extends along the property line at the basement and portions of all floors, and it contains a similar large painted sign near the upper east corner. The setback in the massing above the basement and first floor allows for windows in the north facade at the first and second floor levels, along with transoms in the ballroom. While the west perimeter wall (along the property line) contains no openings, there are three small windows in the west wall of the first-floor kitchen, which is setback considerably from this property line.

The original window sash and frames, along with transoms, were made of painted wood. Notable changes to the exterior of the building include replacement of the original wood windows with beige-colored aluminum framed double-glazed sash. Historic photos indicate that some of the original windows featured divided lites. Because of the new sash color, which is a similar shade to the original painted wood, and the similar double-hung profile, the visual impact of this change in window materials is minimized. Another change impacted the semi-circular transoms in the arched openings on the north and south sides of the ballroom, which have been infilled with louvers. In the basement, four of the five original windows in the south light well remain while one window opening is partially infilled.

All three sets of original exterior doors have been replaced. The design drawings indicate these were once pairs of stained wood panel types with glazing. Currently both the main and secondary entries on the south facade currently feature pairs of flush wood doors of wood or steel respectively. These entry doors remain in original openings in deep recesses where they are accessed by the original cast-in-place concrete steps and wide upper landings. The secondary entry on the east facade has seen more dramatic changes. Originally recessed it featured an exterior vestibule and stairs. These have been removed. A steel entry door assembly

ⁱⁱ "Whiney Casement Window Hardware" (advertisement), *The Independent*, September 1917.

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is placed flush with the perimeter wall, surrounded by stucco-clad infill walls. The exterior entry at this location includes a short access ramp with pipe railing and a contemporary style post-supported steel framed fabric canopy. Within this entry steps the interior lobby leads to an elevator and the northeast stair hall.

The Plan and Interior Features

Both the structural bays and compositions of the two primary facades affirm the building layout, which is characterized by two tall, stacked volumes that make up a gym in the basement, a ballroom at the first floor, and a former club room at third floor. Arranged to the sides of these spaces are multi-story levels. The westernmost bay contains a stair and hallway, which was once used only by members of Council 676. The eastern three bays originally contained recreation spaces at the basement level; a lobby, cloak room and associated spaces along with the ballroom and kitchen on the first floor; a billiards hall, office and lounge spaces on the second floor; and offices and other club spaces on the third floor along with the adjacent club room. Service spaces were situated near the primary stair hall in the northeast corner. (The original drawings showed the double-height space made up by the first floor ballroom, and identified the current second floor as a mezzanine level. Approximate floor-to-floor heights, cited in later drawings, are 11'-3" at the first floor, 10'-4" at the second floors, and 11'-0" at the third floor.

The original building mass covers the rectangular-shaped site at the basement level along with smaller L-shaped floors at the upper floors due to stepped setbacks at the northwest corner. The basement contains two levels to accommodate the tall height required for the gymnasium: at the lowest level, the tall space also includes a boiler room below the secondary stair along the west end and the gym, which sits below the similar sized first floor ballroom. A small swimming pool was originally situated in the southeast corner of the building at an intermediate basement level, along with an adjacent locker room, both accessible from the northeast stair hall. The swimming pool space was later transformed into an exercise room. A running track at the intermediate basement level encircles the gym. The wood track is suspended along the perimeter walls where it is supported by steel rods attached to the first floor framing, and it features banked and curved corners. To the north of the gym there is a long narrow space, originally designed as bowling alley illuminated by a, gabled skylight. This room, which is accessed from the northeast stair hall, has been retained for storage but the skylight removed. The boiler room at the building's west end is accessible by a narrow service stair from the first floor and from a door in the gym near the southwest corner.

Original design drawings identify the secondary western entry on the south facade, off E Union Street, for exclusive use by members of the Knights of Columbus. It was accompanied by multi-story stairway in the westernmost bay of the building that led to the first and third floors, and the partial mezzanine at the west end of the ballroom. (A design from 1915 proposed a revised first floor with removal of portions of the southwest stair hall and an "Enclosed Esplanade" along the north and west end of the building. There is no evidence that this scheme was ever built, and the rooms to the west of the ballroom still contain service spaces, the stairs and stair halls.)

The original main stair hall remains at the northeast corner of the building. It currently features an on-grade accessible entry off Harvard Avenue, which leads to a smaller elevator lobby. This entry space originally contained a concrete vault below the main stair landing, and featured a 10'-wide interior vestibule provided with a pair of glazed panel doors, along with a concrete vault below the main stair landing. A later accessibility project eliminated the vestibule and original doors, and expanded the lobby interior; the vault has been retained.

The original first floor plan identifies use of specific spaces, citing the ballroom, the main entry vestibule, a cloakroom, and smoking room in the building's southeast corner, and a "Ladies Parlor" (with a fireplace and adjacent restroom/lounge), which was accessible by the northeast stair hall and the ballroom. An enclosed kitchen is situated to the north of the ballroom and west of the northeast stair hall; the setback to the east of the kitchen exposes the roof above the bowling alley. One level above, the setback extends over the roof of the

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first-floor kitchen, resulting in the building's L-shaped mass along the north and east property lines, and reducing the 70'-deep building at the basement level to a depth of 56' at the upper floors. The original drawings identify a mezzanine floor plan, which makes up the current second floor. It originally contained partitioned spaces to the east of the two-story ballroom volume: a billiard room, lounging room, secretary's office, and library. None of the original first or second floor space remains intact, with the exception of the ballroom. The demising wall between the main stair hall and adjacent spaces, which features a fireplace, has been retained although the fireplace surround has been changed. The westernmost bay continues to contain the secondary stair and a small adjacent mezzanine, originally cited as a musicians' gallery for the ballroom.

The third story originally contained a cloakroom and a single toilet room near the main stairs, along with adjacent antechambers and the lodge room space, situated above the ballroom. Two committee rooms and an interior room, titled "H.R." were arranged along a corridor leading to a 26'-5" by 41'-3" classroom at the southeast corner. (The H.R. room was a members-only space, and may have been associated with Knights of Columbus rituals.) At the third floor only portions of doorway entries to the smaller rooms remain. The former lodge room space and some of its finishes remain, although the center volume has been filled with new office partitions and a mezzanine and kitchenette inserted at its west end. Drawings from 1997 call out the new elevator lobby near the northeast corner, which accesses all four-floor levels.

Original floor-to-floor heights cited in property records note 14' at the basement, 12' at the first floor, 10' at the second floor and 15' at the third floor. (Heights have been modified in some areas due to lowered ceilings in the lobbies and office and service spaces on the first and second floor and third floor office.)

The King County Assessor's archival property record card of 1936 cited interior finishes as "Plastered P & B [plaster and board], fir trim, fir-oak floors in Gym and Ball Rm, hardwood floor at the entrance, concrete floors in the gym in Bsmt." Some of these original finishes remain, notably portions of the tin ceiling panels in the basement gym and bowling alley, and decorative plaster details at the ceilings of the ballroom and former lodge room. The first floor lobby spaces were modified in the early 1960s with installation of suspended ceilings and new gypsum wallboard partition walls. At this time, the original wood framed entries to the ballroom were removed and one replaced with a Modern style glazed assembly. More recently, wall-to-wall carpet is featured throughout most of the interior, including the main stairs.

According to a 1997 drawing the building contains two assembly areas, each sized, 3,854 square feet in apparent reference to the gym and ballroom along with a similar size office area on the third floor in the former lodge room. The first-floor ballroom remains the largest space in the building. Approximately 55' by 70' the ballroom has an estimated ceiling height of 20', with a volume filling two stories. The space, which was used for dining, dancing and other social events up through early 2018, is characterized by large original window and transoms openings along its north and south walls, a small mezzanine at the west end, and an entry from the lobby at the east end. Ornamental plaster trim is featured in a frieze at the ceiling, and along beam lines and pilasters with column capitals that demark the five 14'-wide bays. Other trim includes painted chair rails and tall floor base. Some changes have been made to the space, including removal of one original public entry assembly and replacement of another on the east wall, replacement of light fixtures, infill of the arched head transoms with louvers, and new wood flooring.

Changes to the Original Building

Microfilm permits and drawings from the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspection document many evident changes to the original 1913 building, and records from the Knights of Columbus confirm these.ⁱⁱⁱ A permit drawing by the original architect, dated August 22, 1915, called for alterations, additions, and repairs, including a new stair for the main entry with connection to the ballroom and kitchen (permit 140871), but this work was not constructed. The first and second floor restroom lavatories and finishes were revised according

ⁱⁱⁱ Turk and Weber, pp. 175-176.

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to a drawing of May 15, 1945, and in 1947 a locker room was created at an upper basement level, and the small swimming pool was infilled.

The original ornate flat roof metal and glass marquee over the south entry was removed in 1961. According to a later permit it was replaced with a welded steel frame, 10.5' wide and 8', which extending over east walk (permit 489459). Other changes were made in ca. 1964 accordance with a remodel designed by David Johnston, of Johnston-Campanella Architects, Seattle. The project included revisions to the front entry on south facade after removal of the original ornate flat roofed marquee where wall surfaces at the exterior stair and landing were replaced with new plaster incised with abstract-shaped ornamentation.

The original glazed, panel-type main entry doors were replaced with a pair of solid Mahogany doors, 5.5'-wide by 7'-tall. Within the first floor main lounge, several partitions were removed to create the current large lobby, and the ceiling was lowered with a suspended frame and new plaster finishes. Entry doors to the cloak room, office, and women's lounge were changed with the installation of flush type stained wood doors, and built-in cabinetry was installed. The southernmost of two original pubic entries into the ballroom was infilled, and the opening in the remaining entry fitted with Modern style glazed doors and relights that replaced an original pair of panel-type wood doors. The effort to modernize the interior extended to finishes in the restrooms and lounge.

These modifications were followed by electrical work in the late 1960s and 1970s. In the late 1990s, permits were issued for a remodel designed by Freiheit & Ho Architects, Inc., P.S., for ADA and electrical improvements, and a change of use of the third floor to allow for commercial office tenants. The improvement project, built by JMS Construction, cost an estimated \$450,000 (permit 69103). Drawings for the project show the new 33.5', four-stop elevator with revised east entry; new interior cast-in-place concrete stairs and access ramp; machine room in the basement; removal of original east entry vestibule; and new accessible restrooms in basement locker room, and off the first floor foyer and second floor billiard room, which was transformed into a bar lounge; and new third floor men's and women's restroom. Two existing windows on the third floor and one each on the first and second floor, situated in new restroom spaces and the east facades, were infilled with steel studs, insulation, exterior EIFS panels, and interior gypsum wallboard.

A later project, dating from February 2, 1998, titled "Office Tenant Improvements for Polyclinic" was designed by ARC Architects, Seattle. This work was anticipated by an earlier change of use permit for offices in the original lodge spaces on the third floor. As part of the work, the north and south perimeter walls were furred-out and insulated on the interior and finished with painted wallboard. The mezzanine and kitchen at the west end were built, along with office partitions in the center of the space. Additional enclosed offices and conference room were built within the eastern three bays, new lighting installed, and the northern portion of the roof was modified in 1999 to hold three rooftop HVAC units set near the building's center. (No other work was cited on the exterior as part of this project.) Records indicate the Polyclinic, a local clinic, occupied the third floor of the Knights of Columbus building until early 2003. The tenant office space has subsequently remained vacant.

Integrity

Tours of the property verify the major changes cited in drawings and records. Primary among these on the exterior are the loss of the original decorative marquee, replacement of original entry doors, replacement of wood framed windows with beige-colored aluminum frame windows and infill of glazed semi-circular transoms with painted louver panels. The recessed east entry has been infilled and an access ramp installed, along with a new elevator at the interior. The skylight over the basement bowling alley has been removed, and the basement swimming pool has been infilled. The first floor lobby/lounge rooms at the first floor have seen new partitions for offices and service rooms, changes to finishes and doors, removal and replacement of original ballroom entries, and lowered ceilings. While some original finishes remain, notably in the northeast stairwell and first floor ballroom, contemporary materials are more typical with wall-to-wall carpeting, painted gypsum wallboard, vinyl floor tile with vinyl base, and fiberglass wainscot in restrooms. Second floor club spaces, once

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reserved for members, have seen the insertion of a bar, and changes to all finishes, fixtures, and fireplace surround. The third-floor hall, which was used originally only by club members, has seen the greatest changes with insertion of a mezzanine, partitions, and new finishes for tenant offices. Ceiling-mounted light fixtures throughout have been replaced.

Despite these changes, the building embodies its original characteristics and the property largely retains its integrity:

Location and Setting: The building remains in its original location, where it is part of a dense early Seattle neighborhood made up by a mix of older and newer residential buildings along with other institutions, including a historic fire station, several churches, and National Register-listed residences. Despite the presence of several newer buildings on the block, the setting remains much as it did in the early 20th century.

Design: The exterior facades and interior layout remains as originally conceived of and built. The building is a clear expression of its type as a social hall.

Feeling: The building served its local Knights of Columbus Council until 2018, and it stands as an important institution in its neighborhood and the city of Seattle.

Workmanship and Materials: The original exterior facades have been retained, with exception of replacement window sash, transom infill, and new exterior doors and entry canopies. The exterior clearly express the craft of building through its brick masonry and sandstone trim and details. The building is in good condition and the structure has survived intact for more than a century.

Association: The building retains strong historical associations with its original owner, Council 676, as indicated by the carved signage on exterior stonework over the main entry, which reads "Knights of Columbus" and "1913", and as expressed in the remaining semi-public and private spaces that were long occupied by the fraternal organization.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1963

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Bohne, Ferdinand W. (Architect)

T. Ryan & Co (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Knights of Columbus Hall in Seattle, is historically significant under Criterion A for its direct connection to the broad patterns of social history and the efforts of Catholics to overcome religious discrimination in the early 20th century. The nominated building served as home to the first Knights of Columbus order to be established in the state; established in 1902. Membership offered important social, cultural, religious, as well as athletic services, and offered charitable support to others in need. The fraternal organization occupied this building for more than a century, until July of 2018.

Built in close proximity to a number of other early 20th century Catholic institutions, the building is also significance under Criterion C as a resource that embodies the distinctive of characteristics of its type and period of construction. Completed in 1913, the hall was one of largest Knights of Columbus halls built in the Seattle area in the early 20th century. Additionally the hall represents the work of architect Ferdinand W. Bohne, whose career spanned more than 30 years and three different states. The nominated hall represents his time in Seattle and was the largest building he designed in the city.

The period of significance begins in 1913, the year the building was completed and extends to 1963, the date in which the first major interior changes were made to the interior of the hall.

Fraternal Organizations in America

Fraternal organizations such as the Knights of Columbus, have been popular in the United States for nearly two centuries, although the concept of fraternal benevolent societies appears as early as 2000 BCE in Greece. The number of societies rose dramatically in the decades around the turn of the twentieth century, with more organizations being founded between 1880 and 1920 than ever before or since. With rituals often conducted in native tongues, many provide social integration for the over 20 million people who had immigrated to the United States.⁴ Numerous organizations provided members with private social security programs, which gave some economic security to members by covering the costs of member burials and offering insurance, often at relatively low rates.

A fraternal organization also offered its members a level of social prestige. As such it could serve as a vehicle from the lower to middle class. At the same time, they were exclusionary by gender and, some – although not the Knights of Columbus – were limited to specific races and ethnicity.

The creation of new fraternal organizations slowed in the 1930s, due in part to economic conditions, and some groups failure to recruit new members. However membership in fraternal organizations did not begin to significantly decline until the late 20th century.

While there are significant differences in the goals, rites, and rules of fraternal organizations, there are many similarities. Most fraternal groups keep some organizational practices secret. Many have specific rituals and degrees (membership levels) and a strict hierarchal structure. Fantastical names and titles are also common, for example, with meeting halls known as a “court,” “forest,” “aerie,” “encampment,” “nest” and “grotto.” In the case of the KOC, members were referred to as “knights’ and “squires.” Most of the organizations were bound to tradition and were slow to change. Additionally, most are internally oriented, emphasizing membership and family, and volunteer charity, with social activism undertaken as a secondary priority.

⁴ Schmidt, pp.16-17.

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The Knights of Columbus National History

The Knights of Columbus was founded on February 7, 1882 by Father Michael Joseph McGivney (1852 - 1890). He was born on August 12, 1852 in Waterbury, Connecticut to Patrick and Mary, both Irish immigrants. Michael, their oldest child, left school at the age of 13 to work, but returned to school intermittently over the next 25 years. His father died in June of 1873, and he returned to Waterbury for the funeral and remained in the area and enrolled at St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. In December of 1877, he was ordained and began serving as curate at St. Mary's Church (a working-class Irish family parish) in New Haven.

Prior to the mid-1850s, Catholics made up only approximately five percent of the American population who tended to be a "tight-knight group of landowning, educated aristocrats."⁵ The subsequent waves of immigration during the second half of the 19th century resulted in an "incredibly diverse mass of urban and rural immigrants who came from many different countries, spoke different languages, [and] held different social statuses."⁶ By 1906, the 14,000,000 Catholics in the U.S. made up seventeen percent of its population. However, anti-Catholic sentiment was still strong, and many labor unions and clubs were closed to them.

In Father McGivney's early tenure as a parish priest, he began exploring the idea of a Catholic fraternal benefit society to provide social and faith-based activities as well as to address some of "the financial needs of families overwhelmed by illness or death of the breadwinner."⁷ The first meeting of the Knights of Columbus was held on February 7, 1882 was attended by 24 men, in addition to McGivney. The new fraternal order was granted a charter, establishing it as a legal corporation, on March 9, 1882. The new fraternal order proved popular and by the end of 1885, another 30 councils had been established, all in Connecticut. Recognizing firsthand the financial difficulties facing Catholic families, McGivney designed the Knights of Columbus to provide financial assistance. The early structure provided a widow with \$1,000 upon her husband's death, funded by surviving council members who were charged \$1 each. (Assessments were reduced when a council's membership exceeded 1,000.) McGivney died in 1890.

The KOC order was initially dedicated to "unity and charity" (an additional principal, "fraternity," was added in 1891). Significant charity work outside of the organization dates back to at least 1916, when its members provided welfare stations near the Mexican-American border for soldiers in General Pershing's expedition to capture Pancho Villa. President Wilson approved similar centers during World War I. With the slogan "Everyone Welcome, Everything Free," the KOC huts "provided the soldiers many of the amenities that [the] U.S. military bureaucracy was unable to," including cigarettes, candy, books, stationary, baths, and social events, such as dances and sport games.⁸ During World War II, the organization reestablished its services to soldiers, largely Catholics, in contrast to the YMCA mission, which excluded Catholics and included proselytizing.

Despite its outreach efforts to those of other faiths, some remained suspicious of the KOC. In response to such attacks, the KOC took on a deliberate inclusive stance and fought discrimination based on faith and ethnicity. The organization prepared scholarly works to counter bias in textbooks and extend its fight against discrimination by publishing three seminal monographs in 1922: *The Gift of Black Folk* by W.E.B. DuBois, *The Jews and the Making of America* by George Cohen, and *The Germans in the Making of America* by Frederick Franklin Schrader, which addresses the subjects of imitation, nativism, anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, and racial prejudice.⁹

From 1900, "local councils also served as employment agencies and operated employment bureaus for the N.C.W.C" (National Catholic Welfare Council). After WWI, in 1919, the Knights of Columbus established

⁵ Byrne, n.p.

⁶ Byrne, n.p.

⁷ Father McGivney, "Priesthood."

⁸ Appel, n.p.

⁹ Kauffman, p. 270-274.

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education and training programs for returning soldiers and initiated an evening school program, which it operated to 1926. It offered these services to “men and women of all colors and creeds ... white and colored, Protestants, Jews and Catholics alike...”¹⁰ Activities in the 1920s also included the rebuilding of schools, athletic centers, and playgrounds in Italy as part of the order’s effort to establish a strong presence with the Papacy in Rome. The Knights’ interest in youth reflected a “national trend” represented by the establishment of the Boy Scouts of America, the Big Brother movement, and in the development of a junior order within the organization.¹¹ (Later, in the 1970s and 1980s, the KOC lowered membership age requirements and affirmed the Squires program, a junior Knights organization.)

The organization also offered unemployment relief through job placement services during the Great Depression. The KOC board cut expenses as its membership revenues declined, and it took out mortgages and made other investments to ensure the survival of the organization and its insurance programs. In 1940, new insurance programs were established that focused on family needs, including whole life policies and the creation of the centralized agency system. Such actions likely influenced the post-war rise in membership, from 312,000 to 594,000 between 1945 to 1954, with insurance members rising to 325,000.

The late 20th century saw the Knights’ adoption of conservative and traditional values along with continued efforts to address racism and segregation at large and within its own membership. KOC programs shifted from an emphasis on ceremony and attendance to ecumenical, liturgical, and social justice projects in the 1960s. Insurance policies in-force continued to grow, from \$3.6 billion at the end of 1976 to \$6.4 billion by the end of 1981. Its insurance program would become one of the largest in the industry.¹² In 1969, the organization affirmed its presence in American life by the construction of a 23-story headquarters building in New Haven, Connecticut.

The history of the Knights of Columbus has been described as mirroring the history of the American Catholic Church. “In the post-Vatican II period, when fraternalism has been viewed as a relic of a previous era, the Order has continued to flourish ... [as] a unique blend of Catholic idealism and American practicality.”¹³ Among this idealism and practicality, the charity work by the KOC and its insurance programs have remained paramount. The Knights initiated a loan program in 1892 to provide funds to other Catholic institutions, which totaled over \$300 million in loans by 1954. After World War II, the organization began investing in real estate (largely under lease-back programs), to help fund its charity program and other assistance. The KOC has supported the Special Olympics since its inception in 1968, and has donated over \$61 million to the event, in addition to hundreds of thousands of volunteer hours. Charity work continues with specific contributions determined largely by individual chapters. Between 1972 and 1982, chapters raised and donated nearly \$1.4 billion and volunteered nearly 653,000,000 hours in humanitarian service. In 1980 alone the charity efforts in support of local parishes, the disabled, and the aged resulted in over 9,000,000 volunteer man-hours and contributions of over \$32,000,000.¹⁴ Recent donations totaled \$177.5 million and 75 million service hours in 2016, and over \$185 million and 75.6 million volunteer hours in 2017. The organization continues to operate a well-rated insurance operation, and as of the 1980s has paid \$3.5 billion in death benefits.

Currently, there are 1,900,000 Knights of Columbus members located in the United States, Canada, the Philippines, Mexico, Poland, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Panama, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Cuba, Guatemala, Guam, Saipan, Lithuania, Ukraine, and South Korea.¹⁵ Membership in the remains limited to men over 18 years of age who are practicing Catholics. In addition several auxiliary groups have been formed, such as the Columbian Squires for men under 18 and two women’s auxiliaries, Daughters of Isabella and the Catholic Daughters of the Americas.

¹⁰ Kauffman, p. 225-226.

¹¹ Kauffman, p. 256-257.

¹² Kauffman, pp. 402, 428.

¹³ Kauffman, p. 432.

¹⁴ Kauffman, p. 429.

¹⁵ Knights of Columbus, “What We Do.”

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The Knights of Columbus Seattle Order, Council 676

In 1901, the national Board of Directors decided to expand the Knights of Columbus to the Pacific Northwest. This was a part of the organization's "onward march to the Rockies" and beyond program, and it resulted in new councils in San Francisco and Los Angeles in January 1902, and soon afterwards in Portland, Oregon.¹⁶ The Board sent James J. Gorman, who began establishing councils in California, to the Northwest. He arrived in Seattle in mid-March 1902, and the local council was established on June 20, 1902. (Gorman was concurrently founding councils in Spokane, Portland, and Butte, Montana.) In Seattle, the organization initially met at the top floor of the Silver Building at 1st Avenue and Cherry Street.

In total Gorman established six councils in the state, including the Prefontaine and Seattle Councils. These two formed a joint club in 1909 and subsequently merged in 1913, retaining the "Seattle Council" name and adding the council number 676. J. C. Ford (ca. 1860 - 1919), was the first Grand Knight of the Seattle Council, while Frank Egan was the first of the Prefontaine Council. Ford had moved to Seattle in ca. 1900 and was soon hired by the Pacific Coast Company, a large shipping firm. He eventually rose to serve as the company's president and became chairman of the board of directors in 1917. His obituary noted he was "one of Seattle's leading shipping men."¹⁷ Other early members of Council 676 included attorney John D. Carmody, who served as first president of the club for combined councils; Joseph (or James) Wilwerding, the first Grand Knight of the consolidated council; Assistant U.S. District Attorney John J. Sullivan; Dr. T.V. Sheeha, and James J. Gorman.¹⁸ Membership stood at 67 in 1902.

Shortly thereafter the founding of the Seattle Council, Mrs. Elizabeth Foss donated property to construct a hall. The local organization was able to secure a \$50,000 bond issue to support the building's construction. On April 20, 1913, a ceremony for laying the cornerstone of the building was attended by over 2,000 people. Bishop O'Dea laid the stone, with "the usual records and trinkets," followed by a blessing.¹⁹ The building was formally dedicated on Sunday, November 9, 1913, and the following day, the Knights gave a ball "for several hundred guests, club members and friends."²⁰ Of course, Mrs. Foss was the guest of honor and Mrs. James Galbraith, among other prominent women, served as a patroness.

Construction of the building in the city's First Hill neighborhood in early 20th century followed other Catholic institutions that moved from the downtown to First Hill and Capitol Hill. The Knights of Columbus site is situated four blocks southwest of the Jesuit-founded Seattle University at 911 12th Avenue; approximately six to seven blocks from the historic residence of the Archbishop at 1104 E Spring Street; was near the Archdiocese Headquarters at 710 9th Avenue; and St. James Cathedral at 804 9th Avenue. The proximity of the property to these Catholic institutions gave the hall and organization prominence. Images of some of these and other important Catholic related Seattle buildings are illustrated in a brochure celebrating the opening of the building.

Some members of the Council likely lived in nearby neighborhoods that contained the Immaculate Conception Church at 820 18th Avenue (1904), and St. Joseph Church at 732 18th Avenue E (1929), and Catholic parochial schools such as the Holy Names Academy at 728 21st Avenue E (1908). The presence of nearby O'Dea High School, at 802 Terry Avenue (1924), and use of the KOC Hall gym for its student basketball practice represents one of the historic links between these early Catholic organizations.

By 1913, membership in Council 676 rose to 545 and to 1,548 by 1919. Public speaking classes were initiated in 1923, followed by the Council Glee Club in 1926, and an annual Layman's Retreats, held at St. Martin's College in Lacey, Washington, which was attended by about 150 men each year.²¹ Beginning in 1919, the

¹⁶ Kauffman, pp. 113-114.

¹⁷ *Seattle Times*, January 21, 1919.

¹⁸ Knights of Columbus, "Our History" and *Seattle Times*, November 6, 1913.

¹⁹ *Seattle Times*, April 21, 1913.

²⁰ *Seattle Times*, November 16, 1913.

²¹ Turk and Weber, p. 175.

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Council also began operating an “Evening School” nearby on the Seattle University campus, which was open to everyone.²² The school (“absolutely nonsectarian”) was free to military men and women, and all others owed only a “moderate tuition.” Courses varied slightly from year to year, but included auto mechanics, bookkeeping, commercial art, journalism, business English, public speaking, and typewriting.²³ It is unknown when the classes ceased and how many students were served, but a 1924 *Seattle Times* article notes that over five years, 6,000 students had been provided free instruction and were therefore likely military personnel.²⁴ In addition to the night school, Knights in Washington State were also involved in a number of other local events that supported military personnel. When large numbers of Navy sailors came to Seattle in 1923, the Knights Council 676 and others provided entertainment, and in 1942, 676 members sponsored a “Victory Square” event, which featured Bing Crosby, other musicians, and many speakers.²⁵

The organization held its first Annual Gridiron Banquet in 1937, honoring the Seattle Prep and O’Dea High School football teams. Two years later, the Knights began awarding a Most Inspirational Player trophy. These continued through 1991, and eventually included Blanchet and Kennedy High Schools as well. The Knights also hosted other social events, such as the Friday Night Teenage Dances (late 1940s through the 1960s) and bingo (1960 – 1998). *Seattle Times* articles and former building staff note that many sporting events have been held in the building on E Union Street over time, including use by O’Dea High School (established 1923) and Seattle College (established 1898, currently Seattle University) prior to the construction of their own campus gymnasiums. Members also participated in sports outside of the building, such as baseball.²⁶

Membership in the Knights of Columbus Council rose nationally in the early 20th century, but declined in the late 20th century as it did in many fraternal organizations in America. Data for Council 676, represent this rise decline. It grew from 57 charter members in 1902, to 1,285 in 1924, 1,532 in 1951, 1,450 in 1962, 874 in 1979, 644 in 1990, and 434 in 2010. Meanwhile, membership in Washington State has seen a steady rise in members to 16,932 in 2019.²⁷ The decline in urban councils, such as Council 676, may be due to the growth of suburbs and organization of other councils, many of which were associated with new Catholic parishes. Declining membership may also reflect a changes in participation due to limited time by many men in two-wage earner families, other available social and recreational activities, and a general decline in volunteerism. Recent volunteerism by the 676 Knights is focused on the nationally-run Food for Families and Coats for Kids projects, as well as other locally-based charities.

After Council 676 sold the property to the current owner in 2018, its members “found a new home in the St. Margaret of Scotland parish,” which is located on the west side of Seattle’s Queen Anne Hill.²⁸ The Council is one of many Knights of Columbus chapters active in Seattle that are closely associated with a local parish. (However this is the first time Council 676 has been associated directly with a specific church or parish). Others Councils in Seattle include the Council St. Juan Diego No. 12175 at Our Lady of Guadalupe, in the parish of that name, at 7000 35th Avenue SW (established 1998); St. Peter Parish Council No. 16690, at 2807 15th Avenue S; John Peyton Council at St. Paul Catholic Church at 10001 57th Avenue S (established 2011); Christ the St. George Church Knights of Columbus (Pope John Paul II Council No. 13794) in southwest Beacon Hill (established 2005); and Council No. 5177 at King Catholic Church, 405 North 117th Avenue in the Bitter Lake neighborhood (established 1957).

Elizabeth M. Briscoe-Foss (1828 – 1919)

Property donor Elizabeth Foss was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland. Sources suggest she had immigrated to the United States while in her early 20s, arriving in Boston. While there, at the age of 23, she married

²² This is the same year the national organization instituted these classes.

²³ *Seattle Times*, December 31, 1922 and September 21, 1924.

²⁴ The national program ran through 1926.

²⁵ *Seattle Times*, August 6, 1942.

²⁶ *Seattle Times*, March 15, 1914.

²⁷ Turk and Weber, Appendix II.

²⁸ Current information IS from Council 676 Manager Penny Kessler.

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William Briscoe, an Irish immigrant and musical instrument maker, in 1857. Together they had three children, William, Edwin, & Henry. Only Edwin would live into young adulthood. While William's death date remains unknown, records show that in 1875 Elizabeth (by then a widow), and her son Edwin, moved to Seattle. They traveled over the first transcontinental railroad to San Francisco and then to Seattle by boat. Reportedly her brother, James Roland, was already living here, and had built a house for her at 4th Avenue and Union Street. However she thought this was "way out in the woods" and instead she decided to purchase a boarding house on Front Street between Madison and Spring.²⁹ Called *Mrs Briscoe's*, the boarding house was located in the heart of the growing community and per local newspaper articles it became a social gathering place. Most likely this was one of the early female owned and operated establishments in the city. Business was good for Elizabeth and by 1878 she had leased most of the rooms to the Saddle Rock Restaurant. A savvy business woman, she also bought and sold real estate in Seattle and an 1877 advertisement notes that she even had a Schooner scow for sale.

In 1883, Elizabeth Briscoe married Seattle businessman Levi W. Foss (ca. 1838 - 1907).³⁰ Foss had come to the Pacific Northwest in 1859 and was engaged in mining in British Columbia before settling in Seattle. He was a partner in the Booth, Foss & Borst meat market and invested heavily in real estate in the growing community. In 1885 he was elected county auditor. Levi died at the age of 69 after a month long illness in 1907. He left Elizabeth "her share of the community property" while balance in his estate went to his brother, Martin.³¹ At the time, the estate was valued at \$100,000.

After Levi's death, Elizabeth invested wisely in additional Seattle real estate and eventually bequeathed a large part of her estate to the Catholic church. With a large undisclosed sum, she helped establish and build a Catholic Orphanage for Boys in Orilla (Kent) which was named in honor of her son. Formally called the Briscoe Memorial School (1909, demolished 1970), she also gifted an 80 acre tract of land, valued at over \$40,000, to the Diocese of Nisqually which was sold by the Diocese to help fund the school and defray the cost of building. In addition to donating the land to the Knights of Columbus for the nominated building, she also donated land for St. Teresa's Convent at 7th Avenue and University Street, and contributed funds for the St. James Cathedral alter, and an additional \$5,000 to rebuild its collapsed dome in 1915. Additional donations were given to various Seattle parishes, and the Children's Orthopedic Hospital.

The Knights Council 676 noted that, without the Elizabeth Foss donation, it would have taken years to raise the necessary funds to acquire a building site. Just before her death, Foss also offered the two adjoining lots to the north of the hall to the Knights as a donation for its War Camp Fund. However, the Council "regretfully declined" due to the logistics of working with the national K of C headquarters.³²

In the last decade of her life Foss suffered from ill health and mobility issues. Her health kept her from attending concerts, the theatre, and even St. James Cathedral, due to its number of steps. Her obituary noted she lived "in comparative obscurity ... her greatest joy was to riding over the city, keeping in touch with the latest developments in building. Her chief luxury was an electric car, in which she went riding every day with her nurse. She loved it. Her car was a familiar one at Volunteer Park through the summer months."³³

Elizabeth Foss died on February 15, 1919, at the age of 90. At that time, she lived at 728 Broadway on Capitol Hill and had no relatives. Her obituary noted she "was a large property owner in Seattle, and an unusually capable businesswoman; she managed all of her own affairs. She was known as very charitable and gave freely to many institutions of the city."³⁴ Her will left two lots at Harvard and Union to the Briscoe School; nearly

²⁹ *Seattle Times*, February 23, 1919. When she sold the property at 6th and Seneca, it was purchased by the Plymouth Congregational Church and she was reportedly chagrined at the fact it would be the side of a Congregational Church.

³⁰ Levi Foss was a Mason, suggesting the Catholic Elizabeth had married a Protestant.

³¹ *Seattle Times*, September 10, 1907.

³² *Seattle Times*, March 1, 1918.

³³ *Seattle Times*, February 23, 1919.

³⁴ *Seattle Times*, February 15, 1919.

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a full-block of developed property and her mortgage (valued at \$40,000 -- over \$622,000 in 2018 dollars) to the Plymouth Congregational Church; and additional property the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's parishes."³⁵

Architect: F.W. Bohne (1871 – 1955)

To design the hall the Knights of Columbus hired architect F.W. Bohne. Ferdinand William Bohne was born on January 21, 1871 in Louisville, Kentucky, to Ernest C. and Amelia Bohne. A German immigrant, Ernest was a prominent banker and civic figure in Louisville. The younger Bohne attended an elite university preparatory college; the Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. His formal architectural training, if any, beyond that is unknown. Reports indicate that he returned to Louisville in 1892 and by the next year he formed a short-lived architectural partnership with F.W. Mowbray. Then in 1894, Bohne joined the architectural firm of Drach & Thomas and became a partner by the next year. The name of the firm was then changed to Drach, Thomas & Bohne; then later to Thomas & Bohne when Max Drach left the firm.

The firm's reputation rose quickly and by 1985 they were cited as "among the leading architects of the city."³⁶ Projects include the Oddfellows building; an office for the Cave Hill Cemetery; the Louisville Electric Light Company's plant; and the German Baptist church, all in Louisville. Outside the city they designed the Seventh and Center Street School in Owensboro (1895); the Hodge Tobacco Works in Henderson (ca. 1895); a Catholic church in Hardinsburg; and a gym for Centre College in Danville.³⁷ Other buildings in Louisville include the J.J. Douglas Residence (1895); Iroquois Wheeling and Driving Building (1895); the R.A. Basson Residence (1892); and a firehouse for Steam Engine Company 21 (ca. 1900). Later buildings designed by the firm include the Carnegie-funded Crescent Hill Library in Louisville (1908); Emerson school (ca. 1904); a parochial school for the St. Vincent De Paul Parish (1911); and a commercial building for Elite R. McDowel (1911).³⁸ While the specific role that Bohne played in these projects is unknown, the partnership designed many well-regarded buildings.

A 1912 article from *The Pacific Coast Architect* suggests Bohne may have come to Seattle specifically to work on the Knights of Columbus building, as he is cited as "a visiting architect from the Louisville [A.I.A.] Chapter."³⁹ Apparently he decided to stay in Seattle and by 1914 Bohne had become a member of the Washington chapter of the American Institute of Architects. According to society pages in the *Seattle Times*, Bohne and his wife, Ada (whom he married in 1893), were active in a variety of civic and social circles in the city. They were members of the Kentucky Club (for Kentuckians living out of state), and Ferdinand was a member of the Knights of Columbus, as well as an Elk. According to the 1915 *Polk Directory*, the couple lived at 954 20th Avenue N, on the east side of Capitol Hill.

Bohne known designs in Seattle are limited to a handful of projects. These include the Rev. Wood House in Queen Anne (1913); Rev. Michael O'Callahan House in West Seattle (3050 California Ave, 1913, *demolished*); the McPeake House in Capitol Hill (1913); alterations to the Riley-Bushmann House (120 39th Ave, 1914); a store in the Industrial District (1913), and the Holy Family Church (1914) in Kirkland. As a sole practitioner F. W. Bohne maintained his architectural practice in Seattle from 1913 to 1916.⁴⁰

For reasons unknown, by 1918 the Bohnes had moved to Youngstown, Ohio where his wife grew up. Ferdinand took a job as a draftsman at the Ohio Steel Works. His wife, Ada, died in Niles, Ohio in 1929 at the age of 57. Ferdinand lived another 25+ years and died in Niles, Ohio in 1955 at the age of 84.

³⁵ *Seattle Times*, February 21, 1919.

³⁶ *Louisville of Today*, p. 194.

³⁷ *Ibid*

³⁸ *Louisville Guide*, p. 63, and *American Architect and Architecture*, p. xvi.

³⁹ *The Pacific Coast Architect*, p. 132.

⁴⁰ Michelson, Pacific Coast Architecture Database.

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Builder: Ryan & Co Material

To build the hall the Knights hired local contractor Timothy M. Ryan.⁴¹ A member of the Knights whom happened to be on the building committee at the time, Ryan was one of Seattle's best known citizens and had a well-established construction firm. He and his partner Matt Branigan started in the street grading business in 1881 and they were responsible for constructing many of the early streets in the city. Among their known projects are the grading of Denny Way and Division Street (later known as 8th Avenue, at the base of Phinney Ridge) and the paving of Yesler Way, Rainier, First and Second Avenues. Additionally they built "scores of miles of cement sidewalks."⁴²

Ryan was born in Ireland in 1850 and came to the United States in 1875 at the age of 25. In addition to his building career he is perhaps best remembered for serving on the Seattle City Council, first elected in 1892. Then in 1896, he was elected as a County Commissioner and served as Chairman in 1898.⁴³ For several years he also served as the City Street Commissioner. Well-liked by his peers, they nominated him as a candidate for County Assessor in 1908, but he lost the race.

When he left public office, Ryan reentered the street and building business and is identified with some of the most important construction projects in the city and region. Work included three buildings and two seawalls at the Bremerton Navy Shipyard; eight magazines at Ostrich Bay (1910); the Washington Shoe / J.M. Frink Building (400 Occidental Ave S, 1892); the E.E. Crane Building (402 2nd Avenue, 1907, *demolished*); the McLaughlin residence (1815 10th Avenue N, 1910); Washington Iron Works Office (1906); the Armour Packing Plant (1910); the Providential Building; the New England Hotel; Fremont Ave Concrete Viaduct (1913); and the Hambach Building (419 1st Avenue S, 1913).

Ryan died February 10, 1916 at the age of 66. The nominated building was most likely one of his last building projects. At the time of his death, Ryan's estate was valued at \$60,000, with \$50,000 of that in real estate holdings.⁴⁴ He and his wife, Catherine, had six children, and the bulk of the estate was left to her.

Ryan and his family had strong connections to the Catholic Church. Besides being a Knight, he was reportedly on the construction committee for St. James Cathedral.⁴⁵ His son, Theodore, was the first native Seattleite to be ordained as a Catholic priest (1914).

Building Type and Style

The Knights of Columbus Building embodies design features of its building type, and the Beaux Arts architectural style. The building is consistent with fraternal halls as building type, particularly in the plan organization with the stacking of large interior volumes, which are developed for large social gatherings and membership rituals, and in the design of the exterior facades where the fenestration expresses interior spatial functions. Other parts of these buildings appear hermetic and inward-focused, with few or smaller windows that suggest the privacy or secrecy of the membership ceremonies and rituals. The Knights of Columbus building's brick and stone masonry materials and details give it a sense of solidity, permanence, and tradition, and the concrete, steel framing, and thick masonry structure is well suited to a building that requires large clear span interior spaces. Similar materials, structural systems, and planning elements were utilized on other large fraternal halls in Seattle, such as I.O.O.F. Hall at 10th Avenue and Pine Street (1908) and Masonic Temple at 8th and Pine Street (1915), as well as in the later Eagles Auditorium in downtown Seattle (1924).

Beaux Arts style buildings are typically made of stone and brick, and their facades are symmetrically composed and emphasize entryways. Other characteristic features include flat or low-sloped hipped roofs,

⁴¹ *Seattle Times*, October 13, 1912.

⁴² *Seattle Times*, December 1, 1907.

⁴³ *Seattle Times*, August 31, 1902.

⁴⁴ *Seattle Times*, November 26, 1916 and February 17, 1916.

⁴⁵ *Seattle Times*, October 18, 1903.

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entries capped by pediments, and classical elements such as voussiors, frieze and cornice bands, columns, pilasters, balconies and balustrades. Typical decorative cartouches, cartouches, medallions and dentils are used in the design. Grand stairways, arched entries, doorway and windows, and vaulted ceilings and domed spaces may be provided in a Beaux Arts building. The style is typically highly ornamented, and often incorporates figurative bas-reliefs and sculpture.

The Beaux Arts style is associated with the influential École des Beaux-Arts. Emerging in France as an academic style in the 1830s, it became popular between 1880 and 1920 in the United States where it was used in both urban planning and architectural projects. The Beaux Arts style was selected for many late 19th and early 20th century American government and civic buildings, railroad stations, banks, and other institutions as well for some large hotels and apartment buildings. Elements of the style are based on classical Roman as well as Greek design, and thus its selection of this style appears relevant given the direct association of the Knights of Columbus with the Catholic Church and the Vatican. Other examples of Beaux Arts architecture in Seattle included some of the buildings constructed for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1909), such as the University of Washington's Architecture Hall (1907-1909), and Queen Anne High School (1909), the Cobb Building (1910) on the University's downtown Metropolitan Tract, and the Union Railroad Station (1908-1911), as well as the smaller Broadway State Bank at Pike Street (1913).⁴⁶ Tacoma's Union Railroad Passenger Depot (1910) and Elks Temple (1914-1915) are significant examples in the region. Designers of other Beaux Arts style buildings in Seattle included well-known architects John Galen Howard, Bebb & Gould, Augustus Warren Gould, Edouard Frere Champney, Woodruff Marbury Somerville among others.

⁴⁶ Crowley.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References _____ or _____

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47.613088° -122.322504°
Latitude Longitude

3 _____
Latitude Longitude

2 _____
Latitude Longitude

4 _____
Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in Section 32, Township 25, Range 04 E, east of the Willamette Meridian in King County, Washington and is legally described as Block 4, Lot 6 of the "Sackman Home Addition" to City of Seattle. It is otherwise identified as Tax Parcel 750250-0045

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is associated with the Knights of Columbus Hall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Boyle, Principal, and Meagan Scott, Preservation Planner *(Edited by DAHP Staff)*
organization BOLA Architecture + Planning date January 20, 2019
street & number 3800 Ashworth Avenue North telephone (206) 383.2649
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98103-8119
e-mail sboyle@bolarch.com

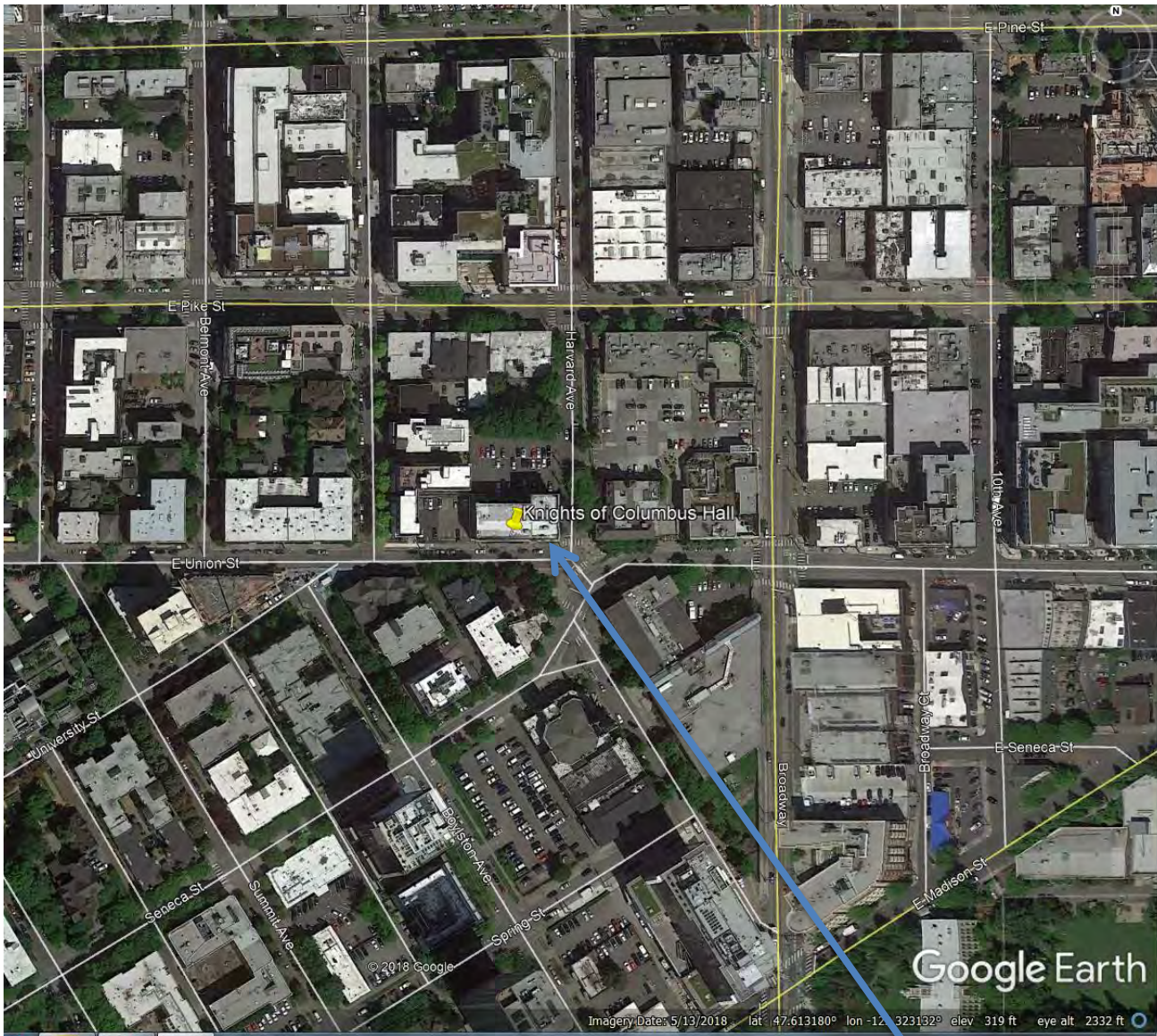
Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676
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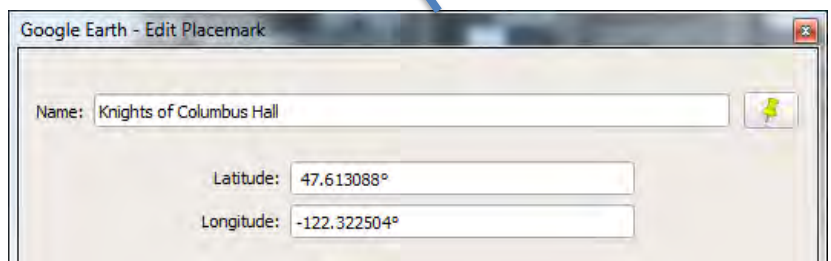
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

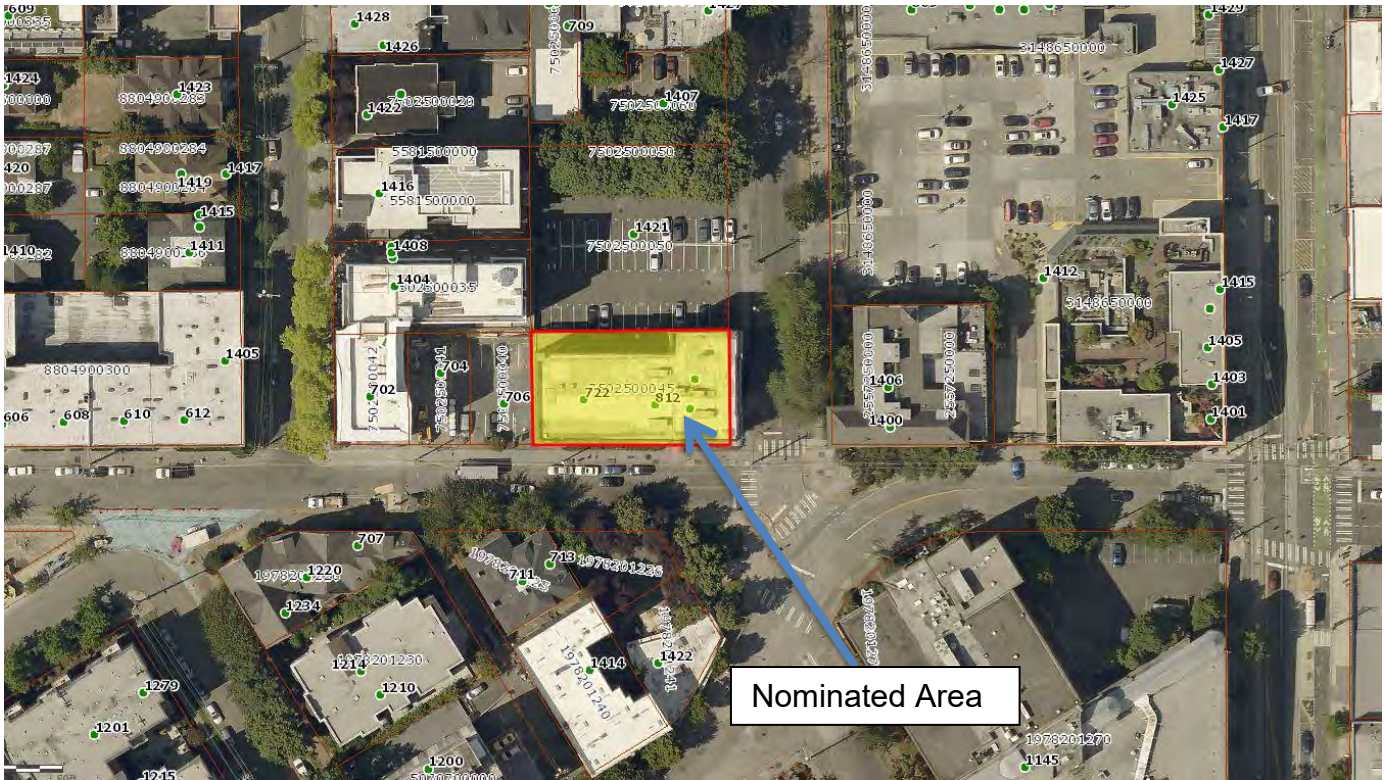


Google Earth Map
Knights of Columbus Hall



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Name of Property

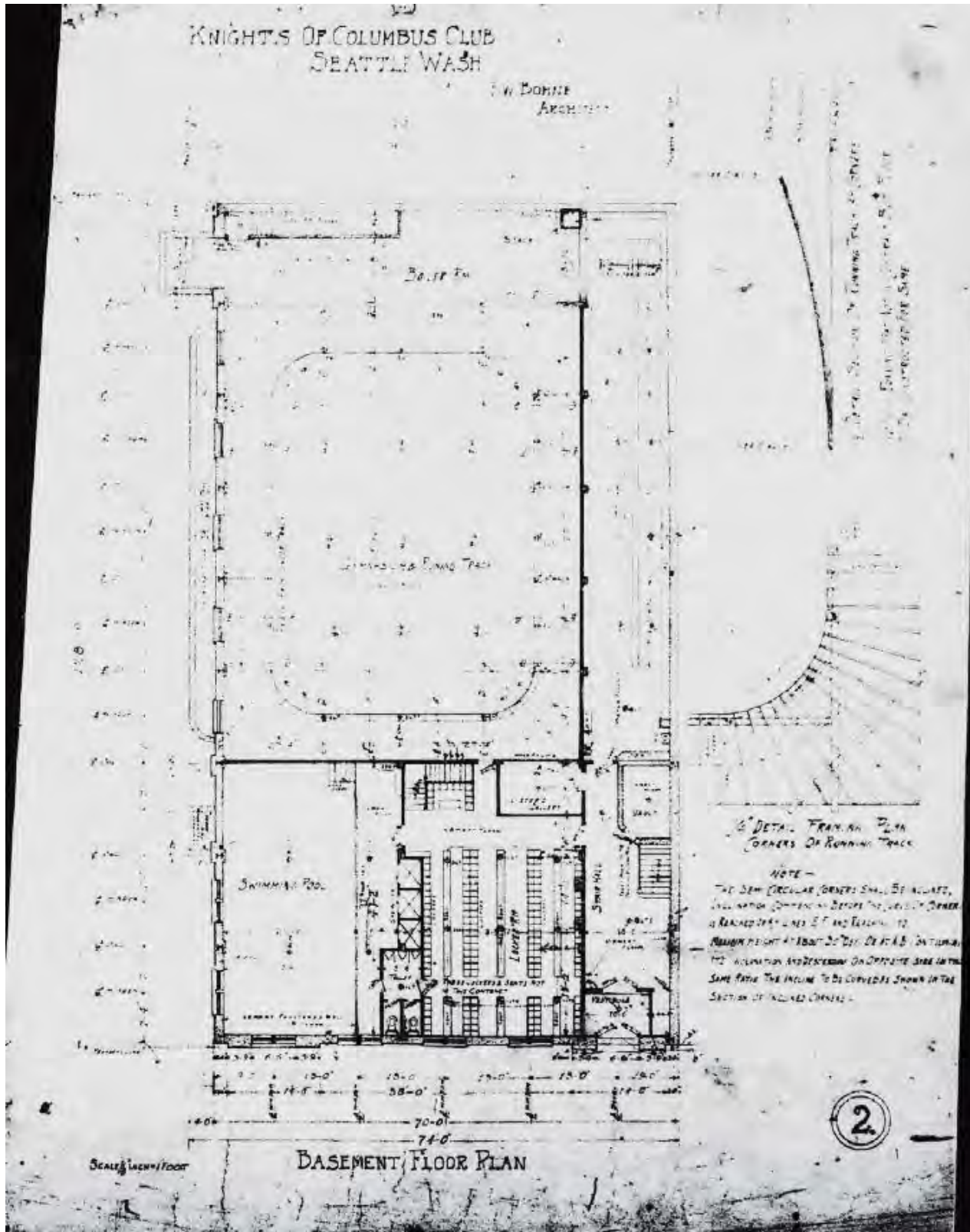
King County, Washington
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Parcel Map
Knights of Columbus Hall
Tax Parcel 75250-0045

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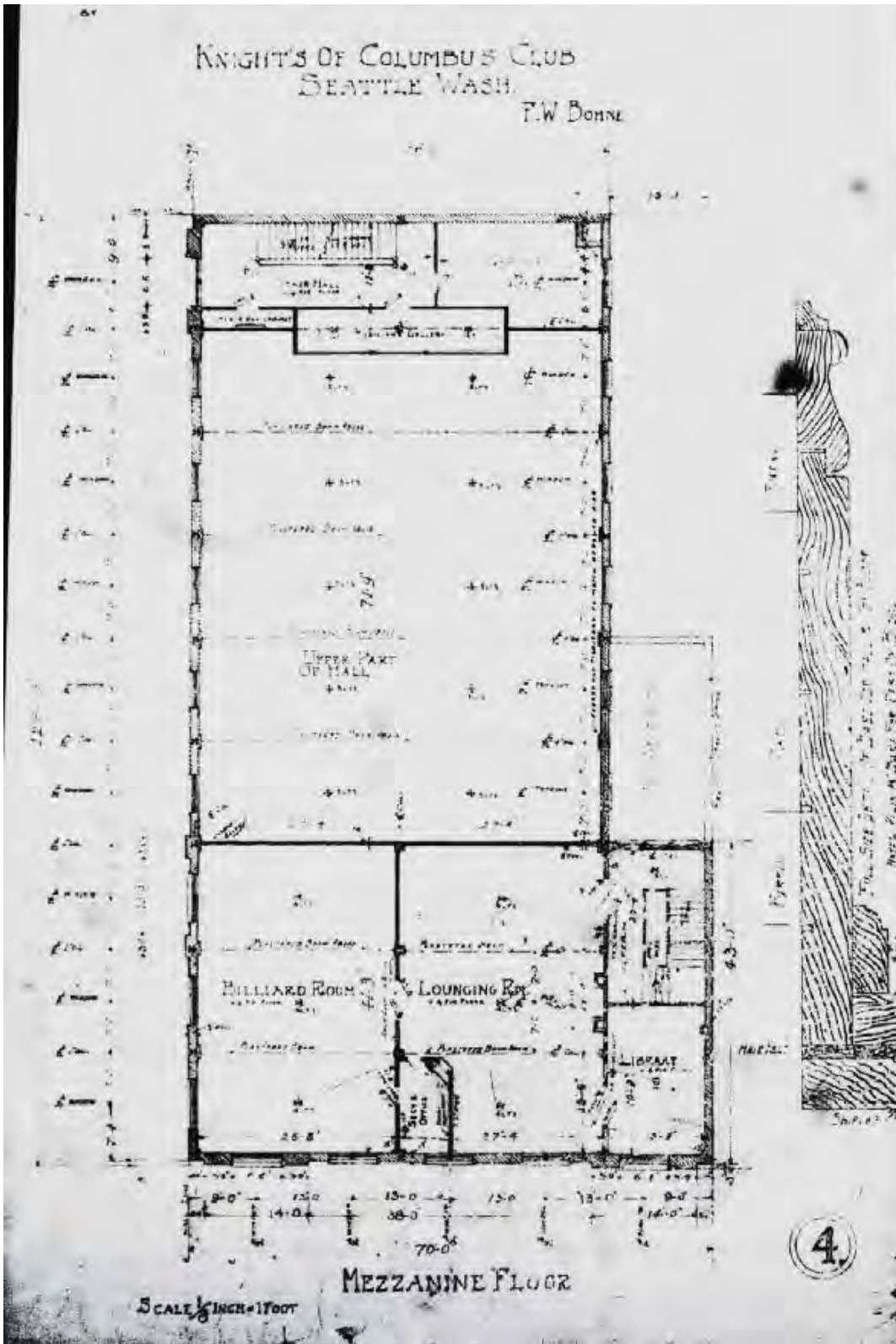
King County, Washington
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Knights of Columbus Hall
Basement Plan
Drawn by F.W. Bohne - c.1912

Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676
Name of Property

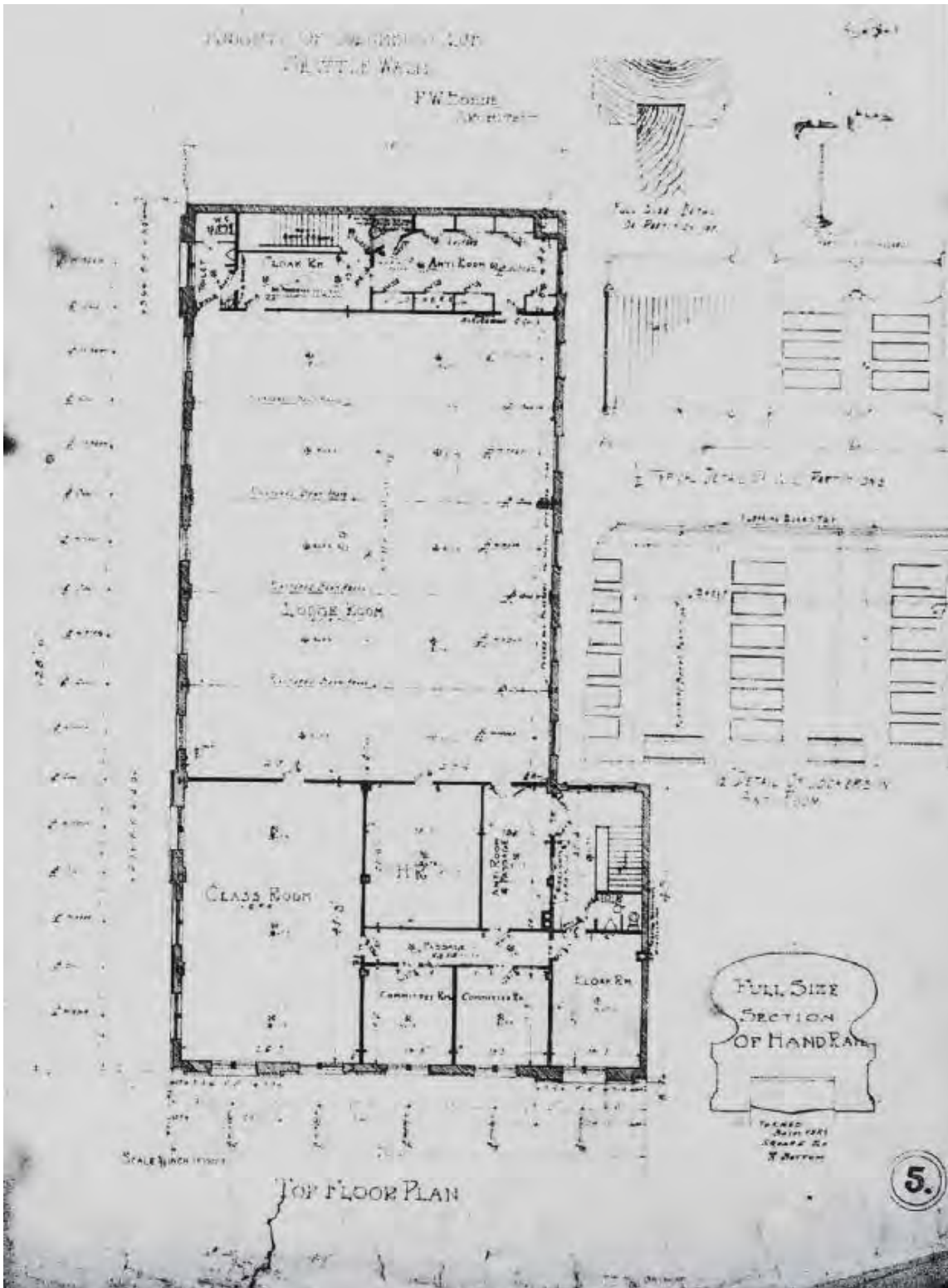
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Knights of Columbus Hall
Mezzanine Plan
Drawn by F.W. Bohne - c.1912

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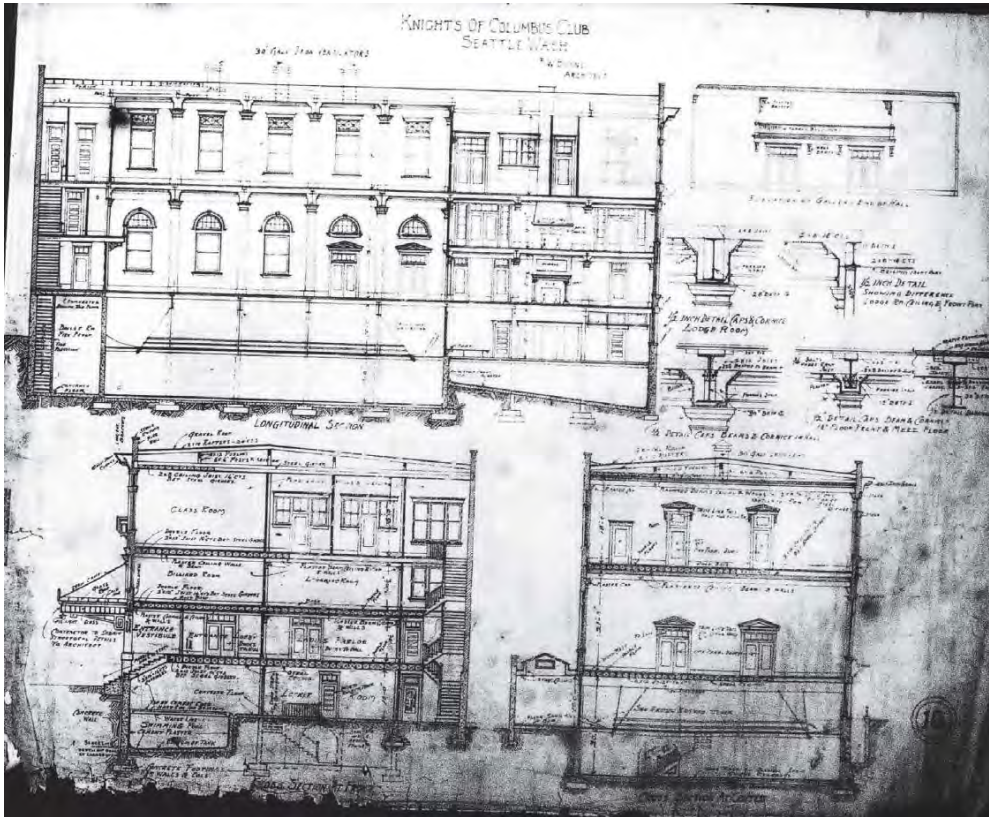
Knights of Columbus Hall
Top Floor Plan
Drawn by F.W. Bohne – c.1912

Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676

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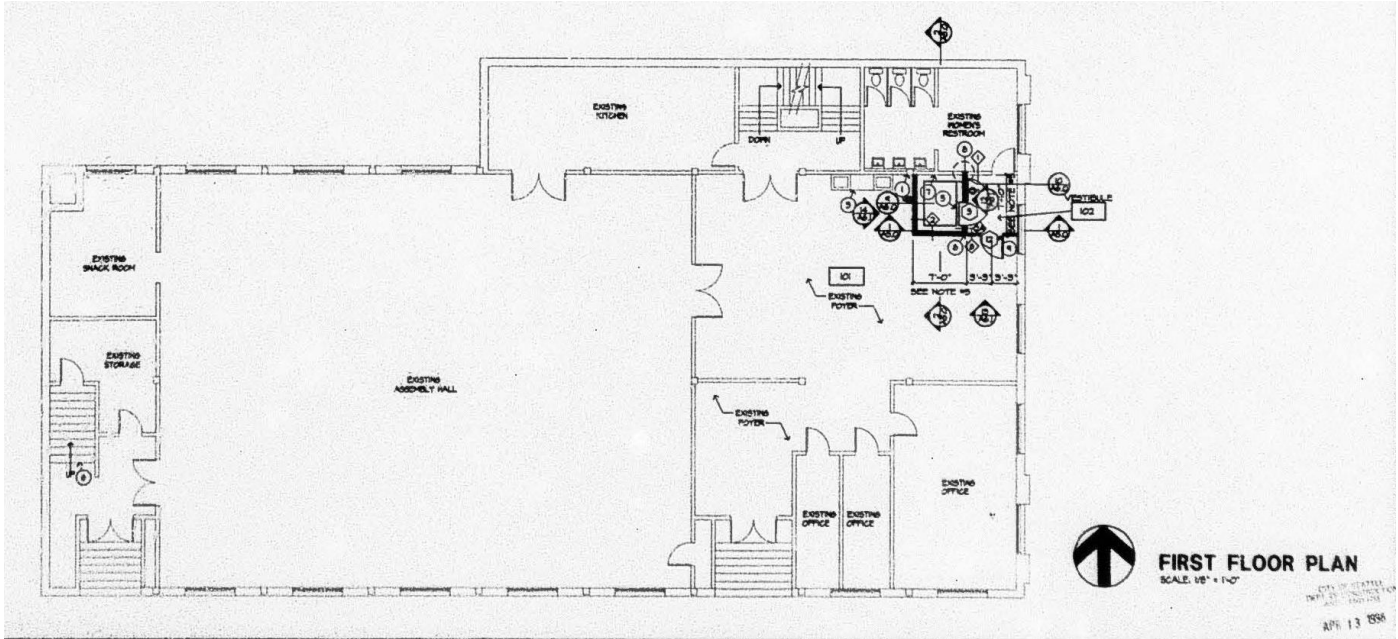
County and State



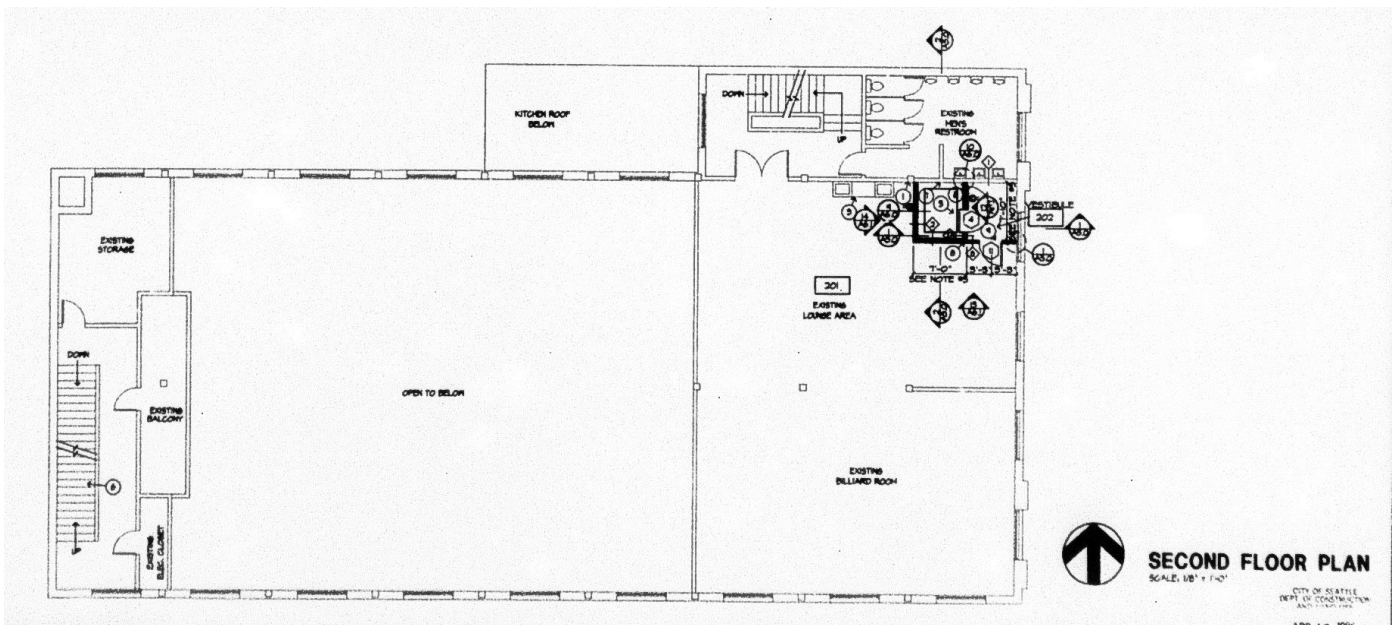
Knights of Columbus Hall
Elevations
Drawn by F.W. Bohne – c.1912

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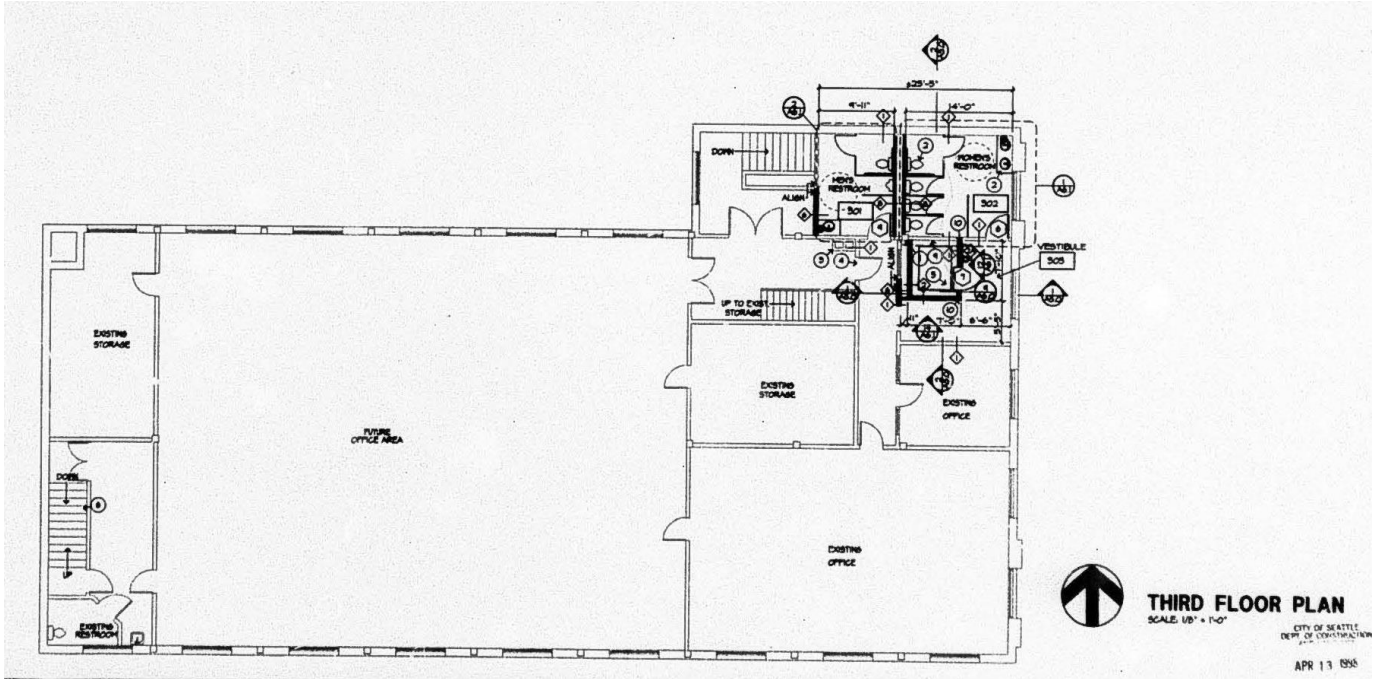
Knights of Columbus Hall
First Floor
Drawn by Freiheit & Ho Architects Inc. – 1996



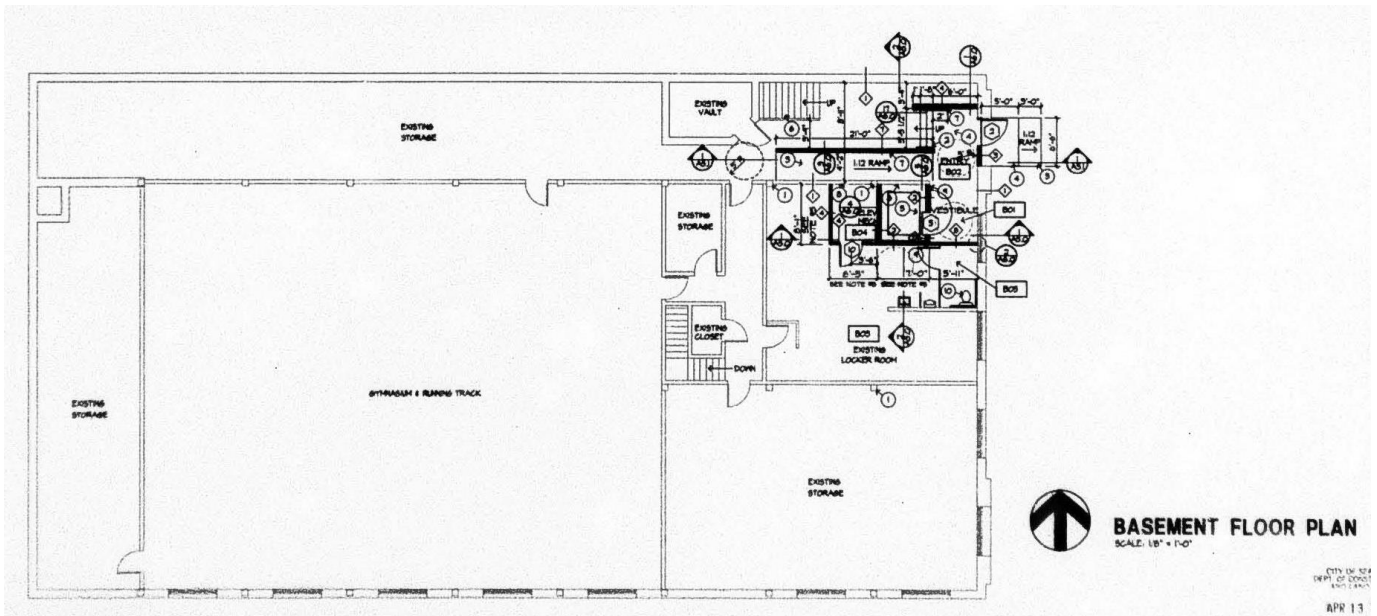
Knights of Columbus Hall
Second Floor
Drawn by Freiheit & Ho Architects Inc. – 1996

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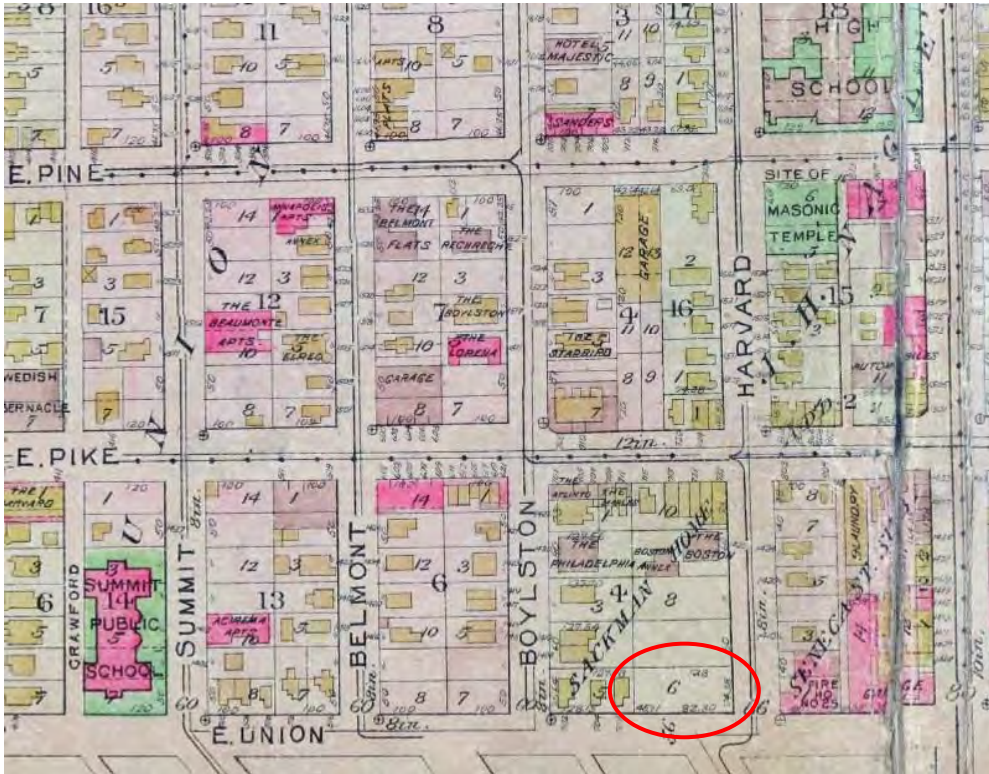
Knights of Columbus Hall
3rd Floor
Drawn by Freiheit & Ho Architects Inc. – 1996



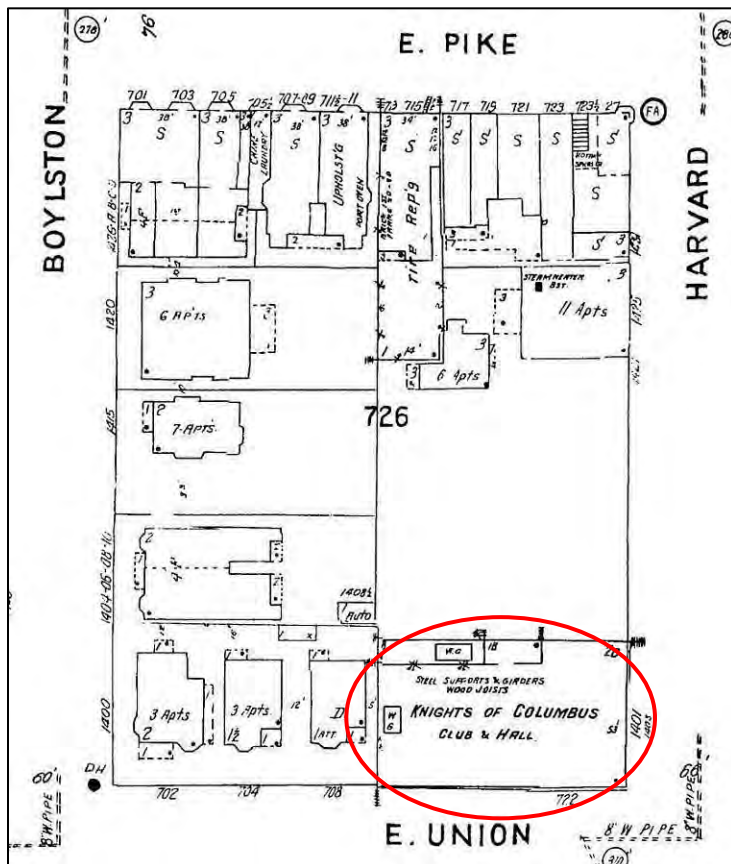
Knights of Columbus Hall
Basement Floor
Drawn by Freiheit & Ho Architects Inc. – 1996

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1912 map of nominated area showing development of the surrounding area just prior to the constructed on the Knight of Columbus Hall. (Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Seattle, Volume 1, sheet 7).



Left, a Sanborn map after the construction of the building (noted with an arrow). This map was initially drawn in 1905 and revised 1950 (Sanborn Insurance Company, Volume 2, Sheet 192). The note on the site reads "Steel supports & girders, wood joists. Knights of Columbus Club & Hall."

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Above, a 1936 aerial view of the property (noted with an arrow) and surrounding blocks (King County i-Map).



Above: An excerpt from a ca. 1914 brochure from the Knights of Columbus (Council 676 collection). It shows photos of Elizabeth Foss, the property donor, and the subject building, flanked by early members of the organization.

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Above: An excerpt from a ca. 1914 brochure from the Knights of Columbus Council 676 collection. It shows photos and sketches depicting other Catholic institutions.

Left, top to bottom:

- Forest Ridge Convent, Seattle
- St. Teresa's Home, Seattle
- Briscoe Memorial School, Kent (also funded by Elizabeth Foss)
- St. James Cathedral School, Seattle

Middle, top to bottom:

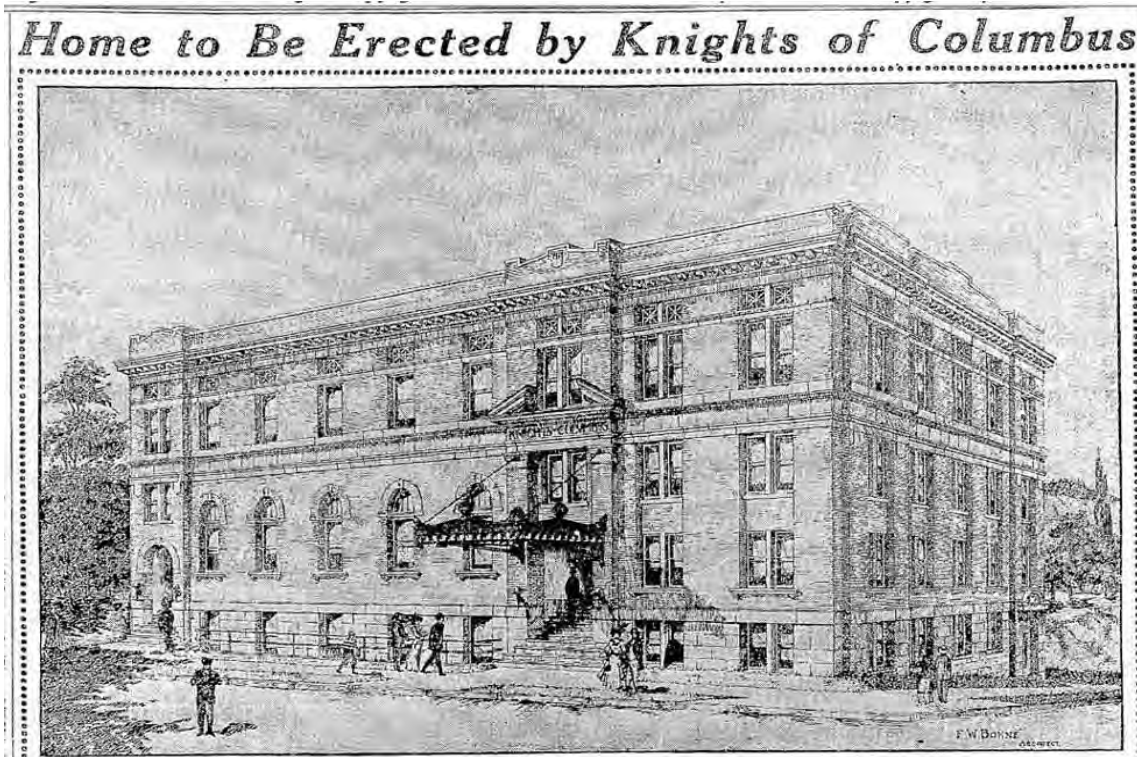
- St. Alphonsus Church, Seattle (left)
- Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seattle (right)
- Church of Immaculate Conception, Seattle (left)
- St. Anne's Church, Seattle (right)
- St. Mary's Church

Right, top to bottom:

- Providence Hospital, Seattle
- Home of the Good Shepherd, Seattle
- Academy of Holy Names, Seattle
- Proposed Seattle College, Seattle & St. Joseph Church, 10th Avenue N, Seattle

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Above: Rendering by architect F. M. Bohne of the proposed building (*Seattle Times*, October 13, 1912, p. 5).



Above: Council 676 members in front of the entry with its original marquee. Note the marquee was removed and replaced by a canopy in ca 1962 (Knights of Columbus Council 676 Collection).

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Above left: Military veterans in an auto class in the K of C basement, January 1920 (MOHAI image 1983.10.1791.8). Above right, Russian orphans on the entry steps of K of C, ca. 1920 (MOHAI image 1983.10.2157.2).

Directly below and bottom: Undated K of C Hall interior photos (Council 676 collection). Below, looking south at the corner space on the first or second floor. Bottom, looking northeast in what appears to be the same space with the original coffered ceiling and fireplace surround.



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The King County tax assessor's 1937 photograph of the building (Puget Sound Regional Archives)

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F.W. Bohne Projects

Louisville Kentucky Odd Fellow's Hall (1872) in 2015 (*Louisville Courier-Journal*). The original hall was partially destroyed in a March 1890 tornado and later rebuilt; Bohne participated on the rebuilding.



Postcard of Owensboro High School, Owensboro, KY
(Garrison House Ephemera, image A4-H1176)



Crescent Hill Library (1908) in Louisville, KY.
(Louisville Free Public Library).

DRACH, THOMAS & BOHNE,
ARCHITECTS.
Louisville, Ky.

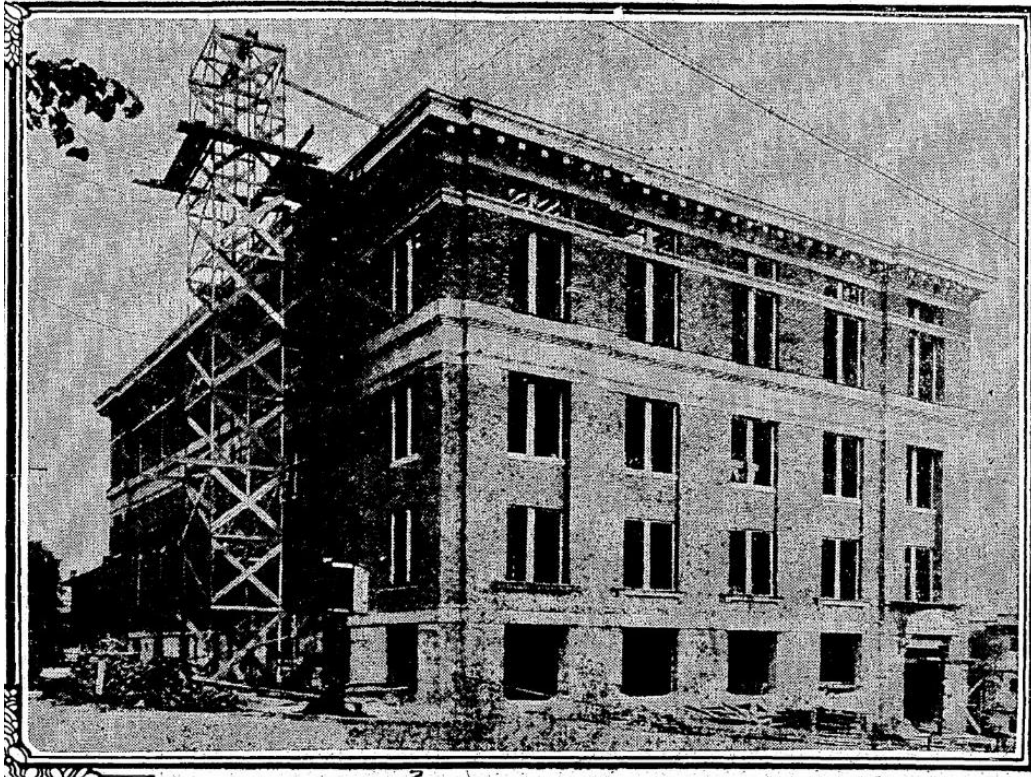
Advertisement – Drach, Thomas & Bohne
The Owensboro Messenger,
Owensboro, Kentucky, March 20, 1896.

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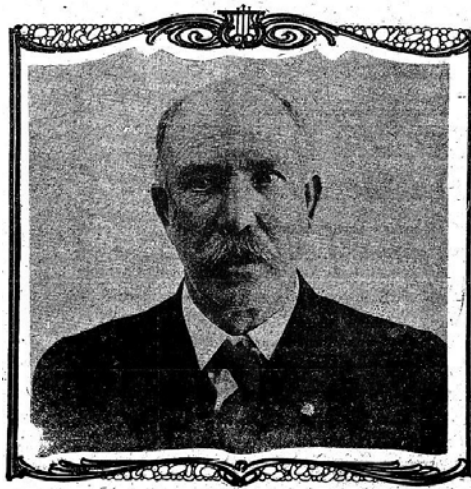
Construction image of Knights of Columbus Hall
The Seattle Daily Times,
May 25, 1913.

Phones—Main 1732 Ind. 1732

T. Ryan & Co.
GENERAL
CONTRACTORS

**BUILDINGS and
BRICK PAVING
CEMENT SIDEWALKS
STREETS and SEWERS**

28 Sullivan Bldg. Seattle, Wash.



TIMOTHY RYAN

Photograph of builder Timothy Ryan
The Seattle Daily Times,
Feb 14, 1909

Advertisement of T. & Ryan & Co.
The Seattle Daily Times,
Dec 1, 1907

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Knights of Columbus

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King

State:

Washington

Photographer: Susan Boyle, Principal, BOLA Architecture + Planning, and Rundberg Architecture Group (RAG as indicated)

Date Photographed: July, October, and November 2019.

Description of Photograph(s) and number: See captions for individual current photos for description and number.



1. Above, looking northeast at the south and east facades

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2. Above, the primary entry on the south facade.



3. Above, view looking east on Harvard at the west facade and portions of south facade.

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4. Below, looking south at the building's primary east and secondary north facades.



5. Above, the east facade.

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6. Below, looking east at the west facades.



7 Looking north at the southwest corner and KOC members only entry, south facade (RAG).

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8 Detail view of the concrete, stone and masonry base and basement and first floor windows.



9. Detail view of the primary public entry on the south facade (right photo, RAG).



10. Detail view above of the club entry near the west end on the south facade.



11. The cornerstone at the southeast.

Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676

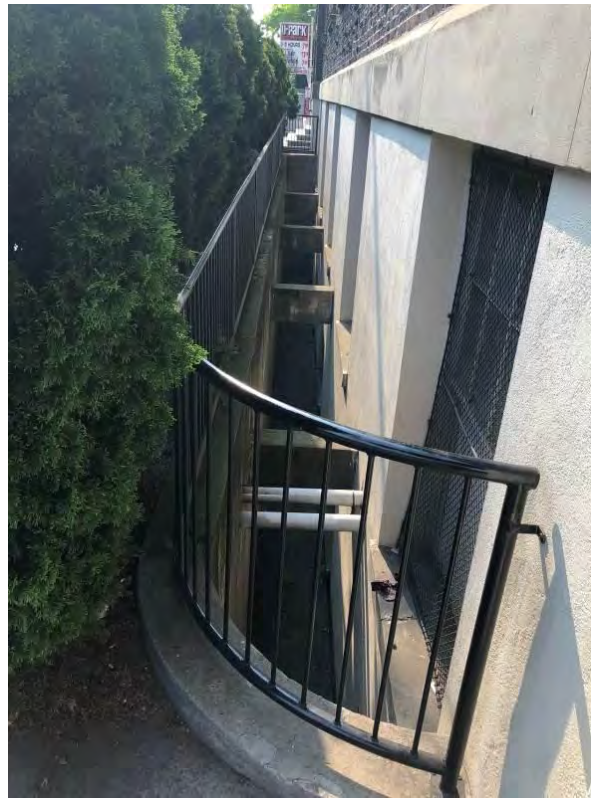
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12 East entry on Harvard Avenue.



13. South lightwell and basement windows.



14. Below right, northwest setback and roofs.



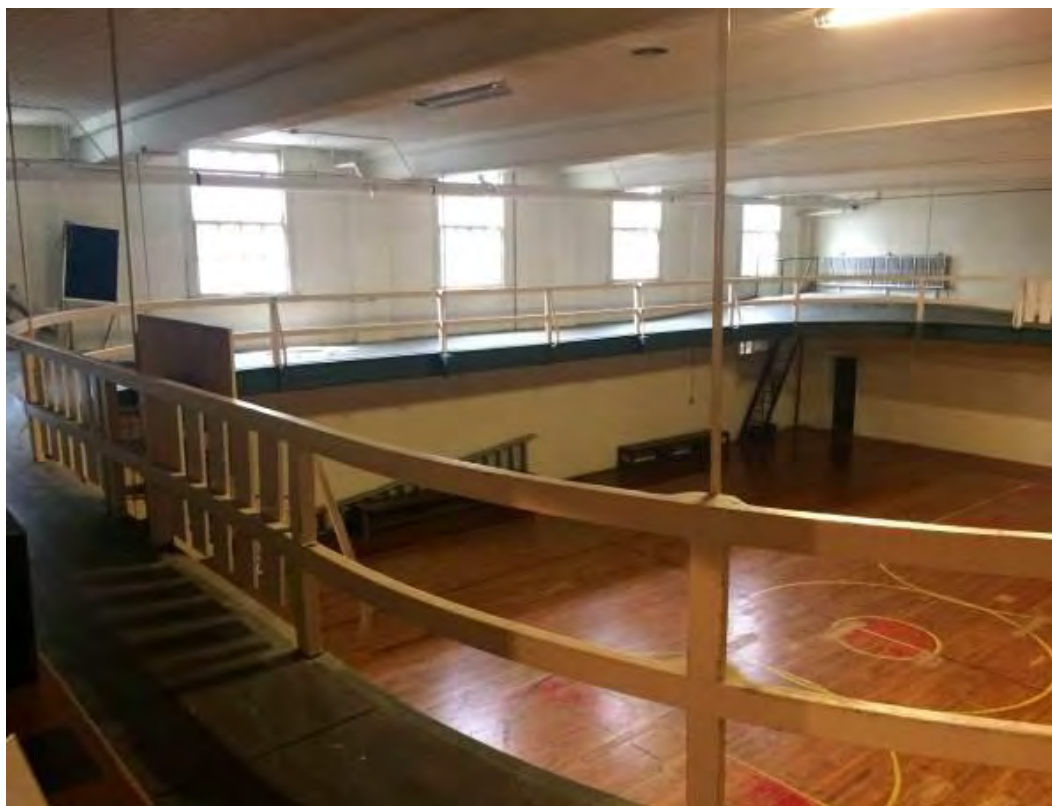
15. Above left, a detail view of the clinker brick at the northeast facade corner and portion of east facade.

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16. Above right, a detail view of the cornice and construction date above the current primary entry.



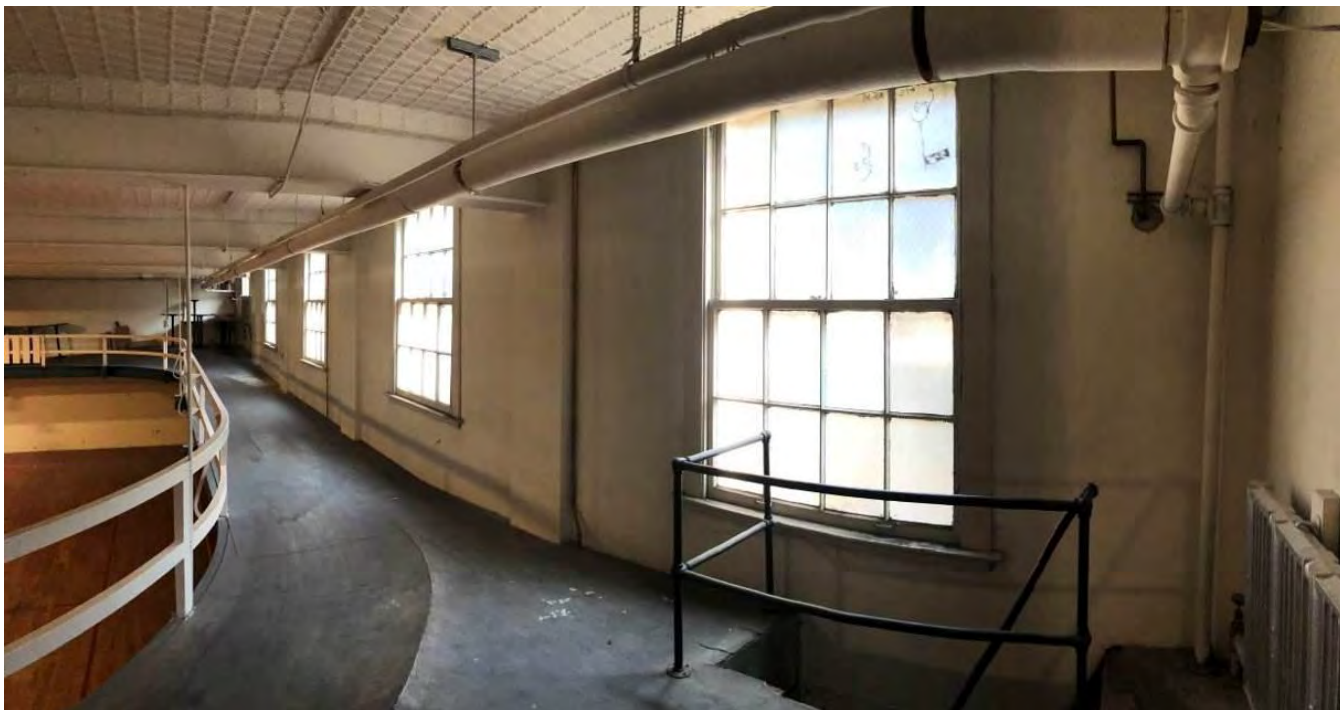
17. Looking southwest. The gym and running track in the basement gym.

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18. Looking south. The gym and running track in the basement gym.



19. Looking east along the south perimeter wall of the gym and running track in the basement gym.

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20. Below right, former swimming pool room in the southeast corner of the basement, which was filled in the 1940s, and used subsequently as an exercise room.



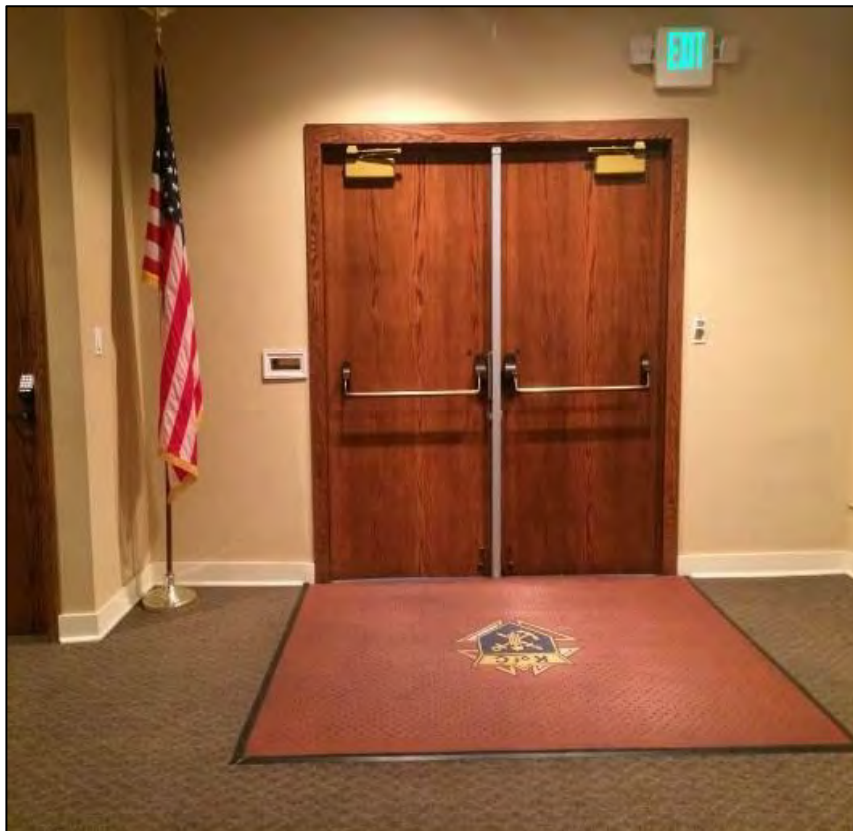
21. Below left, looking west in the former bowling in the basement. The unfinished ceiling was originally a skylight (RAG, June 2018).

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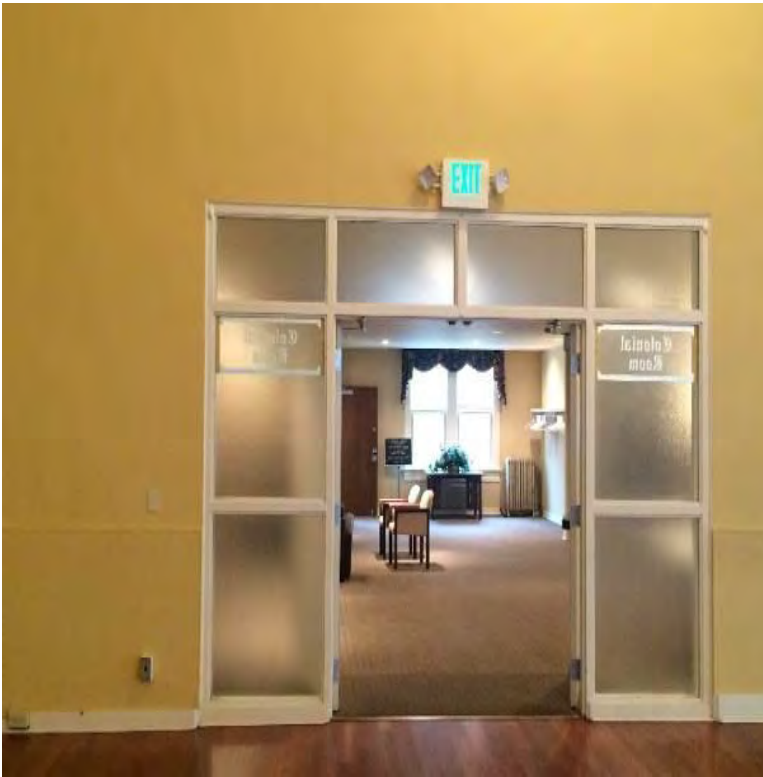
22. Locker room in the basement, directly north of the pool space.



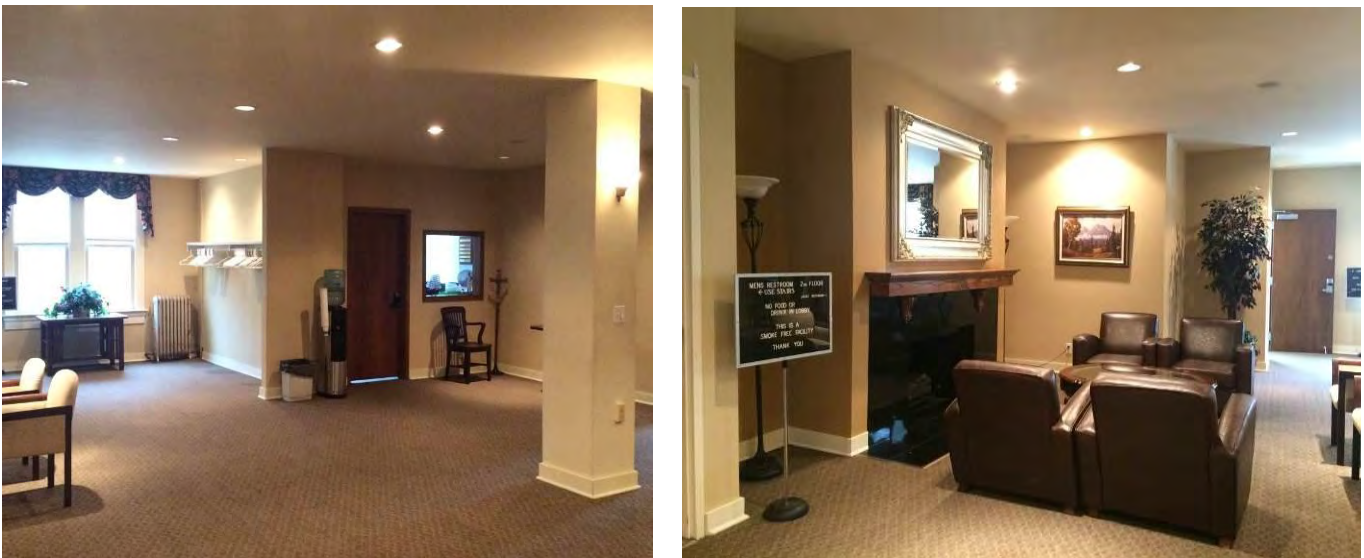
23. Interior view of the primary south entry doors.

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24. Modern era interior doors from the first floor lobby into the adjacent ballroom.



25 & 26. Looking southeast in the first floor lobby. Lower left, looking north east.

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27. Panoramic view looking west in the first-floor ballroom.



28. Left, a detail view showing the enclosed mezzanine and northwest doors at the west end of the ballroom, and original window openings in the south (left) and infilled semi-circular transom windows in the north and south perimeter walls.



29. Right, looking east into the ballroom from the mezzanine (RGA). Visible in the far end wall is the entry adjacent from the lobby, and left the doors to the kitchen.

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30 & 31. Above and below, looking west in the first floor kitchen.



32. West stair from second to third floors.



33. Right, the main northeast public stair.

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34. Contemporary elevator lobby, first floor.



35 & 36. West stair hall and adjacent water-damaged plaster at southwest corner. Note also the partition, left, fitted against an original window frame.

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37. Above left, one of several original remaining door assemblies in the southeast corner on the third floor.
38. Above right, looking northeast in the second-floor club room at the fireplace wall (RAG).



39. Looking southwest in the same club space at the contemporary bar (RAG).

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40. Looking northeast in the second-floor southeast space, a former billiards room.



41. Left, looking east along the third-floor perimeter south wall and inserted office partitions.



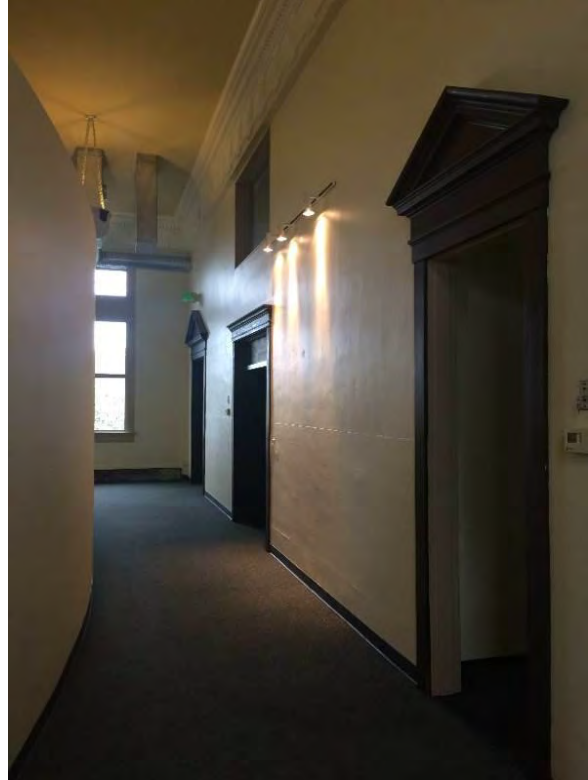
42. Looking east at the inserted office partitions and portion of the north perimeter wall, showing an example of the chain-suspended light fixtures featuring a Knights of Columbus seal.

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43 & 44. Remnants of original stained wood door trim and doors remain on the east wall of the former ballroom on the third floor.



45. View from the mezzanine of the office partition infill at the center of the third floor. Painted gypsum wallboard has been applied over original plaster perimeter wall.

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Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name SRM Development LLC – CO: Jim Rivard,

street & number 111 North Post Street, Suite 200 telephone (509) 944.4555
city or town Spokane state WA 99201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



722





KNIGHTS OF COLUMBIAN

722

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CROSSING
STREET

2
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U-PARK
24 HOURS
PER DAY
TUESDAY - 10
THURSDAY - 10



KOFC
CLUB

Red awning with logo

ALL DAY
18-10 HOURS!
SPECIAL
12⁹⁹
10-10 HOURS!
10-10 HOURS!

UPPER
18-HOUR
ALL DAY
EVERY



WORK ZONE



Kof C
CLUB





BRICK BUILDING

483 388

483 388

483 388





Knights of Columbus
Seattle Council 676
Chartered June 26, 1942
James Shields Assembly 1168
Chartered April 24, 1941

Knights of Columbus
Seattle Council 676
Chartered June 26, 1942

Knights of Columbus
Seattle Council 676
Chartered June 26, 1942



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1 DAY 170¢
1 WEEK 700¢
1 MONTH 2500¢
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1

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EXIT

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Room

Colonial
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← USE STAIRS
— USED RESTROOM —
NO FOOD OR
DRINK IN LOBBY
THIS IS A
SMOKE FREE FACILITY
THANK YOU













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2

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Knights of Columbus Hall - Council No. 676

Multiple Name:

State & County: WASHINGTON, King

Date Received: 8/15/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004459

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Knights of Columbus Hall-Council No. 676 is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. Completed in 1913, the three-story plus raised basement, brick and steel-frame structure is a fine local example of early twentieth-century, Beaux Arts-inspired Classical Revival style design. The work of Louisville-based architect Ferdinand W. Bohne, the building served as home to Seattle's sizable Knights of Columbus fraternal organization, which sponsored important local social, cultural, religious, and recreational activities in the city.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 9/30/2019

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 14, 2019

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240



RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed two new NR nominations for:

- **Jimmie & Betty Eng House – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Knights of Columbus Hall – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Also enclosed is an updated nomination for a previously listed historic district.

- **Downtown Ellensburg Historic District – Kittitas County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Originally listed in 1977, this nomination will serve as wholesale replacement and expands the period of significance, the boundaries and number of resources.

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

