United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

<u>1. Nan</u>	ne					_		
historic Na	tional Building	g				_		
and/or common				v				
2. Loca	ation							
street & numbe	r 1006 - 1024	4 Wester	n Avenue				not for pub	lication
city, town Se	attle		vic	inity of	congressional	district	1st-Joel P	ritchard
state Wash	ington	code	053	county	King		code	033
3. Clas	sificatio	n						
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisiti in process being considen/a	on ered	Status occupie unoccu X work in Accessible yes: re: X yes: un no	ipied progress stricted	Present Use agricultu _X commer	ire cial nal nment nent	museur park private religiou scientif mtranspo	residence s ic
4. Owr	ner of Pro	pert	У					
name Co	rnerstone Devel	opment	Corporat	ion				
street & number	1500 Westerr	n Avenue	e - Suite	500				
city, town	Seattle		vic	inity of		state	Washington	98101
5. Loca	ation of L	.egal	Desc	criptio	on			
courthouse, reg	istry of deeds, etc.	King Co	ounty Adm	inistrati	on Building			_
street & number	Fourth and C	James						
city, town S	eattle					state	Washington	98104
6. Rep	resentati	on ir	n Exis	ting	Surveys			
	e Inventory of ources	Histori	c	has this pro	perty been deter	nined e	legible? ye	es X no
date 197	9				federal	sta	te county	local
depository for s	urvey records ()ffi	ce of U	Irban Con	servation	l			
city, town S	eattle					state	Washington	

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Occupying a key position on filled land between Seattle's port facilities and the down-town commercial area, the National Building occupies the entire block fronting the east side of Western Avenue between Madison and Spring Streets.

The Western Avenue facade consists of eight bays encompassing storefronts at the ground story, and horizontal window bands in the upper five stories. The bays are defined by nine piers which are expressed externally as pilasters, and terminated at the sixth story by large ionic capitals. Wall planes within each bay are recessed behind the nine pilasters and enriched with molded back surrounds at the sides and top. Fenestration is characterized by a regular system of horizontal window groupings, each consisting of four pivoting windows with transoms. The window bands are separated vertically by wide, unadorned brick spandrels. Two of the bays include fire escapes.

The two side elevations incorporate four bays each, and are also defined by pilasters with ionic capitals. Fenestration includes pairs of square-shaped window openings within each bay at each of the upper five stories. Openings at the ground level of both elevators include storefront windows, small windows and doorways.

The east, or Post Avenue, elevation is relatively undistinguished and includes a simple series of horizontal window bands in the upper stories, and a loading dock with large freight doors at the ground floor.

Several original elements, including a wide cornice and all but two projecting marquees, are presently missing from the building.

At the time of this writing, rehabilitation work has begun on the National Building. This work was in progress at the time of the review of the nomination, and the completed project will alter the interior and may also alter the appearance of the first floor storefronts. Recent photographs and photographs taken before the initiation of the rehabilitation project are included with the nomination.

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8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture artX commerce communications	heck and justify below community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settleme industry invention	law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1904	Builder/Architect Ki	ngslev and Anderson	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The National Building is a survivor of the cluster of six-story brick commercial buildings erected by the Northern Pacific railroad to accommodate the rapidly increasing produce trade for the growing city of Seattle. It reflects the expansive burst of construction that took place early in the present century, and represents the importance of site selection in a business that demanded maximum efficiency in the transhipment of goods received by rail and sea to retail distributors.

Major railroad lines entered Seattle along a margin of largely reclaimed land between the downtown area and the harbor. The Northern Pacific had acquired especially large holdings in narrow strips that ran north and south, sandwiched between the railroad tracks on the west and the rapidly rising ground of downtown on the west. It was here that the railroad planned to build its terminus, but local opposition forced the selection of another site thought preferable to the interests of the community as a whole. Unable to build as it had originally planned, the Northern Pacific cast about for other uses for the land. In the early 1900's, it was occupied by a collection of ramshackle corrugated iron buildings which housed the city's produce and fruit distributors. The railroad decided to capitalize on the existing use and replace the iron buildings with several specialized warehouses that could cater specifically to the produce trade. Use of the site had developed largely because of the fortuitous relationship of railroad and port facilities with the major road net of the city.

In 1904, the Northern Pacific commissioned the architectural firm of Kingsley and Anderson to design two four story brick buildings for use in wholesale trade. They were to be located in the heart of the produce area, facing each other along one block of Western Avenue. The response on the part of grocery and produce firms was immediate, and the National Grocery Company leased 40 percent of the as-yet unbuilt space. In response, the railroad increased the size of the two buildings to six stories each. As construction of the buildings drew to a close early in 1905, the Northern Pacific realized the potential and set out to build eight additional six-story warehouse buildings, thus setting the tone for the entire district until the recent past.

The National Building was the center of activity for the National Grocery Company, one of the Pacific Coast's large grocery wholesalers. The building incorporated a number of features that made it an ideal replacement for the earlier structures: large lighting areas, ten freight elevators, night illumination, and special facilities for the movement and storage of heavy goods.

The National Grocery Company left the building in 1930, probably because of the shift from railroad to truck transportation of most grocery items. The National Building and the others like it still housed produce and fruit distributors, but there were many other tenants besides. Furriers, small retail and wholesale firms, and government offices occupied the once commodious warehouse floors of the National Building. After World War II, many of the buildings fell vacant, unable to attract suitable warehouse uses. In the 1960's, many of the buildings were torn down for the extensive parking lots that now characterize the waterfront area between Madison and University Streets. The National Building remains as the oldest of the group of warehousing buildings erected by Northern Pacific.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

APPRACE LOS ESTICION

Seattle Post-Intelligencer, July 3, 6, and 17, 1904; September 14, 1904; October 9, 1904; February 28, 1905.

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10.	Geographica	l Data		
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Lots 1	- 4, Block 186, Seatt	le Tidelands/		
List all	states and counties for pro	perties overlapping	state or county bo	oundaries .
state n	/a	code co	unty	code
state n	/a	code co	unty	code
11.	Form Prepare	ed By		,
name/title	Based on informati	on supplied by	the Seattle Offi	ce of Urban Conservation
organizat	A MARINE WAS A STATE OF THE STA		date ·	
street & r		dîng	1	(206) 625-4501
city or to	wn Seattle		🥶 🥶 state i W	ashington 98104
12.	State Histori	c Preserva	ation Offic	er Certification
The evalu	nated significance of this proposed in the second significance of the secon	erty within the state is		
665), I hei	signated State Historic Preser reby nominate this property fo g to the criteria and procedure	r inclusion in the Natio	onal Register and certi	
State Hist	toric Preservation Officer sign	ature		
title 🦳	11/2 2.1 No	m –		date 3/24/82
	RS use only property certify that this property	€ En	onal Register tered in the	date 4/29/82
Keeper	of the National Register	0		//
Attest:		-		date
Chief of	Registration			

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For HCRS use only received date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

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William Kingsley and Joseph Anderson opened their own architectural practices in 1901, and formed the firm of Kingsley and Anderson in 1904. It was a brief collaboration, terminating in February of 1905, but productive: they designed the Northern Pacific warehouse collection, several homes, apartment buildings, and business blocks. Anderson left Seattle, but Kingsley remained and probably became best known for the Orpheum Theater (destroyed), a "made in Seattle" show piece designed in part to display local building talents.