United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property	
historic name Mount Baker Park Improvement	Club Clubhouse
other names/site number Mount Baker Community Club	Clubhouse
2. Location	
street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive S. city or town <u>Seattle</u> state <u>Washington</u> code <u>WA</u> county <u>Kin</u> 3. State/Federal Agency Certification	not for publication ing code 033 zip code 98144
or staten easial Agency sertimotion	
for registering properties in the National Register of Historrequirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets <u>does not meets</u>	determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards ric Places and meets the procedural and professional et the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property
be considered significant at the following level(s) of signif	icance:
nationalstatewidelocal	
Applicable National Register Criteria	
ally M	10.20-16
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
WASHINGTON SHPO	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National	Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title Sta	te or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register	removed from the National Register
Jor asan H. Beall) 12.13.16 Date of Action

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Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Name of Property

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5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Prop (Do not include previously listed resources in	erty the count.)	
X private public - Local public - State public - Federal	Xbuilding(s)districtsitestructureobject	Contributing Noncontributing 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	buildings district site structure object Total	
Name of related multiple proper (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a mu	r ty listing Itiple property listing)	Number of contributing resources listed in the National Register	previously	
N/A		None		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) SOCIAL: Clubhouse		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) SOCIAL: Clubhouse		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)		
LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTU		foundation: <u>CONCRETE</u>		
MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsma	an	walls: WOOD: Shingle, Weatherbo	pard	
		roof: ASPHALT		
		other:		

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary.)

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Clubhouse is a two and one-half story wood frame Craftsman style community facility built in 1914. The nominated resource lies in the heart of the Mount Baker neighborhood just southeast of downtown Seattle and sits between two major boulevards; Mount Rainier Drive South and Mount Baker Boulevard. The .21 acre property slopes drastically to the west, with the main entry facing Mount Rainier Drive. The rear entry is a full story below facing Mount Baker Blvd creating a daylight basement, which is not accessible from the inside of the building.

The building straddles the north property line creating a narrow fifteen foot wide corridor. This area contains limited foliage of simple ground plantings and trees, as well as exterior wooden stairs, a wood handicap ramp, and garbage containment area. The south side of the lot is defined by a chain-link fence and contains a small level outdoor patio space/preschool outdoor space with a small forest garden.

The building, resting on a concrete foundation, is comprised of two sections; a front facing gambrel wing fronting Mount Rainier Drive, and a slightly lower gable roof wing at the rear. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has deep eaves with exposed, shaped rafter tails. The gable and gambrel ends are highlighted by larger bargeboards supported by decorative knee braces. Simple, shed roof dormers are found on the north and south facades of the gambrel portion of the building. Here bands of multi-light fixed windows allow light into an attic area. Exterior siding consists of an upper story-and-a-half of coursed cedar shingle siding, while the lower floor, separated by a drip course, is 10" exposed clapboards. Windows are generally grouped in pairs or gangs of three, and are comprised of single-pane casements below six-pane transom units on the upper gambrel section of the building. The lower gable section contains wood, paired, one-over-one single hung wood units highlighted by single pane fixed transom windows. These windows lie within the stringcourse which follows the upper frame of the window units. A grouping of three windows is found on the west façade and boasts a false, shallow balcony supported by small brackets. The ground floor contains single, wood, one-over-one double hung units. Two single entry doors with four-pane transoms can also be found which allow access to the ground floor.

The main entry, which sits below the street level, is defined by an open covered porch approximately 10' deep. Here a set of double wood, paneled entry doors are highlighted by a six-pane transom window. Above, defining the space in the gable end, is board-and-baton siding. Hanging from the roof of the porch is an original Mission style lantern who's sides are painted "Mount Baker Park Club." To the right of the entry is a wooden handicap ramp.

Inside, the building's main door opens to a small entry vestibule which lands between two floor levels. Proceeding up a small flight of stairs leads to a mezzanine level meeting room and office/storage space. The meeting room is a rectangular 1,005 square foot space and takes up approximately 1/3 of the floor space. This carpeted area features a small closet-like kitchenette off the north wall. Flat plaster ceilings with crown molding and wood paneled door highlight the meeting room. Also found at the mezzanine level is a small office space and storage room. This level is connected to the lower ballroom space by a window wall of 20 casement windows. These windows float just above a low board-and-baton wainscoting.

Proceeding down from the entry vestibule is the ballroom level. Here you are greeting by a small lobby with accessible men's and women's bathrooms, storage spaces and commercial kitchen. Double doors with sidelights lead to an arcaded ballroom vestibule. The vestibule is separated from the ballroom by a railing. The ballroom features a 2,654 square foot maple dance floor. Twenty five 8'2" feet tall multi-paned windows line the three exterior sides of the ballroom. The coffered ceiling is a replacement, but was reconstructed using historic images and on-site evidence. The coffers are infilled with acoustical tile.

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The building's lowest level houses the Central Branch Preschool and club storage areas. This area is not accessible from inside the building. This level provides three separate classrooms, restroom, small kitchen and office space,

Alterations

In 1992 an arson fire damaged much of the roof structure and both the gambrel and gable portions of the building were rebuilt. While they remained true to the original specs on the exterior, a second floor space was rendered unusable due to the new truss system and is used today for storage. At that time handicapped accessories were added including the ramp outside and a small interior elevator. Bathrooms and kitchen spaces were updated and some walls were reconfigured. Despite the fire, the building retains high level of historic character and many of the interior finishes remain. The property is in average condition.

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ark "x"	ble National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
	al Register listing.)	SOCIAL HISTORY
< A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
< C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high	Devied of Significance
	artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1914
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
		1914
	Considerations in all the boxes that apply.) y is:	Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Mark "x" Property	in all the boxes that apply.)	-
Mark "x" Propert <u>y</u> A	in all the boxes that apply.) y is: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious	-
Mark "x" Property A B	in all the boxes that apply.) y is: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Mark "x" Property A B C	in all the boxes that apply.) y is: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. removed from its original location.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Cultural Affiliation
Mark "x" Property A B C	in all the boxes that apply.) y is: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. removed from its original location. a birthplace or grave.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Cultural Affiliation Architect/Builder
Mark "x" Property A B C C D	in all the boxes that apply.) y is: Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. removed from its original location. a birthplace or grave. a cemetery.	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Cultural Affiliation

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club clubhouse is located at 2811 Mt. Rainier Drive South just southeast of downtown Seattle, Washington. Completed in 1914, the clubhouse is historically significant under Criteria A for its direct connection to the broad aspects of residential growth during the early part of the 20th century. Established c. 1908, the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club began as a community of like-minded individuals who initially came together to promote specific municipal improvements for their neighborhood. While not necessarily always viewed as reformist or progressive, improvement clubs were nonetheless important local organizations. Strictly residential in nature, these organizations focused their activities on local betterment. Despite a myriad of ties that drew them out of the neighborhood, these organizations provided the arena in which residents "demonstrated a commitment to their home district by debating, petitioning, rallying, and lobbying the government about issues affecting the welfare of their neighborhood." Quickly however organizers realized that the club could also serve as a social hub for neighborhood residents. And having their own club facility became a status symbol for the neighborhood.

The clubhouse is also historically significant under Criteria C as a project that represents the work of local developer, architect and Mount Baker Park resident, Charles C. Dose. Dose and his family had a significant impact on the built environment in the south part of the city and they platted part of the Mount Baker neighborhood. The Period of Significance begins and ends in 1914, the date of construction of the building.

The city of Seattle as a whole grew phenomenally during the first two decades of the 20th century, from a population of 80,671 in 1900, to 315,312 in 1920. The Mount Baker neighborhood, in which the nominated clubhouse is located, was a part of this growth surge. It was annexed to into the city of Seattle in 1907. The annexed area stretched from south of Hanford Street to Rainier Beach, and the neighborhood is comprised of several plats. The main plat, which defined the area, was called the Mount Baker Park Addition, and at the time of its platting, it was one of the largest planned communities in Seattle. It was also the first subdivision to be incorporated directly into larger city planning efforts.

Developers of Mount Baker Park, The Hunter Tract Improvement Company, had purchased 130 acres from early Seattle settler David Denny's holdings and formally platted the area in 1907. For the initial layout and planning, the company had considered hiring the Olmsted Brothers (who had recently completed their 1903 plan for Seattle's parks and boulevards system, which included recommending a park, to be called Mount Baker Park, on a proposed parkway along Lake Washington in the future location of the Mount Baker Park Addition) but instead selected George F. Cotterill of the engineering firm, Cotterill & Whitworth. Cotterill was a strong proponent of the Olmsted plan and an ardent supporter of the "Good Roads" movement. He had arrived in the city in 1884 as an engineer and surveyor with the North Pacific Railroad and then took a job with the engineering firm of Thomson & Co. before serving as the Assistant City Engineer in 1892. Cotterill's plan for the Mount Baker Park subdivision was based on the early bicycle trails he had designed (which were also a basis for the Olmsted plan) and utilized the topography of the site to integrate residential lots into the natural setting with sweeping views.

Landscape architect Edward O. Schwagerl, Seattle's former parks superintendent from 1892-1895, was hired to work out the details for the landscape design and specific engineering features of the 70 block subdivision were executed by the Sawyer Brothers. In the fall of 1906, John Charles Olmsted provided the Hunter Tract Improvement Company with comments on Cotterill's plan and suggested deed restrictions to assure the quality of the development of the plat.

The development company intended to create an exclusive upper-income community and marketed the site as "An Addition of Character." Deeds of sale contained a variety of restrictive covenants relating to minimum setbacks, the value of structures on the lots, (No house would cost less than \$2,000 to \$5,000 per lot,

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depending on the lot, with a minimum 25-foot front setback from the street), as well as racial and ethnic limitations (a typical deed restriction of the time).

The street names in the Mount Baker Park Addition also reflected the high hopes for community and emphasized the fine views. These names include Mt. Baker Boulevard, Mt. Rainier Drive, Mt. St. Helens Place, and Cascadia Avenue. McClellan Street was reportedly named after, George McClellan, a Civil War General and an engineer who tried to locate a railroad route through Snoqualmie Pass. The viewpoint at the north end of Cascadia Avenue was known as Jones Point in honor of developer Daniel Jones.

Once platted, sales began immediately and The Hunter Improvement Company opened a small sales office on corner of 34st Avenue South & McClellan St. managed by Mitchell Phillips. Daniel Jones and F.L. Fehren served as sales agents for the various lots. Grading and the paving of streets also happened quickly. By January of 1909 one mile of Cascadia Avenue and Mt. Baker Blvd had been asphalted, and the telephone company expected to have service extended into the district within the next thirty days.

The development company noted that over \$50,000 would be allocated for various improvements to the site. One of main amenities was to be a community clubhouse, which was metioned frequently as a selling point for the subdividion and was featured as part of their marketing plan from the begining. A 1907 advertisement noted that a *"Club House of exquisite architecture and ample proportions will be built on one the pinnacles of Mount Baker Park. It will be surrounded by spacious grounds well laid out; and will command a sweeping view of the Olympics and Cascades from Mt. Baker to Mount Rainier, with the limits of Lake Washington as a foreground." The clubhouse was to have a 40' x 80' gymnasium in the basement complete with a variety of athletic apparatus, showers and lockers; a bowling alley with three lanes; an assembly hall on the main floor surrounded by porches; and a second floor ballroom. Noted local architect Ellsworth Storey was commissioned to come up with an initial design for the clubhouse. Additional neighborhood ammenties were to include a boat house, a wharf, a bath house, tennis and croquet courts as well as stables. Despite early promotional material, construction of an actual dedicated clubhouse did not occur until 1914. Reportedly the club met in the 2nd floor of the Mount Baker Park Garage (which was a strikingly similar design to the final version of the clubhouse with a gambrel roof and craftsman details).*

With easy access to the development, yet far away from the riffraff of the downtown area, lots sold quickly to Seattle's upper crust community. Notable early buyers included doctors, lawyers, and prominent business men such as Frederick Simpson, Charles A. Reynolds, I.L. Strong, S. W. Prescott, A.L. Maryote, Rigley Force, Joseph Kraus, I.C. Burkheimer, Martin Paup, Frank Buty, J.K. Gordon, Charles Horton, and Dr. Albert Bouffleur.

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club History

Local residents had established the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club c.1908. However it was not legally incorporated until January 12th, 1910. The original Board of Directors were: R.M. Dyer (Mechanical Engineer, V.P of Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., and Chairman); C.J. Zintheo (Manager of Electric Transportation Co./ owner of Studebaker Bros. Co.); J.F. Grant; F.G. Dewar (real estate agent); T.E. Dicken (Contractor, T.E. Dicken & Co.); C.C. Dose (Architect) and H.S. Stine (Lumberman). The club's original purpose was to promote the physical development of Mount Baker Park in its entirety, to encourage homeowners to develop and improve their property, and to organize and aid other neighborhood clubs to benefit the community. The club's motto was "Get Together: Get Busy: Boost!" Such civic improvement clubs were a popular pastime in the city. In fact, by 1923 the city had over fifty such clubs. The first such club in the city was the Phinney Ridge Improvement Club, established in 1900.

At the time, the Mount Baker Improvement Club was distinctive in a sense that all of the residents of Mount Baker Park were members of the Mount Baker Park Club Inc., an organization in which all property owners had one share of stock in the club which owned the club house and surrounding property. The club held monthly meetings and a wide range of events, from small private luncheons to citywide festivals. They also

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lobbied for "improvements" to their neighborhood and to the city as a whole. Among the club's concerns were lighting, schools, police protection, beautification and social life of the residents.

As the neighborhood was developed, by 1914 the club had grown to 100 members. Such a big, and everexpanding Club, required various committees' to organize the events, and to address the concerns of the community. By 1915 the committee list included the Executive, Educational, Entertainment, Membership, Parks & Playgrounds, Public Safety, Publicity, and Streets & Public Improvement committees.

Among the first issues that the Improvement Club discussed (even before they were legally incorporated) was to lobby for better trolley access to the neighborhood. They also endorsed a resolution in favor of an antiracetrack legislation, and called upon authorities to abolish "disreputable houses" in certain sections of the city. Such lobbying and political involvement would become a standard action of the Improvement Club. Other early efforts included a request to build a fire station "on the hill;" the installation of a sewer system; the paving of streets; better police protection, support for a city ordinance requiring all dogs in the city to muzzled, and approving a system of garbage removal.

One of the more active committees' was the "Restrictions Committee," which was charged with enforcing the restrictions contained in the deeds regarding the construction of only single family housing, and the restrictive covenants that prevented non-whites and other minorities from purchasing property in the area. The club also passed a resolution stating that the club was against using any lot for clubs, schools, boarding or lodging houses, churches, charitable or religious societies or orders or for any other purpose than strictly detached family residences. One of their first issues they tackled was to pursue a lawsuit with the recently opened Catholic Ursiline Seminary/Convent (at 2745 St. Helens PI).

In a dark chapter of the Improvement Club history, the discrimination associated with the "Restrictions Committee" which precluding non-Caucasians from the Mount Baker area, continued for several decades. In 1919-20 the club drafted an agreement for owners to sign which promised that they would not rent, sell or lease to any persons other than Caucasians, or to any person acting as their agent. Such restrictions continued for several decades. In 1938, the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club vocally dissuaded an African-American family from purchasing a house near Dose Terrace; and in the same year the club asked the Seattle Parks Board to develop a segregation plan for Mount Baker Park. While restrictions were not actively enforced during World War II due to the housing shortage, following the end of World War II, the community again turned its attention toward the enforcement of its housing restrictions policy. The Improvement Club even went so far as to hire the Burns Detective Agency to investigate and enforce the local housing restrictions in 1946. In fact, the Club took legal action on such a case (Gholson v. Connell) in 1948.

During the 1950s concern about a "colored" family purchasing a house in the neighborhood dissipated when the community discovered that it was actually a Brazilian family. Fueled by war-time patriotic fervor and the internment of the Japanese, the community continued to discriminate against Asians into the 1950s. Despite these harsh actions of the Restrictions Committee, by the early 1960s Mount Baker had begun to change from an all-white to an interracial neighborhood. A group of younger residents led the drive to change the attitude toward persons of color. In 1967-68, the club formed a Committee to Revitalize Mount Baker, aimed at eliminating the earlier racial discrimination and developing new bylaws.

As the neighborhood was integrated, it experienced significant white flight. Reflecting the changing times and the changing demographics of the neighborhood, in 1968 the club changed its name to the Mount Baker Community Club and revised the bylaws to open the membership to all residents of Mount Baker. During this time the Club participated in the formation of the Mt. Baker Housing Rehabilitation Association (Mt. Baker Housing Rehab), and hosted offices for the organization in the lower level of the clubhouse. During its 10 years of its existence Mt. Baker Housing Rehab Association was instrumental in the renovation and rehabilitation of a significant amount of the Mt. Baker neighborhood housing stock.

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Over the years, the clubhouse also played host to a variety of public forums ranging from political candidate debates, to educational speakers. Topics ranged from Charles Frazier, Assistant Superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, who spoke on "special education" in 1933; to consulting engineer, Willis T. Batcheller, who spoke about the value of constructing a dam at Grand Coulee in 1934; to State Rep. Harry D. Austin who talked about the legislative activities of 1935; to Captains M.E. Cook and Robert Green, who discussed the traffic problems in the neighborhood (1953).

The club also played host to a countless number of social events. Dances, weddings, receptions, movies, private dinners, and holiday parties many of which were announced in the society sections of the local newspapers. Band concerts, sponsored by the club were held in the park during the summer months. Miss Marie Hale was chosen as their "Queen" for 1935, an annual neighborhood decorated Christmas tree at the corner of Mount Rainier Drive and St. Helens Place and a children's Halloween party were always a highlight of the year; as well as playing host to a series of community dances.

One of the biggest annual events of the Club was playing host to an annual rose show. The show began in 1912, the city's first, and would be held annually for 20+ years. The first show featured music and floral displays by amateur and professional gardeners, an exhibit by the Seattle Park Board and prize money worth \$1,000 dollars. By the 2nd year, the annual show drew to some 30,000 visitors with various locations across the neighborhood.

The Improvement Club was known early on as one of the "pre-eminent neighborhood clubs in the West" due their organization and accomplishments. Bolstering this record was the one of the club's initial objectives to build, own and operate a community clubhouse. The building and grounds represented an investment of \$17,000 of which \$12,000 was contributed by the Hunt Tract Co. and the remainder by prominent residents of the district. The club building was to be 44' x 100' with a large basement. The clubhouse was to be used for a variety of purposes such as meetings, card games and any other purposes which the community saw fit. The clubhouse construction committee consisted of I.L Strong (Shipping and storage magnate); Dr. W.L. Reedy; Prof. Ralph R. Upton (a Safety Engineer with Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.); C. Alan Dale (Restaurateur/City Councilman), and R.M Dyer (Mechanical Engineer, V.P of Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., and Chairman). The Improvement Company enlisted the services of architect Charles C. Dose to design the clubhouse.

Architect - Charles C. Dose

While Seattle architect, Charles L. Haynes, was the official architect for the Hunter Tract Improvement Company and designed many houses in Mount Baker Park, architect Charles C. Dose lived in the neighborhood and was actually on the executive committee for the Improvement Club at the time. He developed his design for the clubhouse based on an earlier proposal by architect Ellsworth Storey.

Charles C. Dose and his father C.P. Dose, had platted the Dose Addition (ten acres along South Walker Street between 31st Avenue South and Lake Washington) in the Mount Baker Neighborhood in 1906. Charles C. Dose designed several houses in the subdivision and the Dose family would live in one house as they built the next one. They then sold the first house, moved into a new one, and built another. The Dose family, especially Mrs. Charles C. (Phoebe) Dose, were actively involved in the creation of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club.

Charles C. Dose was born in 1870 in Chicago and was the second child of Charles P. and Ida L. Dose. Sometime prior to 1893, he became the assistant and then a partner in his father's successful Chicago-based residential and commercial real estate business. Both C.P. and C.C. Dose also appear to have been active in an electric lighting fixture business in Chicago and possibly in Seattle during the late 1890s. Although C.P. Dose had been associated with Seattle since 1871, his son did not visit the burgeoning city until ca.1890. He married his wife Phoebe E. (b.1870—d.1966) ca. 1896 in Chicago where their daughter Julia was born ca.1900.

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Charles C. Dose reportedly moved to Seattle in 1903 in order to assist his father who had moved to the city in 1898 and established the offices of C.P. Dose & Co., a real estate, loan and building enterprise. Around the same time, Charles C. Dose formed his own real estate company with partners George R. West and Claude A. Reinoehl. A November 1907 *Seattle Times* article noted that the partners in Dose, West & Reinoehl had previously been associated with C.P. Dose & Co. and that they would specialize in "erecting improvements of all kinds" as well as financing and development.

In 1908, Dose and his partners published a 120-page plan book catalog *Architecture of Dose, West & Reinhoehl* – illustrating over 70 plans for "artistic homes, flats, stores and apartment buildings." The designs ranged from inexpensive cottages to a fire-proof hotel building. The introductory catalog indicates that the firm also specialized in construction loans and could assist the prospective home owner in "getting a loan for almost any improvements you wish to make, either on a monthly payment or straight loan." C.A. Reinoehl was identified as the firm "architect" and George R. West as the superintendent (presumably the construction superintendent) and Charles C. Dose appears to have managed the business and coordinated construction loans.

However by January 1909, Claude Reinoehl had moved to Los Angeles and the company was renamed C.C. Dose & Company, Architects. After this, all newspaper articles regarding projects cite the C.C. Dose & Company as the "architect" or "architects." While any formal architectural training of Charles C. Dose is unknown, Charles C. identified his profession as "architect" in the 1910 US Census. Washington State did not begin to formally license architects until 1919 and prior to that time the term was rather loosely applied and Charles C. Dose never obtained an architectural license. The firm continued to build and design homes into the late teens. A list of known projects associated with Charles C. Dose is included below.

Address	Client Name/Owner	Building Type	Date
1422 Roy Street		residence	1905
2107 10 th Ave W	C. C. Draper	residence	1906*
NE cor QA Ave & W. McGraw[D]	William Nohe	store building – 2 sty	1907*
2203 31 st Ave S.'	George West	residence	1907*
1520 7 th Ave W	D.C. Sprague	residence	1908*
2609 Mt. St. Helens Pl.	F. W. Beachwood	residence	c.1909
2913 S. Washington St.	Dr. Frank J. Filz	residence	1909
2121 - 31 st Ave S.	Charles P. Dose	residence	1910
1310-14 Yesler Way	Frank J. Filz (St. George)	apartment/hotel – 3sty	1910
1911 25 th N	A. J. Myers	residence	1910
Scenic Sunnyside Heights [U]	Dr. Frank J. Filz	country residence	1910
N. 48 th & Aurora [U]	D.S. Barton	residence	1910
SW cor QA Ave & W. Garfield [D]	James H. Lawler	apartments (4 flats)	1910
[U]	M. Lard	residence	1910
Hartford (Snohomish County?) [U]		residence	1910
Pleasant Beach (?Drive) [U]		residence	1910
3111 Dose Terrace ["]	C.C. Dose	residence	1910

Known Projects associated with Charles C. Dose [Extant unless otherwise noted]

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3110 Dose Terrace	Ernest E. Sirrine	residence	1911
3210 Dose Terrace	C. P. Dose	residence	1911
3211 Dose Terrace [™]	W.F. Richardson	residence	1912
3112 Dose Terrace [™]	C.C. Dose	residence	1914
2811 Mount Rainier Drive	Mount Baker Clubhouse	clubhouse	1914
3202 Dose Terrace ^v	C.C. Dose	residence	1914
3216 Dose Terrace	F.J. Comeau	residence	1916
3215 Dose Terrace		residence	1918
2818 33 rd Ave S.	C.C. Dose	residence	c.1919
3007 S. Walker St. ^{vi}	C. P. Dose	residence	c.1919

[D] Demolished [U] Unknown status * C. A. Reinoehl cited as architect

Charles C. Dose died in Seattle after a sudden serious illness on November 24, 1924. By this time he and Phoebe were residing at 2818 33rd Avenue S. In addition to his wife, he was survived by his father C.P. Dose, his sister Clara Dose Parrott and his daughter Julia Dose Graham. Phoebe Dose, who had been instrumental in the creation of the Mount Baker Park (Improvement) Club, Inc. (formed in 1909) continued to reside in the Mount Baker neighborhood and remained active in community affairs for many years. Phoebe E. Dose died in Marysville, WA in September 1966.

Craftsman Style Buildings

For the Improvement Club building, Dose created a highbred style building which blended both Craftsman and some Colonial style elements. Such eclecticism was typical of the era and many of the dwellings in the surrounding neighborhood reflect this rich blending of stylistic elements.

In fact, many of the homes in the Mount Baker Park neighborhood were custom, architect designed dwellings. Represented projects included homes designed by architects Ellsworth Storey, Charles L. Haynes, Andrew Willatzen, Arthur Loveless, Charles C. Dose and Edwin Ivey, and the architectural firms of Bebb & Mendel, Saunders & Lawton, Graham & Myers. Several of these grand Mount Baker Park houses were published in *Homes and Gardens of the Pacific Coast*, and many of the same houses are included in the Mount Baker Improvement Company's promotional publication, "Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park," issued in 1914. While they range in style from early Spanish Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival and Colonial Revival, many of the area homes are Craftsman style dwellings.

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club clubhouse is an unusual example of the Craftsman style due to its use of a gambrel roof, a form typically more closely associated with the Dutch Colonial Revival style. This blending of styles fits well with the neighborhood and offers the building a more relaxed and informal presence to the street, rather than a grand classical façade. Few examples are known, however the Mount Baker Park Garage, located just north of the clubhouse and constructed a few years before the nominated building, utilized these same blending of details. It is unknown however if Dose designed the garage building.

The Craftsman tradition was one of the most popular design motifs in the United States, and was used to enhance a variety of building forms during in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The Craftsman style began and was based on the Arts & Crafts movement in Europe, led by renowned English architect, William Morris

ⁱⁱ In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose 1911 - 1914

ⁱⁱⁱ In Dose's Addition – identified in promotional literature as home of C.P. Dose c.1913

^{iv} In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose c.1917-18

^v In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose c.1914-15

 $^{^{\}rm vi}$ In Dose's Addition – home of C.P. Dose c.1922

King County, WA

(1834-1896), and the English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, which was formed in 1888. Together, Morris and the Society extolled the virtues of hand-crafted art, and opposed impersonal machine-made products.

Three of the most successful American house designers to promote the Craftsman style were Gustav Stickley in the eastern United States, and Charles and Henry Greene, from the western United States in Pasadena, California. Stickley produced a national magazine called <u>The Craftsman</u> that offered designs for house plans and espoused ideals relating to the larger Arts & Crafts movement. Stickley's magazine was distributed throughout the United States between 1901 and 1916, and sparked a flood of builder's pattern books, pre-cut house packages, and a plethora of bungalow designs. The Greene Brothers developed a type and style for domestic homes and buildings based entirely on craftsmanship principles promulgated by the Arts & Crafts movement. The brothers used mortise-and-tenon treatment in their house frames; fabricated most of their hardware; designed their own leaded-glass windows; cast decorative tile; and designed and constructed moveable and built-in furniture.

The Craftsman style quickly grew in popularity and spread throughout the United States in short order. The Craftsman tradition embraced nature through the use of natural materials, including stone, clay (bricks and ceramic tile), stucco, wood, wrought iron, forged brass, and leaded glass. The style integrated natural materials with organic expression illustrated in low, ground-hugging forms that appeared to erupt or grow from the site on which they were built. Horizontal emphasis and horizontal shadows were achieved through low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, exposed structural members (rafters, purlins, beams, posts, rails, brackets), horizontal bands of differing exterior cladding, horizontal stringcourses/belt courses, exposed mortise-and-tenon joinery, and battered/tapered walls, pillars, posts, and porch piers. Merging indoor and outdoor living was important where open floor plans utilized deep front and rear porches as outdoor entry halls and living spaces. The Craftsman style also promoted a reverence for and the use of wood in wood shingles, wood structural members, interior woodwork, wood floors, and wood built-in furniture. The wood could be coarse and rough like split wood shingles or finished as smooth woodwork with deep patinas. A variety of features with wood included sleeping porches, fireplaces, inglenooks, alcoves, and built-in furniture (bench seats, window seats, bookcases, drop-leaf desks, beds, china buffets/hutches, linen cabinets/closets, kitchen tables/counters/cabinets).

The clubhouse boasts many typical features of the style including the use of exposed rafter tails, large knee braces in the gable/gambrel ends, a change in materials from coursed shingle to clapboard (delineating the floors) and an open front entry porch. Colonial details are indicated through the use of the Gambrel roof, evenly spaced and abundant use of windows and the false balcony on the rear façade.

Conclusion

Today the Mount Baker Community Club clubhouse continues to be the heart of Mt. Baker neighborhood and it remains focused on its mission as a place to bring residents together to meet each other, to serve as a venue to discuss issues of importance to the neighborhood, and to host a variety of cultural events. Additionally, the building retains a high level architectural integrity and still retains the characteristics from its original construction date of 1914.

Name of Property

King County, WA

OMB No. 1024-0018

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Tobin, Caroline, Mount Baker Historic Context Statement, (with the assistance of Artifacts Consulting, inc.), City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods, May 2004

Mount Baker Community Club documents:

Club Description, as found in Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park, (reprint of 1914 ed.). (booklet) Dyer, R.M. History of Mount Baker Improvement Club, Mount Baker Improvement Club, 1923 (booklet) Constitution and By-Laws of the Mount Baker Community Club, 1969 (in scrapbook)

Newspaper Articles:

"New Route Desired for Cars – Mount Baker Improvement Club requests Seattle Electric Company to Give New Outlet Downtown" Seattle Times, Oct 11, 1908. "Mount Baker Club Wants More Cars" Seattle Times, Jan 10, 1909. "Fine Boulevard in Mt. Baker Park" Seattle Times, Jan 24, 1909. "Mr. & Mrs. Barnhart Honored" Seattle Times, Nov 20, 19010. "Want Work Rushed" Seattle Times, April 6, 1912. "Rose Show Promotes Gardening Activity" Seattle Times, May 26, 1912. "The First Rose Show Ever Held...." Seattle Times, June 21, 1912. "Thousands Attend Fine Rose Show" Seattle Times, June 22, 1913. "Clubhouse for Mt. Baker Park" Seattle Times, May 10, 1914. "Rainier Valley's Show Successful" Seattle Times, June 6, 1914. "Mount Baker Club's Membership Gaining" Seattle Times, Nov 7, 1915. "Mount Baker Club to Discuss Jitney Buses" Seattle Times, July, 1916. "Mount Baker Club's Membership Gaining" Seattle Times, Nov 7, 1916. "Improvement Club Meets" Seattle Times, Dec 5, 1917. "Officers of Mount Baker Club to Give Small Dinner" Seattle Times, January 13, 1920. "Mount Baker Park Residents Have Invited...." Seattle Times, Feb 25, 1920. "400 Golfers Will Participate in Meet Staged for Mount Baker Club Members" Seattle Times, April 14, 1926. "Mount Baker Park Children to Frolic" Seattle Times, Jan 1, 1933. "Educator Will Be Speaker" Seattle Times, Jan 1, 1933. "Mount Baker Club Will Meet Tomorrow Night" Seattle Times, Sept 4, 1934. "Ross' Purchas Offer Held 50 Millions High" Seattle Times, Dec 6, 1934. "Miss Marie Hale Chosen by the Mount Baker Improvement Club....." Seattle Times, Jan 9, 1935. "Harry D. Austin Club Speaker" Seattle Times, April 3, 1935. "Club Seeking New Playfield" Seattle Times, Sept 29, 1935. "Mount Baker Club Decorates Tree" Seattle Times, Dec 25, 1935. "Mount Baker Club Closes for Summer" Seattle Times, July 7, 1937. "Rainier Avenue Blinker O.K.'D" Seattle Times, Oct 18, 1938. "Mount Baker Club to Talk Phone Tariffs" Seattle Times, Oct 30, 1938. "Mount Baker to Discuss Better Bus Line Plan" Seattle Times, Sept 1, 1940. "Mount Baker Dance Club Plans Series" Seattle Times, Oct 12, 1941. "Club Will Hear Talk On Orient" Seattle Times, Nov 30, 1941. "Club to See Tarawa Film" Seattle Times, Feb 1, 1944. "Mount Baker to Hear Mayor" Seattle Times, Dec 6, 1944. "Mount Baker Club to Meet" Seattle Times, Dec 31, 1944. "Mt Baker Club Plans Meeting" Seattle Times, March 4, 1947. "Baker Moorage Plans Help Up" Seattle Times, June 4, 1948. "Halloween Fete Set For Mount Baker" Seattle Times, Oct 27, 1949. "Mount Baker Club To Hold Yule Party" Seattle Times, Dec 19, 1950. "Club Will Hear Traffic Officers" Seattle Times, May 3, 1953. "Reminiscences of Early Years in Mt. Baker Park," Seattle Times, August 16, 1959, pg. 4-5 "Guardians of Trees Impress Councilmen" Seattle Times, June 26, 1963. "3 Charge Franklin Principal With Bias" Seattle Times, May 17, 1968. "Mount Baker--'There Was Nobody to Do It but Us'," Seattle Times Magazine, 1/16/1977 p 8-9

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State

Books

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. 54-55

Web sites

Houser, Michael. Biography Charles I. Haynes. April 2012. <u>www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/charles-l-haynes</u>

Craftsman Style Guide, Martinez Historical Society, 03/17/2016 http://www.martinezhometour.com/site/images/craftsman%20style%20guide-pdf%20version.pdf

Legal Documents

Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Park Club, Inc., January 25, 1910 (#13653) Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Park Club, Inc., January 8, 1914 (#17792) Articles of Incorporation, Officer update of the Mt. Baker Club, Inc., February 27, 1914 (#18046) Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Community Club, March 5, 1979 (#1469)

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 Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- ____State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- Other

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Name of Property

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of (Do not include	· · -	ess than one acre resource acreage.)	_				
UTM Refere	ences	NAD 1927 or	NAD 1983	3			
(Place addition	al UTM reference	s on a continuation sheet.)					
1 Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2 Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing	
	/Longitude Co tes to 6 decimal p						
1 <u>47°34</u> Latitude		122°17'16.59"W ngitude	3 Latitude		Longitude		
2 Latitude	Lor	ngitude	4 Latitude		Longitude		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in the Section 10 of Township 24, Range 04 East of King County, Washington and is legally described as "Parcel A" (otherwise known as Lot 2 of Block 31) of the Mount Baker Park Addition of Seattle. It is otherwise known as Parcel # 570000-2390

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot (approx. 130' x 53') that is occupied by the Mount Baker Improvement Club.

11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Judith Yarrow, President	(Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Mount Baker Community Club	date August 2016
street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive South	telephone (201) 721-0480
city or town Seattle	state WA zip code 98144
e-mail president@mountbaker.org	

King County, WA

County and State

King County, WA County and State

OMB No. 1024-0018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• 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. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



ioogle [Earth - Edit Placem	ark	ex.
Name:	Mount Baker Impro	vement Club	
	Latitude:	47°34'40.08"N	
	Longitude:	122°17'16.59"W	



King County, WA

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club



Parcel # 570000-2390

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Name of Property

King County, WA County and State



JOHNSON SOUTHERLAND Ph. 200 723-8275 Fax 200 725-0392

OMB No. 1024-0018





existing site plan

King County, WA County and State



Ph. 206-723-827 East 206-723-039

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State





O JOHNSON SOUTHERLAND 3827B South Edmunds St. Seattle, VIA 98118 Ph, 206-723-8275 Fax 206-723-2382

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State



Name of Property

King County, WA County and State

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Advertisement of Mount Baker Park noting that *"The Club House of exquisite architecture and ample proportions will be built on one the pinnacles of Mount Baker Park. It will be surrounded by spacious grounds well laid out; and will command a sweeping view of the Olympics and Cascades from Mt. Baker to Mount Rainier, with the limits of lake Washington as a foreground." - Seattle Times: April 5, 1907*



Architect C.C. Dose & Co. Rendering of Mount Baker Park Clubhouse - Seattle Times: May 10, 1914

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State



Advertisement of Mount Baker Park noting that *"Every lot sold in Mount Bake carries with it a perpetual part ownership in the handsome \$15,000 community clubhouse, the center of never-ending social and civic activity."* - <u>Seattle Times</u>: March 18, 1917

Name of Property

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CLUB HOUSE, MT. BAKER PARK

Sketch of Clubhouse - Booklet- Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park, 1914



Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Banquet – c.1915 Image courtesy of Mt Baker Community Club

King County, WA County and State





Left: Article about the annual Mount Baker Park Rose festival showing the "Men in Charge of the Right: Image from Annual Rose Rose, c. 1914 festival - <u>Seattle Times</u>: June 4, 1915,

IMPROVEMENT CLUB MEETS

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club will hold its monthly meeting this evening in the clubhouse. The The club is at this time engaged in work in be heard at tonight's meeting, which will begin at S o'clock.

Announcement of Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting Seattle Times: December 5, 1917

Mt. Baker Club Will Meet Tomorrow Night

The first fall meeting of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Mount Baker Club. house. New officers who will be in the chairs are: Earle W. Zinn, president; Dr. Will G. Crosby, vice president; John F. Griffin, treasurer, and A. F. Cales, secretary.

Ben Paris will talk about the two fish ponds proposed in Seward Park.

Announcement of Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting - Seattle Times: September 4, 1934

Name of Property

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Announcement of graduate student lecture at the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting - Seattle Times: November 30, 1941



Architect Ellsworth Storey's initial design concept for the Mount Baker Clubhouse – c.1908, Image courtesy of UW Special Collections.

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

Name of Property



South East Corner of Clubhouse - King County Assessor - c. 1936





King County, WA County and State

Top Left – Mount Baker Park Garage, looking southwest which was located next to Improvement Club. Note Gambrel style roof. Building replaced in 1930. – c. 1912

Bottom Left – S. McClelland Street looking east towards Mount Baker Park Garage (on right). Note trolly line. – c. 1912

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Name of Property



OMB No. 1024-0018

King County, WA County and State

Flyer for Joint Mount Baker Improvement Club and Seattle Historical Society meeting – Oct 2, 1946.



Flyer for Mount Baker Improvement Club meeting - Jan 6, 1954.

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Name of Property







Images of renovations as the result of arson fire - c. 1992.

King County, WA County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Mount Baker Park Improvement Club		
City or Vicinity:	Seattle		
County:	King County	State:	Washington

Photographer: Judith Yarrow

Date Photographed: March 13, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



1 of 13 clubhouse exterior E side-front

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Name of Property



2 of 13 clubhouse exterior NE corner



3 of 13 clubhouse exterior SW corner showing N side facing (Photographer DAHP 8/16/16)

Name of Property



4 of 13 clubhouse exterior SE corner



King County, WA County and State

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6 of 13 clubhouse exterior S side



7 of 13 clubhouse interior entry stairs

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

Name of Property



8 of 13 clubhouse interior conference room windows from 1st floor- (Photographer Ciam Sawyer, 6/16/15)



9 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom from above

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10 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom detail



11 of 13 clubhouse interior 1st floor lobby - bathrooms

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State



12 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom looking east



13 of 13 First floor meeting room looking west (note windows overlook ballroom) - (Photographer DAHP 8/16/16)

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

Name of Property

King County, WA County and State

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)						
name <u>Mo</u>	ount Baker Community Club					
street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive South		telephone (206) 722-7209				
city or town	Seattle	state	WA	zip code	98144	

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination			
Property Name:	Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Clubhouse			
Multiple Name:				
State & County:	WASHINGTON, King			
Date Rece	ved: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 12/13/2016 12/13/2016 12/22/2016			
Reference number:	16000855			
Nominator:	State			
Reason For Review				
X Accept	ReturnReject 12/13/2016 Date			
Abstract/Summary Comments:	Meets Registration Requirements			
Recommendation/ Criteria				
Reviewer Edson	Beall Discipline Historian			
Telephone	Date			
DOCUMENTATION	see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No			

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director State Historic Preservation Officer





Oct 21, 2016

Paul Lusignan Keeper of the National Register National Register of Historic Places 1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Washington State NR Nominations

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- Mount Baker Park Improvement Club King County, WA
 (an all-electronic nomination)
- Wedge Historic District Pierce County, WA
 (an all-electronic nomination)

and an amendment to a previously listed district. This amendment is to include additional contributing elements to the district.

North Slope Historic District Amendment – Pierce County, WA
 (an all-electronic nomination)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser State Architectural Historian, DAHP 360-586-3076 E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

