

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED **DEC 20 1982**  
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Queen Anne Club

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

1530 Queen Anne Avenue <sup>N.</sup> North

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

CODE  
053

COUNTY  
King

CODE  
033

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Fifteen Thirty Partnership

STREET & NUMBER

1530 Queen Anne Avenue North

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington 98109

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

King County Administration Building

STREET & NUMBER

Fourth Avenue and James Street

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

NONE

not determined eligible

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The property located at 1530 Queen Anne Avenue North has been a familiar feature of the commercial district at the top of Queen Anne hill for many decades. The building was constructed in 1927 as a club house for a local community organization, the Queen Anne Club.

The plan is irregular, though basically rectangular and measuring approximately 110' x 72'. The building is two stories in height, of mill construction, and faced with red pressed brick laid in common bond. A lateral gable roof covers the main body of the building, and gable ends are enhanced by a single small round window under a boxed cornice and frieze with returns. The west facade, fronting on Queen Anne Avenue North, features a classical portico at the main entry. Four cast-stone pilasters carry a handsomely detailed entablature, with cast-stone columns supporting an ornamented pediment. A larger pediment above the boxed cornice crowns this central composition. A substantial chimney, which projects slightly from the wall plane and breaks through the cornice, is the only other significant element on the west facade. Rectangular window openings, with double-hung sash of six-over-one lights, are crowned by flat arches with cast-stone keys. Along with the cast-stone sills, they provide a sharp contrast with the red brick wall cladding.

Originally, interior spaces were designed to serve the functions of a community social and cultural center. The ground floor consisted of a lobby, men's lounge, men's cloak room, trustees' room, a banquet room with a capacity of 400, a custodian's apartment, and mechanical rooms. The upper floor contained the auditorium with a seating capacity of 716, a ladies' parlor and tea room, ladies' check room and rest room, and kitchen. As the ownership of the building changed, these interiors were repeatedly remodeled to accommodate other uses. Major alterations took place in 1948, 1952, 1957, 1960, 1969. The exterior, however remains largely intact. The most noticeable external modification has been the replacement of the panelled entry doors and leaded sidelights with modern metal-framed plate glass.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900--	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1927

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Hancock & Lockman

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Queen Anne Club of the 1920's, growing out of a tradition of activist community groups that is typical of Seattle, was the city's largest neighborhood organization. During the brief period in which it flourished, it built the city's most substantial club house, an impressive two-story brick structure, far surpassing the small wood-frame residential-style buildings erected by other community groups.

It is typical of Seattle's political and social structure that, as the city limits were expanded, outlying communities which had once been independent were incorporated into the city's governmental systems. These communities, along with older central neighborhoods that retained special identities because of isolating topography, continued to regard themselves as distinct entities within the larger framework. This was especially true when the neighborhoods felt that their needs were being ignored by municipal officials. Early groups were often formed to lobby city hall for physical improvements to their environment. As their petitions were heard and improvements made, the organizations would tend to dissolve or fade away, only to be reborn (sometimes under a new name) at a later time and in conjunction with another issue or interest.

Residents of Queen Anne hill have always been among the most active of the city's community supporters. For example, during the first decade of the century Queen Anne neighbors, finding that their hill had been excluded from the newly completed Olmsted Plan of Parks and Boulevards, successfully lobbied city officials to add a scenic touring boulevard around the top of the hill.

By the early 1920's, Queen Anne again felt abandoned by the downtown power brokers. The Queen Anne Club was formed in 1922 to correct the situation. A member later recalled:

*Prior to its organization Queen Anne Hill received little attention from the city council and public officials. Our petitions were tabled, and requests fell on deaf ears. We were literally ignored. But since the Queen Anne Club has been organized conditions have taken on a different aspect. Needed street improvements were forthcoming. Street lights were obtained, a playfield secured and other minor matters satisfactorily settled. (Queen Anne News, May 20, 1927)*

(cont'd)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Queen Anne News, weekly issues from January 1927 through May 1928. Records of the Department of Construction and Land Use, Municipal Building, City of Seattle.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME Seattle North, Wash. 7.5 min. QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	10	54,8	42,0	5,2	7,5	5,6	0	B					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING						
C								D					
E								F					
G								H					

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1 through 4, North 4.5 Ft. of Lot 5, Block 47 Law's 2nd Division, last Plat of Seattle

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Ms. Shirley Courtois, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

The Conservation Company

DATE

May 3, 1982

STREET & NUMBER

307 - 3rd Avenue South

TELEPHONE

(206) 624-2008

CITY OR TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

*Jacob E. Thom*

DATE

*Dec. 10, 1982*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*J. M. ...*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the  
National Register

DATE

*1/27/83*

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Feeling proud of their accomplishments and aware that their increasingly active club calendar -- full of business meetings, monthly dances and card parties, bazaars, fairs, seasonal events -- required a suitable gathering place, members perceived the need for a permanent club house. While many community groups met in school buildings, church basements, or other public places, some had already built club houses to serve their specific needs and to embody their image within the neighborhood. Typically, these were wood-frame buildings, residential in scale, and essentially served as meeting places for business sessions or social gatherings. The oldest existing examples in the city date from around 1910. What the Queen Anne Club proposed was an impressively large brick building, with auditorium seating over 700 and an equally capacious banquet room, in addition to conventional meeting rooms and kitchen facilities.

Construction began on September 12, 1927. The cornerstone-laying ceremony took place on October 30th and featured a speech by Mayor Bertha K. Landes. One thousand people were reported in attendance. Eight months later, on May 11, 1928, the dedication ceremony drew over 2,000 people. Governor Roland Hartley spoke, as did Mayor Landes and Mayor-elect Frank Edwards. The Queen Anne Club was proud of its achievement and called it "the biggest community project ever attempted in Seattle."

During the building fundraising campaign, the club had increased the number of life members to 800, with many more yearly members. It claimed that it was three times as large as other community groups in the city. The construction of such a large and impressive facility for its many and varied social and cultural activities seemed to prove the boast that Queen Anne was "the leading community club in the Northwest."

During the Depression years the Queen Anne Club was forced to sell its property. The club's name, once inscribed on the upper pediment, is no longer associated with the building. The facility was converted to office use and for several years was occupied by an insurance company. In 1952 the interior was again altered to accommodate the broadcast studios of the Queen City Broadcasting Company. Further modifications for the offices and studios of KIRO-TV were made in 1957, and a television tower was erected at the south end of the property. In 1969 the TV station moved to another location and the building was purchased by Community Services for the Blind, which occupied it until its recent sale (1982).