

209

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 Supply Laundry Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1265 Republican Street

not for publication

city or town Seattle

vicinity

state WA code WA county King code 033 zip code 98109

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

Allyson M 3-5-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Washington State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet 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:)

Joe Edward W. Beall 4.23.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION /
manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / early 20th-century industrial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: SYNTHETIC

other:

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

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 Supply Laundry Building is located in the Cascade sub-area of Seattle's South Lake Union Neighborhood. The two-story, L-shaped brick building consists of nine bays along its east side and seven bays along its north side. The building—an early 20th-century industrial type—is characterized by its bearing brick masonry perimeter walls with post and beam interior structure, exterior brick buttresses, groups of three window openings with segmental arched heads and circular vent openings located centrally in each bay on the east facade, large rectangular window openings along the north facade and north end of the west facade, single window openings with original wood 4:4 light wood windows at the second story west facade (along the alley) side, corbelled brick cornice, hipped roof monitor, and a 125'-tall brick chimney stack. The interior features exposed heavy timber framing and large open volumes.

Present Urban Context and Site Conditions

The subject building is situated on a 180' by 120' parcel—comprised of Lots 10, 11, and 12 of Block 16, Pontius 3rd Addition—located at the southwest corner of Republican Street and Yale Avenue North. The 21,600-square-foot building site slopes down slightly to the south and west, with an overall grade change of approximately 3.5'. Paved concrete sidewalks border the north and east sides of the building, and there is a 16'-wide alley along the west side. The remainder of the block is currently a construction zone, with one mixed-use building planned for the property south of the Supply Laundry and two mixed-use buildings planned for the other half of the block, west of the alley.

The blocks surrounding the site contain a mix of buildings and uses, such as service office buildings, older and relatively new apartment buildings, and former manufacturing facilities.

Original Plan, Structure, and Exterior Features

The Supply Laundry Building exemplifies the early 20th-century industrial type, as a large open building to house machinery and a number of workers, and is distinguished by its brick exterior, heavy timber post and beam interior, and tall stack. Original drawings of the building have not been discovered. The following descriptions of the original site and building are based on historic photographs, newspaper accounts, and property tax record information, and on drawings from subsequent alteration projects.

The initial building permit records are unclear, but construction of the earliest existing portion of the Supply Laundry Company building appears to have been completed by June 1906. The brick masonry structure was originally one story in height, with the east façade extending 160' along Yale Avenue North (then known as Howard Avenue). It appears that the western portion of the narrow "L" extending along Republican Street was built very shortly after, giving the resulting building a narrow, L-shaped footprint. The northern leg of the "L" was 34' wide, the southern leg was 41'. A second story was permitted in 1914, and appears to have been built to match the dimensions of the existing one-story footprint. In 1925, another addition was constructed on the alley (west) side of the building, incorporating a boiler room, a new two-story section, and the stack. All three of those earliest building campaigns employed bearing brick masonry construction, and are described in this report as "original."

Two photos show the Supply Laundry as it appeared ca. 1912 and ca. 1921 (see historic photos starting on page 23). The original first floor north facade was composed with a single large window opening at the eastern half. When the second floor was added, the new design provided for evenly spaced second floor windows and a subdivision of the large first-floor window, in what appears to be an attempt to rationalize its fenestration pattern. A plaster band ran along the window headers on the north facade and the northernmost bay on the east facade. This band and everything below it was painted white, in stark contrast to the original unpainted or darker color of the brick masonry.

As of 1925, the Supply Laundry Building had an overall footprint of approximately 160' by 119', with the southern 126' of the west elevation set back about 30' from the alley. The area of the footprint was 16,240 square feet. On early King County property tax assessor records, the building was cited as a two-story, solid brick building with post and beam

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

construction and concrete foundation. A full basement was located beneath the earliest portion of the structure, with additional excavation on the western side in 1925 to provide a new, tall boiler room and fuel bin space. Concrete slabs were used for the basement and portions of the first floor. The main roof was slightly sloped and roofed with built-up with tar and gravel. A hip-roofed monitor ran north/south along the original centerline of the building. A smaller, shed-roofed monitor clad with "Taylor's old style tin roof" was located to the west of the hipped monitor. Consistent with older, labor-intensive industrial buildings, both roof features provided additional fenestration in clerestory windows, to bring more natural light to the interior. Drawings indicate that there were also once small basement windows and window wells along the east facade that provided some daylight to the basement.

Structurally, the building was organized into nine bays along its east side and seven bays along its north side. Thick unreinforced brick buttresses were constructed on the east side, one between each bay, when the second story was added. These are visible as projecting pilasters on the east facade. The interior of the basement is delineated by 11"- and 8"-wide reinforced concrete walls and large 12" x 12" wood heavy timber posts set on concrete footings. The 1925 drawings note that a portion of the existing 12"-thick brick masonry west perimeter wall was to be removed and reset in the new location to accommodate the extension. (Where a large opening was created to link interior spaces, the floor above is supported by 12" x 24" girders, as well as 12" x 12" posts and 6" x 18" deep joists in steel hangars. 2" x 8" solid "car decking" is provided below the second floor concrete slab.

The second floor is somewhat similar, but the roof framing in the west extension area includes 3"x18" and 4"x18" laminated wood beams on 10"-square posts, as well as 4"x18" joists. The original main portion of the second floor interior is framed with wood trusses, supported by heavy timber posts with diagonal braces.

The primary north facade was organized into seven 17'-wide bays. Each bay contained a large rectangular opening at the first story, with a group of four 6:6 or 9:9 light wood sash windows. Directly above, at the second story, were similar but shorter rectangular openings, each filled with a grouped window of four 4:4 light sash. The main entrance to the laundry office was located at the sixth bay (numbered from left to right, or east to west). The rectangular window configuration "turned the corner" onto the east facade, creating one bay on that facade that differed from the other eight.

The east facade of the Supply Laundry Building featured eight identical bays divided by brick buttresses, and a ninth, northernmost, bay that corresponded with the north facade. The eight matching bays each contain arched-head window openings grouped in three, at both first and second story, each with a single, 4:4-light double-hung wood sash. A projecting header course marked the sill of each window. A circular opening for an interior ventilation fan or duct was located above the center window in each first-story bay. These openings, the windows, and the pilasters are some of the building's most unique character-defining features and help identify it as an early 20th-century structure.

Along the alley (west) elevation, window grouping was in threes, similar to the east facade. Instead of brick soldier courses at the heads, the windows were capped with a continuous cast concrete lintel, set flush with the exterior masonry wall surface.

A 125'-tall, radial brick exhaust chimney, approximately 11' in diameter, was built in 1925. It rises next to the southwest corner of the building, where the boiler room once was located. A concrete loading platform was also provided along the alley side of the building, where there were three iron doors that accessed the fuel bin.

The building was constructed of red brick laid in common bond, with corbelling and a row of brick dentils accenting the cornice line. On north and east sides, a stepped brick parapet provided additional detailing and space for a sign band with the "Supply Laundry Co." sign.

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

Original Interior Features

Non-original but early drawings on file at the City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development, as well as the 1937 property tax assessor records, specify some of the original interior spaces and finishes. The first floor was set above the street level on Republican Street by approximately 3'. The floor-to-ceiling height at this floor level was 15', at the second floor it was 14', and basement it varied at 12', 16', or 27'. Walls were plastered and flooring was specified as linoleum and terrazzo on the 1937 tax records. Max A. Van House's drawings for the 1925 addition indicates 3" x 6" tongue and groove subflooring and 1" x 3" maple flooring on both first and second floors, with cement plaster-finished walls. It appears from plans that structural elements were exposed and workspaces were largely open, with few partition walls. Historic photographs of the interior of the building ca. 1915 also indicate some finishes, showing concrete or wood floors, plastered walls, and beadboard ceiling in a basement cafeteria space.

Later drawings indicate specific uses of the various spaces in the building. The basement contained a stock room in the narrower portion of the "L" along Republican Street, with a machine room in the central area. Fuel storage and the lower portion of the boiler room were also located in the basement, along the west side of the building. A conveyor machine room was indicated just east of the fuel storage area. At the first floor level, a call office was located in the northwest portion of the building, where it was accessible from Republican Street. In the center of the floor, three large 8-ton ironers were added in 1947, and an extractor area with gutters and a new concrete floor was located in the southern portion of the building. No specific use was indicated for the second floor.

Presently there are no machines or mechanical components within the building to identify the laundry process. However, the interior was likely laid out to take advantage of an assembly line-like process, typical in most laundry facilities.

Changes to the Original Building

Numerous modifications have been made since the original building's construction. Most of these occurred during its use as a laundry, which continued at least until 1985. After that, portions were subsequently occupied by different tenants, such as commercial offices and a clothing wholesale/retail showroom, and later a corner deli in a small portion of the building on the first floor. The building was vacant for a number of years and is currently undergoing rehabilitation.

The following specific changes are cited in City of Seattle Department of Planning and Development permit records and drawings:

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Permit Work Scope</u> |
|-------------|--|
| 1912 | Build 1-story addition 20'x48' brick & concrete (plans destroyed) |
| 1914 | Build 2nd story, frame |
| 1925 | Alter & add to existing laundry building (2 story & boiler room) |
| 1945 | Build fuel hopper & install conveyor system |
| 1947 | Alterations to existing building; [...] floor – alter stairways |
| 1947 | Alterations to existing building; installation of new elevator |
| 1952 | Build an addition to laundry, 1-story, 26.3'x117', mill construction |
| 1956 | New canopy at loading area |
| 1959 | Building sprinklered throughout |
| 1960 | Construct a new stairway and entrance on building |
| 1961 | Build partitions in laundry, E-2 separation; reduce E-2 dry cleaning area in existing building |
| 1964 | Alter portion of 2nd floor of existing building; new area – 1300 s.f. |
| 1965 | Erect and maintain pneumatic tube over alley between 2 existing buildings known as 1257 & 1265 Republican Street |

Changes were made to the primary north facade in 1947, and other changes are evident on the primary east facade and the secondary west facade. In 1952, a narrow addition was made to the south end of the building, and in 1960 a new stairway and entrance were constructed. Changes to the layout and interior finishes were carried out as well.

The 1947 drawings by architect Joseph L. Skoog indicate a number of alterations to the Supply Laundry Building. The wood sash in the rectangular window openings on the north (Republican Street) facade, as well as the northernmost bay

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

on the east (Yale Avenue North) facade, were replaced with fixed aluminum windows. Tile was specified on the drawings for the north facade between window openings and along the lower portion of the wall. A new entrance to the building was cut at the north end of the east side, and an elevator was installed with an access door opening onto the street. As a result, first-story window openings in the eighth bay (numbered from left to right or south to north) were infilled with brick. At some point between 1925 and 1947, an elevator was also added at the southeast corner of the building, thus first-floor openings in the first bay were similarly infilled.

In 1951, a one-story, concrete block garage measuring 48' by 29' was constructed at the southwest corner of the laundry building, accessed off the alley. A large overhead door was located on the north wall of the garage, with a small access door to the right (west). Four large rectangular openings along the alley elevation contained multi-light metal sash windows.

In 1952, the Laundry purchased the property immediately south of the laundry building, at 409 Yale Avenue North (formerly the Fuller Brush Building). At that time, an addition was constructed between the two buildings, abutting both of them. This 26' by 117' single-story addition was of mill construction with heavy timber framing, concrete block walls, and aluminum window assemblies. A second floor was added to the west (rear) portion of this narrow area before 1957, and the space was used as a rug-drying loft. Sometime after 1959, the second story was extended to match the footprint of the first story. The appearance of this addition visually distinguished it from the Supply Laundry Building, because the whitewashed concrete masonry unit facade looked more like the neighboring structure to the south.

The architectural firm of Nickum, Lamont & Fey designed a new stairway and entrance for the building in 1960, to replace the existing office entrance on the Republican Street elevation (in the sixth bay counting from west to east or left to right). The door and window assembly, specified as aluminum, occupied the eastern half of the bay, while dark stained cedar siding was indicated for the western half. A small stair landing and stacked brick masonry infill replaced the wide steps that had terminated at the entrance doors, which swung in. Later, the northeast corner of the building was clad with tile and painted by a deli tenant.

Other changes were also made over time. Remaining original wood windows on the north and east facade were replaced with aluminum windows. Roof parapets were removed at some point, although the cornice-line dentil detailing and corbels are intact. The variegated brownish brick used at lower wall portions on the north facade was applied in 1947 instead of the tile specified in drawings, or was added later. Regardless, the unit size and horizontal proportion appears to be a post-war modern material. Review of historic photos indicates that an access ladder and metal armature were installed on the smokestack at a later date, likely in the early 1960s, when neon letters were installed on the stack as signage. (These letters were later removed.)

Current Appearance and Conditions

The Supply Laundry Building is presently (January 2013) undergoing a rehabilitation project. The single-story garage addition, constructed in 1951 on the southwest side of the building, has been removed, re-exposing some of the original brick alley (west) facade. The narrow rug-drying building addition at the south end has also been removed, re-exposing the original brick exterior south wall. Original wood windows, which remained at the second-story west facade, have been removed for restoration and reinstallation.

The exterior brick has been cleaned and repointed, and the brick cornice was restored. A new parapet cap was installed along the flat roof parapet. (The original shaped roof parapet at the north and east facades was not reconstructed.) The radial brick chimney stack is currently scaffolded for brick cleaning and repointing as well as interior seismic bracing.

Non-original windows have been removed and replaced. At the primary north facade, the window openings have been restored to their original configuration, with a large rectangular opening in each bay at the first story, and a similar but shorter rectangular opening in each bay at the second story. At the first story, these openings contain a group of four 6:6-light, aluminum-clad wood windows. Directly above, at the second story, each bay opening contains a group of four 4:4-light, aluminum-clad wood windows. These window frames and sash are white, consistent with finishes visible in historic photographs. On the east and south facades, new aluminum-clad wood windows have been installed within the original arched-head window openings. These windows have 4:4-light double-hung sash. All of these replacement windows replicate the original window division and profile. On the south facade, two large, first-floor rectangular wall openings are covered temporarily with plywood panels. On the alley facade, the large rectangular openings at the first-floor level (south

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

and west sides) are also temporarily open or covered with plywood panels. A new wall opening has been cut near the south end of the west (alley) side, to provide access down to the basement level.

On the interior, the original heavy timber, post and beam structure is visible. The space is characterized by large, open volumes on the first and second floors. New structural steel cross-bracing is visible at four locations on the interior—at the northernmost bay of the west side, at the center bay of the north side, at the sixth bay (counting left to right) of the east side, and at the third bay (counting left to right) on the south side. At the first floor, exposed brick is visible at much of the interior face of the perimeter wall. (Some will be covered by new insulation, furring and wall finishes.) Shot-crete shear walls were added on the east face of the brick partition wall located between the northeast and northwest portions of the building. Framing has been added for an enclosure to contain an exit stair, near the intersection of the "L," at the south side of the west ell. A stair from the first floor to the basement is located at the north side of the west ell.

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1906-25

Significant Dates

1906 (initial construction)

1914 (second story added)

1917 (Laundry Strike)

1925 (addition including exhaust stack)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Buchinger, Theo (1914)

Van House, Max (1925)

Skoog, Joseph L. (1947)

Lamont & Fey / Nickum Lamont & Fey (1950s-60s)

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance extends from the building's initial construction in 1906, through 1925. This period includes the 1914 second-story addition and the 1925 expansion, which consisted of a two-story addition on the west side of the building, along with a highly visible chimney stack. This period also represents the initial growth of the business and its association with women workers and labor history.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

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

The Supply Laundry Company, in Seattle, Washington was established in 1904 and the subject building constructed over a period of 15+ years, starting in 1906. The laundry operated continuously at this location (later known as the New Richmond Supply Laundry after it changed hands in 1942) until ca. 1985. The Supply Laundry Building is historically significant at the local level under Criterion A, for its association with the history of commerce in Seattle, specifically as an example of the type of commercial laundry that was prevalent in the early decades of the 20th century. The business endured and adapted through changing times—more than 80 years—even as many other commercial laundries declined and closed with the introduction of residential-scale power washers.

Development of the South Lake Union / Cascade Neighborhood

The Supply Laundry Building is located in the Cascade neighborhood, which is a sub-area of Seattle's South Lake Union neighborhood. The South Lake Union area is located north of Denny Way and south of Lake Union, with Eastlake Avenue East on the east and Aurora Avenue North/Highway 99 on the west. The Cascade sub-area forms the eastern portion of South Lake Union, located between Fairview Avenue East and Eastlake Avenue East. Topographically, the 63-block area slopes down approximately 200' from the east to the level of Lake Union on the west, at the north end of Westlake Avenue.

The South Lake Union area's pre-European history includes use of the lake as a transportation route by native people. Early European settlers discovered several Indian camps on the shoreline near the present terminus of Westlake Avenue North. The South Lake Union area was settled initially by pioneer David Denny, whose land claim of 1853 extended from what is currently Denny Way to Mercer Street, and by Thomas Mercer, whose claim was north and west of Denny's.

The first white occupants of South Lake Union were probably loggers. The lake became an early transportation route for shipments of logs and coal, which were cut or extracted east of Lake Washington. Sawmills and shingle mills were predominant early industrial uses along Lake Union. In 1883, Seattle annexed what had been David Denny's original claim. Gradually, the South Lake Union / Cascade neighborhood developed as a mixed-use urban community with warehouses and manufacturing plants interspersed with wood-framed residences, boarding houses and apartments, and churches. A public elementary school was opened in the area in 1894 and operated until it was heavily damaged in the 1949 earthquake.

The area's unique history was described at length in several articles from the late 1980s and early 1990s in a local newspaper, *The Lake Union Review*:

The area's first residential boom took place in the vicinity of today's Westlake Avenue and Roy Street where, in 1878, about 50 residences housed 200 people. As was typical of residential construction throughout the Cascade area, most housing took the form of modest wooden cottages . . . Businesses established in the community near the mill included neighborhood grocery stores, inns, the Lake Union Furniture Company and Chinese laundry - the first of many laundry facilities that made a home in the area . . . In 1885 a horse-car line was already running along the south shore of Lake Union, and downtown Seattle residents would come to the south end of the lake to board steamers to visit communities on the lake's north shore . . . The industrial and residential character of the Cascade area was threatened on a number of occasions in the early 1900s. In 1901, the Navy examined Lake Union and considered designating it a storage basin for inactive ships. . . In 1910, Mayor Hiram Gill considered sluicing Queen Anne Hill into Lake Union a la the Denny Regrade. . . (In 1910) the Northern Pacific Railway tried to obtain a franchise to circle the lake with its lines. Some Seattle citizens, who wanted more public access along the lake's shores, petitioned to have the franchise denied. But it was too late to prevent Lake Union's working character and turn it into pristine parkland. The completion of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 increased the amount of goods arriving by barge in the lake. (*Lake Union Review*, August 1991, p. 1-3.)

The Supply Laundry Building appears as one of the first brick structures in the neighborhood, with the Hemrick Bros. Brewery occupying the block to the north of it and the Cascade School sited on the block to the south (1912-20 Kroll Map). The original platting of the area, which consisted primarily of 60' by 120' lots and 16'-wide alleys, was evident in the relatively small footprints of many residential structures in the blocks surrounding the Supply Laundry. Smaller-scale

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

commercial and industrial development continued in the neighborhood until the general economic decline that followed the World War I era, and subsequently the Depression in the 1930s.

During World War II, Lake Union served military ship repair needs and in 1941, the large Naval Reserve Armory was constructed at the lake's south end. After World War II, the South Lake Union industrial base contracted and the residential population declined, while commercial and manufacturing uses continued to increase. Auto warehouses and retail showrooms became common along Westlake Avenue beginning in the late teens and continued through the post-World War II era.

In 1957, portions of the Cascade neighborhood were zoned for manufacturing, and new residential construction was excluded. In the following decade, the demolition undertaken for the construction of I-5 resulted in the removal of a significant number of historic houses and apartments, further decreasing the neighborhood's residential capacity. The freeway's Mercer Street access ramps also divided the northeastern part of the South Lake Union area and made pedestrian access from the neighborhood to the lake difficult. Maps made after the 1960s show increasingly large-scale parcels and development, alley vacations, and replacement of small-scale buildings by empty sites, typically with parking lots.

In a 1975 urban survey, the neighborhood was described as "a collection of auto showrooms, small businesses and manufacturing enterprises, and parking lots supplementary to, rather than integral with downtown" (Nyberg and Steinbrueck). Neighborhood industries—including older auto repair businesses and retail showrooms near Westlake Avenue North, headquarters for general contractors, construction supply distributors, and floral and furniture warehouses—persisted into the late 1980s. Business that moved into the area in the 1980s included printing/photography, childcare facilities, and telecom concerns. The northeast portion of the neighborhood, north of Mercer Street was redeveloped extensively by the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and Zymogenetics. While the neighborhood shifted and transformed around it, the Supply Laundry Building was operated continuously as a commercial laundry.

More recently, the neighborhood has largely shifted from lower-scale light industrial and manufacturing buildings and warehouses to commercial and mixed-use structures of up to 12 stories on consolidated, full- and half-block parcels. University of Washington Medicine opened a biotechnology and research hub in the South Lake Union area, and other biotech organizations have located in the neighborhood as well. The South Lake Union streetcar line was completed in 2007, and in 2010, Amazon began moving its headquarters and corporate campus to the neighborhood. With the recent influx of thousands of workers, many new restaurants, retail stores, and associated service businesses have opened as well.

Historical Overview of the Laundry Industry

The nation's first commercial laundries were established in 1835 in Troy, New York, following the advent of the detachable collar and cuff shirt. Merchants who sold such shirts, collars, and cuffs sent customers' linens to be laundered at the Troy Laundry, and over time the company established locations across the country. This set a precedent for large-scale laundries, which emerged by the early 20th century.

Commercial laundries were driven by technological developments as well as by increasing demand. A revolving washer was patented in 1860, and Troy Laundry established a machinery division in 1868. An emerging concern with cleanliness and the proliferation of washable fabrics coalesced with technological progress and contributed to the advancement of the commercial laundry industry. Author Eric Arnesen writes: "The introduction of laundry machinery facilitated the move of the work from the home to the factory, where the labor process was broken down into increasingly smaller parts, and where the site of skill was transferred from the worker to the machine" (Arnesen, p. 778).

A series of newspaper ads for the Supply Laundry Company in October 1915 emphasized purity and ran under the header, "Talks From Seattle's White House of Cleanliness, Hygiene and Sanitation" (*Seattle Daily Times*). Another local laundry company compared commercial laundries with personal laundresses: "WHERE DOES YOUR WASHING TRAVEL? Does it travel the highway of Sanitary Safety? Or, does it go through alleys, into surroundings at which you would shudder? BE SAFE! Let us take your intimate garments into spotless surroundings, and deliver them back to you sweetly fresh, clean, sanitary, and at less expense, actually, than your laundress costs. LAUNDRY WASHING GUARDS HEALTH." (Metropolitan Laundry Company newsletter, June 1933.)

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

Power laundries proliferated in the early 1900s, with an increase in urban industrial living and more women working outside the home, and a decrease in household servants (Arnesen, p. 779). Laundries were established across the country and were most numerous in larger cities. Changes in typical plant design occurred as architects and engineers analyzed ways to plan and build the most efficient laundries. By 1905—around the time of the initial construction of the Supply Laundry Building—the typical larger laundry operation included a 100-horsepower steam plant, fourteen washers, four extractors, two large mangles, a collar starcher, a shirt starcher, two dampening machines, three drying rooms, a large collar ironing machine, a tip ironer, an edger, two shapers, and two bosom irons (*National Laundry Journal*, 1905, p. 15). The focus remained on hygiene and sanitation, as well as modern conveniences such as staff lunchrooms and toilets, along with use of electricity for lighting and equipment motors. During the same period, many smaller laundries were consolidated to form larger establishments with greater economies of scale. Laundry collection methods and subsequent distribution of freshly laundered goods also changed as transportation evolved. In the early part of the 20th century, horse-drawn wagons were used, replaced in the 1920s by motorized carriages and then trucks.

Initially, laundering men's shirts and commercial business from hotels comprised the bulk of the laundry work. To entice family laundry business, laundry owners established various classes of service, differing in cost and finish, for their customers. Least expensive was the "wet wash," which included no drying; "soft finish" included drying and ironing but no starch; "rough dry" incorporated starch; and finally, "full finish" indicated that the articles were ready to wear or use. (Troy Laundry Machinery Co., p. 4.) The Supply Laundry emphasized family laundry, calling itself "The Big Family Laundry" in a 1915 advertisement and "Seattle's Finest Family Laundry" in a 1926 *Polk Directory* listing.

The workforce powering commercial laundries consisted primarily of women, while the owners were men. Male workers performed a few specific roles: driving delivery vehicles, minding the washing machines, and maintaining the boilers. The often difficult relationship between the "laundrymen" (owners) and "laundry girls" (workers) played a significant role in the laundry industry and labor history. The laundry girls worked long hours at low wages under often-dangerous conditions.

The decline of commercial laundries, beginning in the 1940s, was precipitated in part by the introduction of electric motors to residential-scale power washing machines. Electrical appliances began to become affordable starting in the 1920s. This made it possible to move the convenience back into the domestic sphere, particularly for the middle class. Meanwhile, the laundry businesses increasingly looked to large-scale customers, such as hospitals, and provided linen services to hotels and restaurants.

Seattle's Commercial Laundry Labor History

As Seattle developed into a regional center in the early 20th century, secondary service industries such as hotels and restaurants grew as well. Laundries in turn supported these businesses by laundering and often supplying their linens. Labor for the laundry plants was readily available, particularly in neighborhoods with a relatively large immigrant population, such as Cascade. According to the 1940 Census, 20-25% of the area's population was foreign-born white (Schmid, p. 102). Initially, laundry workers in Seattle were primarily Chinese men, but they were replaced by white women after the persecution of Chinese immigrants in Seattle and Tacoma in the 1880s (Adair, p. 83).

By 1905, the *Polk Directory to the City of Seattle* listed 37 laundries and 35 "Chinese and Japanese" laundries. The listing did include some individual laundresses who took wash into their homes, but the number of businesses listed indicates the rise of commercial laundries in Seattle. Graduate student Karen Adair noted that: "Seattle's commercial laundries prospered in the years following 1900. Large, brick steam- and electric-powered plants filled with the latest machinery, offered complete laundry service to households, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and offices. Wagon drivers, working on commission, solicited business and picked up laundry bundles" (Adair, p. 83).

Because of the difficult and dangerous working conditions of the commercial laundries, the laundry girls made frequent attempts to organize in the early 20th century. While these efforts were often supported by women's clubs, churches, and some labor organizers, they were sometimes thwarted by male-dominated labor organizations whose members were suspicious that the potential of women's higher wages threatened their members.

In September 1909, a complaint was made against the foreman and manager of the Supply Laundry Company by the City's Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, charging them with "employing females in a laundry more than ten hours a day." In one example, a "mangle girl" worked from 7:30am until 11:00pm, with a half-hour for each lunch and dinner. The event that ultimately led to this charge was the firing of three laundry girls from the Supply Laundry Company after they attended

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

"Seattle Day" at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition instead of returning to work in the afternoon. Seattle Day was held on Labor Day—a legal holiday. (*Seattle Daily Times*, November 22, 1909.) One article noted that "every laundry in the city may be unionized as the result of the discharge of several girls by the Supply Laundry Company on Labor Day..." (*Seattle Daily Times*, September 16, 1909).

With reforms in place, by 1913, the Supply Laundry Company was cited as "a model of its kind" in the "accommodations given to its employees" (*Seattle Daily Times*, June 11, 1913). In a series of 1915 ads, the company emphasized the benefits provided to employees, including a fund (paid into weekly by employees) that essentially provided short term disability insurance, with up to 15 weeks of minimum wage paid in case of illness. However, "laundry girls"—women working in the laundries—in general worked long, demanding hours for very low wages. Even as laundry owners increased prices, pay remained stagnant. In 1917, the state minimum wage for laundry workers was \$9 a week, but laundry owners skirted these requirements and often paid much less, for example by categorizing women workers as apprentices. At the same time, most laundry owners discouraged women from unionizing, often dismissing those who joined a union. For those working-class, often uneducated women who needed to earn a wage, there were few choices of employment in the early 20th century.

In June 1917, 700 "laundry girls" went on strike in Seattle, attempting to secure a living wage. The inside workers' union was joined by two other unions—the drivers and the engineers—as well as by several hundred non-union laundry women. Three weeks later, after the striking employees had garnered public support along with uncommon backing from the local weekly *Business Chronicle*, owners negotiated with the workers. The result was not only increased wages, but also a commitment to the union on the part of the workers. (Adair, p. 98-102.) The strike was settled July 7, 1917, when the Seattle Laundrymen's Club came to an agreement with the three striking unions. The unions achieved increased wages and better working conditions for their workers, and the apprenticeship system of the "inside workers" (laundry women and girls) was reformed. In return, the unions approved a blanket agreement with the employers, establishing fixed wage scales and pledging to assist in maintaining stable conditions in the industry. The settlement made Seattle "the only city in the country where a blanket agreement covers all laundry workers, and the only large city where all the larger laundries are unionized...[T]he new blanket agreement gives Seattle laundry workers the best wages and working conditions in the country, with the exception possibly of one small city in Montana." (*Seattle Daily Times*, July 8, 1917.)

Construction of the Supply Laundry Building and Evolution of the Company

Consistent with the typical pattern, the Supply Laundry Company began in 1904 as a hotel and restaurant linen supplier, evolving within the first few years to focus on the domestic laundry market. Records indicate that the Supply Laundry Company owned the subject parcel, Lots 10-12 of Block 16 in Pontius 3rd Addition, by 1905. In January of that year, a building permit notice was placed in the newspaper, citing "Supply Laundry Company, 1265-73 Republican Street. Build one-story brick factory building, 50x100, \$6,000" (*Seattle Daily Times*, January 26, 1905). The designer of this earliest portion of the Supply Laundry Building has not been identified, but it may have been architect Charles Shaup, who filed a building permit for a "1-1/2 story frame stable," estimated to cost \$500, on behalf of property owner Supply Laundry.

The first business listing for the company in Seattle's *Polk Directory* was in 1906, wherein the Supply Laundry Co. Inc. had a citation in boldface and was described as a general linen contractor. Beginning in June 1906, numerous want ads appeared in the *Seattle Daily Times* for "experienced or inexperienced" female help at Supply Laundry Company—starchers, mangle girls, ironers, markers, hand washers, sorters, body ironers, and collar and cuff finishers.

In 1908, the Supply Laundry Company received a building permit for a 66x33 one-story brick laundry building at 1251 Republican Street (*Seattle Daily Times*, May 10, 1908). That address would have been directly west across the alley from the nominated building, and the permit may have been for a stable or garage building. In 1915, the Supply Laundry had a downtown office at 220 Union Street in addition to its Cascade neighborhood location. Five years later, a University office at 4228 14th Avenue Northeast was listed as well.

By 1926, only the original 1265 Republican Street location appeared in the *Polk Directory* listing for Supply Laundry. By 1930 this business had evolved to include dry cleaning. In February 1942, the Supply Laundry Company business, equipment, and building was purchased by A.D. "Bert" Tomlinson, head of Seattle's New Richmond Laundry (*Seattle Daily Times*, February 22, 1942). In the listing from the 1943-44 directory, the business name was Supply Laundry & Zoricleaners, with New Richmond Laundry, Inc. noted in parentheses. The 1948-49 directory lists New Richmond Supply Laundry, with Richmond Laundries, Inc. headed by the Tomlinson family. (The Tomlinson family had long established

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

themselves in Seattle's commercial laundry businesses, such as the nearby Pantorium / Metropolitan Laundry at 224 Pontius Street, and the Washington Laundry at 1165 Eastlake Avenue East.)

Between 1950 and 1985, the laundry was maintained at 1265 Republican Street, and was listed most often as New Richmond Supply Laundries Inc. Additional locations were at 5501- 25th Avenue Northeast (ca. 1955 - 1965), 201 Aurora Avenue North (ca. 1955), and 300 4th Avenue South (ca. 1960).

After Tomlinson, Inc. purchased the building at 1257 Republican Street, directly west across the alley from the subject building, the company ran the New Richmond Linen & Towel Supply from that location. In the 1960 *Polk Directory*, the company listing was shortened to New Richmond Linen Supply, and by 1965 that business was housed again at the original 1265 Republican Street site. By 1987, New Richmond - Supply Laundries Inc. had moved to another Tomlinson laundry location, at 224 Pontius Avenue North, and the 1265 Republican Street site was used as its real estate or property management office. Since then the building briefly housed a clothing wholesaler/retailer as a tenant. A separate tenant, a deli, occupied the northeast corner at grade from ca. 1995-2005. Tomlinson, Inc. remained the owner of the subject building until 2000, when it was sold to a local developer, City Investors XVIII, LLC. The building has been vacant since ca. 2005 and is currently undergoing a rehabilitation project.

Early Designers, Architects: Theo Buchinger, Max A. Van House

The designer of the earliest, ca. 1906 portion of the Supply Laundry building has not been definitively identified, but may have been Charles Shaup, who is cited on a 1905 permit record as the designer of the Supply Laundry stables located nearby. Shaup likely designed the original laundry building in addition to the stable, although there are no permit or record drawings to verify this. No additional information has been discovered about Shaup.

Theo Buchinger was the architect listed on the building permit for the 1914 second-story addition to the original Supply Laundry building. Buchinger (1866–1940) was born in Austria and trained at the Vienna Polytechnic University before coming to the Washington Territory in 1887. After working as a draftsman for several Seattle and Tacoma architects, Buchinger formed a partnership in 1899 with Paul Bergfeld. Their work together included brewery buildings for the Hemrich Brothers, who had a site on the block immediately north of the Supply Laundry Building.

In 1905, Buchinger began a two-year partnership with German-born architect Alfred Breitung, and the two men received a number of large commissions from the Catholic Archdiocese. Extant buildings from this period include the Good Shepherd Center and the Academy of Holy Names. After the partnership was dissolved in 1907, Buchinger returned to independent practice. It was during this later period that he designed the Supply Laundry addition, as well as St. Mary's Catholic Church (1912) and a three-story hospital (1922). Buchinger received an architectural license in 1919, when Washington State began issuing licenses. From 1924 to 1928, he had a partnership with architect Louis L. Mendel, and in 1929 Buchinger briefly partnered with engineer Robert M. Thorne. After that partnership was dissolved, Buchinger returned to sole practice, undertaking a remodel of the former Seattle Assay Office for the German Club (1935) and a residence for A.L. Franzke (1939). According to his obituary, Buchinger was a past president of the Washington State Society of Architects and was "actively engaged at his work until death" in Seattle in 1940 (*Seattle Times*, December 26, 1940).

The earliest drawings on file at the City of Seattle's Department of Planning and Development are Max A. Van House's 1925 plans for alterations and an addition to the Supply Laundry Building. The addition, on the west side of the building, included a boiler room and the 125'- tall chimney stack, as well as a new two-story portion. Van House (1887–1966) was born in Moscow, Minnesota, and moved to Vashon Island as a youth. He received practical training in architecture by working for a number of architectural firms in Tacoma, including Heath & Gove. Van House moved to Montana, opening an architectural practice around 1914 with Walter Arnold in Butte. The partners designed buildings in Butte and Deer Lodge, including schools, courthouses, theaters, and hospitals. During his time in Montana, Van House also designed at least two structures in Washington State, on Vashon Island.

Van House acquired a Washington State architectural license in 1925 and moved to Seattle, where he opened an independent practice. His work on the Supply Laundry Building would have been one of his first Seattle projects. Other projects included the Mission Inn (1936), Ellenbert Apartments (1928), Bering Apartments (1930), and an art deco apartment on Lower Queen Anne (1930). Van House worked for the County Assessor's office during the Depression and World War II era, returning to private practice after the war. Post-war projects included single-family houses as well as

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State

apartment buildings such as the Hillcrest Manor Apartments (1957) and the Albatross Apartments (1959), and commercial projects. He died in Seattle in 1966, at the age of 78.

Later Designers, Architects Joseph L. Skoog, and Nickum, Lamont & Fey

Joseph L. Skoog (1893–1984) completed drawings, dated 2-4-47, for the 1947 alterations to the Supply / New Richmond Laundry Building. The title block gives the address of his practice as 414 Pontius Avenue (North), which is on the same block as the laundry building. Skoog was born in Seattle to Swedish immigrant parents. He served in World War I as a U.S. Signal Corps pilot and later attended the University of Washington. In his obituary, Skoog was cited as a “lifelong Seattle architect” who was the principal designer of the Fifth Avenue Theater (1925-26) as well as designer for the Skinner Building, Sigma Kappa fraternity house, and the A & P Tea Company stores in Seattle; and Lake Quinault Lodge. Skoog also worked with architect Edwin J. Ivey on the Ferry Investment Co. Building in Seattle (1930). Skoog died in Seattle at age 90 in 1984. (Ochsner, p. 187, 189.)

In the 1950s and 1960s, a number of alterations were made to the Supply / New Richmond Laundry Building to keep pace with the laundry industry. It appears that the earlier work was done by Lamont & Fey, while a 1960 project to construct a new stairway and entrance was completed by the successor firm Nickum, Lamont & Fey.

Daniel Lamont (1912–1987) and Lester P. Fey (1901–1980) both worked with noted Seattle architect Arthur L. Loveless. Fey came to Seattle in 1920 and joined Loveless as a drafter in 1923. He studied at the University of Washington for three years and spent one year at the University of Pennsylvania, but never received his degree. Fey was listed as an associate in the firm after 1930, becoming a partner of Loveless in 1935. Lamont became a third partner in the firm in 1940, and appears to have been primarily responsible for the design of the Colman Pool (1940-42) in West Seattle’s Lincoln Park. The partnership with Loveless dissolved with the onset of World War II, and the firm became Fey & Lamont in 1942. Fey & Lamont’s projects included the McLellan House (1948) and the Miller House (1952), both in Seattle; Auburn General Supply Depot (1952); Green Lake Pool (1955) and Matthews Beach Park Bathhouse (1957, 1961), both in Seattle; Pacific Coast Paper Mills plant (1955), Bellingham; and Stimson Marina & Industrial Park (1960), Seattle.

Lamont and Fey collaborated with naval architect and engineering firm W.C. Nickum & Sons to form Nickum, Lamont & Fey in 1957; this partnership dissolved in 1960. The title block on the drawings by Nickum, Lamont & Fey, dated January 22, 1960, identify the firm as architects and industrial engineers with their office at 71 Columbia Street. Fey & Lamont maintained a partnership until 1967, when Fey joined The Richardson Associates. He retired in 1971 and died in Seattle in 1980. Lamont died in Seattle in 1987.

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Adair, Karen Elizabeth. "Organized Women Workers in Seattle, 1900-1918." Masters Thesis, University of Washington, 1990.
- Andrews, Mildred Tanner. *Woman's Place: A Guide to Seattle and King County History*. Seattle: Gemil Press, 1994.
- Arnesen, Eric, ed. *Encyclopedia of U.S. Labor and Working-Class History*. Vol. 1, A-F. London: Routledge, 2006.
- Berner, Richard C. *Seattle 1900-1920: From Boomtown, Urban Turbulence, to Restoration*. Seattle: Charles Press, 1991.
- _____. *Seattle 1921-1940: From Boom to Bust*. Seattle: Charles Press, 1992.
- BOLA Architecture + Planning. "Landmark Nomination of the Supply / New Richmond Laundry Building." Seattle, June 10, 2005.
- Boyle, Susan and Katrina Deines. "The Industrial Shed in Seattle." Masters Thesis, University of Washington, 1979.
- Cecil, Ellen. "Moving Forward – Looking Past: A Proposal for Urban Infill Housing in Cascade." Masters Thesis, University of Washington, 1993.
- City of Seattle:
Department of Neighborhoods. *South Lake Union Neighborhood Plan*. Seattle: December 5, 1998.
Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library, permit records and drawings:
Lamont & Fey, New Richmond Laundry, Dec. '63 (2 sheets)
Nickum, Lamont & Fey, New Drycleaning Room for New Richmond Laundry, Jan. 26, '62 (1 sheet)
Nickum, Lamont & Fey, New Stairway & Entrance, New Richmond Laundry, Jan. 22, '60 (1 sheet)
Lamont & Fey, Alterations, New Richmond Laundry, 11-14-56 (2 sheets)
Joseph L. Skoog, Alterations to New Richmond Laundries, Plant No. 2 Yale & Republican Streets, 2-4-47 (6 sheets)
Max A. Van House, Alterations and Additions to Supply Laundry Co. Building, 1924 (5 sheets)
- Docomomo WEWA, architect biographies. (http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_gallery.php)
- Fels, Pat and Karen Link. "Lake Union Historic District," unpublished draft report, 1995.
- Fiset, Louis. "Cascade Neighborhood and South Lake Union – Thumbnail History," April 8, 2001 (updated June 5, 2003 by Walt Crowley). HistoryLink, the Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History.
- "Home & Dry Gazette: The Story of the Seattle Empire Laundry," website (<http://www.66bellstreet.com>).
- Houser, Michael.
"Max A. Van House," DAHP website, architect biographies. (<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/max-a-van-house>)
"Theobald Buchinger," DAHP website, architect biographies. (<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/theobald-buchinger>)
- King County Tax Assessor:
Property Information website. (<http://www5.metrokc.gov/parcelviewer/viewer>).
Assessor's Records for Lots 10-12, Block 16, Pontius 3rd Addition. (Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue Community College.)
- Kroll Map Company Inc. "Kroll Maps of Seattle." Seattle: 1912-1920, 1940-1960, and current.

Supply Laundry Building

King Co., Washington

Name of Property

County and State

Lake Union Review.

- Dawn Anderson, "Cascade District: A diverse neighborhood," December 1988, p. 2.
Michelle Buetow, "Cascade: Forgotten neighborhood perseveres," August 1991, p. 1 - 3.
James Bush, "An irresistible force: scars left on area by freeway construction," August 1991, p. 5 - 7.
James Bush, "Elusive Neighborhood: Cascade area residents look," August 1992, p. 5 - 7.

Link, Karen. "2003 Cascade Historic Survey – Buildings, Objects & Artifacts." January 1, 2004 (revised).

Municipal Research & Services Center of Washington website (Ross v. Raymer, 1948: 32Wn.2d 128, www.mrsc.org/mc/courts/supreme/032wn2d/032wn2d0128.htm).

Museum of History and Industry, digital photo collections (<http://seattlehistory.org>).

National Laundry Journal, 1905.

Nyberg, Folke and Victor Steinbrueck. *Eastlake-Cascade: An Inventory of Buildings and Urban Design Resources*. Seattle: Historic Seattle, 1975.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994.

R. L. Polk and Company. *City of Seattle Directory*, various 1890 - 1996.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps website (<http://sanborn.umi.com>).

Schmid, Calvin F. *Social Trends in Seattle*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1944.

Seattle Post Intelligencer:

- "Max Van House" (obituary). April 14, 1966, p. 26.
"Neighborhood Profiles." 1986 (Cascade, p. 34).

Seattle (Daily) Times:

- "Building Permits." January 26, 1905, p. 3.
Want Ads. June 20, 1906, p. 14.
"Building Permits." April 6, 1906, p. 19.
"New Buildings to be Erected." May 10, 1908, p. 91.
"Union for Laundry Workers." September 16, 1909, p. 4.
"Working Girls Say Company Violated Law." November 22, 1909, p. 1.
"Laundrymen Fined for Breaking Ten-Hour Law." November 30, 1909, p. 7.
"Club Women Helping Laundry Girls' Strike." May 4, 1911, p. 2.
"Engineer Badly Hurt When Boiler Explodes." June 3, 1912, p. 7.
"Noontime in Shop and Factory." May 3, 1913, p. 5.
"Arbitration May End Laundry Strike." May 25, 1913, p. 11.
"Japanese Mothers to Join Congress." June 11, 1913, p. 13.
"Health Lecturers Address Workingmen." August 19, 1913, p. 4.
"A New Year's Letter From the Laundries." January 1, 1915, p. 13.
"Modern Laundry Shows Contrasts in Cleanliness." October 15, 1915, p. 20.
"Talks From Seattle's White House of Cleanliness, Hygiene and Sanitation" (weekly advertisement). October 17, 24, 31; November 7, 14, 21, 1915.
"Laundry Strikers Remain Firm in Fight." June 19, 1917, p. 5.
"Rivals Stand Pat in Laundry Strike." June 24, 1917, p. 24.
"City Employees to Form Own Unions." June 29, 1917, p. 18.
"Laundry Workers Confer With Owners." July 3, 1917, p. 5.
"Seattle Laundry Strike Over and Employes [sic] Return." July 8, 1917, p. 5.
"Legal Notices." August 8, 1919, p. 29.
"Supply Laundry to Put Up One-Story Concrete Structure." October 12, 1919, p. 87.

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

- Supply Laundry Company weekly advertisement. August 12, 19, 26; September 2, 23; October 7, 1920.
- "The Greatest Family Laundry" advertisement. October 4, 1921, p. 18.
- "\$50,000 in Buildings—Supply Laundry Company Forced to Expand." March 15, 1925, p. 27.
- "Laundry Installs New Dry Cleaning System." September 8, 1935, p. 13.
- "Tomlinson Buys Supply Laundry." February 22, 1942, p. 29.
- "Business Property Sold." March 1, 1942.
- "Laundry Buys 60-Car Garage." November 1, 1942, p. 47.
- "Albert D. Tomlinson Funeral Set." July 25, 1961, p. 38.
- "T. Buchinger, Architect, is Taken by Death." December 26, 1940.
- "Joseph Skoog, 5th Avenue Theater Architect, Dies." September 16, 1984, p. B6.

Tobin, Carol and Shapiro Associates, and the Office of Management and Planning. *Seattle Commons/South Lake Union Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement*, Volume 3A Technical Appendices, No. 15, "Historic & Cultural Resources." Seattle: May 1995.

Troy Laundry Machinery Co. *Family Wash on Unit Basis*. Chicago: Troy Laundry Machinery Co., 1921.

University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.
Digital Photographs (<http://db.lib.washington.edu/photos/>).
Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD).

Vaughn, Thomas, ed. *Space, Style and Structure: Building in Northwest America* (Vol. II). Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1974.

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

Tomlinson, Gary, Kevin, and Tim, Interviewed by Susan Boyle and Sonja Sokol Fürész, March 21, 2005, and review of a film on the family's history in the laundry business by Kevin Tomlinson, "Suds in the Blood," 1993.

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): _____

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>10</u> | <u>5 50 389</u> | <u>52 74 402</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

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

The nominated property is located on Lots 10, 11 and 12, Block 16 of Pontius 3rd Addition to the City of Seattle, as per plat recorded in Volume 2 of Plats, page 13, records of King County; and is otherwise known as Tax Parcel No. 6849200110.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the entire parcel on which the building is sited. The building is bounded by an adjacent property on the south and an alley on the west.

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|
| name/title | <u>Sonja Molchany & Susan Boyle</u> | | |
| organization | <u>BOLA Architecture + Planning</u> | date | <u>January 3, 2013</u> |
| street & number | <u>159 Western Avenue West, Suite 486</u> | telephone | <u>(206) 447-4749</u> |
| city or town | <u>Seattle</u> | state | <u>WA</u> zip code <u>98119</u> |
| e-mail | <u>smolchany@bolarch.com / sboyle@bolarch.com</u> | | |

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.)

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.

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

Name of Property: Supply Laundry Building
City or Vicinity: Seattle
County: King **State:** Washington
Photographer: Sonja Molchany
Date Photographed: December 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

All digital images labeled as follows: WA_King County_Supply Laundry Bldg_#.tif

01. View looking SW; oblique view of north (Republican Street) and east (Yale Avenue North) facades.
02. View looking SW toward north facade.
03. View looking SE at the northwest corner of the building.
04. View looking W at the north end of the east facade.
05. View looking NW; oblique view of the east facade.
06. View looking W at the fourth (left to right) bay of the east facade.
07. Detail view at the southeast corner of the building.
08. View looking NW; oblique view of the south facade and southern portion of the east facade.
09. View looking NE from the alley; oblique view of the south facade and southwest corner of the building.
10. View looking NE in the alley, showing the south facade of the west ell of the building and west facade of the south ell.
11. Interior view, first floor.
12. Interior view, second floor.
13. Interior view, second floor.

Property Owner:

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

name City Investors XVIII LLC (Brandon Morgan, owner's representative)
street & number 505 Fifth Avenue South, Suite 900 telephone (206) 342-2314
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98104

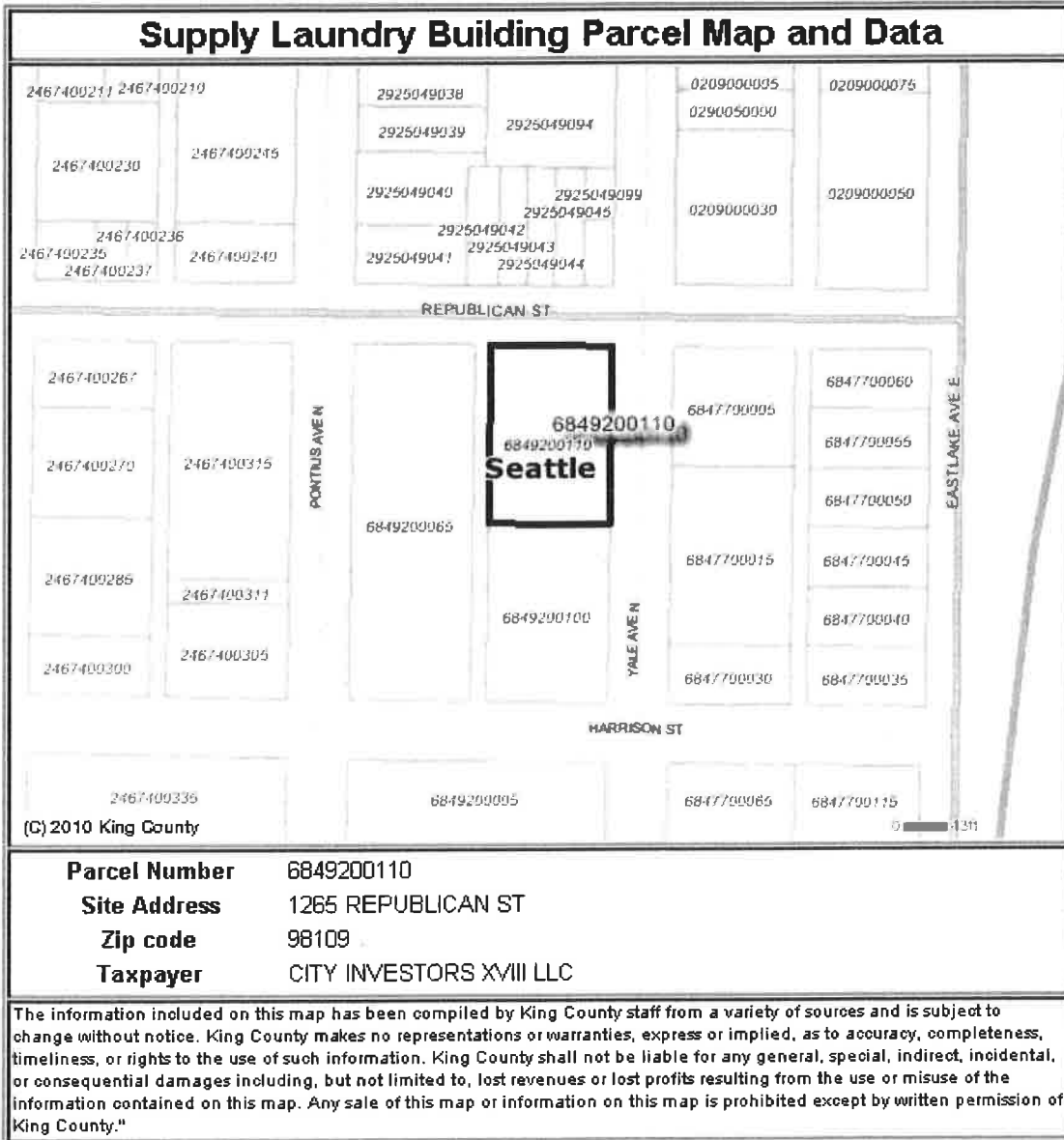
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State

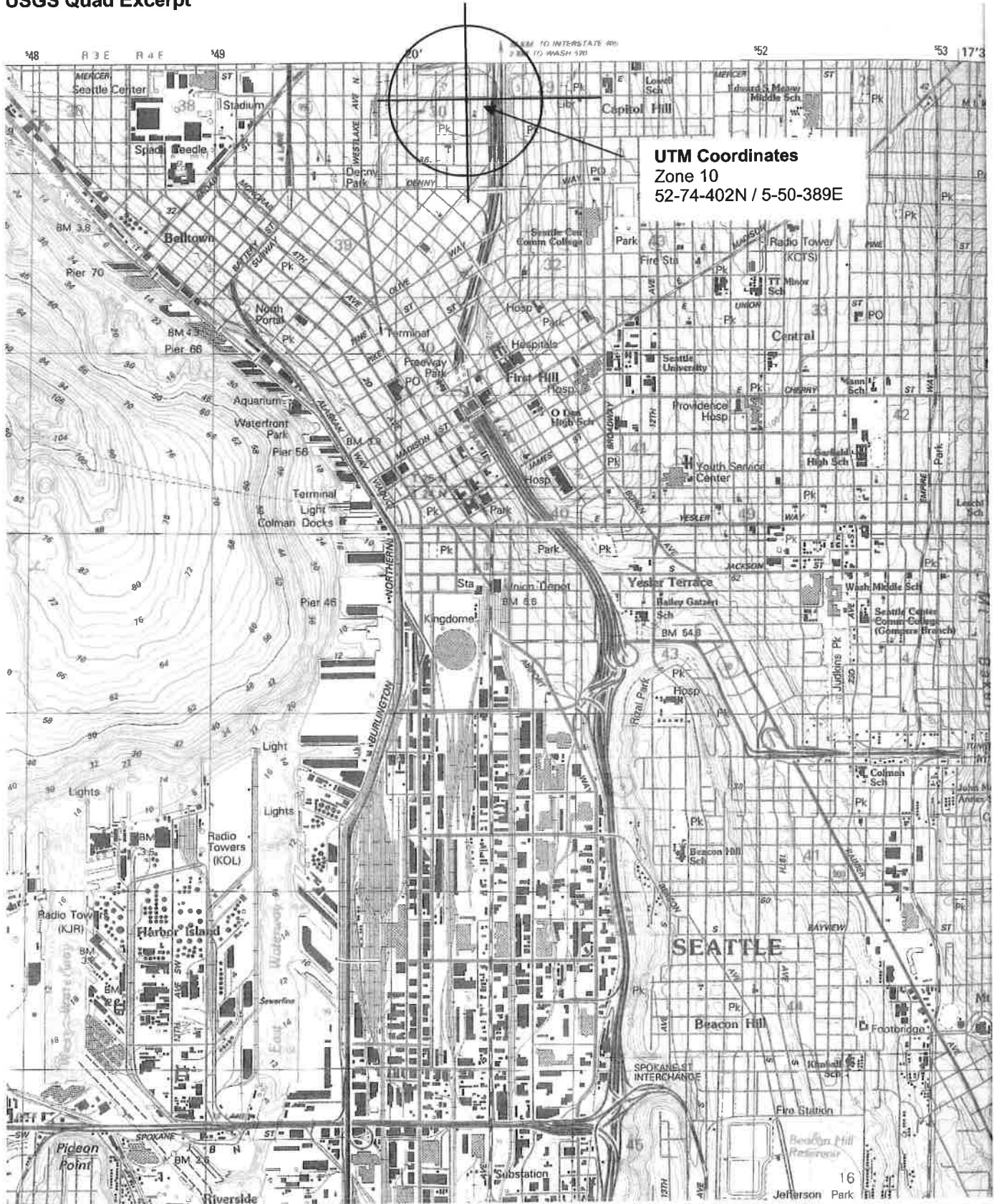
Assessor's Map



Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

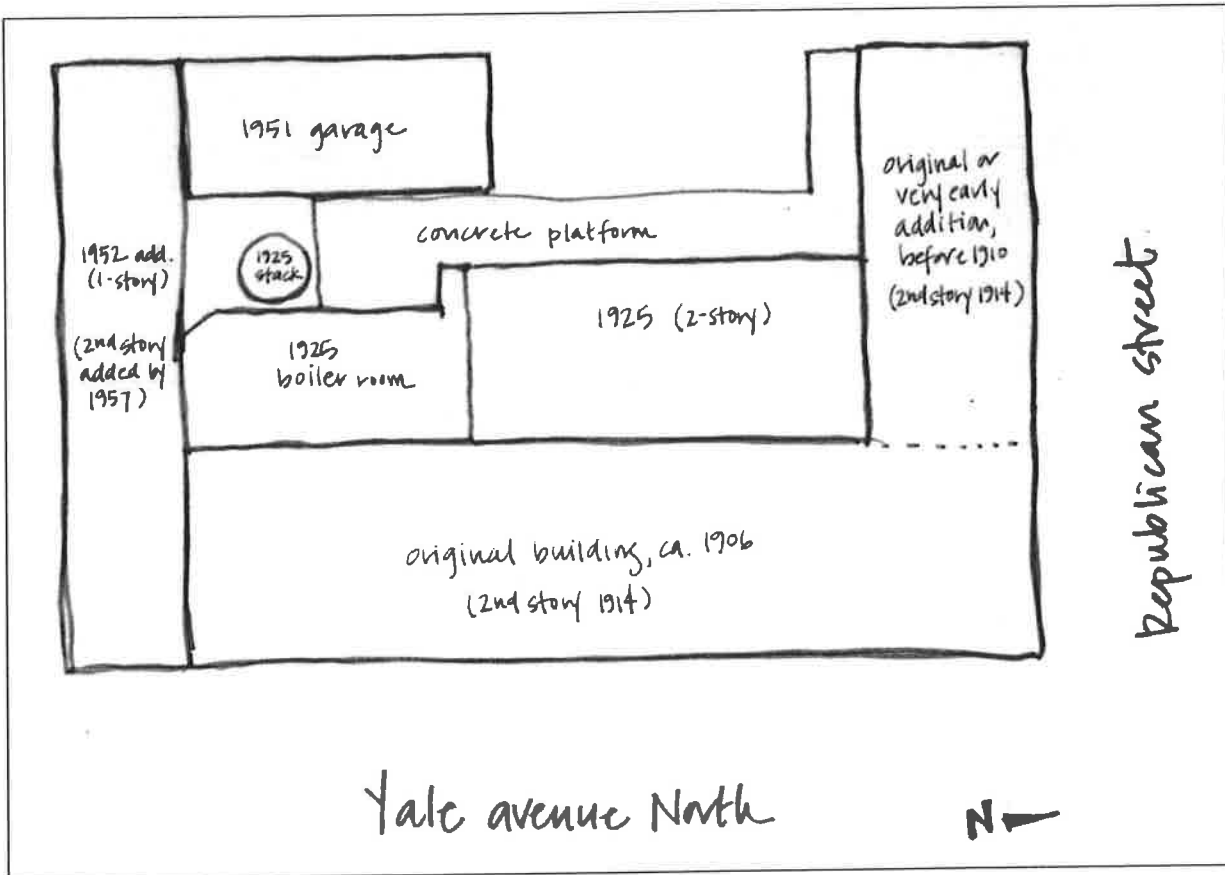
USGS Quad Excerpt



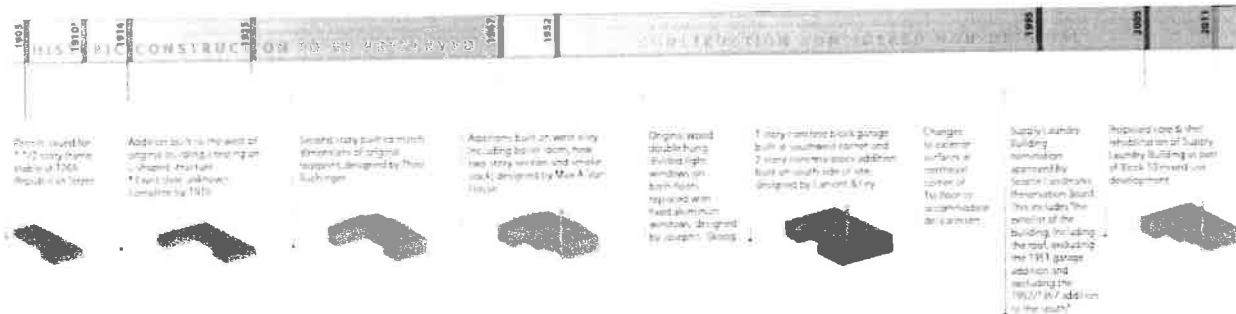
Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State

Continuation Sheets



A sketch of the Supply/New Richmond Laundry Building footprint, indicating when different portions of the building were constructed. (BOLA Architecture + Planning, 2005)



Graphic of Supply Laundry Building footprint, indicating when different portions of the building were constructed. (Runberg Architecture Group, PLLC, c. 2012)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



Looking southwest at the north and east facades of the Supply Laundry Building, ca. 1912. This view shows the earliest construction, before a second story addition. (Courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)



A composite view by photographer Asahel Curtis, showing the north and east facades of the Supply Laundry Building, ca. 1921. This view shows the building after a second story addition. (Courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



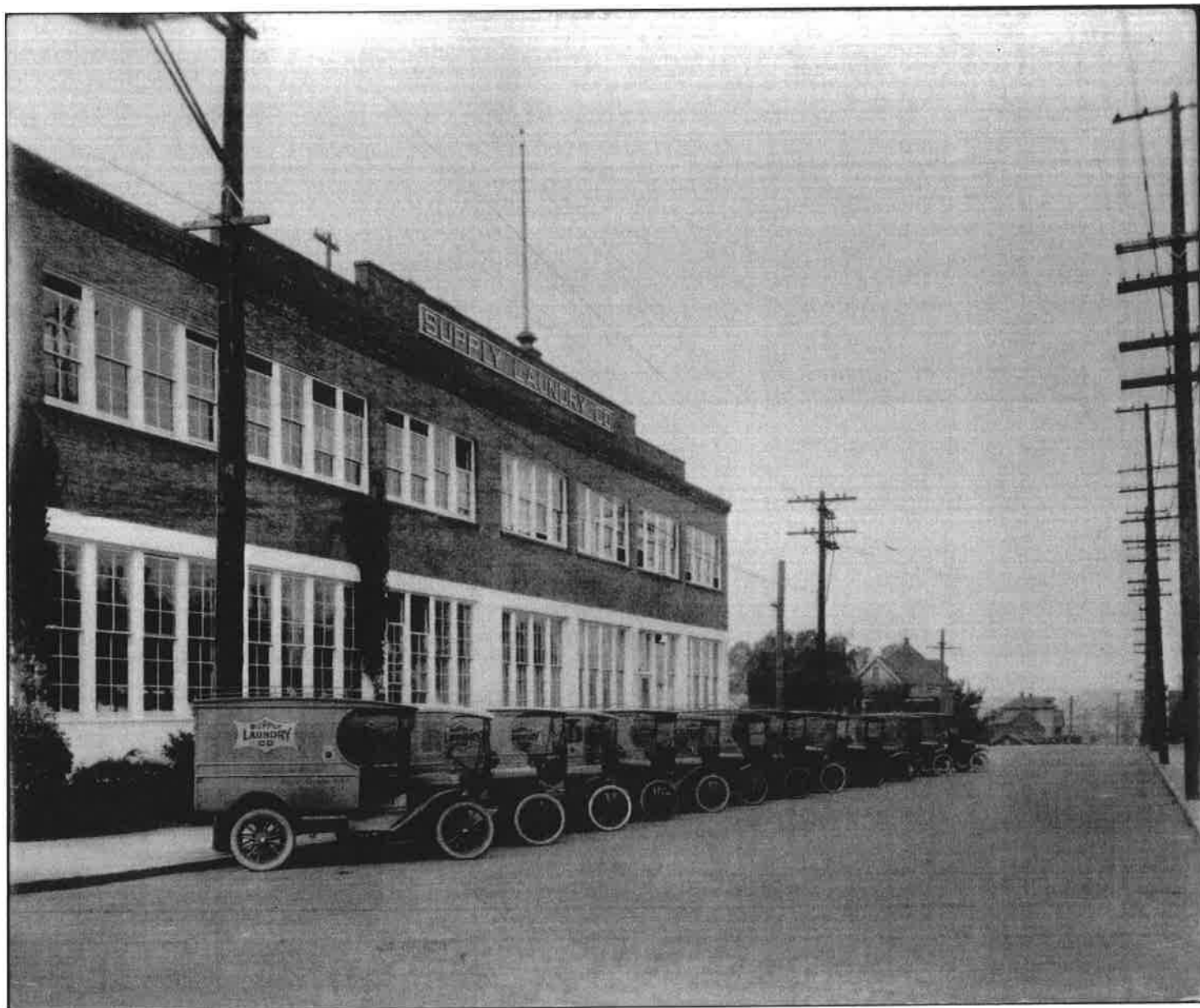
One of the photos used to form the composite view by Asahel Curtis, ca. 1921. This view is looking southwest along Yale Avenue North (formerly Howard Avenue North), showing the east facade of the building. (Courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

County and State



One of the photos used to form the composite view by Asahel Curtis, ca. 1921. This view is looking southwest along Republican Avenue, showing most of the north facade of the building. (Courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



Two views of the Supply Laundry Building in 1917.

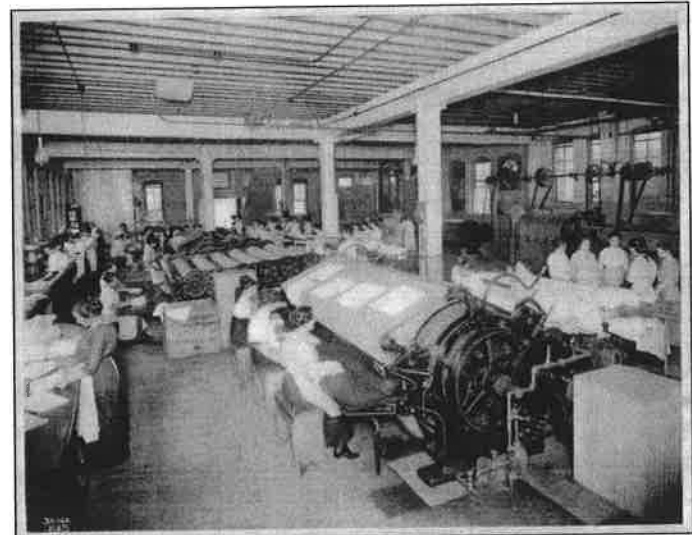
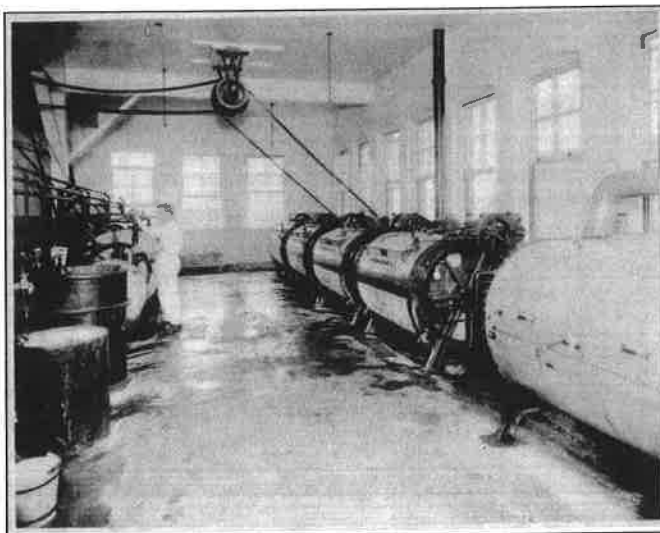
Left: Looking southwest at the north and east facades. (Museum of History & Industry [MOHAI], image no. 2010.52.2)

Below left: Looking southeast along Republican Street, showing the north facade and the company's fleet of delivery wagons with their male drivers. (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.24)



Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State

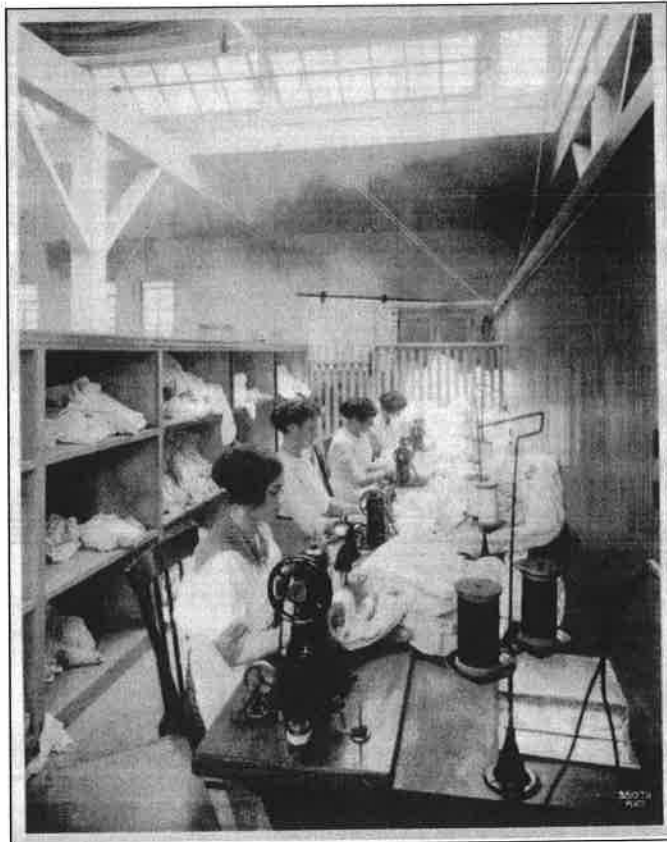
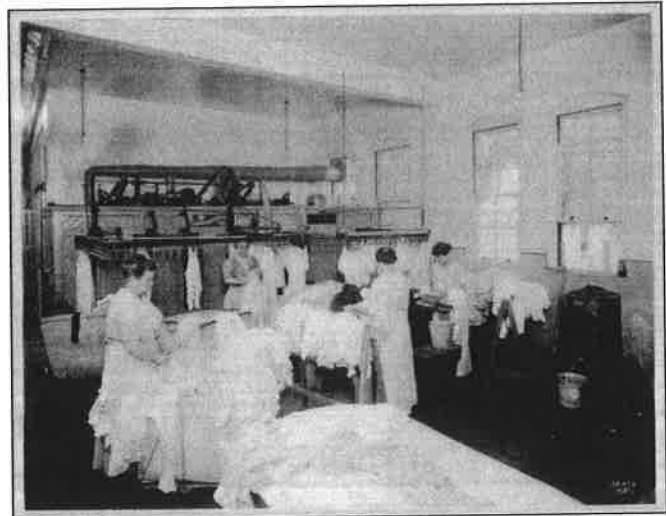


Interior views of the Supply Laundry Building ca. 1915, clockwise from top left.

Man seated at desk (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.20); man working at table (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.22); man operating machinery (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.6); women pressing and folding laundry (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.4).

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



Interior views of the Supply Laundry Building ca. 1915, clockwise from top left.

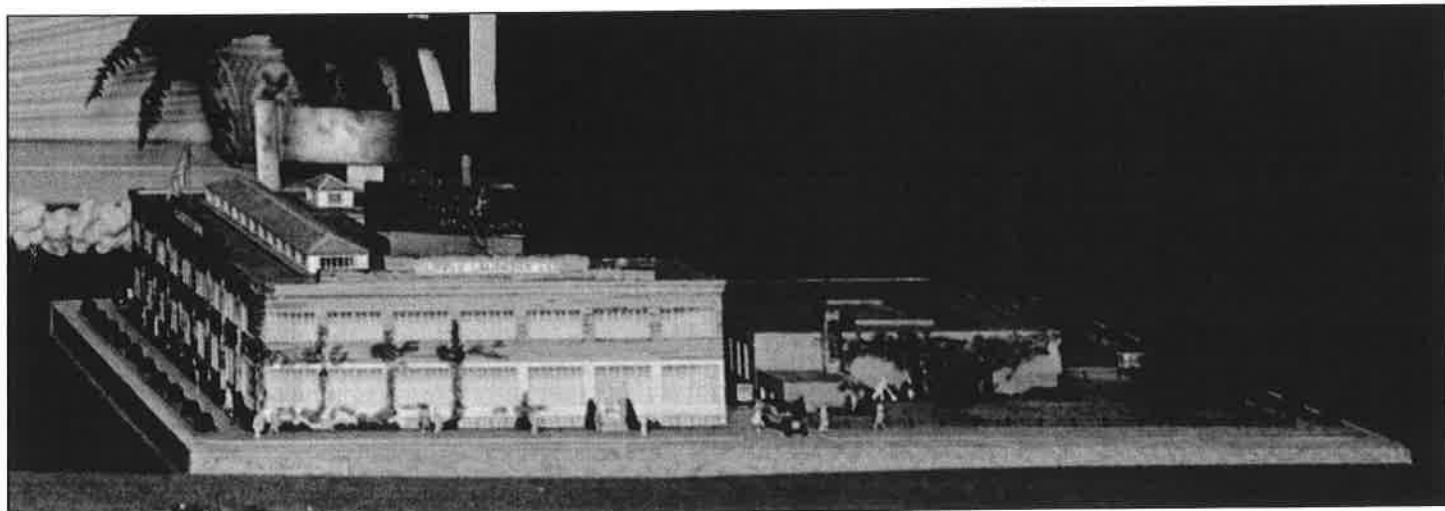
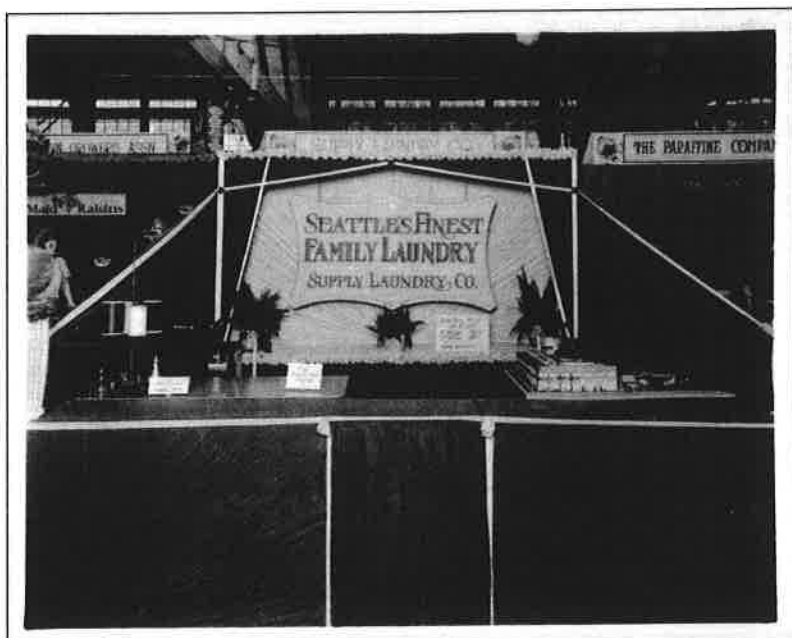
Women sorting clothes (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.17); women sorting laundry (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.8); women pressing clothes (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.12); women at sewing machines (MOHAI, image no. 2010.52.11).

Supply Laundry Building

Name of Property

King Co., Washington

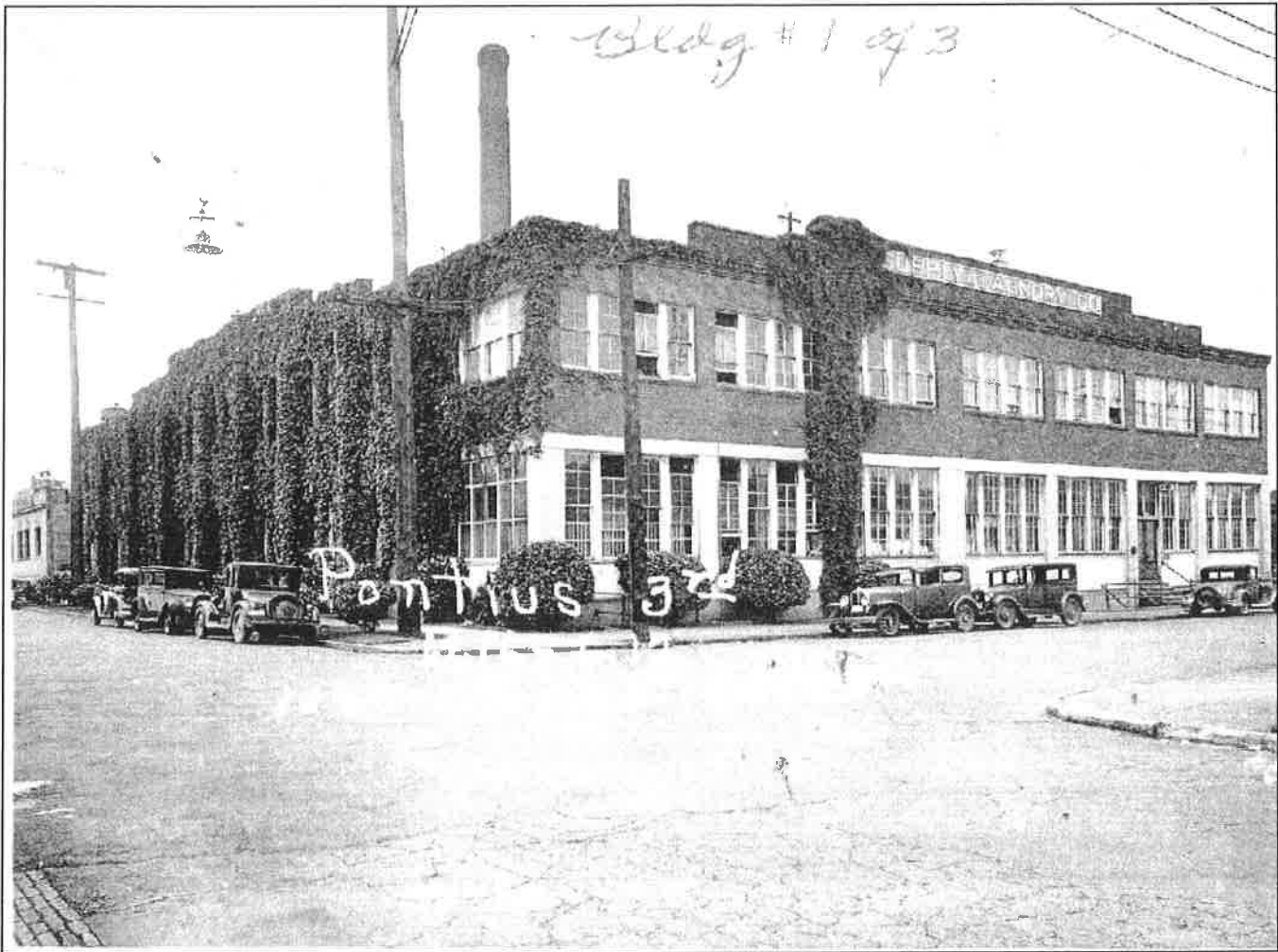
County and State



A photograph of a Supply Laundry Company booth set up at a trade show or expo shows a small model of the laundry building. The model includes the L-shaped building and its original garage, located immediately west across the alley. The date of the model is between 1914 and 1924, because a second story is depicted, but the 1925 addition is not shown. (Courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

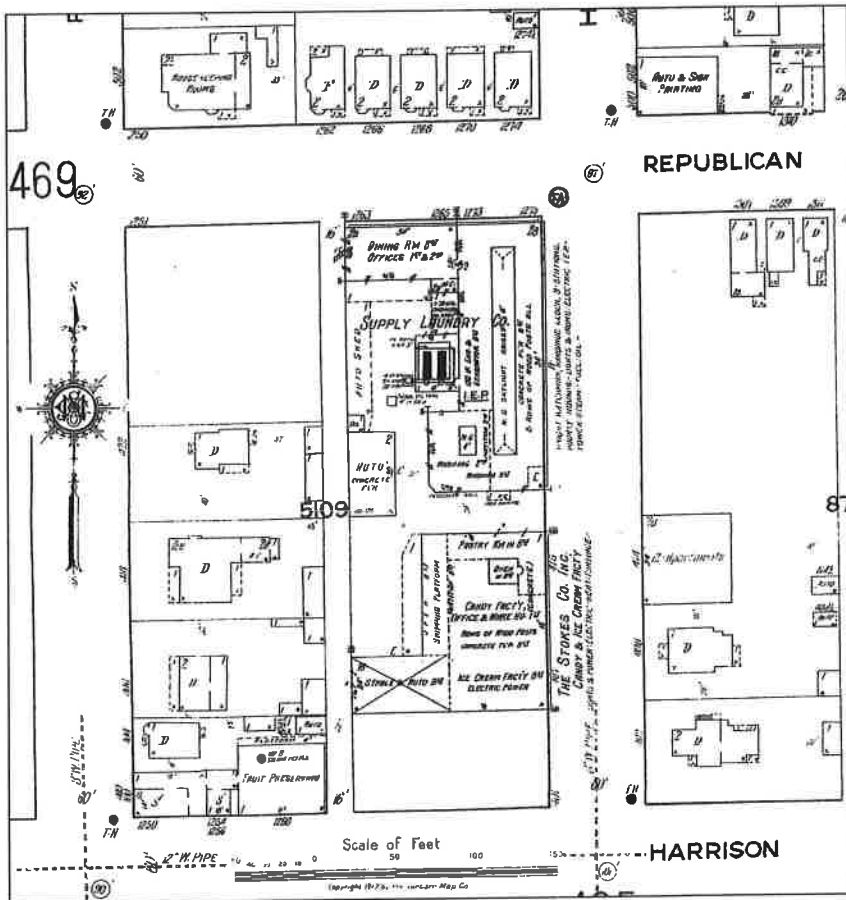
King Co., Washington
County and State



View of the building in a 1937 property tax record photo, looking southwest at the north and (ivy-covered) east facades. (Puget Sound Regional Archives)

Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State

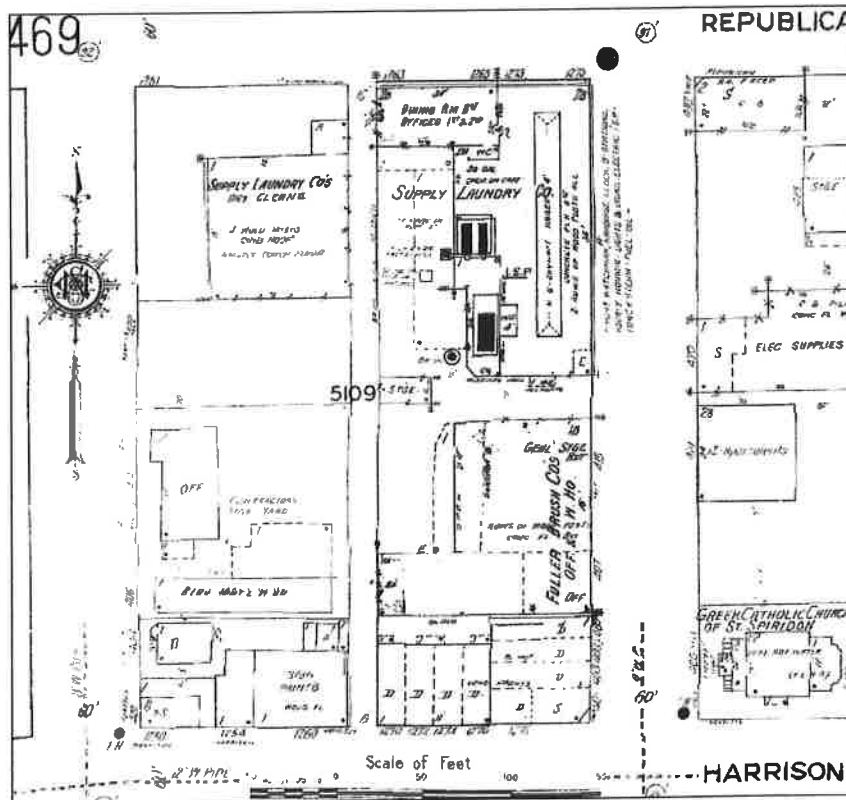


Excerpts from Sanborn Maps, showing the Supply Laundry Building and its immediate surroundings. (Sanborn Map Company)

Left: 1917, vol. 4, sheet 470

Below left: 1950, vol. 4 sheet 470

Below: Polk Director, 1920



Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



A 1953 property tax record photo of a one-story addition at the south end of the original building. This view is looking southwest and shows a portion of the original east facade (red brick) and the addition (concrete masonry unit). (Puget Sound Regional Archives)



View looking southeast from Pontius Avenue North (a block west of the subject building). The laundry's chimney stack is visible behind the building in the foreground. (Puget Sound Regional Archives)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

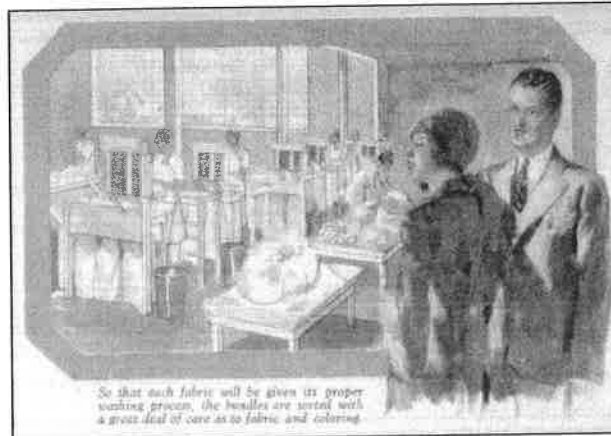
King Co., Washington
County and State



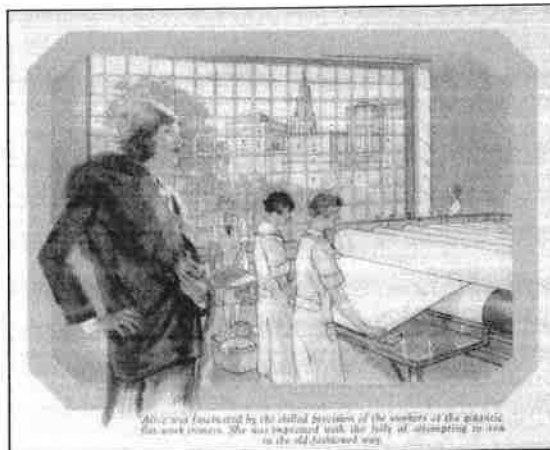
The Supply Laundry Company sponsored this baseball team. This undated photograph is from sometime between 1926 and the 1940s. (UW Libraries Special Collections, negative no. UW15729.)



The water was washed out by the rapid rotating of the wet fibers in the rapidly revolving cylinder. There is no wringing of the clothes in the laundry.



So that each fabric will be given its proper washing process, the bundles are sorted with a great deal of care as to fabric and coloring.



Alice was fascinated by the skilled precision of the workers at the gigantic flat-work ironers. She was impressed with the folly of attempting to iron in the old-fashioned way.

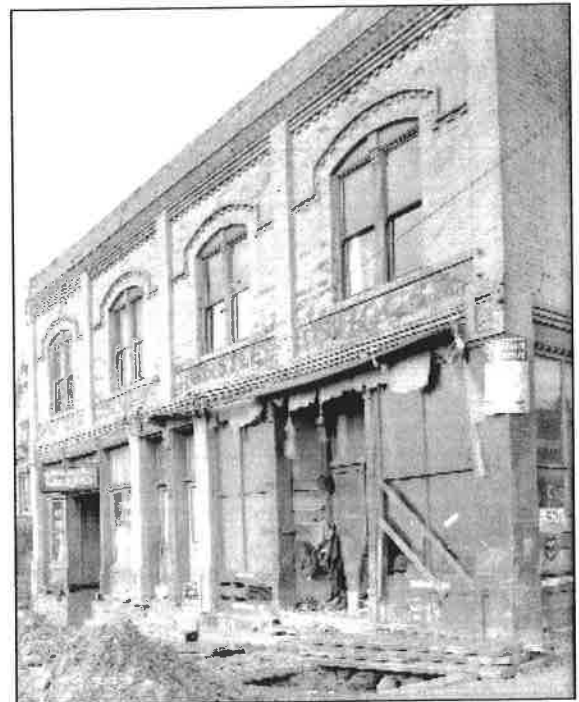
Illustrations from a ca. 1930 marketing brochure, "Alice in Launderland - A Modern Idyll," depict a fictional middle-class customer considering commercial laundry services over those of a laundress or her own domestic laundry. The booklet suggests the modernity, sanitation, and scientific basis for commercial laundry services as noted in the captions: "So that each fabric will be given its proper washing process, the bundles are sorted with a great deal of care as to fabric and coloring." "Alice was soon gazing at a battery of modern laundry washing machines. Large, tightly-closed, revolving metal cylinders in which thick suds were gently swished through fabrics to release every particle of dirt and soil." "Alice was fascinated by the skilled precision of the workers at the gigantic flat-work ironers. She was impressed with the effort of attempting to iron in the old-fashioned way." (Brochure courtesy Tomlinson Linen Service)

Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



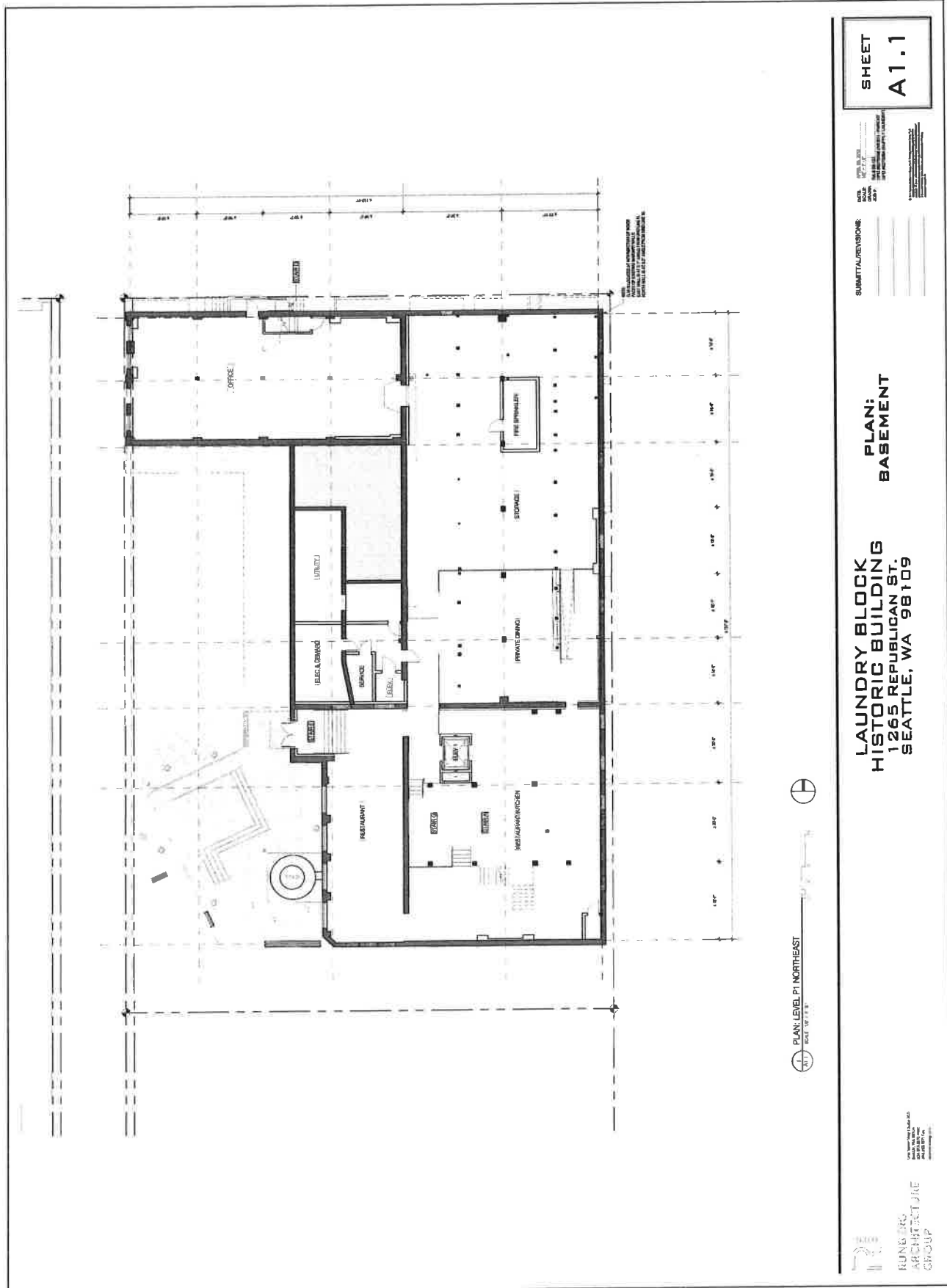
Postcard of exterior and interior views of Superior Laundry in Seattle, ca. 1910. (UW Libraries Special Collections, SEA1788)



Three other Seattle laundry buildings shown in photos from Seattle Municipal Archives:
Top left: Covey Laundry, Eastlake Avenue East and Shelby Street, 1941 (item no. 39961)
Left: Dearborn Laundry, 7th Avenue South and Dearborn Street, 1927 (item no. 38261)
Above: Paris Laundry after a 1915 landslide, 10th Avenue and Main Street (item no. 882).

Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State



SHEET
A1.1

DATE: 10/15/11
 DRAWN BY: J. J. [unreadable]
 CHECKED BY: [unreadable]
 SUBMITTED TO: [unreadable]

PLAN:
BASEMENT

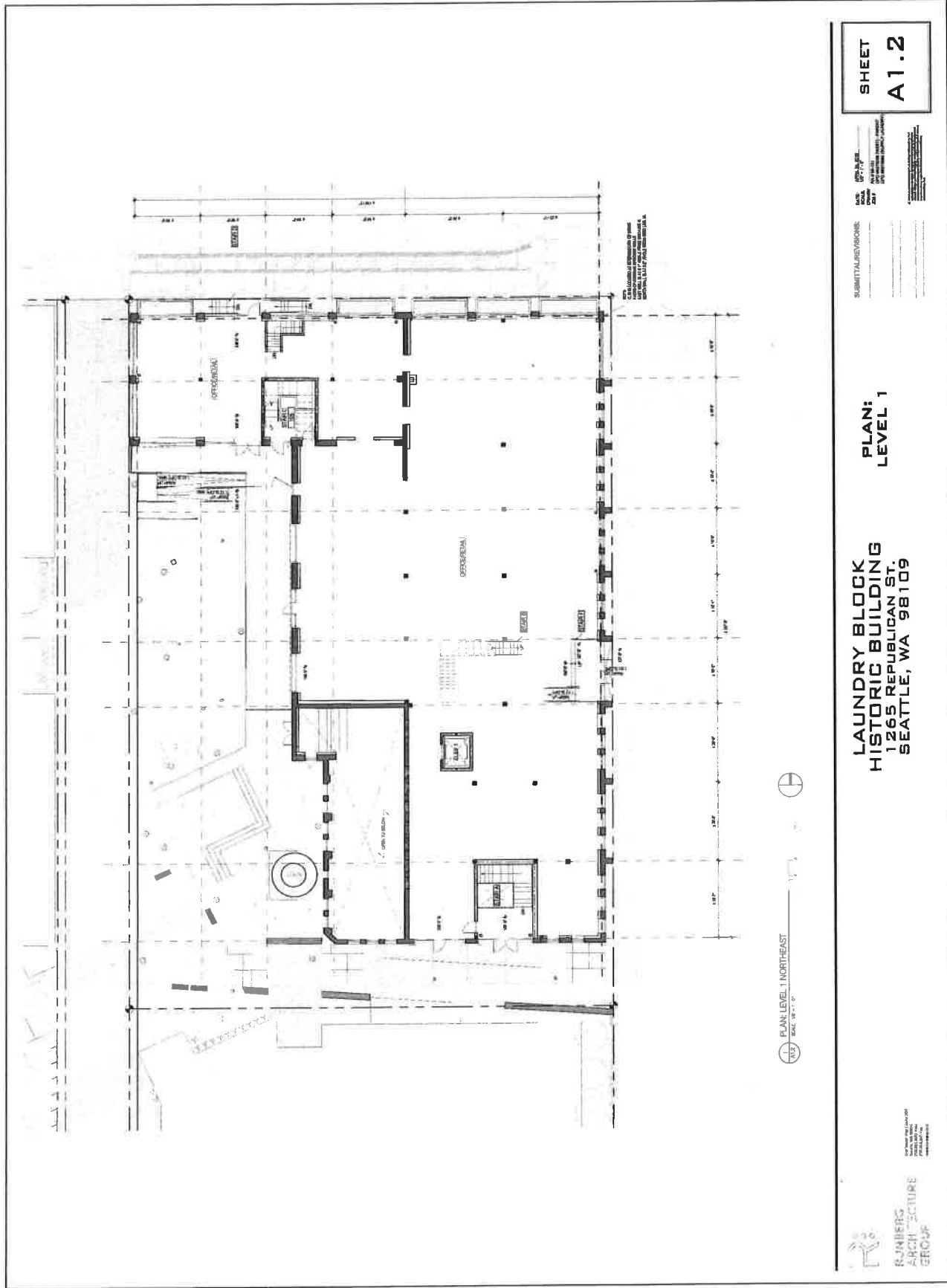
LAUNDRY BLOCK
HISTORIC BUILDING
 1265 REPUBLICAN ST.
 SEATTLE, WA 98109

PLAN: LEVEL P1 NORTHEAST
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

RUNNERS ARCHITECTURE GROUP
 1000 1st Avenue, Suite 1000
 Seattle, WA 98101
 Phone: 206.461.1000
 Fax: 206.461.1001
 www.runnersarch.com

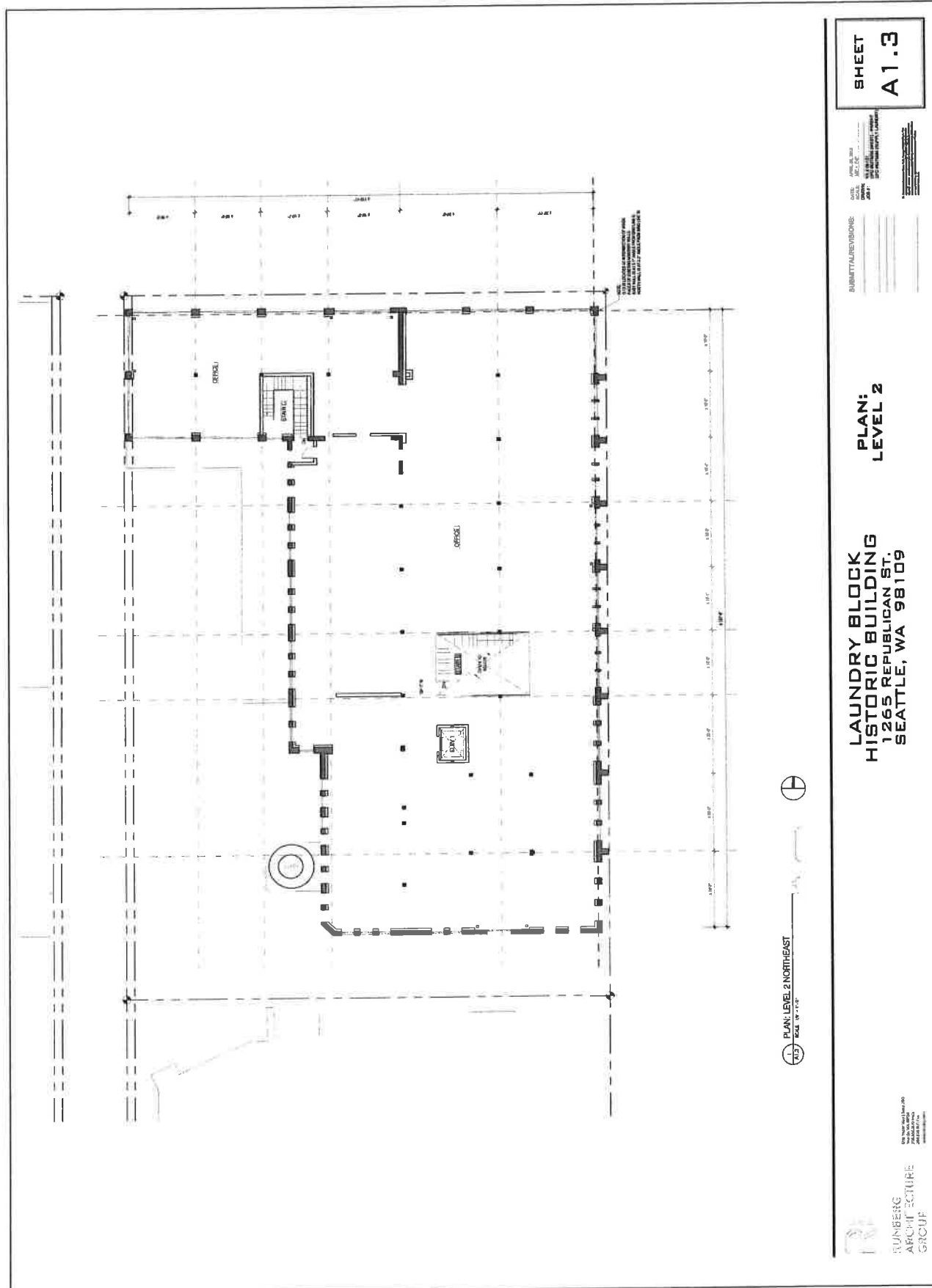
Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State



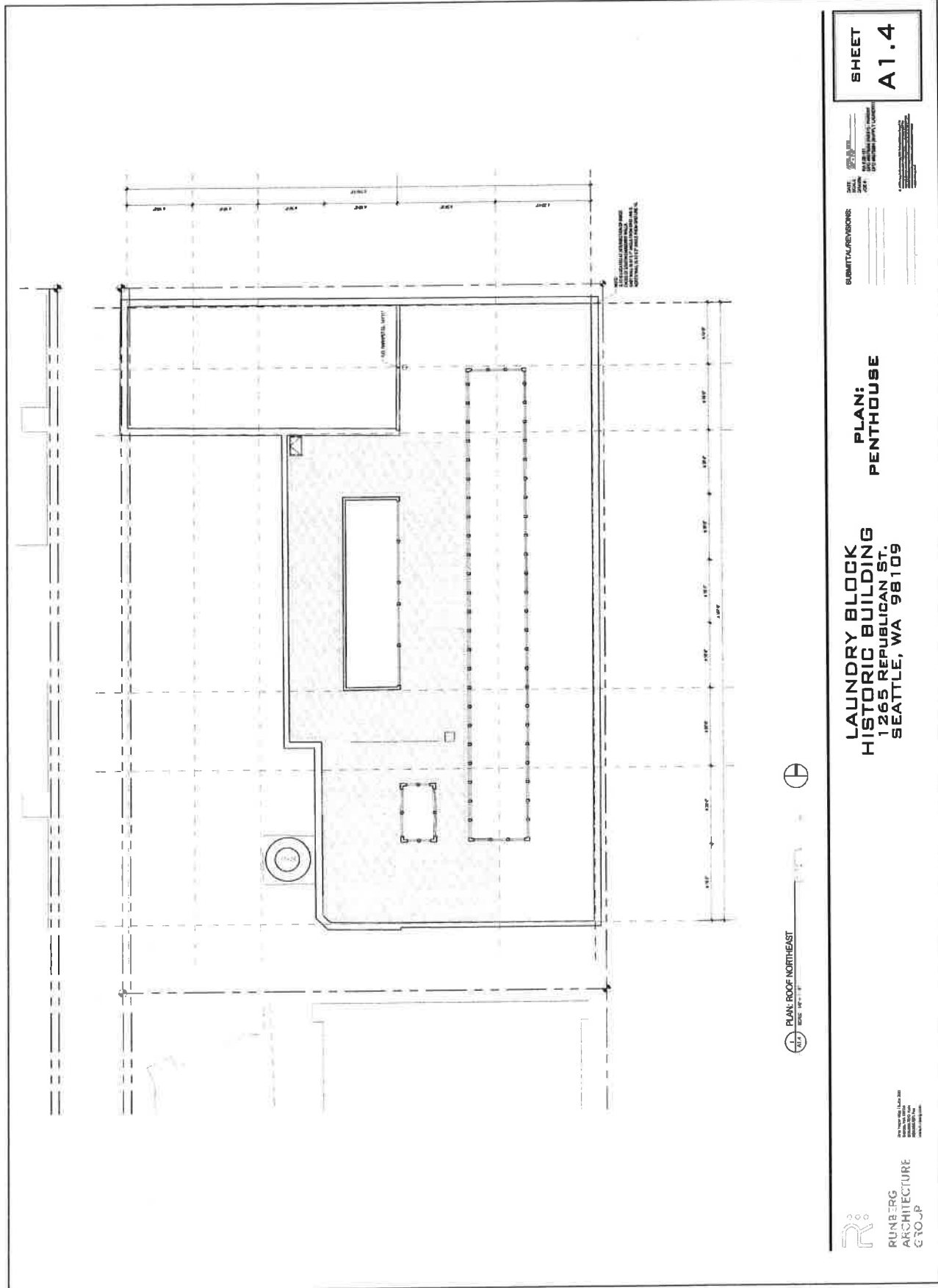
Supply Laundry Building
Name of Property

King Co., Washington
County and State



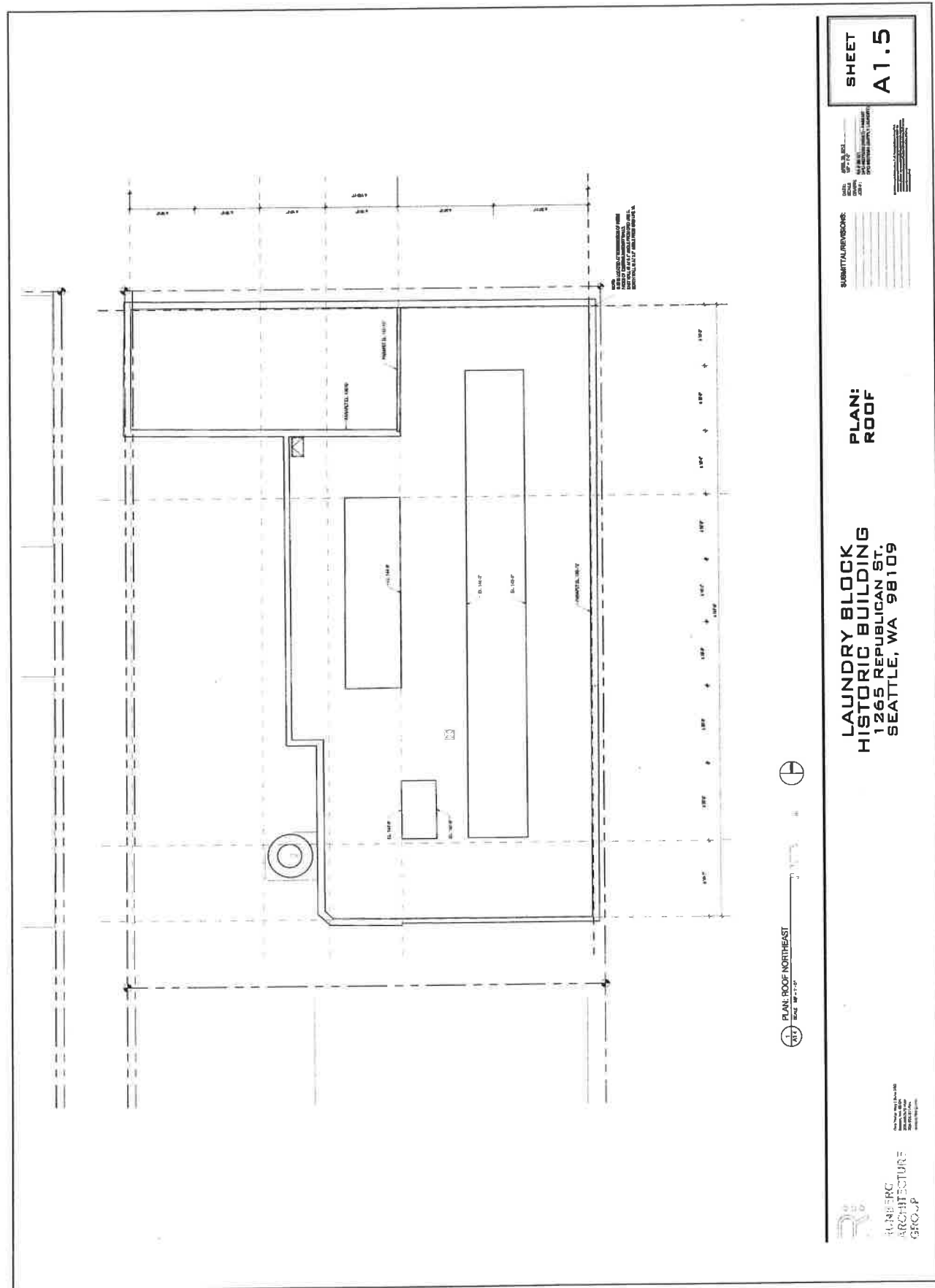
Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State



Supply Laundry Building
 Name of Property

King Co., Washington
 County and State



SHEET
A1.5

DATE: 07-17-10
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 CHECKED BY: [Name]
 PROJECT: [Name]

SUBMITTALS/REVISIONS:

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

PLAN:
ROOF

LAUNDRY BLOCK
HISTORIC BUILDING
 1265 REPUBLICAN ST.
 SEATTLE, WA 98109



1 PLAN-ROOF NORTHEAST
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

CLINEBORG
ARCHITECTURE
GROUP

1000 1st Avenue
 Seattle, WA 98101
 206.461.1111
 www.clineborg.com



- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names
- Bathymetric contours in meters



Produced by the United States Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE and King County Engineer Office
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1983.
 Supersedes Downamish Head and Seattle South 1:24 000 scale maps dated 1949.
 Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
 Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photography updated through 1977.
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 10, Universal Transverse Mercator, north zone 1927 North American Datum.
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters north and 53 meters east.
 Gray tick marks indicate areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. DATUM OF LAKE WASHINGTON IS LOW WATER WHICH IS 30 FEET ABOVE THE PLANE OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN PUGET SOUND. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE.
 CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER.
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER.

BASE MAP COMPLETES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS. BATHYMETRIC DATA COMPLETES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE DATA COMPLETES WITH PUBLICATION AND ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AS OF THE DATE OF THE SURVEYS.

| CONVERSION TABLE | | DECLINATION DIAGRAM | | ADJOINING MAPS | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|---|---|--|--|
| Meters | Feet | 0° 28' | 33' 33" W | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| 1 | 3.2808 | | | 4 | 5 | | | |
| 2 | 6.5616 | | | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| 3 | 9.8424 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 13.1232 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 16.4040 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 19.6848 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 22.9656 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 26.2464 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 29.5272 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 32.8080 | | | | | | | |

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

LTSM grid convergence (GM) and 1983 magnetic declination (M) at center of map. Diagram is approximate.

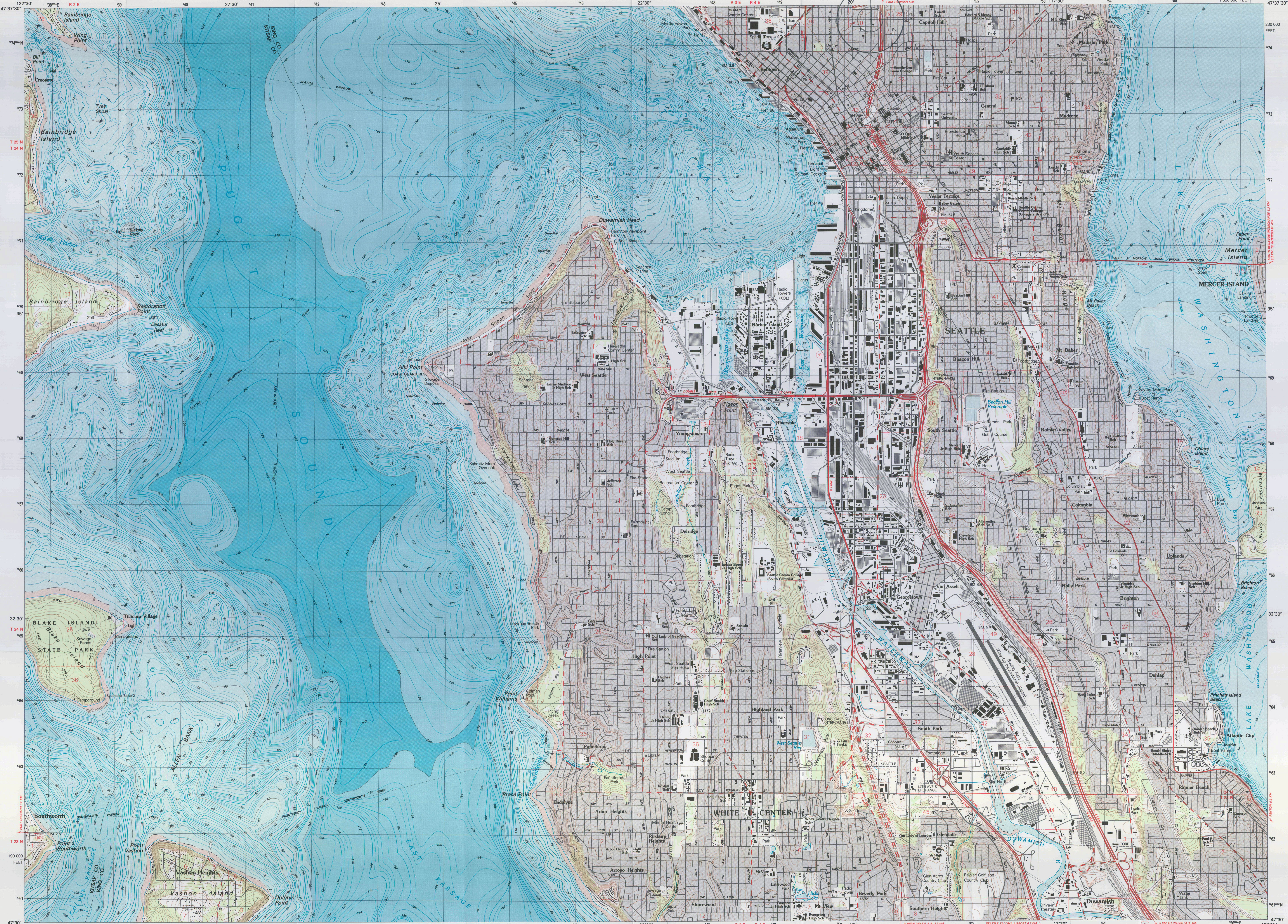
ISBN 0-167-57921-8
9 780607 579215

Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Route marker: Interstate; U.S.; State
- Railroad: standard gauge; narrow gauge
- Bridge: drawbridge
- Footbridge: overpass; underpass
- Built-up area: only selected landmark buildings shown
- House; barn; church; school; large structure
- Boundary: National, with monument; State; County, parish; Civil township, precinct; census tract; Incorporated city, village, town; National or State reservation; small park; Land grant with monument; found section corner; U.S. public lands survey; range, township, section; Range, township; section line: location approximate.
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, located tower
- Dam: dam with lock
- Cemetery: grave
- Campground; picnic area; U.S. location monument
- Windsink; water well; spring
- Mine shaft; prospect; pit or cave
- Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation
- Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression
- Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate
- Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream
- Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small
- Swamp; marsh
- Woodland: scattered trees
- Scrub; mangrove
- Orchard; vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO, 80225



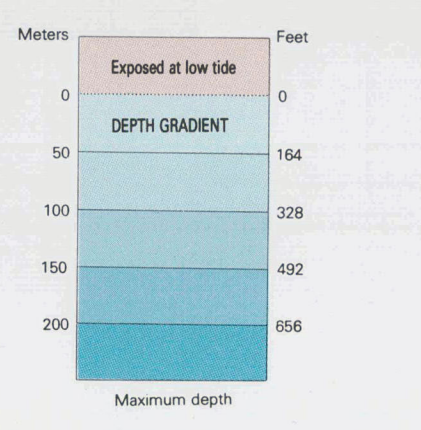
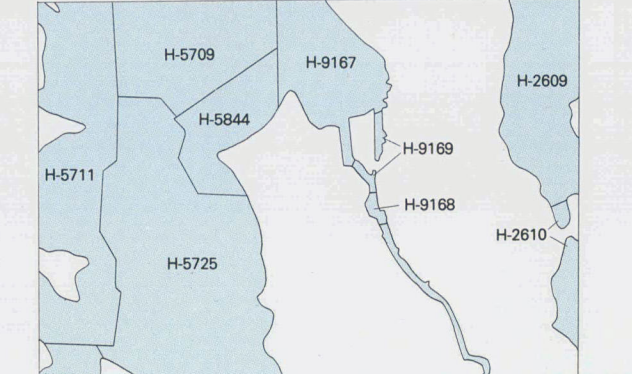
SCALE 1:25 000
 1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND
 1:25 000
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. DATUM OF LAKE WASHINGTON IS LOW WATER WHICH IS 30 FEET ABOVE THE PLANE OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN PUGET SOUND. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

| SURVEY NUMBER | SURVEY DATE | SURVEY SCALE | SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES) |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| H-2699 | 1902 | 1:10,000 | 06-25 |
| H-2674 | 1902 | 1:10,000 | 06-23 |
| H-2711 | 1926 | 1:10,000 | 06-22 |
| H-2708 | 1926 | 1:10,000 | 05-17 |
| H-2684 | 1926 | 1:10,000 | 01-27 |
| H-2656 | 1926 | 1:10,000 | 02-10 |
| H-2673 | 1910 | 1:5,000 | 02-05 |
| H-2678 | 1910 | 1:5,000 | 02-05 |
| H-2698 | 1910 | 1:5,000 | 02-04 |

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



Photographic copies of the above and prior surveys may be obtained at the cost of reproduction, by addressing the Director, U.S. Geological Survey, National Ocean Service, Annapolis, Rockville, Maryland 20825





STACK HOUSE

NO PARKING

SCISSOR LIFT
EQUIPMENT RENTALS

NO PARKING















877.633.8888
SECURE
A
SITE















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Supply Laundry Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 3/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/03/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/18/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000209

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4-23-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

March 5, 2013

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Calhoun Hotel – King County, WA**
- **Supply Laundry Building – King County, WA**
- **Union Stables – King County**
- **Bumping Lake Resort – Yakima County, WA**

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