

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 30 1977
DATE ENTERED	MAY 23 1978

**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 Home of Good Shepherd
AND/OR COMMON
The Good Shepherd Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *St.* 50th and Sunnyside North
CITY, TOWN Seattle VICINITY OF 7th - Honorable John Cunningham
STATE Washington CODE 53 COUNTY King CODE 033

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED (partially)	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 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
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: community

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority
STREET & NUMBER Room 714 Smith Tower
CITY, TOWN Seattle VICINITY OF STATE Washington 98104

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. King County Court House
STREET & NUMBER 4th and James Street
CITY, TOWN Seattle STATE Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Wallingford: An Inventory of Buildings and Urban Design Resources
DATE Commenced in 1975
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority
CITY, TOWN Seattle STATE Washington 98104

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

The Home of Good Shepherd occupies several blocks within the largely residential neighborhood of Wallingford in the north end of Seattle. The 11.5 acre property is bordered on the north by a major arterial and quiet streets on the east and west; the site abuts private residences on the south. A chain link fence surrounds the property and rests on a low rubble masonry wall. Much of the fence is covered with vines and small shrubs so that its severe outlines are considerably softened. The many trees and orchards on the grounds screen the structures and to the casual observer the property appears to be a park or estate.

Entrance to the complex is through a driveway and approach on the east side. Two service entrances are on the south side. The service entrances were fitted with gates which were normally locked when the Home was in use. The U-shaped drive is flanked by a carefully trimmed hedge, and shrubs and trees of various types decorate the foreyard. The facade of the main building itself is punctuated by tall trees. The long axis of the main building lies north and south and is placed centrally across the width of the property so that the major portion of the land lies to the rear or west of the main building. The south annex and connecting cloister block access to the rear of the main building as does the north addition and an associated high chain link fence. Public access was therefore restricted to the foreyard of the main building and the grounds to the west were gained apparently only through the main building itself.

Constructed in 1906, the main structure of the Home of Good Shepherd was designed in a modified neo-classic style. The five-story building was constructed in three bays, with masonry exterior walls, cast iron columns and beams with wood floors and joists. There are masonry firewalls between the bays. The main entrance to the building from the east portion of the property leads up to the main level which is several feet above the outside grade. Stairways serving the upper floors are located at the south end of the structure and at both sides of the north firewall.

The exterior of the first floor is stone ashlar; the exterior of the second floor is rusticated brick masonry and the upper floors are of brick with classic pilasters incorporated into the design of the projecting central pavilion. The pilasters are topped with modified Corinthian capitals. The roof is hipped with dormers and formerly incorporated a central cupola which has been removed. The entrance portico is supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. Third floor windows in the central pavilion have strip cornices supported by volute brackets, while the central window is topped by a broken pediment which echoes the bracket form. The roof cornice has a classic dentil course with an associated egg and dart molding.

No major remodeling has taken place in the building in sixty years. The south and center bays of the building, from the lowest floor to the fifth floor, consist primarily of large, relatively flexible spaces that originally functioned as dormitory units for the girl residents. Also at the center bay is a two-story chapel with leaded, stained glass windows on the fourth and fifth floors. The north bay is divided into many small cubicles and was originally the convent portion of the facility.

Several outbuildings were subsequently constructed on the site including a poultry shed, a root cellar, and a picnic shelter with two fireplaces. The shelter was built in 1929 and was originally known as the Garden House. The hip-roofed 30 feet by 90 feet timber post and beam structure is still extant, with open sides and a large stone fireplace located at each end.

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There have been two major additions to the main structure at the Home of Good Shepherd. The south annex was completed in 1906 to contain the central heating plant for the main building and later, commercial laundry facilities. After the laundry was removed, the building was used as a gym. The one story masonry building has numerous gabled and hip roofs with clerestory windows and is connected to the main building by a cloister. The cloister itself is simple masonry construction with one side open to the garden and picnic shelter. The south annex, the picnic shelter, a swimming pool and a paved recreation area are surrounded by a high chain link fence.

The north addition, constructed in 1953, is a two-story structure consisting of concrete exterior bearing walls, steel truss joist framing and concrete floors. Designed as a classroom addition to the main building, it is the most fire resistant of the buildings. The addition is finished with brick of a similar color to that used in the main building and although its facade does not match the architectural treatment of the older building, its small size makes it unobtrusive. It is almost completely screened from view by shrubs and trees.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

1906

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

History of the Order of the Good Shepherd in Seattle

Since construction in 1906 the Home of Good Shepherd has played a significant role in the life of both the surrounding neighborhood and the community at large. The Order had originally been invited to Seattle by the Bishop of Nisqually, based on the urging of Father P. J. Cuniff, one of the three priests in Seattle at that time. As recorded in the records of the Order:

The good priest frequently met with cases of orphans needing care of young girls in great danger because of bad environment as well as other young girls who had been enticed into an immoral life and did not know how to break away from it. He had interested Mr. P. J. O'Mara in this charitable work as this gentleman wished to fulfill a promise he had made to God in gratitude for preservation from a frightful death by fire. Mr. O'Mara had acquired several government claims and as he was then unmarried he donated some of this property for the support of the new convent. In July, 1890, the Mother Provincial of the Order, Mother Mary of St. Bernard, with her companion and the five sisters who were to be the foundresses, left St. Paul for Seattle.

On July 30, 1890 the Sisters arrived in Seattle and were warmly welcomed and installed in a seven room house which had been donated by a friend of the Church:

By September 15th the sisters had under their care twelve orphans and five girls who had been involved in social or personal misbehaviour. The house on Thirteenth Street was much too small, so the sisters had purchased the home of Judge Green at Ninth and Jefferson, at the cost of \$15,000, though they only had \$50.00 to make as a down payment and did not know where the money was to come from as the land deeded to them by Mr. O'Mara was not saleable. They knew, however, God would take care of the orphans and with confident trust in His Divine Providence and in the kind hearts of the Seattle people they established their new home which for seventeen years sheltered hundreds of little orphans and delinquent girls.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Big Impact on the Community", Outlook Newspaper (January 17, 1973), p.n.k.

"Eighteen Ninety Train Ride Starts the Good Shepherd Home", Outlook Newspaper (December 26, 1973) p.n.k.

(continued on attached sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	5,5,0	1,1,0	5,2,7,9	0,8,0	B	1,0	5,5,0	3,7,0	5,2,7,9	0,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C	1,0	5,5,0	3,8,0	5,2,7,8	8,8,0	D	1,0	5,5,0	1,2,0	5,2,7,8	8,7,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded by N. 50th Street, a major crosstown arterial, on the north; by Sunnyside Avenue N., a narrow residential street, on the east; and by Meridian Avenue N., a community arterial, on the west. The site is bounded to the south by a quarter-block of single-family residences off N. 46th Street and Corliss and Bagley Avenues N. There are service entrances to the site at Corliss and Bagley.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Ann H. Alexander, Project Coordinator
Earl D. Layman, Historic Preservation Officer

ORGANIZATION Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority
City of Seattle

STREET & NUMBER Room 714 Smith Tower TELEPHONE (206) 622-6952
Suite 919 - Arctic Building

CITY OR TOWN Seattle STATE Washington 98104

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 *James M. Welch*

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer DATE December 15, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE <u>5-23-78</u>
ATTEST: <u><i>Washington Cole</i></u>	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE <u>5-12-78</u>

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In 1906 the sisters were compelled to seek larger quarters and their benefactors began planning a truly massive undertaking. A building committee composed of prominent citizens, which reads like a list of "Who's Who in Early Seattle", acquired a vast tract of land in Wallingford and in 1906 laid the cornerstone of the present building. On July 31, 1907 the Sisters of Good Shepherd and their charges took possession of the facility, which had been erected at the cost of \$125,000.

Locating the new Home of Good Shepherd on its 11.5 acre site, close to the center of Wallingford, proved to be an invaluable decision. The amenities of the site provided the Order with solitude, security and recreational opportunities, while serving as the basis for a nearly self-sufficient community. The land was divided into beautiful orchards and vegetable gardens, poultry houses and root cellars, allowing the sisters some degree of independence and security. The decision was also to create an unparalleled expanse of urban open space for the community in later years.

The earliest recorded platting of the neighborhood occurred in 1883, but the area remained predominantly a farming community until after the turn-of-the-century. John Wallingford's division, just east of Woodland Park, eventually gave the name of these early developments, which grew together and were annexed by the City of Seattle in 1891. Shortly after annexation, the community began to experience a rapid rise in population with a subsequent flurry of commercial and residential growth.

Amusement parks, built at the turn of the century at Woodland Park and Green Lake, sparked Wallingford's rapid growth as a desirable residential suburb across Lake Union. Wallingford reached its physical development peak in the 1910s. Sixty years later, it is achieving political cohesion and maturity. Active community groups have organized to define and defend the neighborhood's identity and resources. The efforts to save the Home of Good Shepherd reflect this community commitment. When the 11.5 acre open space with its large institutional structure and standing orchard became available for purchase in 1973, the community successfully defeated the development of a shopping center on the site.

Education and Religion

It was in 1939, 40 years after their arrival in Seattle, that the Sisters of the Good Shepherd established a full four-year high school course, which met all of the requirements of the State Board of Education. Two years previously, the name, St. Euphrasia's school, had been selected to honor the Mother Foundress of the Generalate, Mother May of St. Euphrasia Pelletier.

The Philosophy of the school was summed up by the Order as follows:

A sister of the Good Shepherd always dislikes the word "delinquent girl": and uses it only because it is in common usage today In most cases, the girl herself is not the "problem", but she has a problem too big

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for her to solve. Too often the parents are the delinquents

The established and accepted rules of conduct were over-ridingly based on the Horatio Alger principle of "pulling oneself up by the bootstraps". A 1940 public relations brochure described the educational environment thusly:

Of course, all problems cannot be solved with "sweets" but contrary to common belief, the girls are not punished, there is no lockup, no restriction of food or sleep, nothing but the humiliation of facing a report card with a low mark in some certain character point and being deprived of the honors of membership in the different athletic groups or honorary groups. It is rare for girls to be off the honor roll, especially for more than one month. Those who make high grades in character points and in academic work receive special recompenses at the end of the month when the grades are read off in a general assembly. For every "A" a girl receives two gold tokens, for every "B" one gold token, and these golden tokens have magic power, for immediately after the assembly a shopping scene is on, booths are on the stage having on sale everything the girls can use while in the school. With the golden tokens one may purchase all the extra little toilet requisites so dear to the feminine heart, silk stockings aplenty, pretty bathrobes, and many other useful articles. There is also the popular candy booth. Shopping is permitted from catalogs when an article desired is not on sale at the booths. Of course, the necessities are furnished to all, but many of the little extras are earned and doubly enjoyed because they are the fruit of effort and success has crowned that effort. This develops a sense of self-respect as well as ownership and drives home the lesson that "one treasures most what has cost one most". There is a deep joy in having won a prize and so the secret of happy discipline in the school is the success in the right kind of conquest, the control of self.

The four-year program had been designed by the state Supervisor of High Schools for the State of Washington, and was described as "most practical (embracing) the regular academic subjects while stressing home economics and English". The reason for this concentration was given as the fact that "most of these girls have missed the attractiveness of home life and a cultural background".

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The teachers were primarily Sisters of the Order, but the need for some secular instructors was recognized and met. Students partook in both academic and recreational classes, including classes in ballroom dancing, described by the school as an "art often abused".

The comprehensiveness of the recreational program was extolled by the Order in the following, glowing terms:

The girls have a delightful playground, and a rustic "paradise", a 90 by 30 foot pavilion makes a restful shady place for recreating when the girls are not engaged in active games or roller skating. They have a double tennis court and two basketball courts all cemented, and, most popular of all, the baseball diamond. A beautiful grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes in one corner surrounded by lovely shrubbery and flowers and with a goldfish pond in the foreground adds to the attractiveness of the playground. The Director of Physical Education, Mrs. N. E. Richard, and her assistant, Miss Jane Abernathy, have made the recreation hours a complete joy with constant games going on in every part of the yard. For rainy days, there is the large assembly hall where they may recreate, where movies are enjoyed every two weeks, and the better radio broadcasts regularly heard. Plays and entertainments are given here by the girls or by different groups from the outside who have been very generous in supplying programs. On the top floor there is a large, light and airy room with a fine floor for dancing, and a Victrola with plenty of good records. This loved spot is called "The Pent House" by the girls, to others the "Rumpus Room", and by the sisters in charge of recreation hours, a "Boon" as it makes an ideal play room where activity can have free outlet without disturbing any other department. Without doubt this is the most cheerful room in a house where all the rooms vie for cheerfulness.

Social and Humanitarian Significance

The impact of the Home of Good Shepherd upon the local community can be viewed both in terms of students served and community support generated. Prior to the closure of the facility in July of 1973, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd had fed, sheltered, clothed, counseled and educated more than 8,000 girls. Over the years the Home offered counseling, a fully accredited high school program, a strong vocational program, a beauty culture course, classes in various religions, music, and in more recent years individual social care for more deeply emotionally troubled girls.

Faith and the generosity of the citizenry managed to pull the nuns through a variety of crises. When the future looked particularly gloomy, Seattleites rallied in support. An old church journal reports the following acts of kindness:

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The house (their first Seattle lodging) is crowded to overflowing, so we have appealed to the good lumber merchants of Seattle and have been able to put on another small addition.

The panic of 1891 made money very scarce, it is almost impossible to get. The kind farmers of White River Valley were generous in their gifts of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables.

Additional community support came the way of "Charity Balls" and "Moonlight Excursions", which, it was reported, attracted "Seattle's Four Hundred", "sugar showers" and "stocking showers", Christmas gifts from the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and other social service organizations. But the most important act of community concern came in 1921, when the Home was chosen as a recipient of aid from the Seattle Community Fund, their selection reported to be based on "the competence of their work".

In 1950 there were a total of 11 nuns and about 175 girls, but during the 1960's the student population declined sharply, reaching a point where only 60 students graduated in 1972. Financial problems forced closure of the Home and school in 1973, even though the Seattle School District had stepped in two years earlier and assumed the administration of the educational programs. The closure of St. Euphrasia's High School and the Home of Good Shepherd marked the end of an era for the church and the neighborhood. A social and religious system which had begun 66 years earlier had expanded and then declined in response to changing social needs, morals and mores, leaving a mark on both the population it served and the community at large.

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Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, An Urban Resource Inventory for Seattle, "Wallingford" (Seattle, 1976) p.1.

Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. V.J.M. Jubilate Deo-Fifty Golden Years (Seattle, 1940), pp. 1-8.