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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 1 1978
DATE ENTERED AUG 15 1978

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Fort Lawton

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Lawton

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Fort Lawton

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

CODE

53

COUNTY

King

CODE

033

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input 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	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

HQ 9th Infantry Division

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Fort Lewis

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Seattle District Corps of Engineers

STREET & NUMBER

4735 East Marginal Way

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington 98124

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Fort Lawton Historic Property Survey

DATE

29 November 1976

XX FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Directorate of Facilities Engineers

CITY, TOWN

Fort Lewis

STATE

Washington

TAB A

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" 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

Fort Lawton, located on top of the scenic Magnolia Bluff, consists of a military installation of 214 acres. The post is completely surrounded by the newly created Discovery Park (1973). A panoramic view of Puget Sound and the Olympic Mountains frames the western horizon. Shilshole and Salmon Bay are located to the North. Fort Lawton is characterized by circular scenic drives, an open grassy parade ground, and early 1900 utilitarian and colonial revival styles of architecture. Many of the original buildings that were constructed from 1899 thru 1908 are still being utilized. Fort Lawton represents a type of architectural design and functional style typical of military posts of the early 1900 era. The Post Headquarters, officer, noncommissioned officer, and enlisted quarters are all fairly unchanged from their original construction. The Military Police guard house may be the only one of this type remaining in the Northwest. The parade ground, although not an historic structure, plays an important part in establishing a generally high aesthetic quality of the Fort Lawton "District". The "District" consists of approximately 25 acres of land. The post generally complements the already existing Discovery Park with its wide, winding roads and pathways. An atmosphere of open space, yet unique historic interest, is prevalent in every sector of Fort Lawton.

The following buildings are considered appropriate for inclusion within the Fort Lawton Historic District:

- * a. Bldg #640 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1904. Interior and exterior modification has occurred. Continuous use for family housing.
- * b. Bldg #642 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1904. Interior and exterior modifications evident. (Bldgs #640-#642 = 6,368 sq ft).
- * c. Bldg #644 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1904. Interior and exterior modifications evident. (9,680 sq ft).
- * d. Bldg #670 - Single Officers Quarters. Constructed in 1904. Interior and exterior modifications evident. (6,475 sq ft).
- * e. Bldg #672 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1899. Interior and exterior modifications evident. (9,880 sq ft).
- * f. Bldg #676 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1899. Interior and exterior modifications evident.
- * g. Bldg #678 - Double Officers Quarters constructed in 1899. Interior and exterior modifications evident.
- * h. Bldg #730 - Double Enlisted Barracks constructed in 1904. (Modified). (28,500 sq ft).
- * i. Bldg #731 - Double Enlisted Barracks constructed in 1899. (Modified). (34,234 sq ft).
- * j. Bldg #733 - Post Exchange constructed in 1905. (Modified). (6,700 sq ft).
- * k. Bldg #734 - Administrative Building constructed in 1904. (Modified). (5,808 sq ft).

(PLEASE SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEET)

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- * l. Bldg #735 - Administrative Building constructed in 1904. (Modified). (1,167 sq ft).
- * m. Bldg #754 - Administrative Building (Quartermaster Shop) constructed in 1905. (5,530 sq ft).
- * n. Bldg #755 - Civilian Employees Quarters constructed in 1908. (4,776 sq ft).
- * o. Bldg #757 - Quartermaster Office and Storehouse constructed in 1899. (9,610 sq ft).
- * p. Bldg #759 - Guardhouse and Military Police HQs constructed in 1902. (3,500 sq ft).
- * q. Bldg #903 - Double NCO Quarters constructed in 1904. (17,300 sq ft).
- * r. Bldg #905 - Double NCO Quarters constructed in 1899. (17,300 sq ft).
- * s. Bldg #906 - NCO Quarters constructed in 1902.
- * t. Bldg #907 - Double NCO Quarters constructed in 1899. (1730 sq ft).
- * u. Bldg #909 - Double NCO Quarters constructed in 1904. (1730 sq ft).
- * v. Bldg #915 - (South half) Quartermaster Office constructed in 1905. (12,980 sq ft).
- * w. Bldg #916 - Quartermaster Stables constructed in 1908. (7,392 sq ft).
- * x. Bldg #917 - Warehouse constructed in 1902. (7,300 sq ft).
- * y. Parade Ground and Reviewing Stand. Original design 1900.

The structures listed below represent non-conforming intrusions within the district boundaries due to either non-period construction (1930s) or extensive interior and exterior modifications:

- a. Bldg #732 - Gymnasium constructed in 1942.
- b. Bldg #756 - Commissary Warehouse constructed in 1939.
- c. Bldgs #901, 902, 904 - NCO Quarters constructed in 1930s.
- d. Bldg #666 - Radar Tower.
- e. Bldg #653 - Operations Tower.
- f. Bldg #918 - FE building reconstructed 1932.
- g. All other buildings not listed in the inclusion list.

*Architecturally, the buildings are classified as colonial in style - a rather austere and simplified version of colonial architecture originating in the East and South in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, at a time when both Greek and Renaissance motifs were being introduced. The interiors of these buildings are generally bare of ornamental detail, with plain plaster walls and high ceilings.

Foundation Walls: Squared, broken faced sandstone, random coursed, about 20 inches thick, tightly jointed with tooled hard mortar. In some cases, brick or combination brick and stone. In many cases, foundation walls are well painted inside and out.

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Structural Framing: Where exposed to view, the framing lumber is fir, surfaced two sides, perhaps 50% of it clear. The floors are stiff and level without detectable deflections. Generally, spans are transverse and limited to less than 16 feet. In the larger buildings, most have metal-covered longitudinal wood beams at or near the centerline of wings. These are supported by exposed cast iron columns with molded base and caps. Exterior and original interior walls are also stiff and plumb. Roof planes are flat, ridges straight. There are no signs of framing weaknesses or deterioration.

Exterior Finishes: Painted lapped cedar siding one-half inch thick, four inches to the weather, butted against one and one-quarter inch corner covers and set against heavy section water tables and foundation cover boards.

Porches: Porch superstructures are a prominent feature of all but the service buildings. Porch columns are nicely turned in wood, with entasis and well proportioned Doric caps and bases. Some porch columns are square or have squared section below rail height. In most cases, the molded base of turned columns is of cast iron with separate cast iron draining base pads resting on porch deck.

Ornamental Details: Ornamental details consist of various Palladian window combinations in front-facing gables, various combinations of oval and fan windows. Some cornices are fitted with Consoles and Dentils. Service buildings with hung gutters often have scrolled rafter ends.

Windows: Sash are all double hung, a few fixed, two and one-quarter inch section, sills two and one-half inch. Most sash are two-pane vertically divided, a few six-pane and twelve-pane.

Roof: Roofing on main roof planes of all Group 1 buildings was originally slate. At present, only eight of the twenty-five buildings have the original slate roof.

Interior Finishes:

Floors: Basement floors are concrete, smooth troweled with tooled joints often well painted or covered with composition floor tile. There is very little evidence of moisture problems and very minor cracking of floor slabs. First and second floors are all covered with composition floorings of various types, except in residences and utility buildings. Some coverings are stained and worn in part, but with minor repairs are probably acceptable for most uses. Stair treads are also covered and are usually fitted with aluminum nosings. Officers' Quarters have hardwood floors of maple or oak in living spaces, composition in kitchens and baths, with some tiled baths.

NCO Quarters have hardwood on first floors, fir on second floors.

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Walls: Original interior walls and interior partitions are plastered on wood lath. Plaster is a hard type, measuring 3/4-inch over lath where observed.

Ceilings: Basement ceilings are brown coat plastered about 1/4-inch over lath. Original first floor ceilings in most buildings are embossed sheet metal in several ornamental patterns. These are the principal ornamental features of the interiors. In remodeled areas, these have been covered with furred or suspended acoustical ceilings of various types.

Trim: Interior doors are of various panel patterns, generally 2-inch thick stiles and rails. Door casings, window casings, chair rail (where existing) and similar trim generally 2-1/2 inch half-oval pattern.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	(See Below)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Lawton, named after General Henry Ware Lawton of Civil and Spanish war fame, was established in 1898. The post was developed as part of a concept of coastal defense installations designed to protect Puget Sound and the Bremerton Naval Shipyards from an enemy sea attack. General Nelson Miles and General Otis, together with Secretary of War Lamont, and many local Seattle politicians, were instrumental in the selection of the site located on Magnolia Bluff.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce's Land Acquisition Committee was responsible for the donation of 1107 acres to the Government in 1898. Fort Lawton was designed to complement a series of coastal forts designated as Forts Whitman, Worden, Casey, Flagler, and Ward, and to serve as an infantry headquarters. The first military unit to arrive was a battery of the 32d Coast Artillery in July 1901. Company B, 17th Infantry, arrived during May 1902. Construction of the "original" quarters began in 1898 with the designing and building of the various officer, NCO, and troop billets. It was during this initial construction that the parade grounds and roads were designed. The post was officially established under General Order Number 20, War Department, 9 February 1900.

During 1902 the command of the North Pacific Artillery District was relocated from Fort Lawton to Fort Flagler. The command was designated as the "Puget Sound Harbor Defense." This defense command consisted of Fort Flagler, Ward, Casey, and Whitman. No artillery shore batteries were ever installed within Fort Lawton due to the better defensive positions of Fort Flagler.

John C. Olmsted, son of Fredrick Law Olmsted, designer of Central Park, New York City, and a prominent architect of the period, presented a "Special Report on The Improvement of Fort Lawton" during 1910, and although his plan was never carried out it may have influenced later construction. Olmsted's proposal was to develop a series of scenic drives that would add to and complement those already in existence within the City of Seattle. Much of Olmsted's concept may yet be developed with Discovery Park and Fort Lawton as many of his ideas remain sound to the present time.

During 1917, Fort Lawton was host to the 14th Infantry Regiment of the 19th Division, and the 6th Battalion US Guards. During this period, Fort Lawton played an important role in the defense strategy for the Port of Seattle and the Bremerton Naval Shipyard. It was also during this period that the headquarters of the North Pacific Coast Artillery District was located at Fort Lawton. The 1st Battalion, 44th Infantry Regiment, was garrisoned on Fort Lawton beginning in November, 1919.

(PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Donald R. Boyce,

Fort Lawton Historic Property Survey, 29 November 1976.
 Fort Lawton Feasibility Study, 1 September 1974, HQ, 365th Civil Affairs Area.
 Terry V. Soloman, "Sound Defender", History of Fort Lawton, in published papers 1973.
 Fort Lawton Park Plan, Dan Kiley and Partners, Wings Point, Vermont, 1972.
 US Army Map Service Map Series, Seattle, NL 10-2, 1:250,000.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx 25

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	54,4260	5,27,817,4,0	B	1,0	54,4260	5,27,810,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,0	54,3800	5,27,810,0,0	D	1,0	54,3800	5,27,817,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Fort Lawton District is located as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Oregon Avenue and Iowa Way to the road behind the 700 Building Series, and proceeding North to the vicinity of Buildings 735, 757, excluding 756, 755, 754, to Utah Street. The line then proceeds North on Georgia Avenue, including Buildings 903, 905, 906, 907, 909, 915, 916, 917, and 918, incorporating the area between Georgia and Kansas Avenues. The district line proceeds from the junction of Kansas Avenue and Utah Street East to Washington Avenue

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Major Robert E. Kavanaugh, Special Assistant for Cultural Resources

ORGANIZATION

HQ, 9th Infantry Division and Fort Lewis

DATE

5 January 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Bldg #2025 ATTN: AFZH-DPT

TELEPHONE

967-6165

CITY OR TOWN

Fort Lewis

STATE

Washington 98433

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Louis R. Guffey
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Francis B. Locke

TITLE Director, Real Property & Natural Resources

DATE April 19, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

William LeVorech

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

April 15, 1978

ATTEST:

William LeVorech

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

August 15, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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From the end of World War I until just prior to World War II, Fort Lawton lapsed into a period of relative unimportance with most of the military activities centering on the National Guard training activities. The Post was offered to the City of Seattle in 1938 for the price of one dollar, but was refused due to the adverse economic situation of the city.

By 1940, Fort Lawton consisted of various administrative and living quarters, plus marksmanship ranges, powder magazines, hospital, cemetery, and a golf course.

1941 was the beginning of the rebirth of Fort Lawton with the designation of the post as a major point of troop debarkation. At the height of World War II, over one million servicemen were processed thru Fort Lawton for the combat zones of the Pacific and the Far East. Additionally, the post was used as a German prisoner of war compound. Once again, Fort Lawton's importance diminished after World War II to a position of relative insignificance. The post was temporarily revived with the activation of the 49th Air Defense Artillery Group in the 1960s. From the period of approximately 1910 thru 1977 various efforts and pressures were brought to return the post to the City of Seattle. During 1971, approximately 391 acres were transferred to the city, forming the nucleus of the present day "Discovery Park".

The historical significance of Fort Lawton rests with its close association with the City of Seattle during its formative and expansion period of the early 1900s. Fort Lawton represented military protection for the Puget Sound region and provided a sense of security to the people of the State of Washington. It has long been accessible to the people of the region as a place to enjoy charming scenery, parade grounds, and the historic buildings of another era.

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and thence Southeast along California Avenue to the service road that is immediately to the rear of Buildings 678, 676, 672, 670, 644, 642, and 640 to the point of origin on Iowa Way. (See sketch map).