

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000137

Date Listed: 3/8/2007

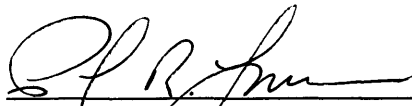
Saint Edward Seminary
Property Name

King
County

WA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

3/8/07
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Criteria Consideration G (Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years) does not have to be checked or justified for a property whose period of significance overlaps the 50 year period by only a single year, as long as the period itself is sufficiently justified.

Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties) does need to be checked and justified for a resource constructed and owned historically by a religious institution and used for religious purposes. The St. Edward Seminary appears to meet Criteria Consideration A as a property significant for its architectural distinction, as a property significant under the theme of education, and as a property significant under the theme of religion having secular scholarly recognition for its broad impact on the history of the local area.

[Criteria Consideration A is added.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

(1-31-2009)

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07000137

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Saint Edward Seminary
Property Name

King
County

WA
State

(Continued)

Geographical Data:

The U. T. M. Coordinates, Verbal Boundary Description and Verbal Boundary Justification provided with the nomination were incorrect and are revised to read:

U. T. M. Coordinates:	<i>Point</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>555160</i>	<i>5287080</i>
	<i>Point</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>556310</i>	<i>5287190</i>
	<i>Point</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>556816</i>	<i>5285900</i>
	<i>Point</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>555470</i>	<i>5285820</i>

Verbal Boundary Description: The correct boundary description should read: The nominated area is located in Township 26 North, Range 4 East, Section 23; and is otherwise known as Tax Lot 2326049001-09, as outlined on the attached sketch maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The statement is amended to add: "*and excludes the area developed outside the period of significance (post-1958) for the St. Thomas Seminary complex.*"

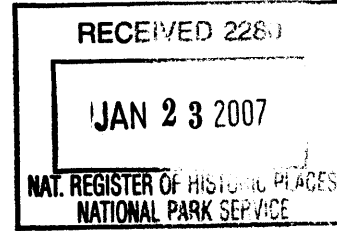
Mc

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

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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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Saint Edward Seminary
Other names/site number Saint Edward State Park

2. Location

street & number 14445 Juanita Drive NE not for publication
city or town Kenmore vicinity
State Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98028

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 11-14-06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

[Signature] 3/8/2007
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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 incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2	1	buildings
8	2	sites
1	5	structures
1		objects
12	8	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. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Church School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture: Outdoor Recreation

Landscape: Park

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Late Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof TILE, ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.)

- X 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.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

RELIGION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1931 - 1958

Significant Dates

1931

1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Graham, John Sr. (Architect)

Lance, McGuire, & Muri (Architect)

Maloney, John (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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 Engineering
Record#

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
X University
X Other State Archives

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 316 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>5</u> <u>55</u> <u>090</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>87</u> <u>281</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>5</u> <u>56</u> <u>756</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>86</u> <u>072</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>5</u> <u>56</u> <u>218</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>87</u> <u>413</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>5</u> <u>55</u> <u>344</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>86</u> <u>129</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janice Gerrish, Ray and Janet Bennish, Ann Hurst, Manny Mankowski
 organization Citizens for Saint Edward State Park date October 2006
 street & number 1510 5th Place telephone (425) 822-4952
 city or town Kirkland state WA zip code 98033

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**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.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
 street & number 7150 Clearwater Drive SW PO 42650 telephone (360) 902-8500
 city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504-2650

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Saint Edward Seminary
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Located in Kenmore, Washington, Saint Edward Seminary encompasses 316 acres on the Northeast shore of Lake Washington. The property is accessed from Juanita Drive to the east and is bordered on the west by 3,000 linear feet of rugged Lake Washington shoreline. To the north and south are newer neighborhood subdivisions. Originally the high ground of the site afforded direct views of the Washington Cascades, Mount Rainier and a vast stretch of Lake Washington. Historically and today, this high ground is dominated by the main seminary building and rolling lawn encompassed by a large Northwest forest and enhanced with native and formal landscaping. Carved into the forest are several landscape niches or outdoor "rooms", used for both recreational and spiritual reflection. The Seminary is comprised of 15 main resource areas, which combined, give the site a cohesive feel of a cultural landscape from the 1930s. The nominated site contains 3 main buildings, 1 object and 10 sites. Twelve of the fifteen overall resources are contributing resources and eight are Non-Contributing resources. Five out of six of the Non-Contributing resources are accessory structures such as equipment and storage sheds.

The cultural landscape conveys a high level of integrity despite the intrusion of small recreational facilities by Washington State Parks. Throughout the nominated area, specifically in the forested area, are a series of trails, developed both by State Parks and the Seminarians. Formal and informal landscape elements are also found at a variety of locations within the nominated area. Below is a list of buildings, sites, structures and objects which are found within the 316 acre seminary complex.

SEMINARY BUILDING

Built: 1931

Site # 1

Architect: John Graham, Sr.

Builder: Henrikson-Alstrom Co.

Classification: Historic Contributing

Style: Late Romanesque Revival

Description: The Seminary structure is a long, rectangular building with an East Wing, predominately four stories in height with a raised basement and a six-story bell tower. As originally constructed and used as an educational institution, the Seminary had more than two-hundred individual rooms including a Grand Dining Hall of 2,900 square feet with adjoining kitchen bakery, and butcher shop. The second, third, and fourth floors of the dormitory wing contained priest living quarters, one hundred and thirty 10' x 15' foot dormitory style rooms for students, a library, large classrooms, a sacristy, one large study hall, and common showers and toilets. The ground floor housed the boiler room, laundry, chemistry and biology laboratory, storage and a 2,900 square foot recreation room. Sisters occupied the second floor of the kitchen wing where they had a private chapel, community room, and private rooms.

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The main Seminary building is 254 feet long by 38.5 feet wide totaling around 80,000 square feet. Designed in the Late Romanesque Revival style, the building was constructed of cast in place concrete construction faced with tapestry brick in tones of buff and brown. Decorated details abound in cast stone at windows, doors, belt courses and the cornice areas. The gable roof is sheathed in red tile with copper flashing and an interior gutter system. Windows are a combination of steel multi-pane casement and wood double hung one-over-one units.

Typical of the Romanesque style, the first floor boasts alternating bands of cast stone and brick and round arched topped windows. Continuous, arcaded corbel tables of cast stones are found at the eaves. Niches for small statues are found in all façades.

Inside, walls and ceilings are hand fashioned plaster. Original Mahogany wood doors and transom windows and matching Mahogany door and window trim. Shared bathroom spaces have marble shower stalls and toilet dividers. Original sinks, toilets, and built-in cabinets for the most part remain intact. The bell tower contains the original cast iron bell and cast iron spiral staircase. Some original light fixtures remain scattered throughout the building. Interior circulation was via stair towers and a small elevator.

Alterations and additions are minimal. They include replacement of the main entry doors, installation of a rear exterior fire escape on the south side of the building (c. 1980) and some sheet rock divisions in the one open hallway and on the stair towers. The building has a high level of integrity, but is in poor condition in the dormitory, due to water damage.

Cultural Data: The building served as a Catholic Seminary for young men from 1931 to 1976. It became the first fully accredited seminary in the U.S. when it became affiliated with the Catholic University of America and accredited by the Board of Education of the State of Washington. In 1935 it became a 12-year major seminary. The Archdiocese of Seattle sold the Seminary Building and the surrounding 316 acres to WA State in 1977. Since then the main Seminary Building has been closed and mostly unused since 1976.

Accessory Structure: None.

GYMNASIUM/AUDITORIUM

Built: 1951

Site #: 2

Architect: Lance, McGuire & Muri Architects - John Maloney

Builder: unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Style: unknown

Description: Designed to blend with the architecture of the seminary building, the gymnasium/auditorium was completed in 1950 by the Tacoma architectural firm of Lance, McGuire & Muri. The building is constructed of concrete block sheathed with multi-colored brick. The main gymnasium volume faces West and has a simple gable roof hidden by a low parapet wall on each end. The parapet walls and eaves are highlighted by a continuous arcaded corbel table of cast stones. Regularly spaced pilasters are highlighted by a quadra foil design. A lower, one-story administrative area with a gable roof and flat roof wings is located on the West façade. Here a cast stone entrance surround highlights a transom panel etched with the word "Gymnasium" in Romanesque script. Architect John Maloney designed a modern, low wing on the South facade in 1960, for men's and women's locker rooms. Inside the building has a large basketball court. At one end, a raised stage area of considerable depth. Locker rooms, bathrooms, two small meeting rooms and offices flank the West and South side of the large, interior gymnasium room.

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Cultural Data: The gymnasium/auditorium provided Seminarians with indoor recreation opportunities and space for performances and ceremonies until the Seminary closed in 1976. Today, the gymnasium houses the main headquarters for the park and is used for a variety of indoor recreational activities, community meetings, performances and ceremonies.

Accessory Structure: Noncontributing, Nonhistoric Equipment Storage Shed is located at the rear of the gymnasium.

CAROL ANN WALD MEMORIAL POOL **Built:** 1968 **Site #:** 3

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

Classification: Non Historic Non Contributing

Style: Contemporary

Description: The one-story contemporary style building that houses an indoor pool has a low, shallow pitched roof with enclosed eaves. The concrete block building is clad in blond brick with minimal fenestration on three walls. On the South façade, large floor to ceiling windows allow light into the pool area. Also on the South façade is a concrete pad with picnic tables and concrete planter boxes.

Cultural Data: Built most likely to attract students, the memorial Pool was dedicated in 1968 by Archbishop Connolly. It provided the Seminarians with indoor recreational swimming opportunities until the Seminary closed in 1976. A locker room addition was added to the facility. The pool was then re-opened by State Parks in 1985 for public and school team swimming use.

Accessory Structure: None

NUNS' GARDEN **Built:** c. 1940 **Site #:** 4

Architect: N/A

Builder: unknown

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: The Nuns' Garden is located near the former Nuns' Annex, the East wing of the main Seminary Building and directly East of the gymnasium. A loop trail defined the edge of this garden room and led around a border of shrubs. The space of the garden is defined by the informal style plantings that invite entrance. The garden's flowering shrubs and trees following a curvilinear path are recorded in historic aerial photographs. The plants of the informal border include tree rhododendron, viburnum, English laurel, sword fern, cotoneaster, English ivy, forsythia, raspberry and blackberry. Historic crabapple, birch, western red cedar, and mountain ash trees are found within. The plantings of the Nuns' Garden, although informal in character, were well-maintained by the nuns during the period of significance. A discrete path at the rear, defined by cobblestones, leads between planted sword ferns to the Perimeter Trail.

Cultural Data: The creation and maintenance of this garden by the nuns was reportedly for the nuns' outdoor enjoyment, and its maintenance afforded them regular outdoor activity. The ornamental niche still exists, though it is somewhat overgrown. Secondly it functioned as a space for solitary worship, contemplation and ritual.

Accessory Structure: None

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SPORTS FIELD

Built: Unknown **Site#**5
Builder: N/A
Style: N/A

Architecture: N/A

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: Located East of the main seminary building, an oversized sports field is used alternately for baseball, soccer and cricket. The crowned turf area swales at the East and West edges of the field, controlling water flow. An older chain-link backstop is located in the Northwest corner. This field and spectator area was carved out of the forest, and today is yet surrounded by large trees and dense foliage. A drainage ditch over time has been partially filled, which has added to standing water on the field.

Cultural Data: Historic photographs reveal a shifting of sports programs on the field from baseball to football to soccer. The annual "Mud Bowl" recorded in yearbooks, pitted different grade levels in competition and was a traditional event for the seminary. The flexibility of this open space is apparent with historic and current multiple adaptations to various sports and uses. The area retains its historic land use as an organized recreational facility.

Accessory Structure: None.

BALL COURTS/PARKING AREA

Built: 1945 **Site#**6
Builder: N/A
Style: N/A

Architect: N/A

Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing

Description: Located east of the seminary building, between the swimming pool and the ball field is a flat surface parking area. Concrete joint patterns and stripping of the former tennis and ball courts can be found interspersed with asphalt surface material that forms a make-shift parking lot.

Cultural Data: The two tennis courts flanked by three ball courts were removed by State Parks in 2003.

Accessory Structure: None.

VOLLEYBALL COURT

Built: Unknown **Site#** 7
Builder: Unknown
Style: N/A

Architecture: N/A

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Description: Located off the Southeast corner of the main seminary building, is a single, sand volleyball court. The volleyball court is in fair condition.

Cultural Data: Historic photographs reveal that the location and material of the sand volleyball court remains consistent today. Initial installation date of the court is unknown. Adjacent horseshoe pits used during the period of significance are now only legible as depressions in the ground plane, and are no longer in use.

Accessory Structure: None.

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PLAYGROUND

Built: 2003

Site# 8

Architect: Leathers & Associates

Builder: community volunteers

Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: A children's playground, which contains a "castle" maze of turrets and tunnels and pole and rope "escapes" is located Southeast of the main seminary building. It's entry from the West, passes hand hewn bricks in a courtyard with inlaid compass. Within is an eagle's nest, musical instruments, stage, facilities for children of grade school age and a fenced, tot area. This playground accommodates children of many abilities, and their parents can often be seen swinging past the Owl totem on a rope ladder to the ground below. Children find here a fun and safe place to play. The 15,000 square foot, three level playground fits comfortably along the promenade drive, which is seldom open to cars. Constructed of wood, concrete, and brick, the playground reflects in the contributed art, the nature of the Pacific Northwest.. Families often use the art to introduce the trails and nature that surrounds the core twenty acres of the park.

Cultural Data: The large playground structure was funded by donations, and was built by volunteers from throughout the Puget Sound region. The unique, custom-built structure was designed by the nationally known playground firm of Leathers & Associates, which traditionally hosts a "Design Day" for children to imagine the perfect playground. The Design Day for this playground invited children from seven grade schools to the "party" in the Gymnasium, with full hoopla for children's playground design presentations on stage, balloons, donated food and volunteer banjo band. Five to ten core volunteers worked for a year and a half to organize Design Day and the playground build, which happened in the course of two weeks: a dozen local residents worked the first build week under Leathers supervision, to organize the building platform and the dining facilities to feed the volunteers; the second week volunteers from all over the Northwest worked 2,000, 4 hour shifts to finish the unique playground features.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic Non Contributing restroom facility built by State Parks. A wood-frame, board and batten structure, the restroom is painted rust red/brown.

ORCHARD

Built: c. 1940s

Site# 9

Architect: N/A

Builder: unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: Located to the South of the present-day play area, an orchard consists several apple fruit trees, appearing to date to the 1940s. The trees are planted in a thirty-foot North/South grid that opens the line of sight from the promenade portion of the entry drive. The orchard trees were pruned in their early years, to develop an open-bowl (or vase-shaped) scaffold of structural branches. These branches emanate from a low head or short trunk of the tree, characteristic of fruit trees grown before the 1950s. The apple trees appear to consist of a number of unidentified varieties, and would have provided edible fruit for the Seminarians. The orchard has been encroached upon by an overhead canopy of surrounding forest, and with this shade, the orchard today bears little fruit. Gaps in the orchard grid indicate tree losses over time. Overall, though, the orchard retains the character of an orchard from the Seminary Era and contributes to the integrity of the cultural landscape.

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Cultural Data: The orchard area originally contained producing apple trees and was used as an educational space by the Seminarians.

Accessory Structure: None

GROTTO AREA

Built: c. 1945

Site# 10

Architect: unknown

Builder: Seminarians

Classification: Historical, Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: Located at the southwest edge of the Great Lawn is a lower level sunken grotto area. The small grotto was built of poured concrete and faced with river cobblestones. Here a three-sided structure faces south, and housed an altar which was also constructed cobblestones. While the plantings of the grotto have been renewed over time, they retain the formal style of the plantings in the period of significance. Some changes to the formal plantings of the grotto were made in an Eagle Scout Project in 1996. The project involved the repair of the dry-laid stone rockery retaining walls, the addition of brick steps and path, pressure treated wood retaining wall and the planting of daylilies. The grotto area retains integrity and is in fair condition, a favored site for summer weddings.

Cultural Data: Constructed by students and faculty as a location for small religious gatherings, the area was used by seminarians as a space for contemplation and prayer. When the Seminary closed in 1976, the statue of St. John Vianney, located inside the main grotto space, was removed.

Accessory Structure: Non Historic Non Contributing storage shed built by State Parks.

A storage shed was built to house furnishings for weddings and other grotto events. The storage shed is a rust red/brown painted structure.

GREAT LAWN

Built: 1931

Site # 11

Architect: John Graham, Sr.

Builder: N/A

Classification: Historic Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: Located between the seminary building and the surrounding forest, the great lawn was designed to be a large, open lawn area. It contains both formal and informal landscape plantings. Also on site are a small chain link baseball backstop and a random scattering of picnic tables.

Cultural Data: The Great Lawn serves as a transition zone between the formal seminary area and the informal forest. It was used for passive recreation and circulation access to the trails of the forested slope. Circa 1960, a baseball diamond was sited on the Great Lawn for more organized recreational activities. The area also was designed for the use of large gatherings and events such as the annual, May Day celebration. This event brought hundreds of visitors from the Northwest to the property for services and oratory. Movable tables are scattered around the great lawn for flexible seating and dining arrangements. During the summer, a stage is set up next to one of the tree groupings for concerts and other events. Overall, the land use of the great lawn area retains integrity.

Accessory Structure: Located within the circle drive, on a small central berm, is a small rectangular plinth. It was originally constructed as a receptacle for a statue of the Madonna and Child. Today, the plinth is adorned with a brass plaque commemorating the designation of Saint Edward State Park

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on April 16, 1978. Though it lacks the original statue, the plinth is one of the few historic small scale features of the Saint Edward Seminary Cultural Landscape. The plinth is in fair condition and is considered a contributing object.

CRUCIFIX/GRAVEYARD AREA

Built: c. 1940

Site #12

Architect: N/A

Builder: unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: Located to the West of the ceremonial portion of the entrance drive, and North of the main beach trail, is a gravesite area, a small knoll surrounded by dense trees. The topography is flat and contains some specimen trees, though the majority of the plants are native vegetation of the second growth forest. Today, the forest almost completely surrounds this niche space. Historically, the grave space was more exposed to the main seminary building. An extant ring of sword ferns was planted around a tree stump that may have been the receptacle for the crucifix. A dead tree, probably an alder, with a unique habit, seemingly purposely pruned, stands sentinel at the entry to the space. No markers or headstones are present.

Cultural Data: This area was used for prayer and contemplation. Buried here were two Sulpician Fathers who taught at Saint Edward Seminary. The graves and the large crucifix, visible from the main seminary building, were removed in 1977.

Accessory Structure: None

GARDEN/ PARKING AREA

Built: unknown

Site #13

Architect: N/A

Builder: State Parks

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing,

Style: N/A

Description: Located directly north side of the gym, the area contains a surface blacktop parking lot.

Cultural Data: The area once occupied by the vegetable garden and a greenhouse. No remnants remain of these features.

Accessory Structure: Non-Historic Non-contributing Storage sheds erected by State Parks.

BEACH AREA

Built: c. 1930

Site#14

Architect: N/A

Builder: unknown

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: The beach area contains the ruins of former jetties and a bulkhead along the shore of Lake Washington. The shore has eroded leaving the rock of the beach bulkhead in the lake. Flat rocks are seen underwater adjacent to the bulkhead stones. Jetties, of the same rock as the bulkhead, jut out into the lake revealing the former edges of the swimming area. These are likely the footings for the former dock and slide structures.

Cultural Data: The beach area functioned historically as an area devoted to active and passive recreational land use. During the period of significance, the beach was a lively place of exercise and physical exertion. It also functioned as an area for reflection in the overall pattern of contemplative

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physical exertion. It also functioned as an area for reflection in the overall pattern of contemplative spaces. The beach has lost the wood diving dock and slide. Vegetative encroachment of the beach includes non native and invasive species of blackberry and holly. It may be inferred that the open beach area began at a North point with a very large cottonwood (now with a burned out trunk), and followed South to a large western red cedar.

Accessory Structure: Non Historic, Non Contributing restroom facility located by the Beach, at the end of the Seminary Trail.

FOREST TRAILS

Built: N/A

Site# 15

Architect: N/A

Builder: N/A

Classification: Historic, Contributing

Style: N/A

Description: The forest is linked to the developed landscape and buildings through a network of trails. Some of the trails were originally used by the Lake People and/or were logging roads and have historic significance. Others were created as part of the original landscaping. During the 1950s, the Saint Edward students worked on the grounds. The original logging road that led down the steep slope to the lakeshore, became the main trail to the lake and was called the "Seminary Trail.". The Perimeter Trail, which follows the edge between the formal landscaping and the forest, drew the walker into spaces for worship, contemplation and ritual: the Nuns' Garden, the Crucifix/Gravesite Area, the Grotto and the Orchard. These historic niches, the Perimeter Trail, and seven additional used by the Seminarians for recreation and contemplative walks in the woods with benches for prayer are all intact and are at various levels of maintenance.

Cultural Data: The historic trails linked the formal spaces along the edge of the forest to the formal landscaping. Many were cut out of the forest by the seminarians, and their surfacing material and drainage tiles remain. The Seminary Trail, existed as a logging prior to the building of the Seminary. The historic trails are the Perimeter, Seminary, Grotto, Orchard Loop, South Canyon, South Plateau Ridge, North Ridge, and Arrowhead. The trails today are used by walkers, hikers, joggers and bikers. Other trails have been developed since the time of historic significance.

Accessory Structure: None

Summary of Saint Edward State Park's Resources:

SITE #	RESOURCE NAME	TYPE	STATUS
1	Seminary Building	Bldg	Historic Contributing
2	Gymnasium/Auditorium	Bldg	Historic Contributing
	Gym Area Equip shed	Structure	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
3	Carol Ann Wald Memorial Pool	Bldg	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
4	Nun's Garden	Site	Historic Contributing
5	Sports Field	Site	Historic Contributing
6	Ball Courts/Parking Area	Site	Historic Non-Contributing
7	Volleyball Court	Site	Historic Contributing

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	Playground Comfort Stations	Structure	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
9	Orchard	Site	Historic Contributing
10	Grotto Area	Structure	Historic Contributing
	Grotto Area Equip. Shed	Structure	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
11	Great Lawn	Site	Historic Contributing
	Great Lawn Plinth	Object	Historic Contributing
12	Crucifix/Graveyard Area	Site	Historic Contributing
13	Garden/Parking Area	Site	Historic Non-Contributing
14	Beach Area	Site	Historic Contributing
	Beach Area Comfort Station	Structure	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
15	Forest Trails	Site	Historic Contributing

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Saint Edward Seminary is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "A" as a property that is directly tied to the spiritual growth and development of the Pacific Northwest. The seminary served as the prime educational training ground for several generations of Catholic priests throughout the Pacific Northwest. Additionally the seminary provided a superior education to Catholic lay male students throughout the thirties, forties, and fifties. Furthermore, the seminary is significant under criterion "C" as a property that embodies the work of noted Seattle architect, John Graham Sr. Designed in the Late Romanesque Revival style, the property possesses high artistic values and distinctive characteristics of its period of construction. The period of significance begins in 1931, the ending date of construction of the main seminary building, and ends in 1958, the date when the seminary was downgraded to a minor seminary focusing on high school curriculum. Due to the ending period of significance, which is less than 50 years, the property has also been nominated under special criteria consideration G.

The first permanent presence of the Catholic Church in Washington State was in 1838 when Father Norbert Blanchet and Father Modeste Demers arrived in the Oregon Territory at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. They were sent by the Foreign Mission Society of Paris via Quebec in response to petitions from French Canadian employees of the Hudson Bay Company. With the gradual influx of settlers and the desire to convert the Native American population, other priests soon followed. Early on, most Catholic priests were recruited from Quebec or Europe. Other came from such facilities as St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore, established in 1822, or St. Bernard's in Rochester, N.Y., founded in 1897. The only Catholic seminary on the West Coast however was St. Patrick's in San Francisco, established in 1898. It would take another 75+ years to establish a seminary in the Pacific Northwest.

The development of Saint Edwards Seminary was a lifelong project for Bishop Edward John O'Dea. O'Dea was an early pioneer priest in the Pacific Northwest and later became one of it's important leaders. He was born on November 23, 1856 in Dorchester, MA and moved to the West Coast as a child. At the age of 26, on December 23, 1882, O'Dea was ordained into the Catholic priesthood in Oregon City, OR. Quickly his leadership skills became apparent, and eight years later he was appointed as the Bishop of Nesqually, a large region which covered all of the Washington Territory. At the time, O'Dea took responsibility for 37 secular priests, 20 representatives of religious orders, and 46 churches. The Catholic population in the area was reportedly around 30,000 individuals.

O'Dea was the first U.S.-born bishop of the diocese, and he guided the Diocese through the turmoil of World War I, several financial difficulties, and the anti-Catholic sentiment

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engendered by Initiative 49 (a Ku Klux Klan-sponsored initiative to make private and parochial schools illegal). He encouraged lay organization and piety, fostered Americanization for immigrants, and supported the social and charitable works of women. In 1907, realizing that Vancouver was no longer the economic and population center it had once been, he moved the Diocese headquarters from Vancouver to Seattle; subsequently becoming the first bishop of the Diocese of Seattle. O'Dea was known as a great builder of Catholic institutions. Under his tutorship hundreds of churches, chapels, hospitals, orphanages, and schools were built.

Among his last accomplishments was the establishment of Saint Edward Seminary in the present city of Kenmore, Washington. Bishop O'Dea died on Christmas Day, in 1932 just two days after he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and one year after Saint Edward opened.

From the beginning of his appointment, Bishop O'Dea was determined to build a seminary for the training of priests. With support of the pope and all of the bishops of the Northwest Province, O'Dea spent significant time and energy over a twenty-four year period to bring Saint Edward Seminary into being. Bishop O'Dea believed that the lack of sufficient priests was the most limiting factor in serving the needs of the faithful and limited the Church's ability to grow.

While there was a pressing need for a cathedral in Seattle, and for other churches, schools and hospitals throughout the Diocese, O'Dea worked relentlessly to raise funds for a seminary. Among his first tasks was to find a suitable site in the area that would be serene, isolated and near water. His attention was brought to the so-called "Deer Park" property on the northeast shore of Lake Washington in 1925. At that time, the area was relatively remote. He sent a local landscape architect and members of the diocese to inspect the site while he traveled to Rome to meet with Pope Pius XI. Reportedly, among the pope's questions for O'Dea were inquiries of his progress on the development of a seminary for the Northwest Province.

Upon returning from Rome, O'Dea traveled to Deer Park. Author Reverend Thomas Woods, notes that *"The Bishop mounted a large stump and was able to see the waters of Lake Washington 300ft. below. "This is it, he told the others."* O'Dea purchased four parcels totaling 366-acres of forested lake-front property over the next four years with his personal inheritance (cost was reportedly \$81,000) and then donated the property to the diocese. At the time, the site was one of the few remaining large tracks of land on the Lake Washington shoreline that was not yet developed. The land had been logged in the late 1800s, but by 1925 was showing signs of a well established growth of second generation of timber. Still

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evident today are large Cedar stumps with springboard notches. The surrounding communities of Bothell, Kenmore and Kirkland had been established in the late 19th century but were very small and sparsely populated.

O'Dea's new seminary would be operated by the Sulpician Fathers, according to an agreement reached by the bishops of the Northwest Province, in 1917. The Sulpicians, of the Society of Saint Sulpice, are an order of diocesan priests who serve as seminary instructors and first came to the America's in 1791. They are credited with founding the first seminary in the United States, St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore. On August 30, 1930 the first members of the Little Daughters of St. Joseph arrived in the Kenmore area to staff the culinary department of the soon to be completed Seminary.

By 1930, despite the national economic depression, Bishop O'Dea had raised \$100,000 in lay-donations. The diocese borrowed an additional \$200,000 to finance construction of the Seminary. That same year O'Dea retained the services of noted Seattle architect John Graham Sr. to draw up a site plan and to design the seminary complex. At the time Graham was a well-respected and well-known architect in Seattle. His work defined the core of the city's commercial district. Educated in England, Graham had a knack for designing unique, one-of-a-kind projects, many large in scale and scope. Among his first projects after moving to the city was to reconstruct and expand Trinity Episcopal Church in 1902-03. In 1912, Graham designed the Classical Revival, Plymouth Congregational Church.

John Graham Sr. was born in Liverpool and acquired his professional skills in England not through formal training but through a variety of apprenticeships. He moved to Seattle in 1901, practicing architecture mainly in the city until 1940.¹ Graham was briefly associated with Alfred Bodley in 1904, before joining with architects David Myers in 1905, in a partnership that lasted until 1910.² This partnership produced designs for three apartment buildings, the Kenny Presbyterian Home, and at least two large eclectic houses. Graham and Myers also designed several of the pavilions for the 1909 Alaska Yukon Exhibition.³

In 1910, John Graham Sr. became a sole practitioner and began designing buildings of major significance in Seattle.⁴ His first major commission was for the 1913 Joshua Green Building,

¹ Grant Hildebrand, "John Graham, Sr.," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), p. 90.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., pp. 90 & 92; Warren, p. 43

⁴ Hildebrand, p. 90.

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one of the first major buildings in the expansion of the business district north from Pioneer Square. This building incorporated a steel frame and terra cotta cladding. That same year Graham designed an assembly plant for the Ford Motor Company in Seattle. This commission led Graham to act as Ford's supervising architect from 1914 until 1918, designing several Ford manufacturing plants across the county.

Other notable work includes the Fredrick and Nelson Department Store (1916-19), the Dexter Horton Building (1921-24), Bank of California Building (1923-24), the Bon Marché Building (1927-29), the Roosevelt Hotel (1928-29), and the Exchange Building (1929-31) and several structures on the University of Washington campus.⁵

Graham's experience with industrial architecture are reflected in his approach to the design of the Saint Edward Seminary building. Heavy outer walls of poured concrete, veneered in brick, concrete floors and roofs, coupled with large windows provided for a highly functional and well illuminated interior. The overall ecclesiastical form of the buildings design is the Late Romanesque Revival, evident in the bell tower, the red-tile pitched roof, the arched entrance doors, window alcoves, and polychromatic exterior. On the interior, the Late Romanesque Revival style is evident in vaulted arched corridors, decorative iron light fixtures and stair railings.

The Romanesque style appeared in eclectic high Victorian buildings of the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s. By the turn of the century however interest in the Romanesque style waned as architects and the public focused on academic Classicism and Gothicism. However attraction to Romanesque designs saw a brief revival in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Called Late Romanesque Revival, or Lombardy Romanesque, the style is defined by a repetitive use of semi-circular arches for window and door openings, and enriched wall surfaces. Other distinguishing motifs are prominent belt courses and arcaded corbel tables with their series of miniature arches below the eaves. Often column capitals and compound arches are enriched with geometric medieval ornament.

Utilized mainly on ecclesiastical buildings, Late Romanesque Revival buildings have gabled roofs flanked by square or polygonal towers of differing heights. Broad, smooth wall surfaces of monochromatic brick or ashlar masonry laid with thin mortar joints were favored.

⁵ Ibid., p. 92.

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Graham worked closely with the Diocese of Seattle to design a site plan for the seminary that would fulfill all of its functional requirements, and yet maintain a strong sense of a serene environment. He sited the building on the highest point of the property's topography, affording a spectacular view through the trees to Lake Washington. He created a large clearing for a great lawn on the West or lake view side of the building and established the west façade as the terminus for the main entrance driveway. The designed drive used of an existing logging road that began at Juanita Drive to the East and wound through the tree lined property terminating in a grand sweep around the great lawn. This arraignment achieved an impressive arrival sequence. Graham then prescribed formal plantings and rectilinear concrete paths to the building. At the end was a circular turn-around with an interior landscaped mound designed to house a large sculpture. These features were intended to emphasize the grandeur of the building and site.

Also on site were a variety of recreational areas, a football field along the entrance drive east of the main building, and tennis, volleyball, horseshoe and handball courts immediately east of the building near the rear entrance. The site plan called for these areas to be carved out of the forest, and graded as level terraces with uniform grassy slopes as transitions. The overall effect was a well-ordered institutional landscape with restrained ornamentation (both formal and informal), in which recreational spaces were emphasized. In contrast to the designed areas, the forest surrounding the seminary was left largely unbroken as an encircling forest with framed views as the landscape matured.

Site work began in the late summer of 1930. The twenty core acres was leveled and graded prior to construction of the facility. This provided a spacious area for outdoor recreation as well as spiritual contemplation. On October 13, 1930 construction was kicked off with a cornerstone laying ceremony. Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States presided over the ceremony. Inside the cornerstone a large cut stone time capsule was placed. It contained a copper box with copies of Catholic Northwest Progress, medals, documents, coins minted in 1930, two small stones (one pebble from the shore of the Lake of Galilee, one from the streets of Nazareth), a copy of the New Testament, a copy of the New Code of Canon Law, and a copy of the Summa Contra Gentiles of Saint Thomas Aquinas.

In the presence of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Pacific Northwest and a large gathering of the clergy and laity, the Apostolic Delegate expressed the hopes of the seminary: *"To this seminary will come young men of this section who aspire to the priesthood; here they will be taught to love America, which has been so abundantly blessed by divine Providence, but they will be trained especially in the knowledge and love of God, Whom it will be their duty*

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to make better known more loved by their fellow citizens. These young men will become the leaders of the Christian people, the pride alike of their Church and country."

On September 19, 1931, less than a year after construction began, the first class of 52 students began their studies. The official dedication ceremony for the building was held exactly one year after the cornerstone laying ceremony on October 13th 1931. It symbolized a significant turning point in the history of the Pacific Northwest region of the Catholic Church. The celebration was largest gathering of high-ranking clergy members ever assembled in Seattle up until that time. The event was attended by the Governor, the Mayor of Seattle, the Commandant of the Naval District, and one-hundred priests. The Bishop of Boise and Bishop of Baker City held a ten o'clock mass on the lawn before the two o'clock dedication ceremony. A highlight of the ceremony, lead by the Archbishop of Philadelphia, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, was the reading of a cable from the Vatican. The cable extended a blessing from the Pope by Cardinal Pacelli, the Apostolic Delegate. The blessing was granted to the Seminary, its founders and benefactors, the Cardinal, the Archbishop of Portland, Bishop O'Dea, other bishops, the Sulpician Fathers and the 5,000 community members who witnessed the ceremony.

For students at the new Saint Edward Seminary, the Reverend Thomas C. Mulligan (president of the Seminary) laid out a rigorous program of course work with classes six days a week. The male only students were expected to be in good health. Cloistered nuns cooked and served meals to the students. While the student body was primarily from Washington State, other students came from Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Wyoming. Admissions was largely based on academic achievement and approval of the student's Confessor. In addition, an authorization from the student's Bishop and a written recommendation from the student's pastor was required for admission. Student expenses of three hundred and fifty dollars per year covered board, tuition, and room.⁶

Saint Edward grew from a six-year "minor" seminary into a twelve-year "major" seminary in 1935. Classes included courses on religion, English, Latin, Greek, history, mathematics, science, oral expression, Music, typewriting and health and physical education. Departments included philosophy, psychology, biology, social sciences, languages, ecclesiastical chant, religion, and theology. In the late 1930s Saint Edward Seminary became the first fully accredited seminary in the United States when it became affiliated with the Catholic University of America and was accredited by the State Board of Education. The first class of

⁶ Saint Edward Seminary Booklet, Academic Year 1935-1936.

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12 men were ordained on June 3rd, 1939 by Bishop Shaughnessy at St. James Cathedral in Seattle. Among the graduates were Fr. Cornelius Power, who later became the Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Seattle, and Fr. Bernard Barry, who later became Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Spokane.

The functionality of John Graham's design is evident in how the Seminary and surrounding grounds were used for teaching, enjoyment and reflection. The expansive lawn area encircling the main building provided a place for outdoor recreation and competitive sports and contemplative walks. In the warm months, students had a direct route to a dock and swam in Lake Washington. Niches throughout the surrounding forest offered areas for quiet reflection and places to recite the rosary. The Grotto provided a quiet, intimate space for outdoor religious ceremonies. The great lawn could accommodate most major church functions such as the annual May Day celebrations. A network of trails through the forest, which date back to the time of the Native Americans, provided additional recreation opportunities and places for quiet reflection.

As the economic fortunes of the diocese increased after the Great Depression and WWII, a gymnasium was built to the northeast the seminary building in 1950. Its design was in keeping with the Romanesque style of the main facility. A further level of refinement to the landscape was created when several small garden rooms were carved out of the dominant clearing by faculty, students and nuns.

Around 1945, cement circulation paths were constructed around the building and a statuary of Madonna and Child was added to the circle turnaround. Around the same time, a stone grotto was installed in the southwest area of the great lawn overlooking Lake Washington. The grotto was made of poured concrete and is clad with river cobblestones. The arched three-sided grotto housed an altar and originally housed a statue of St. John Vianney.⁷

A fruit orchard was established in another landscape room nearby. Surrounded on three sides by natural forest, the orchard trees were apple and sour cherries, many of which remain today. The trees were pruned in to an open-bowl style with short trunks. The orchard provided healthy nutrition for the seminary students and was used for educational and decorative purposes.

⁷ Washington Heritage Register Nomination, pg 40.

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A gravesite room was also carved out of the forest for the internment of two deceased priests who taught at the seminary. The site was marked with a large crucifix, but has been removed along with the graves. The nun's created yet another landscape room to the east of their annex. Filled with a variety of native and exotic plants, it was thought to have been used as a source of pleasure and outdoor recreation by the French-speaking Little Daughters of St. Joseph nuns who had limited contact with the community outside the seminary grounds. Handball and tennis courts were installed in the 1940s east of the seminary building.

With these refinements and additions, the landscape reached a state of maturity in the mid 1950s when the seminary reached its peak operating capacity. Two generations of students had passed through its doors. Among the more noted graduates were, Raymond Hunthausen, who became the Archbishop of Seattle, and author Frank Yuse, whose article "Medicare for All" formed the cornerstone for a Medicare bill heard before Congress in 2005.

In response to a growing enrollment and success of the school, the Diocese added a second seminary building to the campus in 1958. Like Saint Edward, Saint Thomas Seminary was built within a cleared woodland area but was located approximately ¼ mile to the southeast of Saint Edward. Distinctly separate visually from Saint Edward, Saint Thomas was designed to house and educate the major seminarians at the college grade levels. The property, designed by Seattle architect John Maloney, is a separate parcel of land and is not included as part of this nomination. From this point on, Saint Edward severed as a minor seminary, serving the equivalent of a high school facility. This shift in use ends the period of significance for the nominated property.

After a period of relative stability of the Saint Edward property through the 1960s, the diocese added a large swimming pool building to the immediate east of the seminary building and a baseball field to the great lawn. Completed in 1968, the swimming pool is distinct in design from the rest of the complex and reflects its construction date.

Due to declining enrollment, Saint Edward Seminary was closed in 1976. On May 22, 1976, the last class high school graduated from Saint Edward Seminary. Quickly, the Seattle Archdiocese decided to sell the 316-acre property, minus the Saint Thomas site, and contacted the State of Washington about acquiring the property for use as a park. The State Legislature moved rapidly to close the deal and on the last day of the legislative session in 1977, for seven million dollars. Over three million dollars was raised by a State outdoor recreation bond issue (Referendum 28), and the rest was provided by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. The outstanding 34 acres of the Saint Thomas property, remained under the ownership of the Diocese until it was sold to Bastyr University in 2005.

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The official dedication of the so-named Saint Edward State Park was on April 16, 1978. It was presided over by Governor Dixie Lee Ray, leaders from Washington Parks and Recreation Commission, and Archbishop Hunthausen. In June of that year, Washington's 93rd state park was opened to the public. Washington State Parks, under the mandate of their 1978 planning philosophy, strove towards maintaining the natural character of the St. Edward beach area, forest slopes, valleys, and "open meadows." In developing the state park, facilities were to be kept relatively small in size and would be designed to blend with the natural settings. Through a cooperative agreement between the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission and the Department of Employment Security, in 1978, a work camp was established at the uninhabited seminary. The Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) housed people between the ages of 16 and 23 and paid minimum wage and room and board for work performed in the area's parks, including St. Edward State Park. Some of the work included initial clean-up of the buildings and grounds after the departure of the Church and the period of closure. The program ended and the residents moved out in 1980 due to a lack of program funds.

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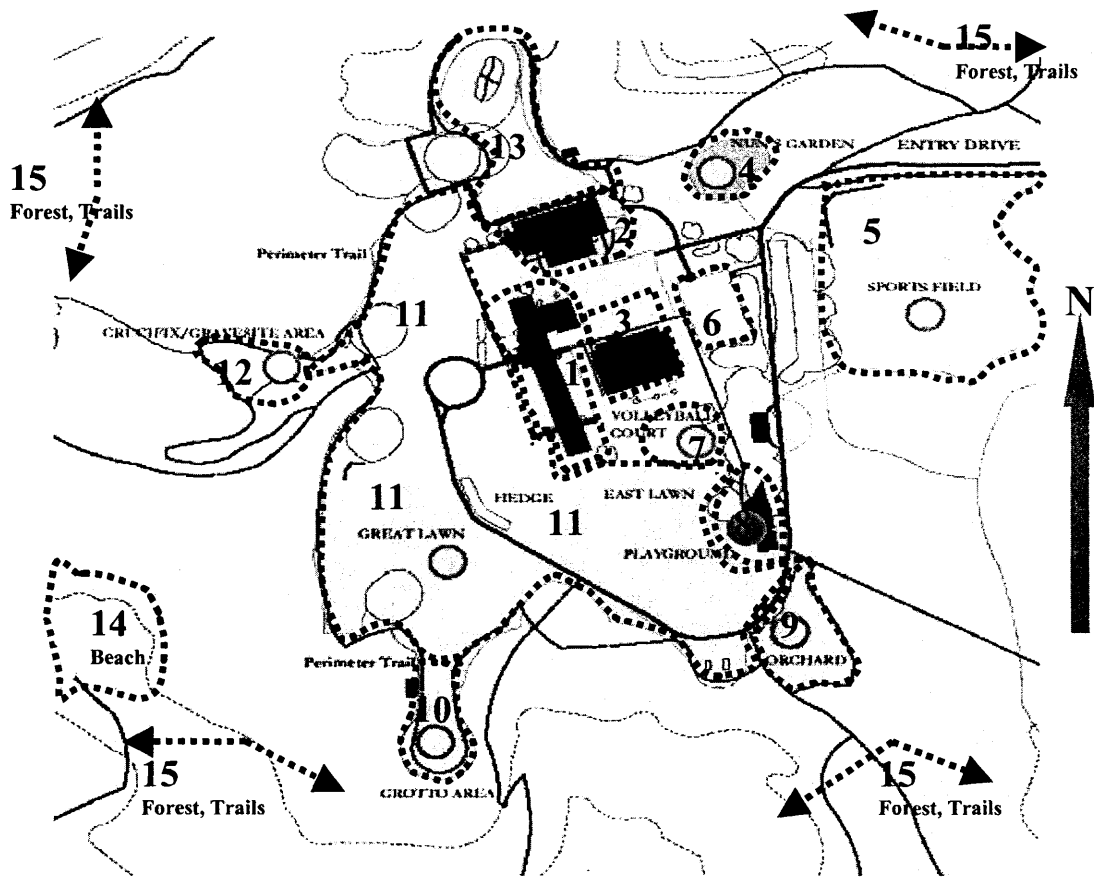
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The nominated area is located in the Section 23, Township 18 North, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, in King County, Washington and is legally described as the SYLVESTERS BLK 67 LOT 5-8 & BLKS 80, 84 -87 & ALL VAC ST ON. It is otherwise known as Tax Lot 2326049001-09 at the said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax parcel that is currently occupied by Saint Edward State Park. This includes the forested area surrounding the seminary complex which spans from Lake Washington to Juanita Drive.

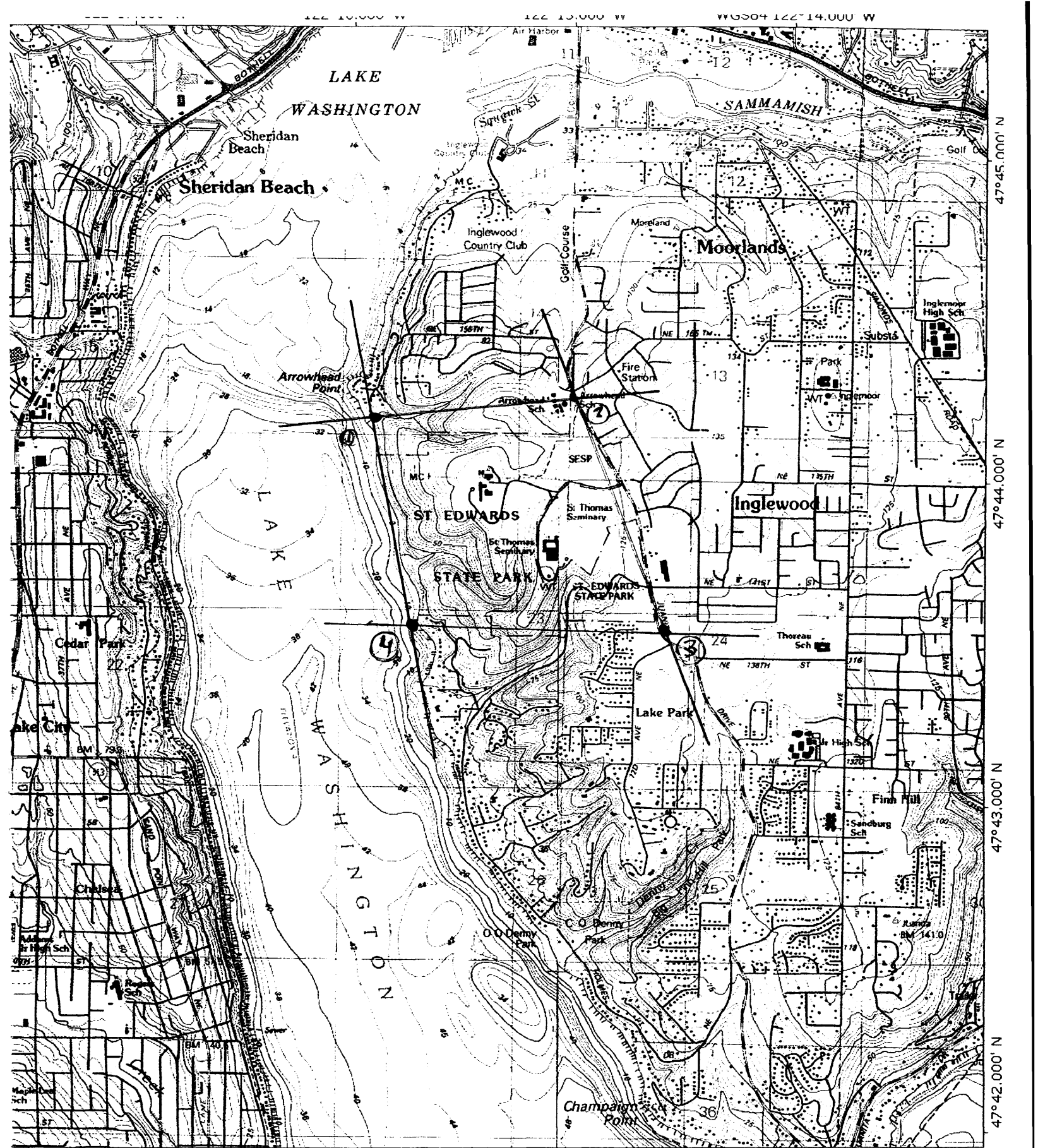
Resource and Nominated Sites at Saint Edward State Park



Key:

1. Seminary Building, Historic Contributing
2. Gymnasium/Auditorium Building, Historic Contributing
3. Carol Ann Wald Memorial Pool Building, Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
4. Nuns' Garden Site, Historic Contributing
5. Sports Field Site, Historic Contributing
6. Ball Courts/Parking Area Site, Historic, Non-Contributing
7. Volleyball Court Site, Historic Contributing
8. Playground Structure, Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
9. Orchard Site, Historic Contributing
10. Grotto Area, Structure, Historic Contributing
11. Great Lawn, Site, Historic Contributing
12. Crucifix/Graveyard Area, Site, Historic Contributing
13. Garden/Parking Area, Site, Historic Non-Contributing
14. Beach Area, Site, Historic Contributing
15. Forest Trails, Site, Historic Contributing

(Land Use Map Courtesy of Saint Edward State Park Cultural Survey by NPS, 2006)



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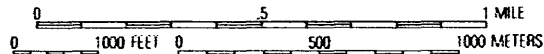
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MIN

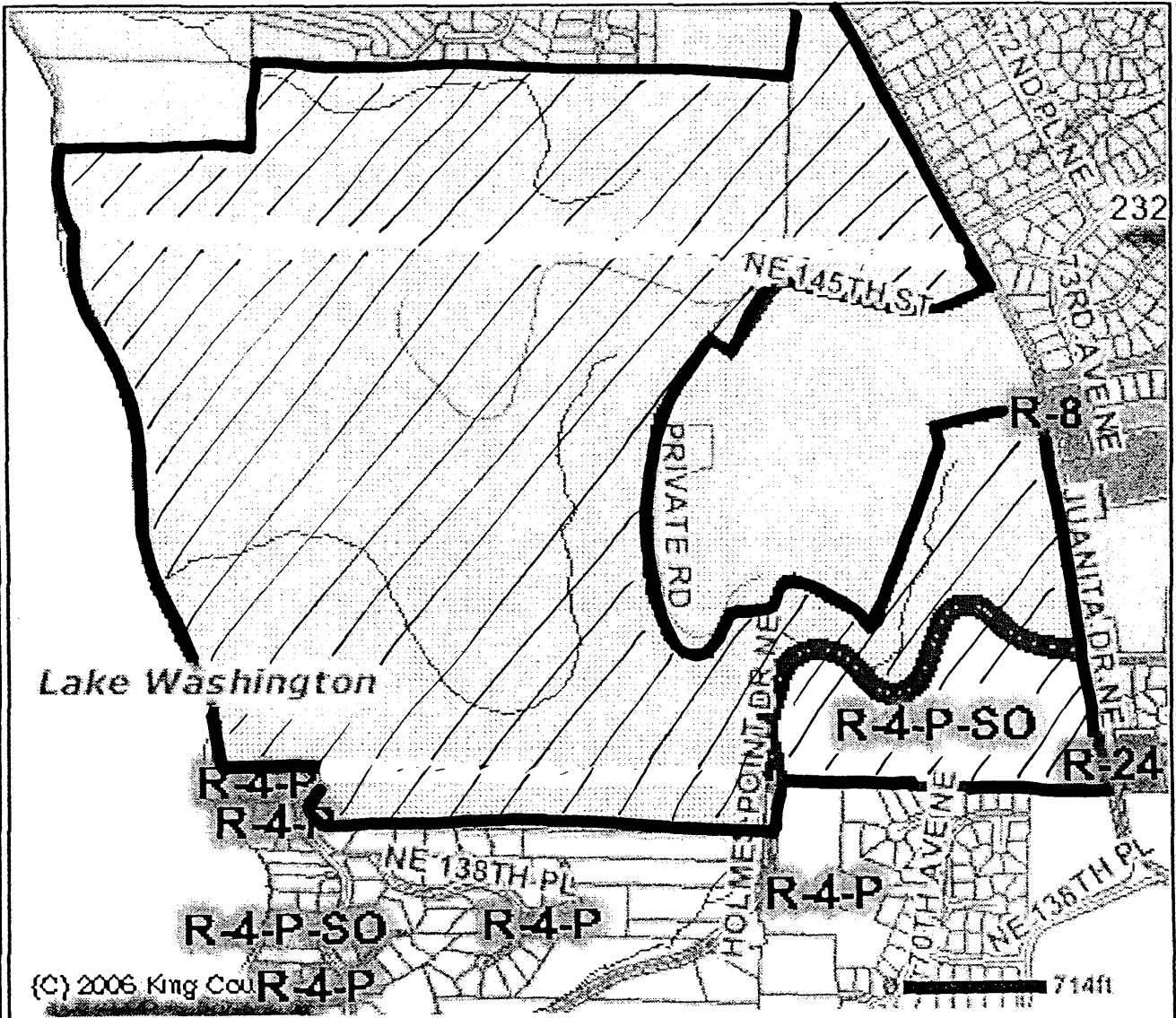
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Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

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Saint Edward State Park



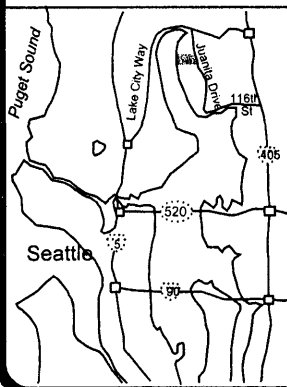
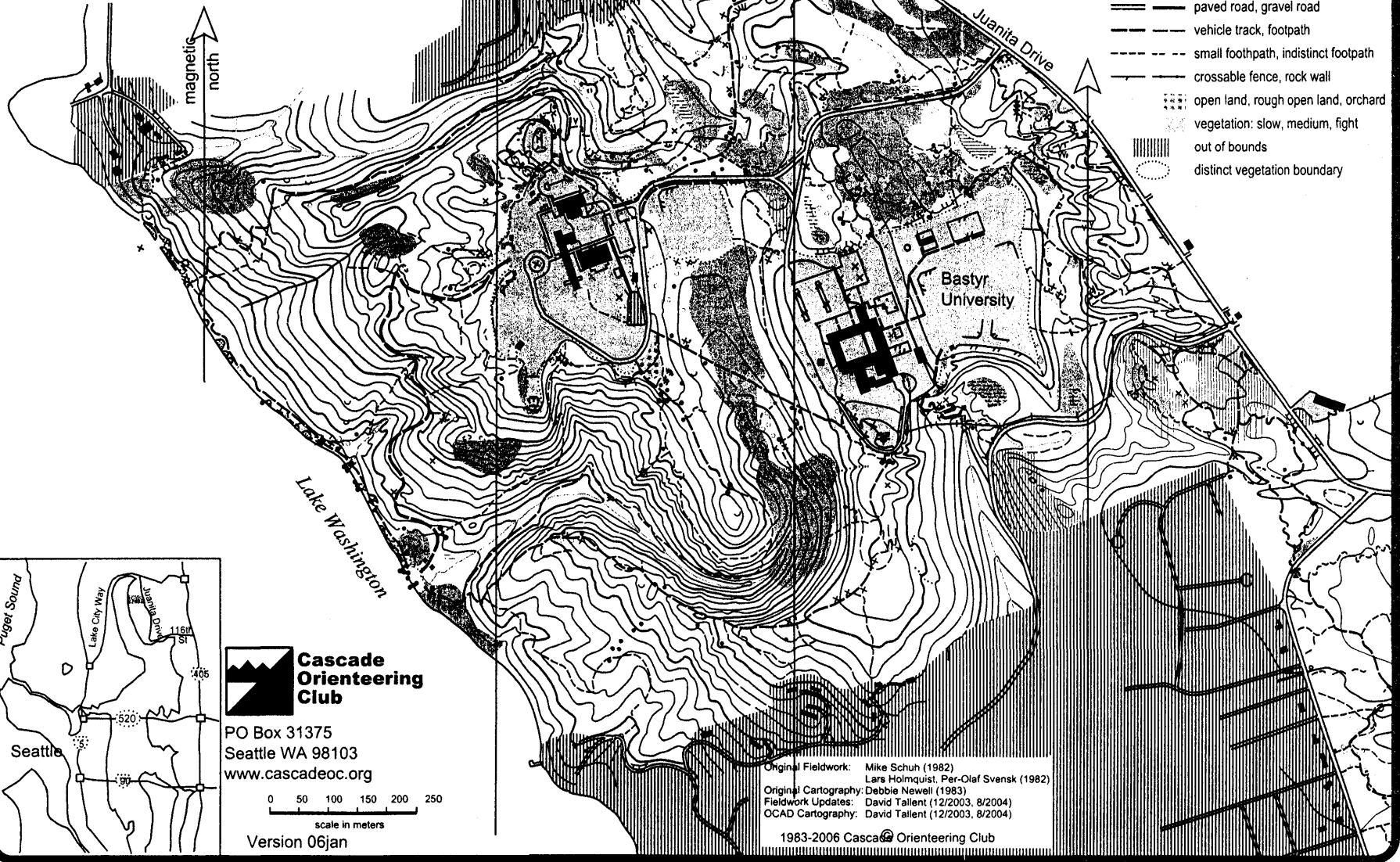
Parcel Number	2326049001
Address	1 JUANITA DR NE
Zipcode	98028
Taxpayer	WASHINGTON STATE PARKS

St. Edward State Park and Bastyr University

scale 1:10,000
contour interval 5 meters

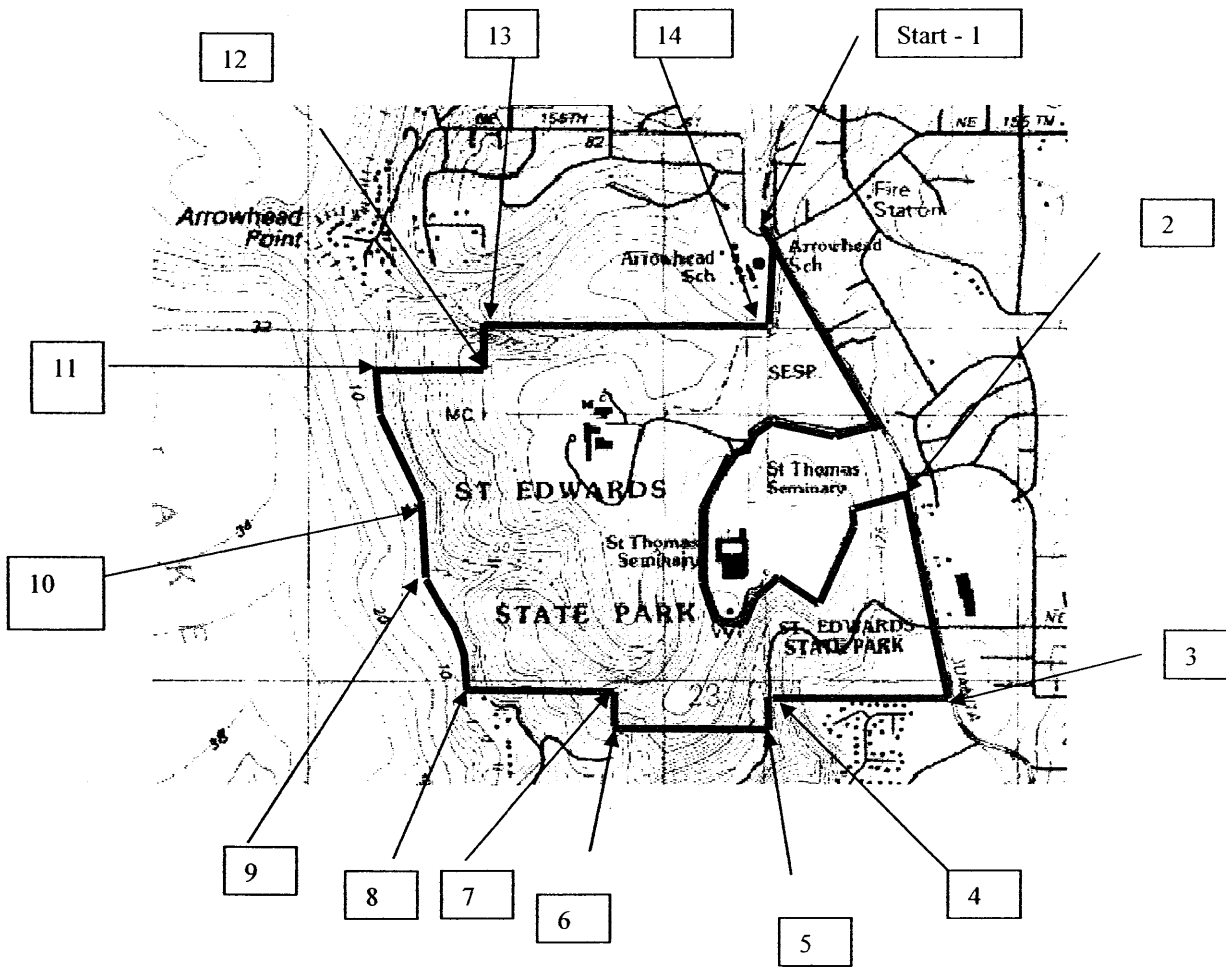
Legend

- contour (5m), form line
- dirt bank, ditch, erosion gully
- spring, marsh
- stream: small, intermittent
- large knoll, small knoll
- depression, pit
- boulder cluster, boulder
- fire ring, manmade obj
- bush, single tree, stump, rootstock
- water source, manhole, fire hydrant
- building, ruin, bike gate, tower
- powerline
- paved road, gravel road
- vehicle track, footpath
- small footpath, indistinct footpath
- crossable fence, rock wall
- open land, rough open land, orchard
- vegetation: slow, medium, fight
- out of bounds
- distinct vegetation boundary



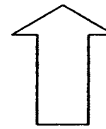
 **Cascade
Orienteering
Club**
PO Box 31375
Seattle WA 98103
www.cascadeoc.org
0 50 100 150 200 250
scale in meters
Version 06jan

Original Fieldwork: Mike Schuh (1982)
Lars Holmquist, Per-Olaf Svensk (1982)
Original Cartography: Debbie Newell (1983)
Fieldwork Updates: David Tallent (12/2003, 8/2004)
OCAD Cartography: David Tallent (12/2003, 8/2004)
1983-2006 Cascade Orienteering Club

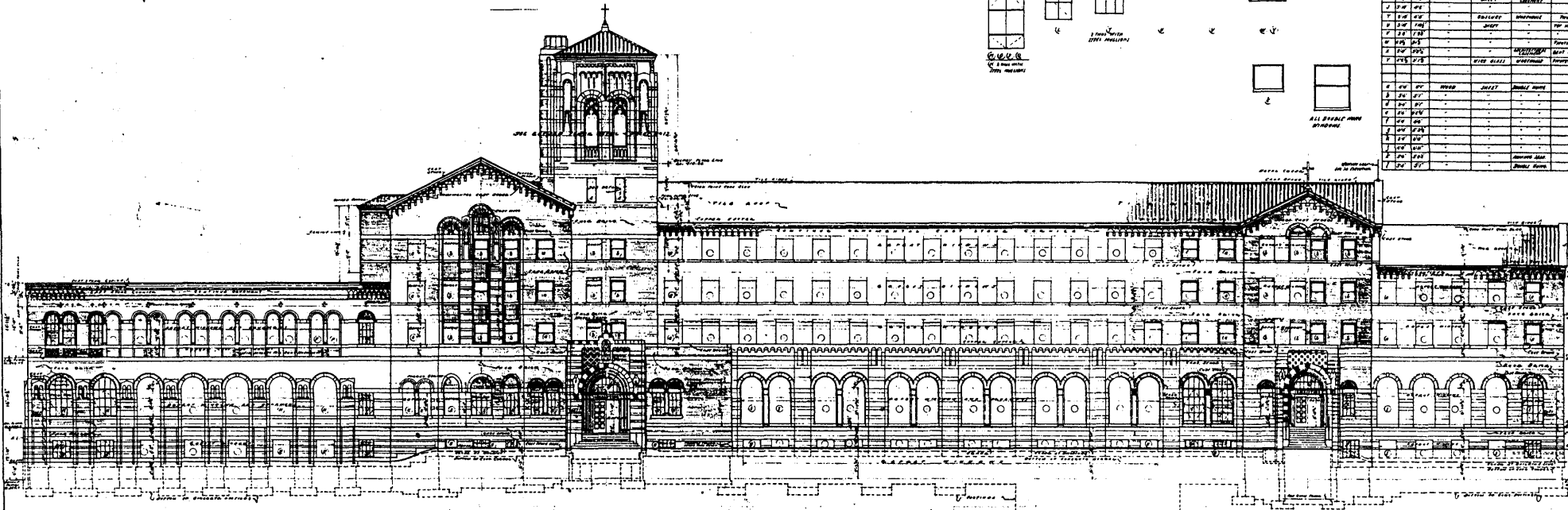


Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	10	556210	5287435
2.	10	556585	5286780
3.	10	556710	5286150
4.	10	556210	5286150
5.	10	556200	5286050
6.	10	555770	5286050
7.	10	555770	5286155
8.	10	555355	5286165
9.	10	555250	5286490
10.	10	555235	5286690
11.	10	555105	5287070
12.	10	555400	5287080
13.	10	555410	5287210
14.	10	556210	5287200

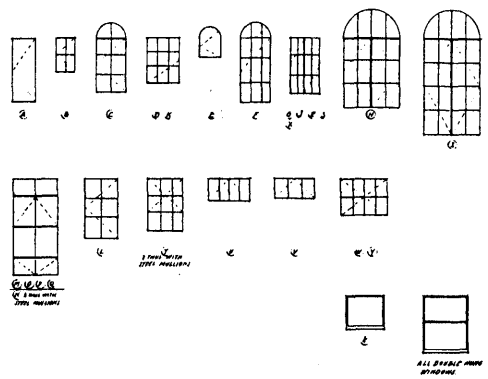
NORTH
Scale:
1:48000



ST. EDWARD SEMINARY
DETAILED UTM POINTS



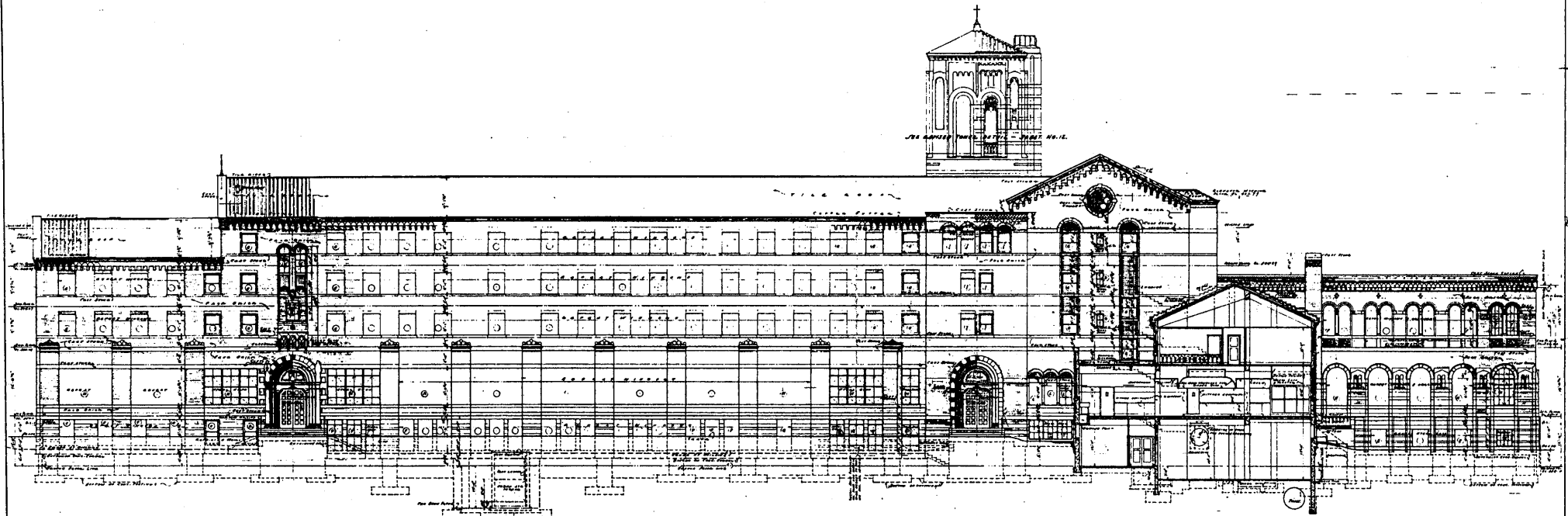
WEST ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



WINDOW SCHEDULE				
NO.	TYPE	MATERIAL	GLASS	NOTES
A	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
B	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
C	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
D	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
E	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
F	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
G	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
H	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
I	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
J	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
K	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
L	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
M	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
N	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
O	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
P	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION
Q	12" x 12"	STEEL	LEAD	REVISION



WEST ELEVATION
 THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTHWEST
 JOHN G. ... ARCHITECT & ENGINEER

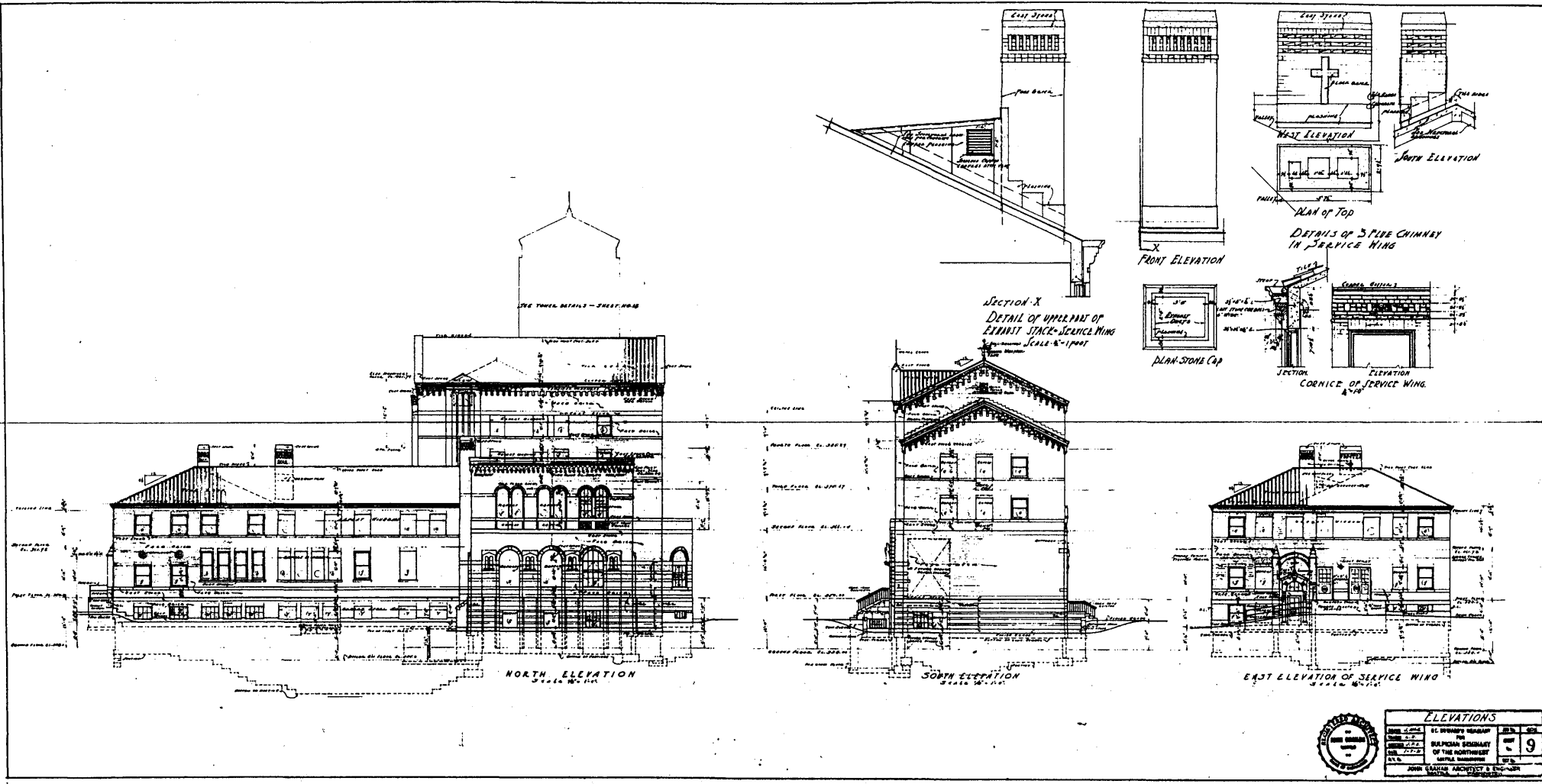


EAST ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION - E-E
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION & SECTION E-E		
ARCHITECT	BY ORDER OF BOARD	DATE
JOHN S. SEARLES	MUNICIPAL BOARD	1913
ENGR.	OF THE CITY	
JOHN S. SEARLES	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	
		8



NORTH ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION OF SERVICE WING
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Section X
DETAIL OF UPPER PART OF
EAST STACK-SERVICE WING
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

FRONT ELEVATION

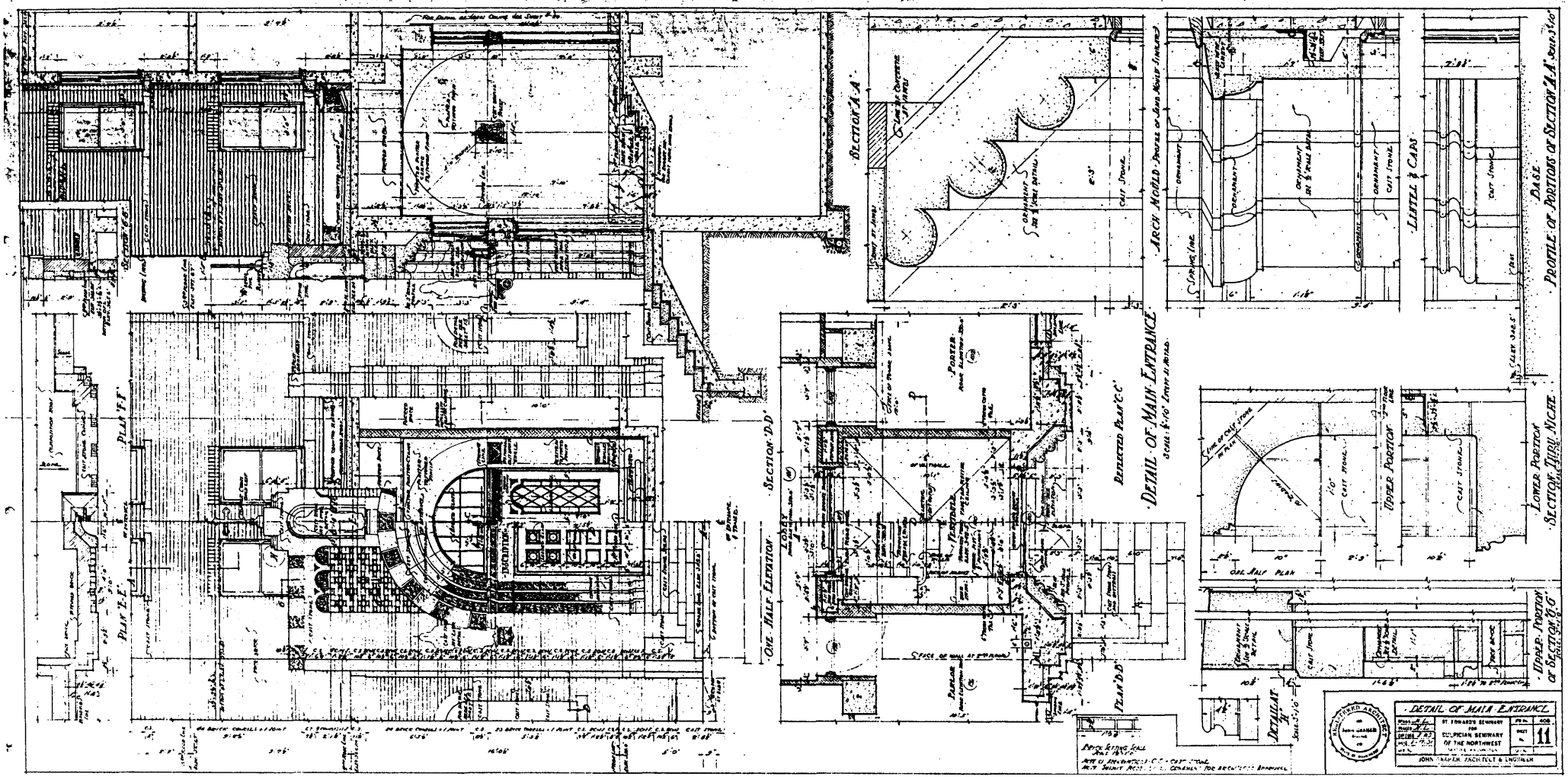
PLAN-STONE CAP

DETAILS OF STONE CHIMNEY
IN SERVICE WING

SECTION
CORNICHE OF SERVICE WING



ELEVATIONS			
DATE	BY	NO.	9
FOR			
SALISBURY UNIVERSITY			
OF THE NORTHWEST			
NORTH CAROLINA			
JOHN L. LITTLE ARCHITECT & ENGINEER			



ONE HALF ELEVATION SECTION 'D-D'

SECTION 'D-D'

DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" 1/2" = 1'-0"

DETAILED PLAN 'C-C'

PLAN 'D-D'

SECTION 'A-A'

DETAIL 'B-B'

DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
BY THOMAS BURNETT
FOR THE NATIONAL BENCHMARK
OF THE NORTHWEST
JANUARY 1908
JOHN WALKER ARCHITECT & ENGINEER



LOWER PORTION OF SECTION 'B-B'

UPPER PORTION OF SECTION 'B-B'

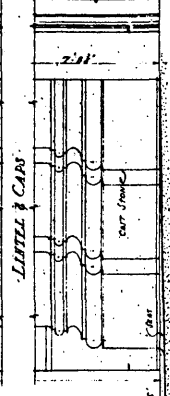
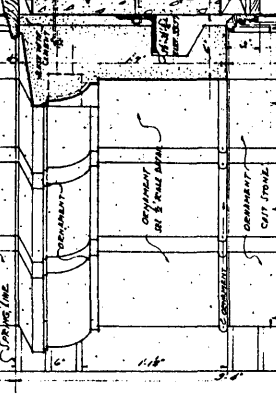
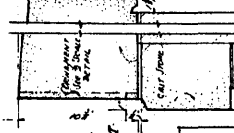
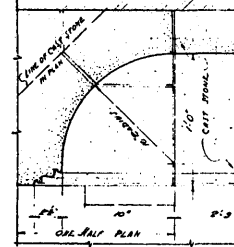
PROFILE OF PORTIONS OF SECTION 'A-A' SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

BASE

LIGHTS & CASES

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

UPPER PORTION



SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

BASE

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

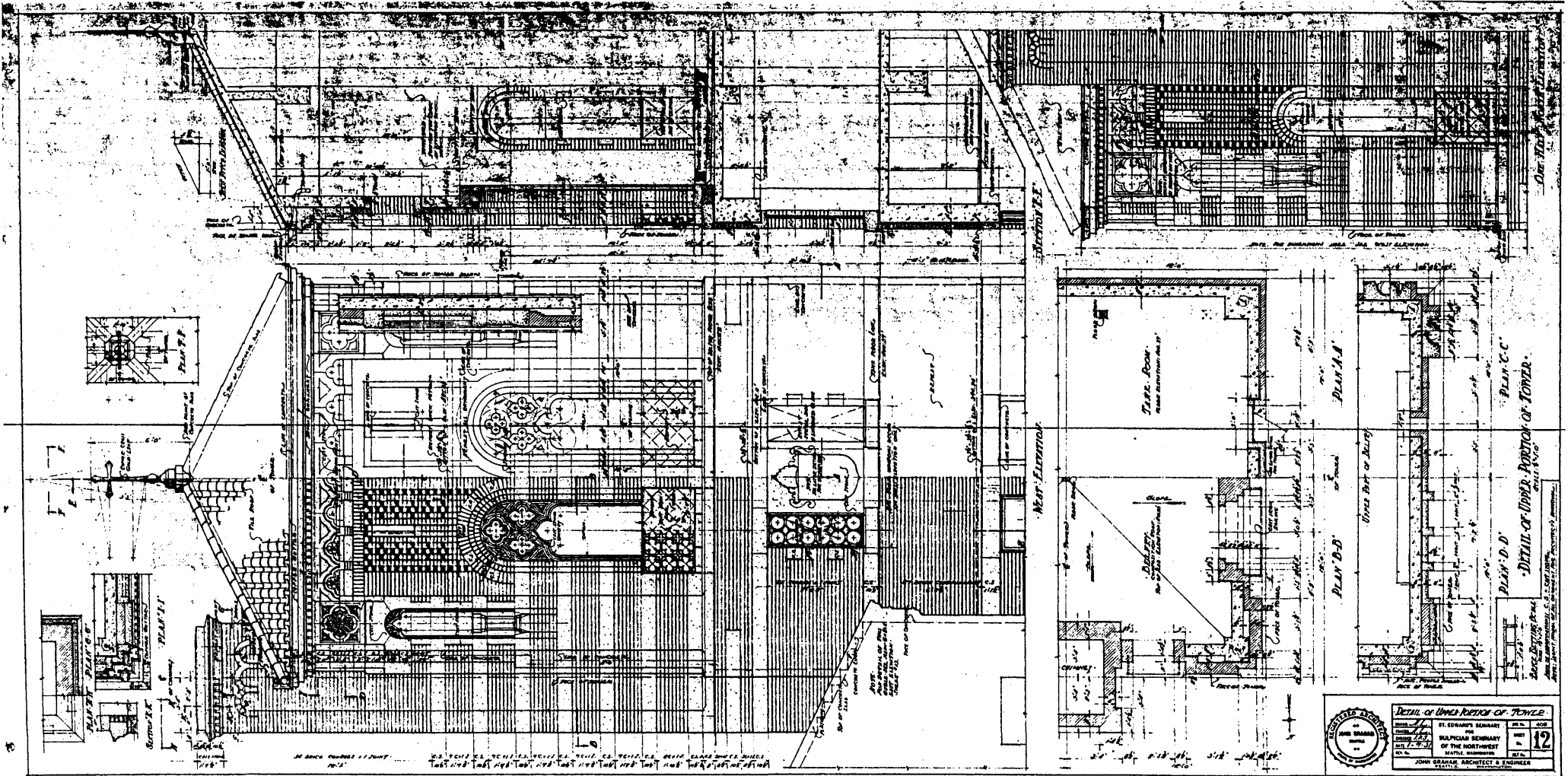
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



		DETAIL OF UPPER PORTION OF TOWER	
		ST. EDWARD'S SEMINARY SULLYVILLE, MISSOURI OF THE NORTHWEST BATTLE BOUNDARY	SHEET NO. 12 JOHN S. GARDNER, ARCHITECT & ENGINEER ST. LOUIS, MO.

JWT AT 1

JWT AT 2

JWT AT 3

JWT AT 4

JWT AT 5

JWT AT 6

TRENCH DETAILS
3/16/50

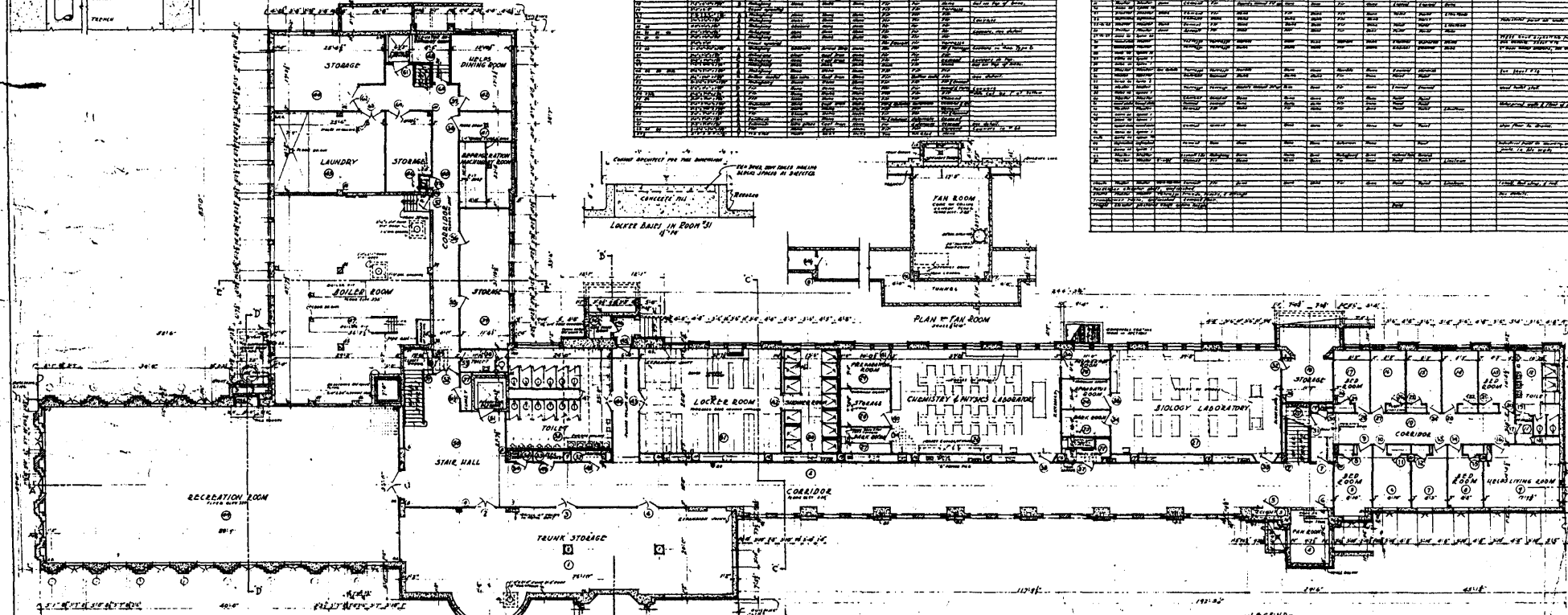
1' Trench
1/2" Sand
1/2" Gravel
1/2" Concrete
1/2" Sand
1/2" Gravel
1/2" Concrete

1/2" Trench
1/2" Sand
1/2" Gravel
1/2" Concrete
1/2" Sand
1/2" Gravel
1/2" Concrete

PLAN 6-10
TRENCH CURVES

DOOR SCHEDULE										
NUMBER	SIZE	TYPE	MATERIAL	GLASS	THRESHOLD	TRANSOM	CASING	LEAD	PLINTH	REMARKS
1	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
2	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
3	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
4	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
5	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
6	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
7	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
8	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
9	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
10	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
11	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
12	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
13	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
14	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
15	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
16	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
17	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
18	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
19	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
20	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
21	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
22	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
23	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
24	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
25	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
26	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
27	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
28	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
29	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211
30	3'0" x 7'0"	SWING	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	LOCATED IN 211

FINISH SCHEDULE															
NO.	WALL	CEILING	FLOOR	BASE	WAINSCOT	DOOR	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	WIND	REMARKS
1	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
2	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
3	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
4	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
5	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
6	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
7	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
8	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
9	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
10	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
11	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
12	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
13	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
14	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
15	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
16	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
17	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
18	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
19	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
20	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
21	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
22	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
23	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
24	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
25	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
26	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
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28	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
29	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
30	CONCRETE	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	



NOTE:
SEE SHEET 76 FOR FLOOR PLAN.
ALL THIS DRAWING'S DIMENSIONS
AND CONSTRUCTION OF THIS DRAWING
OF COURSE TAKE UP IN CONSTRUCTION

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

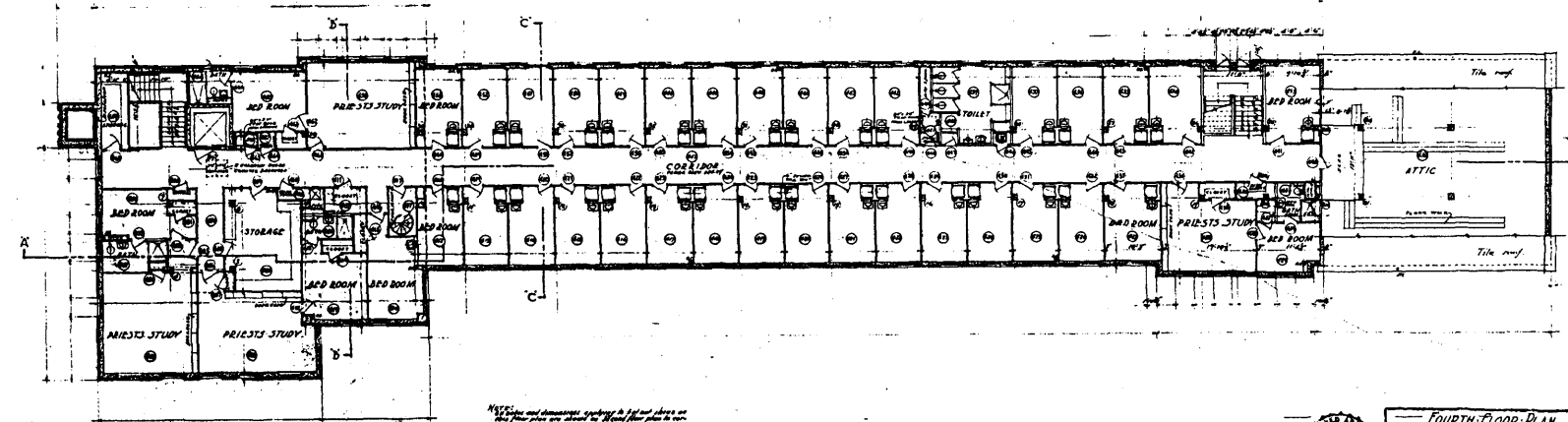
LEGEND
CONCRETE
BRICK
PLAIN CLAY TILE
CLAY SHIM
WOOD
PAINTED
P.S.
PAINT SHIM
CLAY



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
BY [NAME]
DATE [DATE]
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE											
NUMBER	SIZE	TYP	MATERIAL	GLASS	THRESHOLD	TRIM	CASING	JAMB	PLUMB	REMARKS	
101	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
102	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
103	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
104	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
105	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
106	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
107	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
108	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
109	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
110	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
111	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
112	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
113	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
114	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
115	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
116	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
117	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
118	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
119	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
120	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
121	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
122	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
123	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
124	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
125	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
126	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
127	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
128	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
129	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		
130	3'0" x 7'0"	A	WOOD	GLASS	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD		

FINISH SCHEDULE											
NUMBER	WALL	CEILING	FLOOR	DOOR	WINDOW	TRIM	STAIR	PLUMB	ELECTRICAL	MECHANICAL	REMARKS
101	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
102	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
103	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
104	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
105	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
106	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
107	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
108	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
109	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
110	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
111	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
112	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
113	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
114	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
115	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
116	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
117	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
118	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
119	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
120	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
121	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
122	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
123	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
124	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
125	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
126	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
127	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
128	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
129	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	
130	WOOD	PLASTER	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	

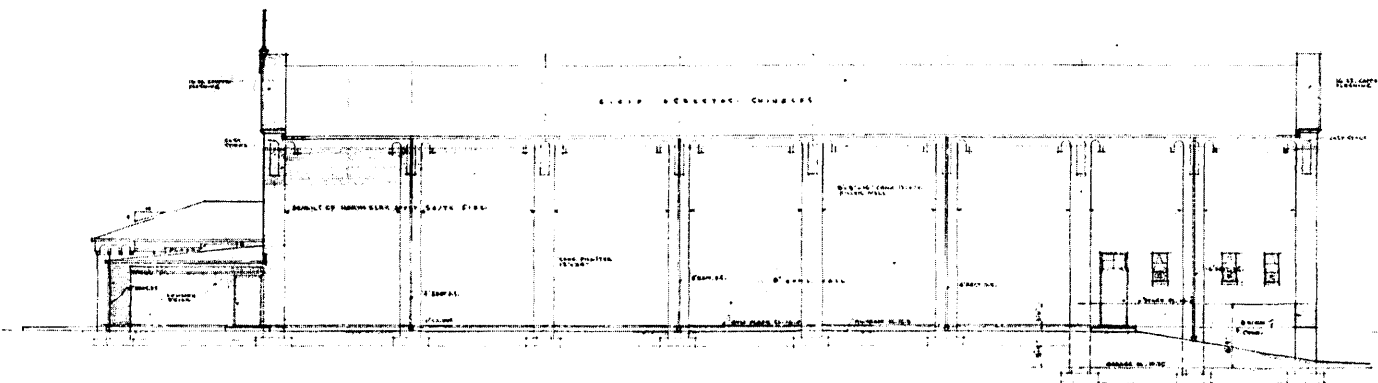


All doors and windows opening to left and shown on this plan are shown on this floor plan to conform with the floor plan. All doors and windows opening to right and shown on this plan are shown on this floor plan to conform with the floor plan.

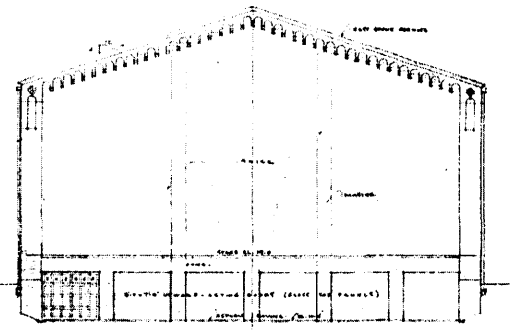
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

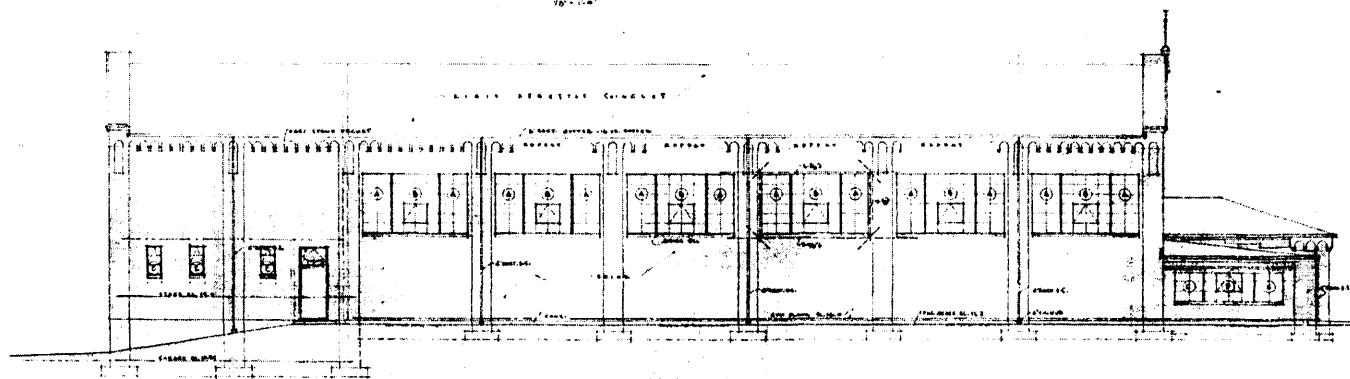
DATE	BY	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE
1914	J. H. B. S.	J. H. B. S.	J. H. B. S.	1/8" = 1'-0"
DRAWN BY			SHEETS	
J. H. B. S.			5	
JOHN H. B. S. ARCHITECT & ENGINEER				



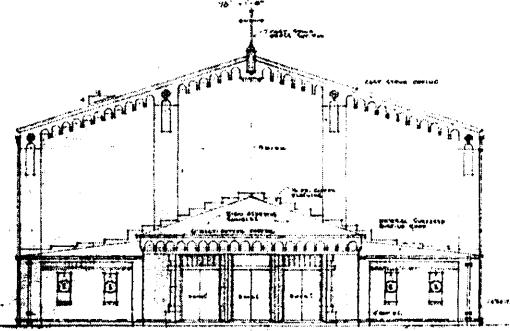
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
			1. CORRECTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE GYMNASIUM AUDITORIUM
GYMNASIUM AUDITORIUM ST. EDWARD'S SEMINARY THE MOST REV. THOMAS J. GARDNER, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SEATTLE, THE REV. JAMES H. GARDNER, C. S. C., PRESIDENT OF ST. EDWARD'S			
DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY
APPROVED BY	ARCHITECTS		DATE
	LONG, HOWIE & HUNT		1910
	4		10

GENERAL NOTES

1. Shop fabric assemblies shall not be taken as complete specifications for all interior uses materials; however, they shall be binding in the absence of materials that do qualify. The Contractor shall check these materials with Division and specifications for other materials not covered by the schedule.
2. All schedules are intended to be a convenience to the Contractor. The Contractor shall check and verify these schedules with notes and detail drawings.
3. Contractor shall submit plans of all trades for ducts, piping, conduits, valves and equipment and shall verify size and location of all openings through walls and floors with mechanical and electrical subcontractors.
4. Contractor shall verify all grades, dimensions and existing conditions on the job.
5. Plans and notes contain no specific comments on fire conservation purposes only. Consult with architect for matters and items to be provided in plans or elsewhere as required.
6. See Structural, Mechanical and Electrical drawings for additional notes and details.
7. All work shall comply with applicable codes and ordinances.
8. Unless otherwise noted, the dimensions shown on the plans are to the rough surface of masonry and masonry partitions and walls; dimensions shown for masonry partitions are finished.
9. Contractor shall verify all rough-in dimensions for equipment furnished and installed by himself or his subcontractors. He shall also verify rough-in dimensions for equipment furnished by others.
10. Contractor shall build in all rough work for registers, grilles, etc.
11. All exterior concrete shall be smooth finish architectural concrete finish with integral aggregate finish 1/2" except where otherwise specified. Plans shall have exposed concrete provided with a finish.

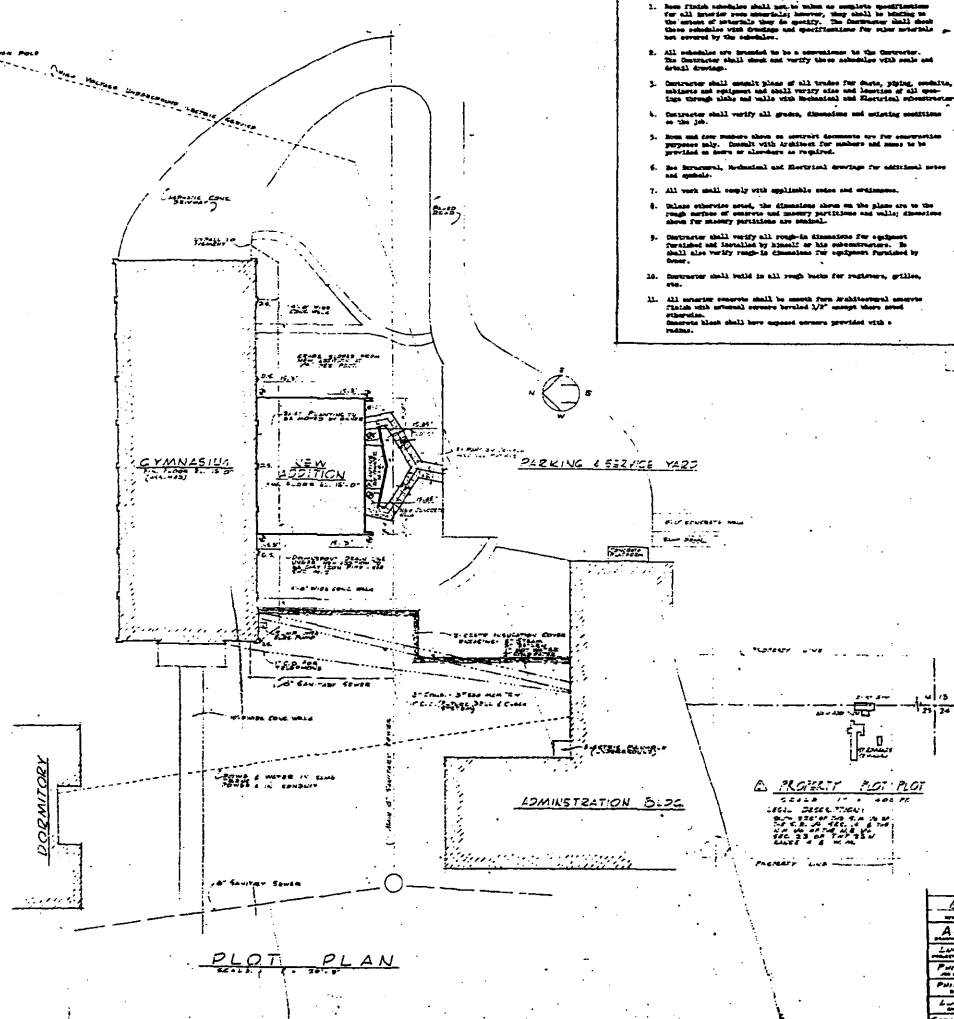
12. Existing grade lines as shown on L/I/ notes, elevations and bearings are approximate and are taken as the base of the building.
13. Contractor shall provide a general fill and compacted fill in areas as shown by specifications for "Placement" noted herein. A minimum of 4" shall be provided.
14. For observations see drawing notes, etc.
15. For access door locations, if any, see all drawings and verify with mechanical subcontractor for installation of access panels for mechanical purposes.
16. For connection of new building to existing one details in sheets L/I and L/I-1. Plans and notes containing walls and floor materials shown in sheets above are complete.
17. Any change to the existing building by the Contractor or subcontractor shall be reported to architect with the specifications.
18. Contractor shall paint all new concrete and masonry lines and use (b) enamel paint where exposed to view in the finished project.
19. Brick masonry work shall comply with applicable codes and specifications and shall clear from structures adjacent to masonry and shall be "Terra" masonry with masonry grout in every alternate course of concrete block courses 8' of height and above of openings and not more than 8' below bottom of beams, joists or other openings in walls thereon. Concrete work shall comply with applicable specifications.

SHEET INDEX

- 1-1 PLOT PLAN, SHEET INDEX, GENERAL NOTES
- 1-2 FOUNDATION, WALL, DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS
- 1-3 FLOOR & ROOF PLAN, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS & DETAILS
- 1-4 TOILET, DRESSING ROOMS, ELEVATIONS, WALL SECTIONS
- 1-5 ARTICLES, MURALS, DETAILS
- 2-1 FLOOR, FOUNDATION & ROOF PLAN - DETAILS
- 2-2 GENERAL NOTES & DETAILS
- ME-1 PLOT PLAN - MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL
- ME-2 FOUNDATION, PLAN & DETAILS
- ME-3 FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS
- E-2 FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS - ELECTRICAL

SYMBOLS

[Symbol]	GRAVEL (CONCRETE)	[Symbol]	GLASS (PARTITION)
[Symbol]	CONCRETE (IN PLACE)	[Symbol]	CONCRETE
[Symbol]	CONCRETE (BLOCK/FORM)	[Symbol]	EMERALD BRICK/CLAY
[Symbol]	BRICK	[Symbol]	EMERALD BRICK/CLAY
[Symbol]	EMERALD BRICK/CLAY	[Symbol]	GLASS (DOOR/WINDOW)
[Symbol]	GLASS	[Symbol]	INTERLOCK (DOOR)
[Symbol]	MURALS	[Symbol]	METAL
[Symbol]	MURALS & ARTICLES	[Symbol]	ARTICLES, MURALS & DETAILS
[Symbol]	MURALS (ART)	[Symbol]	WOOD (FLOOR)
[Symbol]	LIGHTING	[Symbol]	WALLS
[Symbol]	WATER CLOSET	[Symbol]	WALLS
[Symbol]	FLOOR PLAN	[Symbol]	ROOF PLAN
[Symbol]	DOOR SYMBOL	[Symbol]	CONCRETE
[Symbol]	ARTICLES	[Symbol]	ARTICLES

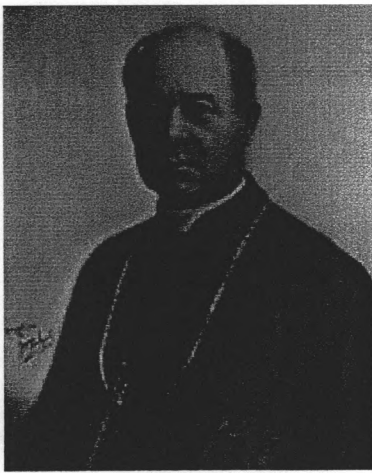


NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	1/15/88	ISSUED FOR PERMITS
2	1/25/88	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PLOT PLAN INDEX

ST EDWARDS SEMINARY
LOCKER ROOM FACILITIES
ARCHDIOCESE OF SEATTLE

DESIGNED BY
JEFF R. WILSON ARCHITECTS, P.A.
1111 10th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101



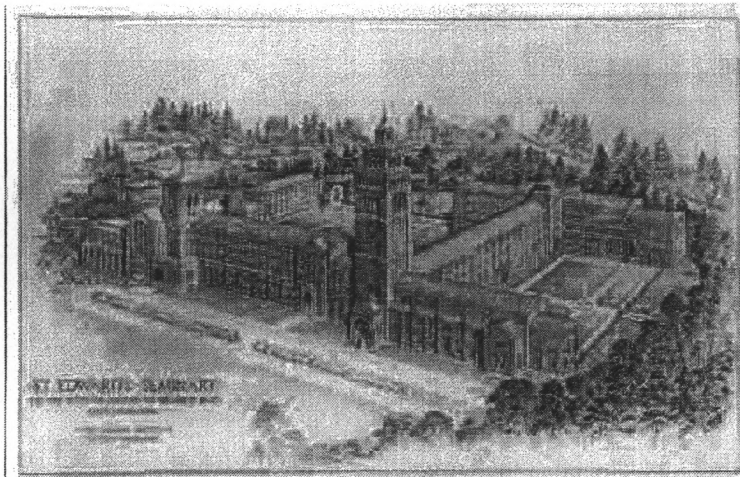
Bishop Edward
O'Dea. C. 1925

*Photo courtesy of
Archdiocesan Archives.*



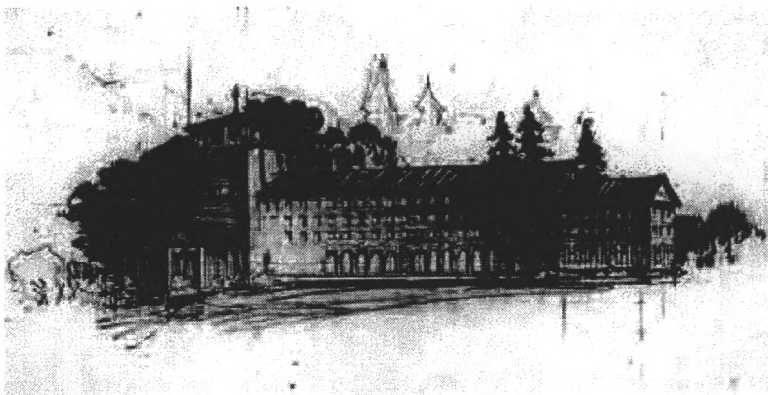
Bishop Edward O'Dea and other dignitaries at
cornerstone laying ceremony. 1930.

Photo courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives.



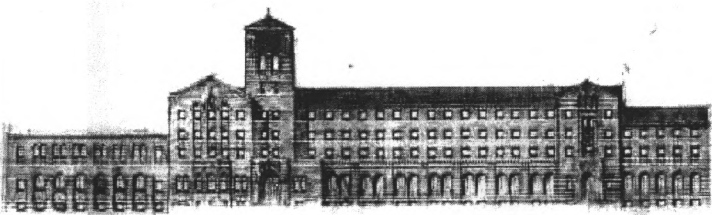
Conceptual drawing by
architect John Graham Sr.
of proposed seminary
complex.

*Photo courtesy of archives at
Saint Edward State Park.*

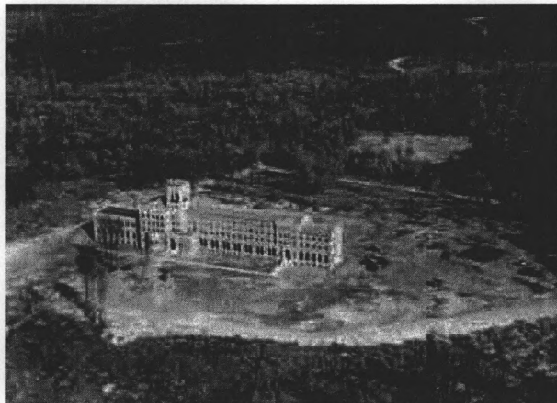


Revised conceptual drawing
by architect John Graham Sr.
showing scaled down
seminary complex.

*Photo courtesy of archives at Saint
Edward State Park.*



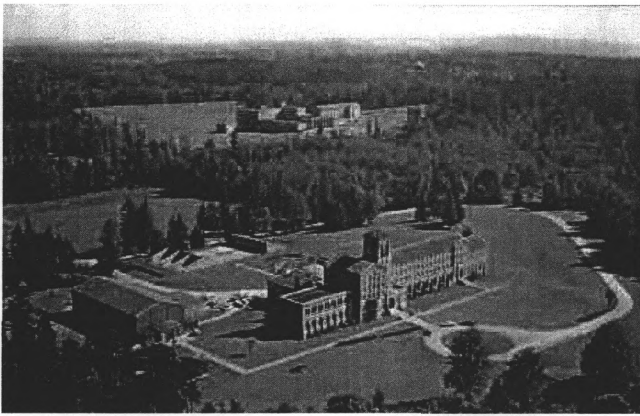
Saint Edward Seminary west elevation as proposed by John Graham Sr.
Photo courtesy of archives at Saint Edward State Park.



Saint Edward Seminary shortly after construction (note east side clearing for sports field).
Photo courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives.

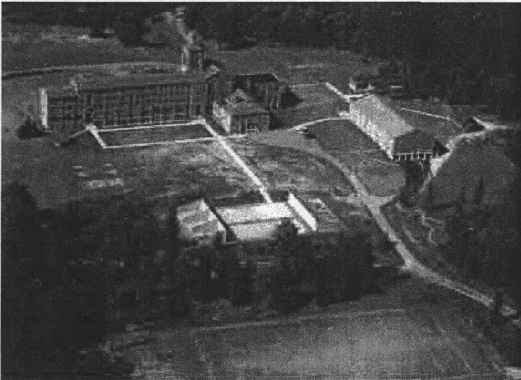


Saint Edward Seminarians assisting in the landscaping duties at the seminary.
Photo courtesy of archives at Saint Edward State Park.



Aerial view of St. Edward in the foreground and St. Thomas in the background.

Photo courtesy of archives at Saint Edward State Park.



Aerial view of Saint Edward Seminary showing gym, Nun's garden trails and sports fields.

Photo courtesy of archives at Saint Edward State Park.



Saint Edward Seminary grotto and the statue of St. John Vianney.

Courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives.

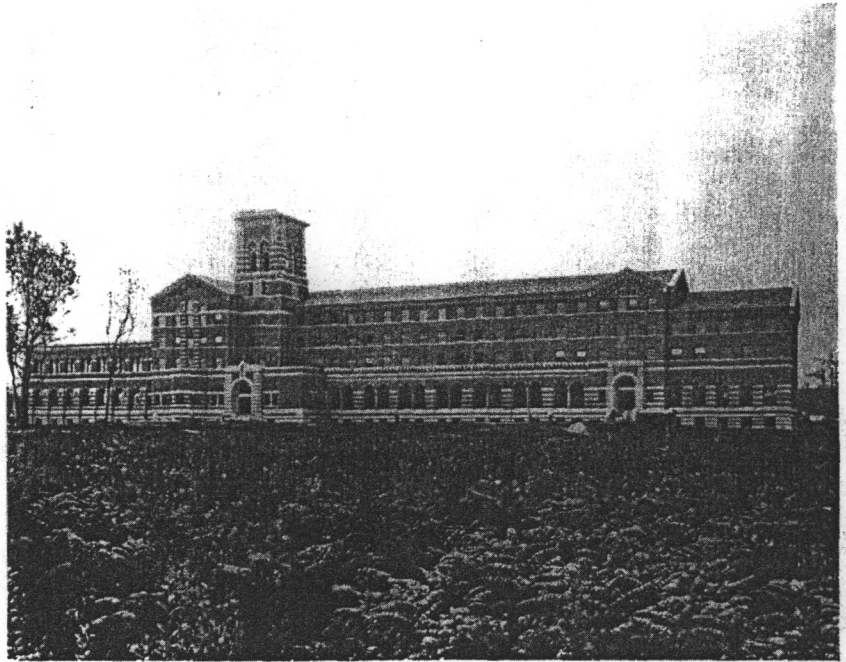


Saint Edward Seminary swimming dock on Lake Washington.
Courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives.



Saint Edward Seminary annual May Day celebration.
Courtesy of Archdiocesan Archives.

Dedication Souvenir



St. Edward's Seminary

Seattle, Washington

Dedicated

October 13, 1931

ARCHDIOCESE OF SEATTLE

— ARCHIVES —

910 Marion St. Seattle, WA 98104

305

Program

Pontifical Mass

at ten o'clock

CELEBRANT

His Excellency Joseph F. McGrath, D. D.
Bishop of Baker City

SERMON BY

His Excellency Edward J. Kelly, D. D.
Bishop of Boise

Dinner for the Clergy at Noon

Solemn Dedication of the Seminary

at two o'clock

by

HIS EMINENCE

DENNIS CARDINAL DOUGHERTY
Archbishop of Philadelphia

ADDRESSES BY

The Very Reverend Thomas C. Mulligan, S.S., D.D.
President of St. Edward's Seminary

His Excellency Edward J. O'Dea, D. D.
Bishop of Seattle

His Excellency Edward D. Howard, D. D.
Archbishop of Portland in Oregon

St. Edward's Seminary

SEATTLE

FOUNDATION

The corner-stone of St. Edward's Seminary was laid by His Excellency Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, on the feast of St. Edward the Confessor, October 13, 1930.

On that occasion Bishop O'Dea received the following message from the Vatican: "The Holy Father, greatly pleased with the foundation of a Provincial Seminary in Seattle, implores heavenly favors for the new institution, its founders and benefactors, and blesses His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Reverend Archbishop of Portland, the Right Reverend Bishop of Seattle, the suffragan Bishops, the Sulpician Fathers, the faithful and all present." Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State.

In the presence of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Pacific Northwest and a large gathering of the clergy and laity, the Apostolic Delegate expressed the hopes of the seminary: "To this seminary will come the young men of this section who aspire to the priesthood; here they will be taught to love America, which has been so abundantly blessed by divine Providence, but they will be trained especially in the knowledge and love of God, Whom it will be their duty to make better known and more loved by their fellow-citizens. These young men will become the leaders of the Christian people, the pride alike of their Church and country.

"If there is any one work of religion in which the Catholic people of America have manifested a special interest it is the seminary in which their priests are trained. The generosity of our Catholic people toward this work has proven almost inexhaustible. I feel confident that the Catholic people here will manifest a deep interest in this seminary and that by their generosity toward it they will give evidence of their affectionate attachment to Christ and His Church. In the name of our common Father, the Vicar of Christ on earth, I invoke upon this Seminary, upon its benefactors and upon all, the choicest blessings of Almighty God."



On the same occasion, the Right Reverend Edward J. O'Dea, Bishop of Seattle, the founder, benefactor and inspiration of the new Seminary, stressed the importance of the work just begun: "The work of building a seminary is the most important work undertaken in any diocese. We have our churches, our schools, our hospitals and homes for the aged, but what of all these without a seminary? The Church itself could not live without it, for there would be no one to minister to the faithful. Without the priesthood the lights would be extinguished on our altars; without the priesthood the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass would not be offered up to God; souls would be born and die without the sacraments of the Church, if the seminary failed to send forth ambassadors of Christ and duly ordained ministers of God. . . . May the Living Corner-stone, hewn without hands from the Mountain, prosper the desire of our hearts to draw to the seminary courageous, earnest, holy candidates who will devote themselves generously to God's interests and glory in this ecclesiastical province and promote here the great object of the priesthood, the salvation of souls."

OPENING OF THE SEMINARY

The construction of the new seminary was begun toward the end of February, 1931, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy on September 15, 1931. The school year began on September 19, with a registration of fifty-one students from the dioceses of Seattle, Spokane, Baker City and Boise, and from the archdioceses of Portland in Oregon and Vancouver, B. C.

SOLEMN DEDICATION OF THE SEMINARY

On October 13, 1931, the first anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone, the new seminary was solemnly dedicated by His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia. (Program on Page 2.)

AIMS AND IDEALS

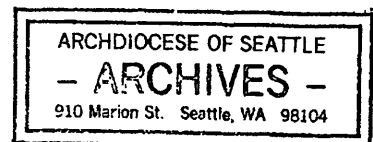
St. Edward's Seminary is intended solely for boys and young men who aspire to the Holy Priesthood, and it is established to train priests for all the dioceses of the Pacific Northwest. In her ecclesiastical seminaries the Catholic

Church provides a four-year high school course, then a four-year college course, and finally four years for the study of theology. The Church wishes her priests to rank with the best educated men of the time. The seminary offers a fine, well-rounded classical and scientific course and that special training demanded by the life and work of a priest.

The seminary is a house of study of the very first order, but it is above all a school of spiritual life and Christian perfection. During long years, in a quiet place apart, with Christ, under the guidance and direction of priests carefully chosen and specially trained for this very work, the aspirants to the Priesthood have constantly set before them the very highest ideals to which a man may aspire, the ideals of the priestly life of Jesus Christ. The seminary endeavors to lead picked boys and young men to sturdy manhood, while developing within them priestly souls accustomed to prayer, sacrifice and action.

The seminary is directed by priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, whose one work is the training of boys and young men for the diocesan Priesthood. The Society of St. Sulpice was founded by M. Jean Jacques Olier, in Paris, in 1642. The Sulpicians came to the United States in 1791, and founded the first seminary in this country, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. The Sulpicians coming to found St. Edward's Seminary are assembled from Sulpician seminaries in Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

At the laying of the corner-stone of St. Edward's, the Apostolic Delegate referred to the coming of the Sulpicians to Seattle in the following words: "The happy selection of the Sulpician Fathers for the administrative, instructive and spiritual care of the seminary has the hearty approval of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries. The Sulpician Fathers have been with the Church in this country almost from the beginning; they opened here the first seminary; they gave to America her first native apostles. It suffices to recall their splendid achievements of the past and to know of their most satisfactory and successful work in the seminaries at Baltimore and San Francisco and the Catholic University to conclude that the Seminary of Seattle and the formation of its clergy could not have been entrusted to more competent hands."



THE FACULTY

The Very Reverend Thomas C. Mulligan, S.S., M.A., D.D.,
President.
The Reverend Donat A. Talbot, S.S., Res-L., M.A., S.T.B.,
Mus. B., Director of Studies.
The Reverend Paul J. LeBlanc, S.S., M.A., S.T.B.,
Treasurer.
The Reverend John M. Dougherty, S.S., M.A., S.T.B.
The Reverend Michael Sheehan, S.S.
The Reverend Joseph Dougherty, of the Diocese of Seattle.

COURSES OF STUDY

St. Edward's Seminary opens with the first three years of high school work. Courses for an additional year of study will be added each fall.

The high school work is planned with a view to meeting the requirements of the Catholic University of America for affiliated high schools, as well as the demands of the Washington State Department of Education for accredited schools. The curriculum includes Religion, English, Latin, Greek, History and Civics, Algebra, Geometry, Biology and Physics, English and Latin being the majors. There are regular periods for training in ecclesiastical chant. These courses, generally recognized as the best for general culture as well as the best preparation for the higher studies of ecclesiastical students, are required of all students in the Seminary. At the present time no elective courses can be offered, but frequent supervised library periods afford an opportunity for each student to develop along the lines of his individual aptitudes and interests.

LOCATION AND BUILDING

St. Edward's Seminary is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Washington, about a half hour's drive from down-town Seattle. The Seminary property embraces more than three hundred acres of wooded land, with three-quarters of a mile of lakeshore. From the lake the ground rises rapidly, and the Seminary building is set in a clearing three hundred feet above the surface of the lake. The view from the Seminary is superb. Near at hand are our own wonderful woods of fir

and maple and dogwood and madrona, and a wealth of smaller growth. The lovely lake forms a sparkling arc below. Beyond are the hills and valleys of Seattle and its suburbs. All around, in the distance, are the guardian mountains, the Olympics, the Cascades, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier. It is difficult to imagine a more magnificent setting for a seminary.

The present seminary building is a first unit. It has been planned so that it may be a rather complete unit in itself, and yet form a natural part of a larger institution later on. The location and orientation of the present building have been determined with a view to possible future developments toward the south.

The Seminary is a strictly modern, fire-proof structure, planned to meet the best standards set for the heating, ventilation, sanitation and lighting of a first class school building. Classrooms, laboratories, library and large reading room provide the students with conditions favorable to very serious work.

The domestic department of the seminary is under the efficient direction of the Little Sisters of St. Joseph, of Montreal.

The Seminary may be reached by auto road, driving north-east from the city center of Seattle twelve miles to Kenmore and thence south two miles on the Julia Blinn Road.

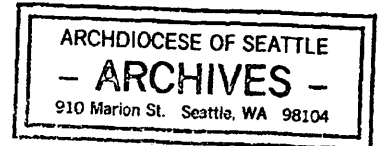
The railway station nearest the Seminary is Bothell, Wash., on the Northern Pacific. All baggage, freight and express should be addressed to Bothell.

The postoffice address of St. Edward's Seminary is Kenmore, University Station, Seattle, Washington.

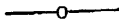
HOW TO HELP THE SEMINARY

St. Edward's Seminary has been built and equipped at a cost of approximately half a million dollars. While no public campaign for funds is being made at this time, any contributions, great or small, toward the expense of building, furnishing and conducting the Seminary will be of the greatest assistance during this first year of the Seminary's life and work.

In response to requests for suggestions as to how people, individually or in groups, may aid the Seminary, the following items are listed:



Students' Chapel	\$2000
Sisters' Chapel	300
Private Chapels (3) @ \$100.....	300
Statues (3) @ \$125	375
Ciboriums (4) @ \$35	140
Missals (5) @ \$45	225
Vestments, 5 sets for Solem High Mass. @ \$200.....	1000
Censers (2) @ \$20	40
Monstrances (2) @ \$50	100
Classrooms, fixtures and furniture (4) @ \$300.....	1200
Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, fixtures and furniture	3000
Biology Laboratory, fixtures and furniture.....	2000
Students' Library, fixtures and furniture	500
Fathers' Library, fixtures and furniture.....	200
Refectory Tables, (20) @ \$25.....	500
Study Hall, fixtures and furniture.....	2000
Fathers' Studies, fixtures and furniture. (10) @ \$200....	2000
Students' Rooms, fixtures and furniture, (111) @ \$100....	11100
Fathers' Common Room, fixtures and furniture.....	300
Boys' Recreation Room, fixtures and furniture.....	1000



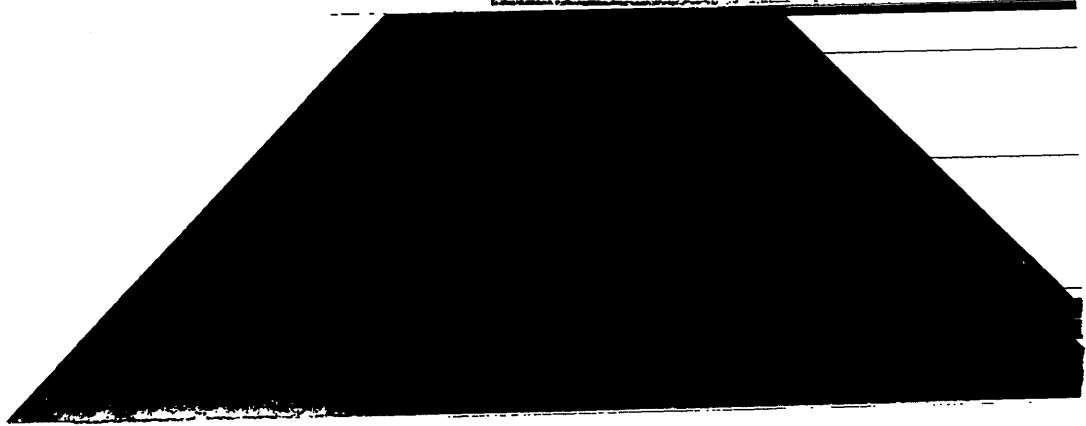
CORPORATE TITLE: Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest.

LEGAL FORM OF BEQUESTS: I give, bequeath and devise to the Sulpician Seminary of the Northwest, a Corporation existing under the laws of the State of Washington, the

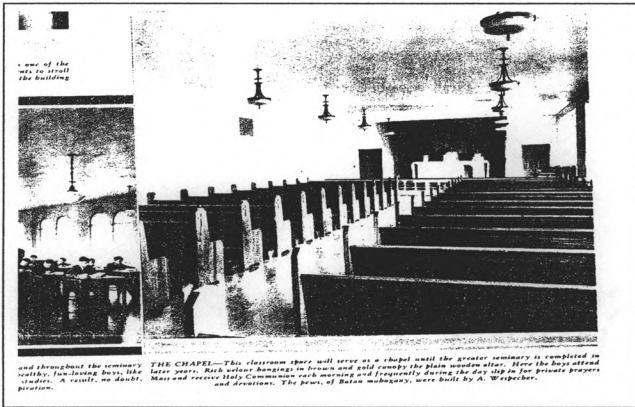
sum of \$....., to be used at the discretion of said corporation for the general benefit of St. Edward's Seminary, situated near Seattle, in King County, Washington.



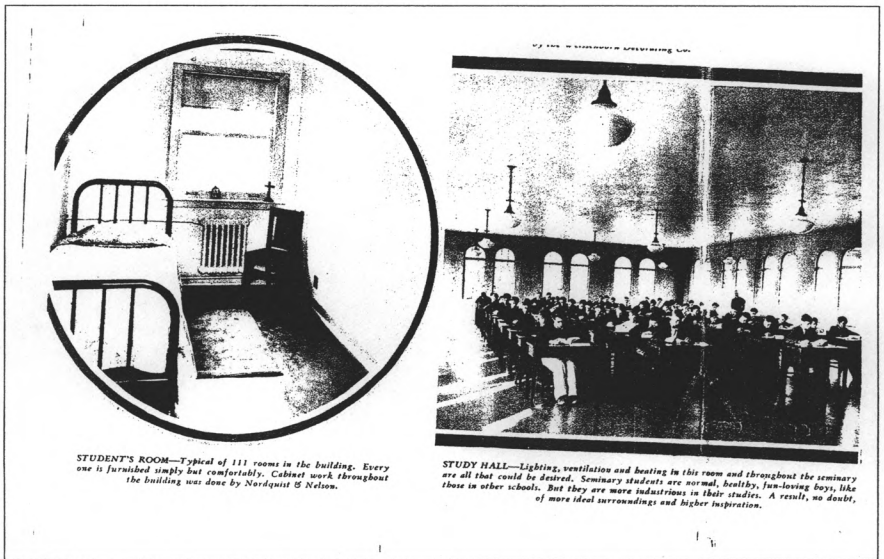
ARCHDIOCESE OF SEATTLE
 - ARCHIVES -
 910 Marion St. Seattle, WA 98104



Saint Edward Seminary Pictures Two

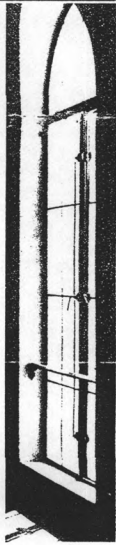


Seminary Building Chapel 1931



Seminary Building Dorm Room 1931

Study Hall 1931

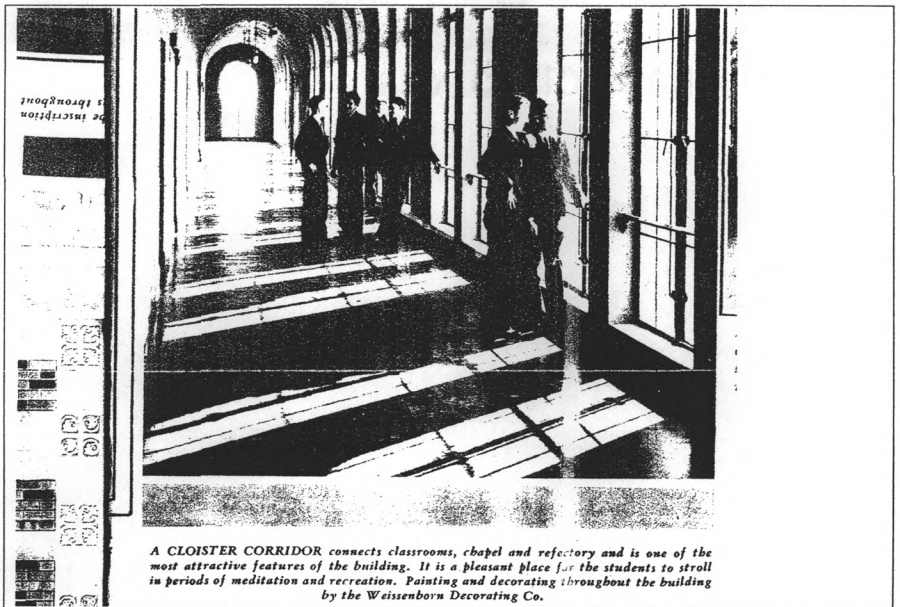


REFECTORY—In this beautiful well-lighted dining hall, at the north end of the building, students and priests are assembled for one of the first meals of the year. Notice the student in the lectern (left). During luncheon and dinner, except on Sundays and holidays, the students, in turn, read passages from the Bible, the "Following of Christ," the Martyrology and books of history, biography and travel.

Seminary Building Dining Hall 1931

Dining Hall 2006

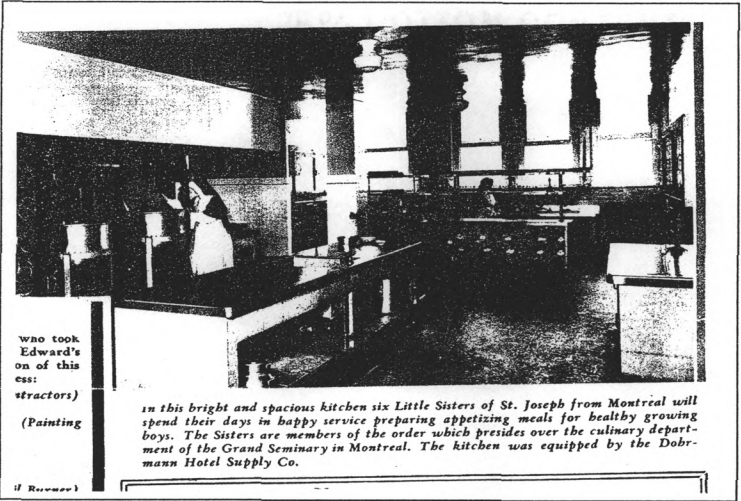




Seminary Building Corridor 1931

Corridor 2006



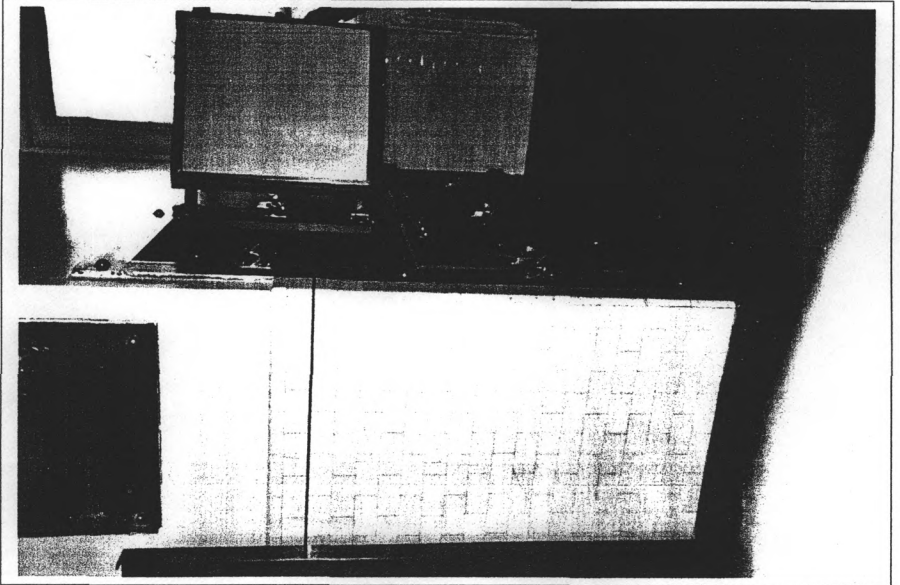


who took
Edward's
on of this
ess:
stractors)
(Painting

in this bright and spacious kitchen six Little Sisters of St. Joseph from Montreal will spend their days in happy service preparing appetizing meals for healthy growing boys. The Sisters are members of the order which presides over the culinary department of the Grand Seminary in Montreal. The kitchen was equipped by the Dobmann Hotel Supply Co.

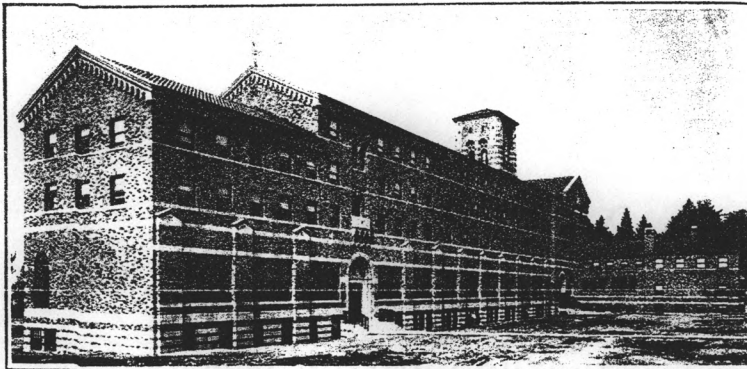
if Review 1

Seminary Building Kitchen 1931



Seminary Building Kitchen Icebox 2006

4 Catholic Northwest Progress Rotogravure Section



View of St. Edward's Seminary from the east. The wing at the right contains the kitchen and the convent quarters and chapel for the Sisters. The Builders' Brick Co supplied the brick for St. Edward's.

Seminary Building 1931



Seminary Building and Great Lawn 2006