

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Calhoun Hotel
Other names/site number Palladian Apartments

2. Location

street & number 2000 Second Avenue not for publication
city or Seattle vicinity
town _____
State Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98121

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered
significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 3-5-13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State

or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet
- ___ determined eligible for the
National Register.
___ See continuation sheet
- ___ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ___ removed from the
National Register.
- ___ other (explain:)

[Signature] 4-23-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC - multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

20th Century Revivals/Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK, TERRA COTTA

roof ASPHALT/COMPOSITION

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910 - hotel completed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

White, William P. (architect)

Combs, S. G. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
#
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
Record#
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record#

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data**Acreeage of Property** Less than 1 acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>0</u> <u>54</u> <u>9473</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>73</u> <u>387</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Susan Johnson and Katie Chase, Associatesorganization Artifacts Consulting, Inc.date October, 2012street & number 201 N. Yakima Avenuetelephone (253) 572-4599city or town Tacomastate WAzip code 98403**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)name Shemiran Trade (c/o David Cohanim)street & number 2000 Second Avenuetelephone (206) 441-4922city or town Seattlestate WAzip code 98121

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Physical Description

Setting

Completed in 1910, the Calhoun Hotel stands on a gently sloping corner lot in the downtown core of Seattle, Washington among other mixed-use buildings – predominately historic hotels and apartment buildings. The site slopes down from west to east. The eight story building features a rectangular 60-foot by 108-foot plan. The full basement extends partly beneath the sidewalk along Second Avenue. The two primary facades face west (overlooking Second Avenue) and south (overlooking Virginia Street). The side (north) facade abuts a single story commercial building. The rear (east) elevation fronts the north-south alley bisecting the block. The central portion of the north facade's upper seven stories step in, forming a U-shaped light court bringing day lighting to more of the interior.

Located in Seattle's Belltown neighborhood at the north end of the downtown business and theater district, the Calhoun Hotel is across Virginia Avenue from the Moore Theatre and Hotel (1907) and one block from the New Washington Hotel (1908). Both of these nearby buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other nearby National Register listed properties are the Guiry and Schillestad Building (1903-1907, at 2101-2111 First Avenue), the Butterworth Building (1903, at 1921 First Avenue), and the Alaska Trade Building (1910-1928, at 1915 First Avenue).

Exterior

The building's three-part composition reflects the Beaux Arts style with a heavy base, restrained upper stories, and prominent cornice. Structurally, the building features reinforced concrete encased steel with masonry infill bearing on a poured concrete foundation. The primary facades feature high-fired, brown-purple colored veneer brick with cream colored terra cotta accents. Load-bearing brick laid in a common bond with headers every seventh course serves as the finish material on the secondary (north and east) facades.

The building's base encompasses the first story and mezzanine level, featuring the building's two main entrances and commercial spaces. A projecting belt-course with dentils visually marks the top of the base. Segmental arched bays wrap around the facades, four on the west and seven on the south. Terra cotta serves as the defining material, cladding piers, forming capitols and the belt course. The flat terra cotta panels above the storefronts serve as a background for projecting, molded terra cotta scrolled brackets and garland swags. Originally highlighting the entrances to the building, many of the piers and capitols are covered with paint. Small areas of terra cotta ornament show damage and repair or replacement with brick elements.

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Individual bays contain large display and smaller transom windows at street level with multi-lite mezzanine level window units. Two of the south facade bays contain flush brick panels visible in a ca. 1915 historic photo and presumed original, due to the close match between the bricks employed on the rest of the facade and the inclusion of terra cotta detailing. A single-story brick building (built 1917) abuts on the north side. On the east (alley) side, there are only two window openings at the first story. The larger of these, formerly a one-over-one sash window, is now partially filled with a ventilation unit. A metal security grille protects this window opening. There is also a tiny window opening which has been covered with plywood. At the mezzanine level, there are two large segmental arched, multi-lite replacement windows identical to the ones employed on the primary facades, as well as three small window openings. Of these three, two have flat arch headers and one has a segmental arch header. All have replacement windows or have been in-filled. Above the mezzanine, east and north facade window openings have flat arched openings. All windows on the north and east facades feature brick sills.

The building has historically had painted advertising on the secondary (north and east) facades, but the signage has changed with the building's name and function. Currently, a blue and white painted banner for "The Palladian Apartments" caps the east facade. The lower reaches of the east facade also feature added paint layers, in various shades of red. The north facade is painted light blue. The former painted Calhoun Hotel signage is no longer visible.

The building's restrained upper stories begin at the second story. Terra cotta ornament extends up from the base in the form of banding and window headers and surrounds. These terra cotta courses wrap around the southeast and northwest corners ending in short returns. Segmental pediments cap the windows at either end of the primary facades, emphasizing the corners of the building. Oversized terra cotta voussoirs adorn the flat arches over the second floor windows on the primary facades. Above the second floor, the south and west walls have terra cotta window sills with soldier brick headers. At the top of the primary facades, terra cotta tiles form a belt-course below the top floor. From this belt-course, wedge-shaped terra cotta panels with raised circular elements point downward, topped by small square panels with raised diamond motifs.

Original windows on the primary facades varied by floor. At the first floor, large single lite display windows and their two-lite transoms gave passersby a clear view of the interior. Each of the multi-lite window units at the mezzanine level exhibited a band of five vertical lites capped by a tall segmental arch containing a circular lite flanked by single and paired small geometric lites, arranged symmetrically within the arch motif. Those have been replaced with similar but simplified multi-lite windows, comprised of five vertical rectangular lites below a central circular lite and two half-arch lites. At the second floor, each opening contained two-over-one, paired windows. Windows in the upper floors on the primary facades consisted of four-over-one single-hung sashes. Currently, all windows above the mezzanine level on the primary facades are one-over-one, single-hung sashes. Windows on the secondary facades are one-over-one single-hung or fixed sashes. On the main facades, windows are spaced farther

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apart on the end bays than in the central bays. The south facade in particular has a dense cluster of window openings stacked over the south entrance. The east facade features regularly spaced window openings. The north facade has nearly regularly spaced window openings in the light well and no openings on the outermost walls.

Above the top floor on the south and west facades, terra cotta forms a decorative cornice. This cornice wraps around to the north and east facades with short returns. A deep trim band serves as the background, accented brackets and dentils supporting a projecting and boxed faux eave. The flat roof over the main building and the portion of the first floor exposed by the stepped in light court are surrounded by a low brick parapet. Contemporary metal coping caps the parapets, and rolled asphalt composition roofing clads the roof decks. A central small, rectangular penthouse provides access to the main roof. The roof at the bottom of the light court, accessible via second floor windows, features two contemporary skylights.

Entrances

There are two main entrances for the former hotel lobby, with secondary entrances for the commercial spaces and egress. The main entrances, located in the primary (south and west) facades, each feature a set of double doors. The secondary entrances, located in the south, west, and east facades, each feature a single door.

Centered in the south facade, the most intact of the two original main entrances is set within an open bay. The entryway is clad with terra cotta on the exterior and with marble tiles inside the recessed passageway. A short flight of steps lead up to the doors from sidewalk level (due to the slight grade change). Decorative crown molding at the wall-ceiling junctions is original, as is most of the hardware (door pulls, kickplates, push plates, door stop and overhead lock) on the original double doors. The doors are glazed within wood frames, with lites echoing the segmental arch motif once present in many windows and doors in the building. Another set of original wood framed double doors are located just inside the building, forming a vestibule.

The other (west) main hotel entrance, on Second Avenue, originally had simple wood framed, glazed doors. With alterations to the commercial spaces in that facade, the west main entrance moved one bay to the north and brought the original leaded fanlight with it. These double doors are now contemporary metal framed glass types.

The northernmost bay in the west facade once had an entryway to the basement alongside a set of double doors, identical to the extant south main entrance, to the first floor interior. It now has two single contemporary, solid security type doors (one to the basement, one to the first floor interior). There is a service entrance in the east (alley) facade, comprised of a contemporary metal security door.

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Interior

On the interior, different floors serve a variety of functions. Commercial spaces occupy the first floor, with residential spaces on the upper floors and utilitarian spaces in the basement. Two stairwells and two elevators originally provided vertical circulation routes between the interior spaces; one of these elevators has been abandoned and is no longer operating. The interior finishes and spatial arrangement have been modified several times during the building's history.

At the lowest level, a full basement contains storage and service spaces. Board formed concrete comprises the foundation walls, as well as regularly spaced reinforced concrete posts and beams throughout the space. These elements are all exposed, along with the poured concrete first floor deck overhead. Relites in the Second Avenue sidewalk overhead are visible from the basement. These relites are large sidewalk panels composed of small square lites, mostly intact but covered over from above. Networks of pipes line the walls and the undersides of the ceiling framing. Individual storage spaces for apartment residents, with old wood doors relocated from former hotel rooms set within plywood partition walls, occupy most of the basement.

The tall first floor volume includes a mezzanine. The U-shaped mezzanine overlooks the former lobby space in the western half of the first floor, with a view of the main west entrance. The mezzanine remains open on two sides with a wood balustrade matching those used in the two main stairways. Originally, the first floor had several storefronts. All but one was removed in 1913 to accommodate a large hotel lobby, with the sole remaining retail space located in the northwest corner of the floor (fronting Second Avenue).¹ There has always been a hotel restaurant in the east half of the first floor. Most of the former lobby is also now a restaurant space, partially separated from the west entrance by an added partition wall. The northwest corner of the first floor, originally a storefront, has been repartitioned over the years to contain various commercial functions, including a barber shop and a gyro stand. This rearrangement of the northwest corner has encroached into the main west entrance, with removable partition walls.

The 1980s hotel to apartment conversion reconfigured the upper floors changing hallways and rooms to provide studio, one and two bedroom apartments. Removal of interior walls also removed interior finishes and trim elements. The original hotel room doors were salvaged for reuse in the basement at the storage rooms for apartments. An added drop ceiling runs along the hallways. The existing contemporary configuration features a U-shaped double-loaded hallway connecting the two main stairways and the south elevator (no. 1) to provide circulation. Apartments line the hallway along the perimeter walls.

¹ "Rockwell and Koors Take Big Seattle Hotel," *Olympia Record*, 18 June 1913.

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Three stairwells with wood treads, risers and landings provide circulation between floors. These are located in the northwest (Stair 1, Stair 3) and northeast (Stair 2) corners of the building. Stair 3 is the shortest, being a straight flight from the basement to a west exterior door at grade with the sidewalk. Stair 1 is a quarter-turn stairwell from the first floor upward. Stair 2 is a quarter-turn stairwell from the basement upward. Both of the latter stairs feature original wood newel posts and balustrades. Each newel post has a plain shaft topped by carved dentils, semicircular forms, and an overhanging square cap. The newel posts, balustrades, and treads at the basement level (Stair 2) are in fair condition, painted with some missing pieces and deterioration evident. At the first floor and above, these elements are in good condition and varnished, not painted. There are painted wood handrails along the walls. Treads, risers, and landings are now covered with contemporary carpeting. Doors onto the stairwell at each floor are modern. The roof access stairs continue up from the eighth floor in Stair 2 but with sidewalls and simple wood rails instead of balustrades. Also, the roof stairs consist of painted wood treads and risers, with no carpeting.

The building originally had two elevators which serviced all floors. Elevator 1, centrally located in the southern half of the floor plan, is operational but has been replaced and updated in order to meet safety code. Elevator 2 is located in the northeast corner of the building, adjacent to Stair 2. It retains the original shaft location but is no longer used.

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Significance Statement

The Calhoun Hotel is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C. The period of significance begins and ends in 1910 with the building's completion. The building is eligible under Criterion A for the area of significance of Commerce due to its association with the pattern of events shaping the character and role of Seattle's Belltown neighborhood. The Calhoun Hotel serves as an excellent example of mid-priced hotel construction in Seattle's Belltown neighborhood driven by the second 1903-1911 Denny Re-grade project. The building is also eligible under Criterion C as a noteworthy and mostly intact example of Italian Renaissance Revival architecture as designed by Seattle architect William P. (W.P.) White.

Seattle's Belltown Neighborhood

Located to the north of Seattle's historic downtown, Seattle's Belltown neighborhood historically included the area west of Second Avenue, between Lenora Street and Denny Way. Characterized at the turn of the century by impassibly steep topography, Belltown experienced only modest development until the City of Seattle undertook an ambitious regrading project, enabling rapid redevelopment of the neighborhood.¹ Catalyzed in part by the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, this development brought unprecedented wealth and concentrated urban middle class population growth. This in turn supported the growth and development of such Seattle icons as the Pike Place Market just a few blocks to the south. As a mid-priced hotel, the Calhoun played a key role in providing attractive and affordable accommodations for the growing urban middle class.

Belltown received its name from William and Sarah Bell, who arrived in Seattle from Illinois in 1851, along with the Boren, Denny, and Terry families. The Bells established a donation land claim between Arthur Denny and David Denny. William Bell helped Carson Boren and Arthur and David Denny take depth soundings in Elliott Bay, which led to the establishment of Seattle at its current site.² After the Bell family's cabin burned during the "Battle of Seattle" confrontation with Native Americans on January 26, 1856, the Bells left the Pacific Northwest for California.³ Briefly returning to Seattle in 1860,

¹ Mimi Sheridan, *Belltown Historic Context Statement and Survey Report* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, Historic Preservation Program, November 2007), 1. Over time, the area defined as "Belltown" has extended further east to Fifth Avenue, incorporating the former Denny Regrade neighborhood.

² Folke Nyberg and Victor Steinbrueck, *Denny Regrade: An Inventory of Buildings and Urban Resources* (Seattle, WA: Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, 1975).
<http://www.historicseattle.org/documents/inventories/DENNY%20REGRADE.pdf>,
<http://www.historicseattle.org/documents/inventories/DENNY%20REGRADE%202.pdf>

³ Sheridan, "Belltown Historic Context Statement and Survey Report," 2.

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William Bell platted his claim, establishing much of the city's current street grid.⁴ In addition to the Belltown neighborhood itself, several streets in the neighborhood boast names from Bell family members - Virginia and Olive streets (named for William and Sarah's daughters) and Stewart Street (for Olive Bell's husband, Joseph H. Stewart).

The steep topography of the area, coupled with poor road conditions, prevented Belltown from competing economically with the settlement established to the south at Pioneer Square. Denny Hill separated Belltown from downtown Seattle, limiting the community's growth to a slow pace through the 1880s.⁵ However, the fire of 1889, burning 30 blocks in the Pioneer Square commercial district and set the stage for changes in Belltown's development. After the rebuilding of Pioneer Square, along with a growing Seattle population, expanded the growth of the main commercial district to the north towards Belltown.⁶ Transportation improvements in the city, particularly the 1889 establishment of a street car line in Belltown running along Second Avenue between James Street and Denny Way, further connected Belltown with commercial development expanding outward from Pioneer Square.

Economic growth faltered with the national financial panic of 1893, but the Pacific Northwest rebounded with the beginning of the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897. Seattle became "The Gateway to Alaska," establishing itself as the commercial center and port for adventurers and entrepreneurs traveling between Seattle and Alaska. As a result, the city saw immense commercial growth for local business serving this influx of people and goods. Between 1900 and 1910, Seattle's population nearly tripled, growing from 80,671 to 237,194.⁷ This growth necessitated extensive construction to provide housing and services for these people. Belltown had both the undeveloped potential and the street car connections and proximity to the downtown commercial district needed to accommodate this growth.

During this period another significant change to the Belltown neighborhood, and Seattle in general, occurred with the Denny Regrade. The steepness of Denny Hill prevented extensive development and hindered efficient travel in the neighborhood. City Engineer Reginald H. Thompson set in motion a monumental regrading and filling project, beginning in 1898 and continuing through 1930, which drastically altered the city's landscape by washing away the hill with hydraulic jets. The first Denny Hill Regrade occurred between 1898 and 1899 and the second between 1903 and 1911. Belltown experienced sporadic construction during this period, as the city required individual property owners to move or alter their buildings to accommodate the new street levels.

⁴ Sheridan, 2.

⁵ Nyberg and Steinbrueck, *Denny Regrade*.

⁶ Sheridan, 4.

⁷ City of Seattle Polk Directory, 1921.

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It was not until near the end of the second regrade that Belltown experienced a building boom, with the Standard Furniture Company's Building, the New Washington Hotel, the Calhoun Hotel, the Archibald Hotel, the Washington Annex Hotel, and the Moore Theater and Hotel all constructed within the next decade.⁸ By 1910 the neighborhood had become a diverse community for all income levels, with apartment hotels for the middle and upper classes, duplexes for families, boarding houses for single people, and worker's housing. The city continued to hope for greater expansion into the more accessible Belltown neighborhood during the 1910s and 1920s, but little large scale development occurred.

Following the conclusion of the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon, conversations began amongst local businessmen for Seattle to host its own world's fair, building on the success of the fair's small Alaska exhibit. As the proposal for an exposition gained traction, the scope expanded to include the Yukon Territory and Pacific countries, such as China and Japan, naming it Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.⁹

Development, including hotel construction in Belltown, accelerated following the announcement that the city would host its own world's fair, intended to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Klondike Gold Rush. The original opening date of 1907 conflicted with the Jamestown Exposition, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the Jamestown landing, prompting organizers to move the opening of Seattle's fair to 1909. This date shift allowed the promoters, developers, and entrepreneurs more time to prepare for the anticipated influx of visitors to the city. A 1908 article in *The Seattle Times* attributed an increase in hotel construction and sales to the approach of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.¹⁰

The third Denny Hill Regrade began in 1928, which the city hoped would continue to prompt the neighborhood's redevelopment. Unfortunately, the completion of the regrade coincided with the beginning of the Great Depression, limiting development and business expansion in Belltown. When commercial growth returned to Seattle, new high rise buildings went into downtown Seattle's business district just south of Belltown. Belltown maintained the pattern established in the 1910s as the city's economy slowly rebounded in the 1950s following the end of World War II.

The 1960s ushered in a series of changes for Belltown. Populations moved out from the City prompting hotels to transition to more transient accommodations. Seattle hosted a second world's fair in the 1960s, the 1962 Century 21 Exposition. An area along the northern edge of Belltown abutting the lower

⁸ Bagley, *History of Seattle*, 640.

⁹ Bagley, 525.

¹⁰ "Hotel Property in Demand," *The Seattle Times*, August 16, 1908, 29.

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Queen Anne neighborhood became the fairgrounds. The fair's monorail, linking the fairgrounds with downtown Seattle, ran directly through Belltown. By 1975, as described in a survey of Seattle's historic resources, architectural historians Folke Nyberg and Victor Steinbrueck described Belltown's building stock as "supplementary to, rather than integral with downtown."¹¹ High-rise construction finally reached Belltown in the 1970s and 1980s, with the addition of a high-rise condominium and several commercial buildings.¹²

Hotel Construction in Seattle

Today in the 21st century, American hotels largely function as either tourist or residential facilities. However, this has not always been the case. Architectural historian Paul Groth clarifies this point, "Until about 1960...a majority of hotel keepers not only offered travelers rooms for the night but also provided rooms or suites for permanent residents who rented by the month."¹³ Hotels catered to the upper and middle class while boarding houses and single-resident occupancy buildings (SROs) provided housing for low-income dwellers. Many of the hotels constructed in Seattle in anticipation of the world's fair advertised as hotels, but offered nightly, weekly, or monthly rates for residents. These hotels afforded tenants the efficiency of an apartment with the amenities of a hotel, such as a dining room. These buildings often served middle class tenants, both couples and singles.¹⁴

Mid-priced Seattle hotels, like the Calhoun, provided much needed housing for an expanding and increasingly mobile professional population. With the expansion of trade and railroad systems, white collar jobs sprang up across the nation, encouraging more middle class professionals to move for work. Downtown hotels provided reasonably priced accommodations for this expanded workforce in a safe environment with the potential for socializing and networking with influential people.¹⁵ These hotels, located near the city's financial district, served as a downtown alternative to a single-family dwelling for middle-income individuals.

Hotels built during this period included both grand luxury hotels and mid-priced residential hotels. More luxurious hotels dating from this time include: the Sorrento Hotel (1908), the New Washington Hotel (1908), the Moore Hotel and Theater (1907), and the Frye Hotel (1910). Mid-priced

¹¹ Nyberg and Steinbrueck, *Denny Regrade*.

¹² Sheridan, 16.

¹³ Paul Groth, *Living Downtown: The History of Residential Hotels in the United States* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994), 1.

¹⁴ BOLA Architecture + Planning, *City of Seattle Landmark Nomination: The Baroness Apartment Hotel* (July 2009), 16.

¹⁵ Groth, *Living Downtown*, 57-67.

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residential hotels include: the Kingsbury Hotel (1907), Madrona Hotel (1909), the Reynolds Hotel (1910), and the nominated resource, Calhoun Hotel (1910).

Construction and History of the Calhoun Hotel

Scott Calhoun purchased property at the corner of Second Avenue and Virginia Street in 1903 for \$15,000.¹⁶ Property values quickly increased in the neighborhood, with Calhoun offered \$75,000 for the sixty-foot lot in 1906. Calhoun kept the property, eventually pursuing the construction of an eight-story hotel building during a time of extensive development in Seattle in anticipation of the 1909 World's Fair.

Calhoun hired architect William P. White to design his hotel on the property. The demand for hotel accommodations at the time was so great, a steam shovel widening nearby Third Avenue was borrowed to excavate the building's basement in April 1909.¹⁷ Calhoun awarded the construction contract to masonry contractor S. G. Combs in May 1909.¹⁸ Plans for the hotel were filed with the Building Department in May 1909, detailing a 60-foot by 108-foot brick and steel structure and an order of 750,000 bricks, 500 barrels of concrete, and 2300 yards of plaster.¹⁹ Work commenced quickly on the building and continued throughout the rest of 1909 and into the fall of 1910. Upon the building's completion, it was one of the tallest buildings north of Virginia Street.

The Calhoun Hotel opened for business on October 1, 1910, under the management of Mrs. L. B. Wisner, the former proprietor of the Hotel Stander. *The Seattle Times* described the "plain but artistic" hotel as "one of the handsomest structures in the city, built in the most substantial manner, with handsome interior finish and provided with every appointment and convenience for hotel purposes."²⁰ While the hotel officially opened its 153 hotel rooms on this date, management delayed the hotel's dining room debut until mid-month.²¹ Within two weeks of the hotel's opening, Scott Calhoun sold the hotel to the Interlaken Land Company for \$265,000.²² Calhoun continued to operate the hotel along with Mrs. Wisner, who had signed a ten-year lease to manage the facility.²³

¹⁶ Calhoun's general date of purchase for the Second Avenue and Virginia Street property is mentioned in a March 23, 1906 article, "Many Big Offers Refused," in *The Seattle Times*.

¹⁷ "Street Regrading Forces Progress," *Seattle Daily Bulletin*, April 18, 1909, 6.

¹⁸ "Contract Let for Second Avenue Hotel," *The Seattle Times*, May 23, 1909, 7.

¹⁹ *Seattle Daily Bulletin*, May 27, 1909.

²⁰ "Calhoun Hotel Sells for Sum of \$265,000," *The Seattle Times*, October 12, 1910, 2.

²¹ "Calhoun Hotel Doors Opened for Business," *The Seattle Times*, October 2, 1910, 19.

²² "Calhoun Hotel Sells for Sum of \$265,000," *The Seattle Times*, October 12, 1910, 2.

²³ "Joseph Guerreri Now in Charge of Calhoun," *The Seattle Times*, November 17, 1912, 14.

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Management of the Calhoun changed in 1913 when T. D. Rockwell, former state tax commissioner, and Joseph Guerreri took over proprietorship.²⁴ By 1916 management had changed again, with John D. Harris assuming the role. In the 1916 Seattle directory the Calhoun advertised as a hotel with 175 modest rooms, with rates starting at \$1.00 and \$1.50 for rooms with private baths. William F. Pierce took over the hotel management by 1921 and continued through 1928. A 1921 advertisement for the Calhoun described the hotel as well furnished and homelike with good service, good food, reasonable prices, and a European plan.²⁵

In 1929, the directory records Harold R. Warner as the manager and lists the existence of a cigar stand in the hotel lobby. By 1938, Mrs. Edith Thayer operated the cigar stand.²⁶ Mr. Warner maintained his position as manager until his sudden death from a heart attack in 1939.²⁷ His wife, Frances, replaced Harold as manager and continued through at least 1951. During the Warners' management of the Calhoun, they advertised the hotel as "your Seattle home" and a hotel with a "refined atmosphere."²⁸ In 1951 Globe Travel Agency also operated out of the building.

In 1962 Al Schoonover became the manager of the Calhoun Hotel. In February of 1962, Schoonover announced the hotel would be converted from permanent rooms to transient units to be rented at a daily rate. This marked a shift from a \$70 a month rate for some tenants to between \$9 and \$11 a day.²⁹ The hotel underwent a renovation to accommodate the conversion.

The building's ownership appears to have changed several times over the years after Calhoun first sold the hotel in 1910. The Interlaken Land Company purchased the building in 1910 and leased the hotel space to hotel managers, William F. Pierce in 1918 and then Harold R. Warner in 1929.³⁰ The building's ownership transferred to Lousia H. Boyer in 1936. The next known owners were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Deetz and Mrs. Robert E. Reed in 1966, followed by William B. Cloes in 1972. In 1984, developers Alexander & Ventura purchased the hotel building and began a renovation of the interior, converting the hotel rooms into nine apartment units per floor. They changed the building's name to "The Palladian."³¹

²⁴ "Former Tax Commissioner is Now Operating Hotel," *The Morning Olympian*, July 11, 1913.

²⁵ *Olympia Record*, Ad, August 4, 1921.

²⁶ *Seattle Directory*, 1938.

²⁷ "Harold R. Warner, Sr.," *The Seattle Times*, October 13, 1939.

²⁸ *Seattle Directory*, 1938, 1942.

²⁹ "Hotel Rates to Range From 'No Change' to 40% More," *The Seattle Times*, February 8, 1962, 6.

³⁰ "Only Fresh Young Squirts Try to Pass Bad Checks," *The Seattle Times*, February 3, 1929.

³¹ Kathryn H. Krafft, *City of Seattle Landmarks Nomination: Palladian Apartments* (December 2008), 12.

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Scott Calhoun

One of nine children, Scott Calhoun was born in Port Townsend on February 12, 1874, to parents Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Calhoun. Calhoun attended Stanford University, graduating with the university's first class in 1891. Upon his graduation, Calhoun returned to Washington, eventually working as an attorney in Seattle and even served as the city's Corporation Counsel. In 1907, Calhoun, along with Seattle's city engineer Reginald H. Thomson (1856-1949) and Washington State Senator George F. Cotterill³² (1865-1958), drafted the port bill in reaction to private railroad companies' control over the waterfront. This legislation allowed citizens to create publicly owned and managed port districts, placing control of the waterfront in the hands of the public.³³ The bill ultimately passed into law as the Port District Act by the 1911 Washington State Legislature, leading to the establishment of public ports, such as the Port of Seattle. Soon after the Port of Seattle's creation, Calhoun resigned as the city's Corporation Counsel to work as legal counsel for the port.³⁴ While living in Seattle, Calhoun participated in various civic and social organizations, including the Seattle Yacht Club, the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle, Pioneer Association of Washington State, and the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

In addition to his career in the legal profession, Calhoun also invested in real estate. During the early part of the 1900s, Calhoun purchased property in downtown Seattle, specifically the property at Second and Virginia, and in the Interlaken residential district. He continued to live and work in Seattle until 1923, when he moved to New York City. Calhoun returned to Seattle in the early 1930s and married Mrs. Jessica Brown Ross, the daughter of Fred B. Brown, vice president of the Great Northern Railway, on April 17, 1933.³⁵ After his marriage, Calhoun continued to live in Seattle until he passed away from a long illness on May 9, 1952.

William P. White - Architect

To design the nominated building, Calhoun hired architect William P. White. While practicing in Seattle, White established a career primarily designing apartment buildings and hotels. Born in August 1862 in New York, little information is known about White's early life or his architectural training. He married his wife Carrie in ca. 1890. They had four children together: Marjorie, Virginia, Lydia, and Stewart. The younger three children were all born while the family lived in Butte, Montana. It appears the

³² While serving as the City Engineer, Thomson hired Cotterill as an assistant. Cotterill won the election for the Washington State Senate 1906 and later served as a Mayor of Seattle between 1912 and 1914.

³³ Washington Public Ports Association, *Washington Ports*, <http://www.washingtonports.org/> (accessed October 25, 2012).

³⁴ "Scott Calhoun, Port of Seattle 'Father,' Dies," *The Seattle Times*, May 9, 1952, 37.

³⁵ "Scott Calhoun Weds Mrs. Ross," *The New York Times*, April 18, 1933, 12.

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family lived in Butte as early as ca. 1895 and at least through ca. 1901, after the birth of Stewart. White did practice architecture while in Montana, apparently in partnership with Anton Werner Lignell.^{36,37} During his period in Montana, William White designed the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Butte (built 1899-1900, 101 S. Idaho, Butte, MT).

After moving to Seattle, White designed numerous apartment buildings and hotels in the city, as well as the San Juan County Courthouse (1906) in Friday Harbor and the Sylvia Hotel (ca. 1912) in Vancouver, British Columbia. White was well-known for his apartment building designs, likely due to his March 1907 article "Apartment Buildings" published in *Pacific Building and Engineer*. White operated his own architectural firm, William P. White, Architect, in Seattle between 1902 and 1922.³⁸

White-designed apartment buildings, such as the Sagamore Apartments (621 W Galer St, Seattle, WA, built ca. 1917) and Olympian Apartments (1605 E Madison St, Seattle, WA, built 1913), typically featured brick clad facades and Beaux Arts ornamentation. Unlike the nominated resource, though, the Sagamore and Olympian Apartments are located in residential districts, rather than Seattle's downtown urban core. The Calhoun Hotel is the tallest building designed by White in Seattle, representing his contribution to a significant period of hotel construction in downtown Seattle. (For more comparisons between the nominated resource and other buildings, see the **Architectural Comparisons** section). Additional extant Seattle buildings attributed to White include: the Imperial Apartments/Paramount Apartments (ca. 1907) and the Kinnear Apartments (ca. 1907). Several White designed buildings that have been demolished include: the Alfaretta Apartments (built ca. 1917), the Astor Hotel (built ca. 1909), the Knickerbocker Apartments (built ca. 1904), the Manhattan Flats (built ca. 1907), the Jefferson Apartments (built ca. 1905), and the Hotel Nelson/Wayne Hotel/Commodore Hotel (1909).

During World War I, White worked for the Puget Sound Navy Yard in Bremerton, WA, as a draftsman. White continued to live and work in Bremerton after the war, until the time of his death on April 5, 1932.³⁹

³⁶ Krafft, *Palladian Apartments*, 13. It is unclear which buildings White and Lignell may have designed together.

³⁷ Anton Werner Lignell, who later practiced in Duluth, Minnesota, immigrated to Butte, Montana, in 1888. Lignell & White likely worked together between circa 1895 and 1903, before Lignell moved to Minnesota. Summit Envirosolutions, Inc., *Historic Resources Inventory for the East End Residential Area - Phase III, Duluth, Saint Louis County, Minnesota* (City of Duluth, Community Development, April 2012), 12.
http://www.duluthmn.gov/planning/documents/DRAFT_EastEnd-Phase3Survey.pdf

³⁸ "White, William," Pacific Coast Architecture Database, University of Washington,
<https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/5434/> (accessed October 17, 2012).

³⁹ "Former Seattle Man Dies in Bremerton," *The Seattle Times*, April 9, 1932, 4.

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Sherman G. Combs - Contractor

Calhoun let the construction contract for the Calhoun Hotel to mason and contractor, Sherman G. (S.G.) Combs. Born in Ohio in May 1865, Sherman married his wife, Retta, also originally from Ohio, in ca. 1889.⁴⁰ By 1890, it appears Sherman and Retta, along with their son, Ralph, lived in Seattle.⁴¹ Combs worked as a mason, establishing his professional reputation with the construction of several Seattle buildings, including: the Arcade Building (1901-03), the Lumber Exchange Building (1902-1903), and a portion of the Seneca Building (1914), as well as an apartment house for C.W. Donaldson (1907-08).⁴² In addition to these buildings, Combs did the masonry work on the Moore Theatre (1907) and constructed the brick kilns for the Harper Brick & Tile Company in Harper, WA.

As an established contractor during this period of immense development in downtown Seattle, Combs did not want for work. In a 1907 piece for *The Seattle Times* on the city's prosperity, during the final stages of construction of the Moore Theatre, Combs states,

*I have all the work that I can possibly handle... General building conditions have never been better. In fact big building has just begun in Seattle. Capital and enterprising men from the East are coming here in big numbers and they are going to do things. The next twelve months will be the greatest period in Seattle's history in the building line, I confidently expect.*⁴³

Architectural Style - Beaux Arts/Neoclassicism

The architectural design of the Calhoun Hotel exhibits characteristics and design elements of Neoclassicism and the Beaux Arts style. The building features a three-part composition, indicative of classical revival styles, with a heavy base, restrained upper stories, and a prominent molded cornice. The building features typical Beaux Arts ornamentation, with details including stylized terra cotta capitals, pedimented windows, molded terra cotta brackets and garland swags, a projecting beltcourse with dentils, and terra cotta voussoirs.

⁴⁰ U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Twelfth Census, 1900, Seattle, King County, Washington, "Sherman Combs," *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com; U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census, 1910, Seattle, King County, Washington, "Sherman Combs," *Heritage Quest*, Heritagequestonline.com.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, 1900, "Sherman Combs." Ralph was born in ca. 1890 in Washington.

⁴² "Prosperity Reigns Supreme in Seattle," *The Seattle Times*, August 4, 1907, 34.

⁴³ "Prosperity Reigns Supreme in Seattle," *The Seattle Times*, August 4, 1907, 34.

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The late nineteenth century witnessed the reemergence of classical styles in architecture, with architects employing the restraint and symmetry of Neoclassicism to create harmony between urban buildings.⁴⁴ Classical Revival styles of this period – Beaux Arts, American Renaissance, Italian Renaissance – starkly contrasted with the previously popular Shingle, Italianate, or Queen Anne styles. The emergence of Beaux-Arts as a prominent style on the architecture scene coincided with the inauguration of the City Beautiful movement throughout the country. The City Beautiful movement, introduced to the nation through the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, emphasized a connection between landscape architecture and city planning, recognizing the vital role of cities as economical, cultural, and social centers for the nation. This approach to city development and planning resulted in the construction of new civic buildings, monuments, and parks. The Beaux-Arts style, with its rich elaboration of classical elements and emphasis on the spatial relationship between buildings, was often used for public buildings, such as libraries and courthouses, and complemented the civic-minded and progressive City Beautiful movement.⁴⁵ Beaux-Arts Classicism emphasized grandeur, symmetry, and opulent ornament. Referring to Beaux-Arts Classicism and other Classical Revival styles, architectural historian Carol Rifkind states, “Buildings or monuments which revive Classical Greek or Roman styles are notable for their weightiness, solidity, and pretentious figural and ornamental motifs.”⁴⁶

Architectural Comparisons

The architecture of the Calhoun Hotel is a significant and extant example of White’s designs, indicative of a time of heightened hotel construction in Seattle. In order to place the architectural character of the Calhoun Hotel in a larger context of hotel and Beaux Arts design, a few other buildings will be discussed for comparison purposes. The following are buildings which share a historic function, general architectural style, or architect in common with the Calhoun Hotel.

Constructed on Second Avenue, a block south from the Calhoun, the New Washington Hotel (1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA, 1908) replaced the original Washington Hotel on the same site. Designed by Eames and Young and constructed by James Black, the 13-story Italian Renaissance Revival building is listed in the National Register. The building has architectural similarities to the Calhoun Hotel; both feature a three-part composition with a heavy base, restrained upper stories, and prominent cornice. Each building retains a significant amount of exterior historic fabric, with the exception of the windows. The buildings do differ, though, in height and footprint, as well as brick color, with the Calhoun’s size reflective of its original use as a residential hotel rather than a luxury hotel.

⁴⁴ Leland Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2001), 290.

⁴⁵ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: New American Library, 1980), 217.

⁴⁶ Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, 220.

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The six-story Hotel Reynolds (406-410 4th Ave, Seattle, WA, 1909-10) is a contributing resource in the Pioneer Square Historic District. Designed by W. R. B. Wilcox, the hotel exhibits Beaux Arts detailing with its rusticated first floor and highly decorative stone beltcourse and cornice. The Hotel Reynolds, like the Calhoun, originally operated as a residential hotel. Despite its ornate Beaux Arts detailing, the Hotel Reynolds lacks the visual prominence of the Calhoun Hotel which stands on a corner lot and has two significant facades.

The Frye Hotel (223 Yesler Way, Seattle, WA, built 1908), is a contributing resource in the Pioneer Square Historic District. Designed by Bebb & Mendel, the building embodies the Beaux Arts style with its rusticated lower floors, quoining, heavily ornamented cornice, and decorative cresting. The Frye Hotel is two stories taller than the Calhoun Hotel and features an H-shaped plan, in contrast with the rectangular form of the Calhoun. However, the two share Italian Renaissance Revival elements, specifically the use of paired ornamental brackets beneath the cornice. Tall piers on the base of the Calhoun imitate a colonnade, supporting continuous segmental arches between the mezzanine and second story, in stark contrast to the visual weight and rustication of the Frye Hotel.

The Freedman Building (513-17 Maynard Ave, Seattle, WA, built 1909), is a contributing resource in the Seattle Chinatown Historic District. William P. White, also the architect of the nominated resource, designed the building. The Freedman Building exhibits the Beaux Arts style with its symmetry, decorative cornice, and storefront marked by columns and a classic entablature. The Freedman Building is four stories compared to the nominated resource's eight. Both the Calhoun Hotel and Freedman Building feature Beaux Arts ornamentation as well as distinctive architectural details such as wedge-shaped terra cotta panels, a decorative element atypical of classical revivals. Although the Freedman Building and Calhoun Hotel share numerous stylistic elements, the Calhoun Hotel's scale and corner lot location make it a more prominent example of White's downtown apartment hotel designs.

Summary

The Calhoun Hotel represents a period of intense commercial construction in the city. The building stands as a local illustration of the expanded selection of housing options for the urban middle-class available at the beginning of the twentieth century. Furthermore, the Calhoun Hotel is locally significant as the work of architect William P. White and masonry contractor S.G. Combs.

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Verbal Boundary Description

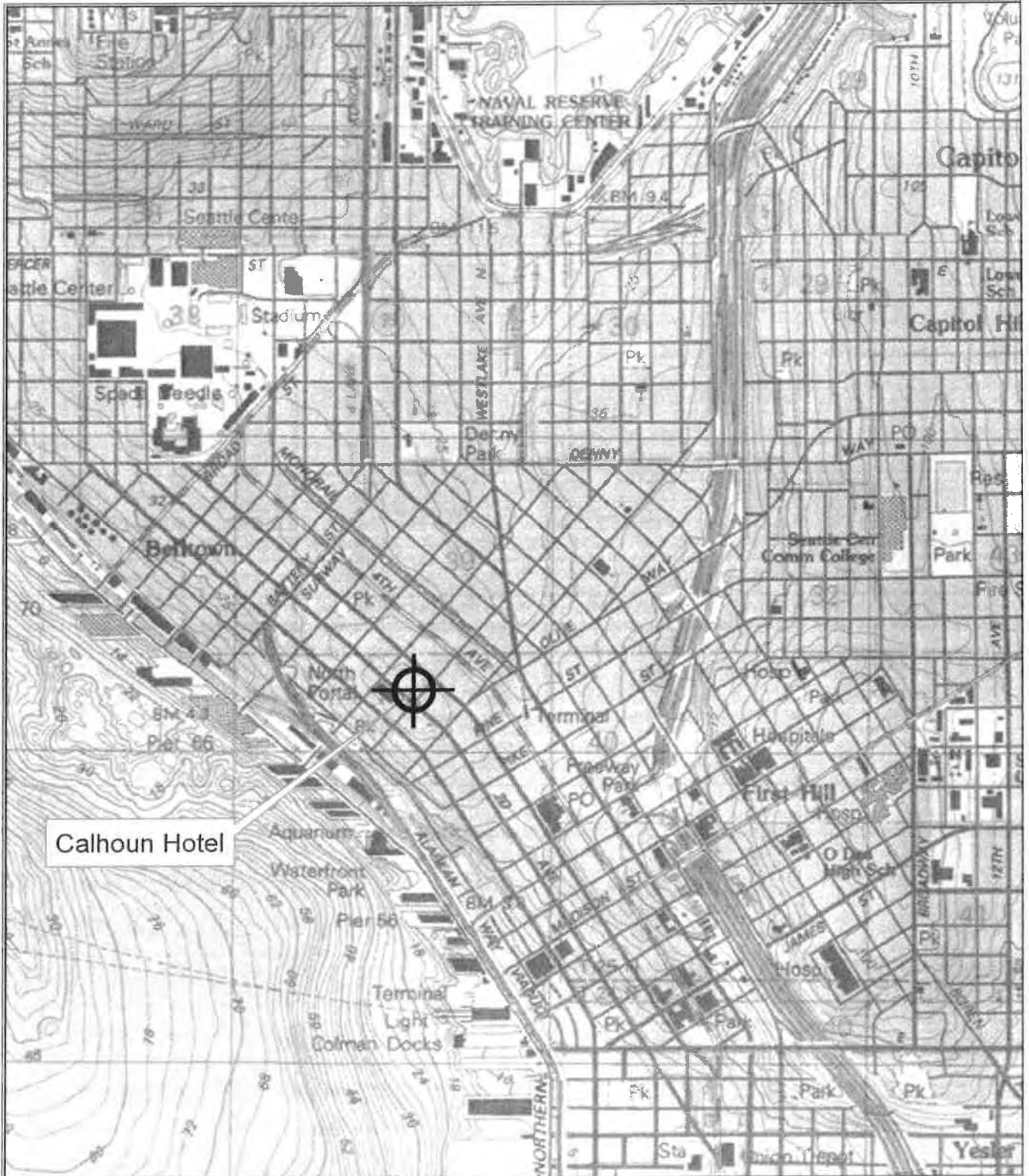
The nominated property occupies 0.15 acres, the full extent of tax parcel 1977201140. This lot is located within Section 31, Township 25 North, Range 4 East of the Willamette Meridian. The tax parcel is Lot 12 of plat block 47, Denny's 6th Addition. The lot is bounded to the south by Virginia Avenue, to the west by Second Avenue, to the west by an alley, and by an adjacent building (separate tax parcel) to the north. Tax parcel information is courtesy of the King County Assessor's Office.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property comprises the full extent of King County tax parcel 1977201140.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Maps



USGS map detail showing the location of the Calhoun Hotel Building.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Maps



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Site map showing the UTM reference for the building. 10 0549473E 5273387N
Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

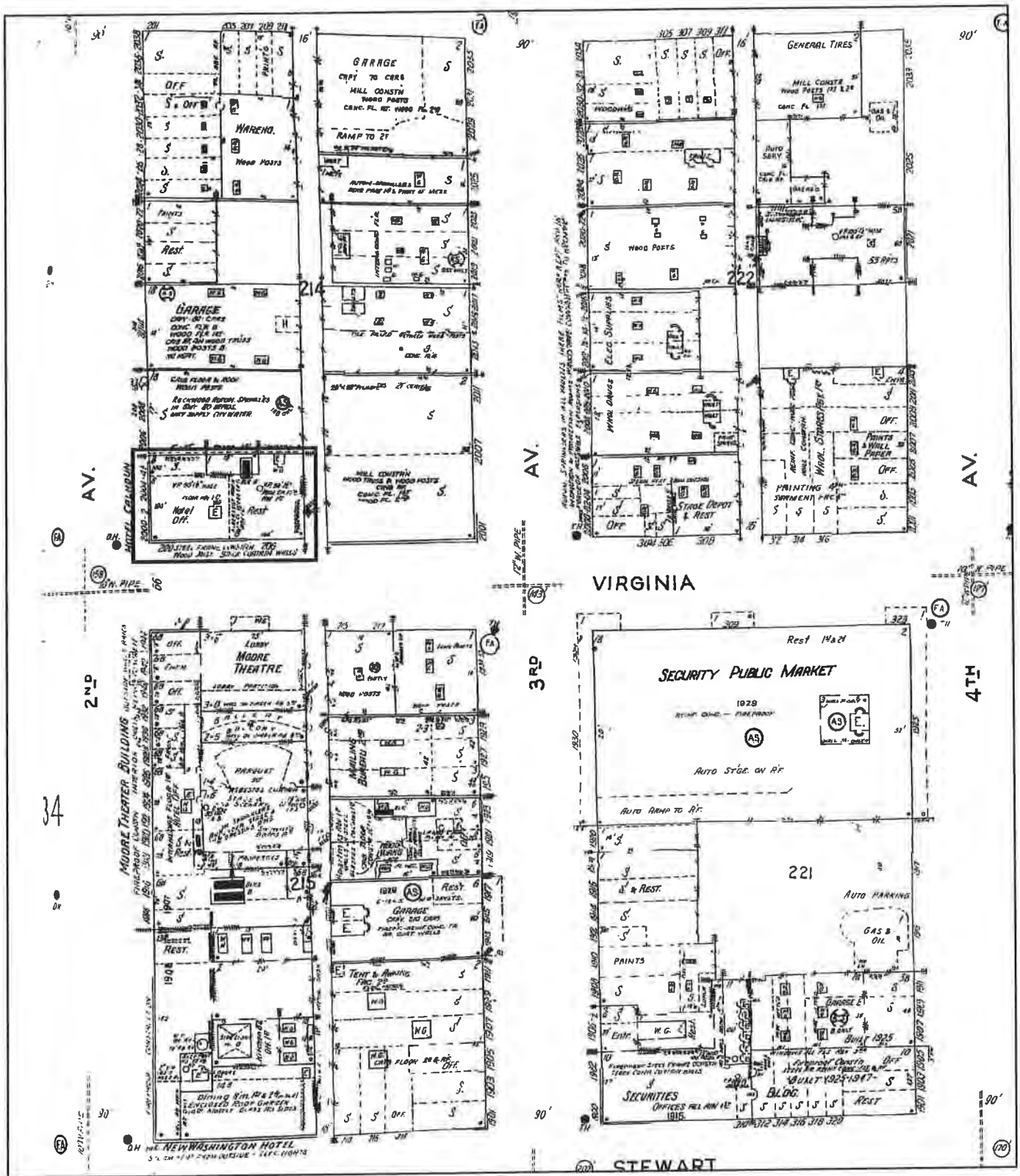
Maps



Site map showing the location of the nominated property, outlined in black. Outline corresponds with property parcel boundaries. Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

National Register Nomination
 Calhoun Hotel
 2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
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Maps



Calhoun Hotel outlined in black on a historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (created 1905, updated through 1950, volume 2, sheet 209). Source: Seattle Public Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



Calhoun's new Hotel Building, Second Avenue and Virginia Street, to cost about \$1,750,000. Architect W. P. Wilson. (Seattle Daily Bulletin, October 1, 1909). Source: Seattle Daily Bulletin, on microfilm at the University of Washington Library.



Historic photograph, circa 1915, of the Calhoun Hotel. View looking northeast. Source: Museum of History and Industry, Seattle (image 1983.10.10095.2).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



1913 interior view of the Calhoun Hotel Café. Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Seattle Photograph Collection (image SEA1999).



1921 view along Second Avenue looking south from Lenora Street, showing the Calhoun Hotel at left (above arrow). Source: University of Washington Special Collections, Seattle Photograph Collection (image SEA0275).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



Undated historic postcard image of the Calhoun Hotel. Source: eBay.com



1955 view along 2nd Avenue, with the Moore Theater in the foreground and the Calhoun Hotel beyond. Source: Museum of History and Industry, Seattle (image 1986.5.12651.1).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



1956 interior view of a room at the Calhoun Hotel. Source: Museum of History and Industry, Seattle (image 1986.5.28045).



1958 street scene of a fire at the General Tire Co., showing the Calhoun Hotel at the far right. Source: Museum of History and Industry, Seattle (image P122988).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



1989 view of the New Washington Hotel (1902 Second Ave, Seattle, WA, 1908), designed by Eames and Young. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).



2012 view of the Hotel Reynolds (406-410 4th Ave, Seattle, WA, 1909-10), a contributing resource in the Pioneer Square Historic District. W. R. B. Wilcox designed the building. Source: Bing Maps.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs



2004 view of the Frye Hotel (223 Yesler Way, Seattle, WA, built 1908), a contributing resource in the Pioneer Square Historic District. Bebb & Mendel designed the building. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).



Historic (undated) view of the Freedman Building (513-17 Maynard Ave, Seattle, WA, built 1909), designed by William P. White. Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
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Photographs



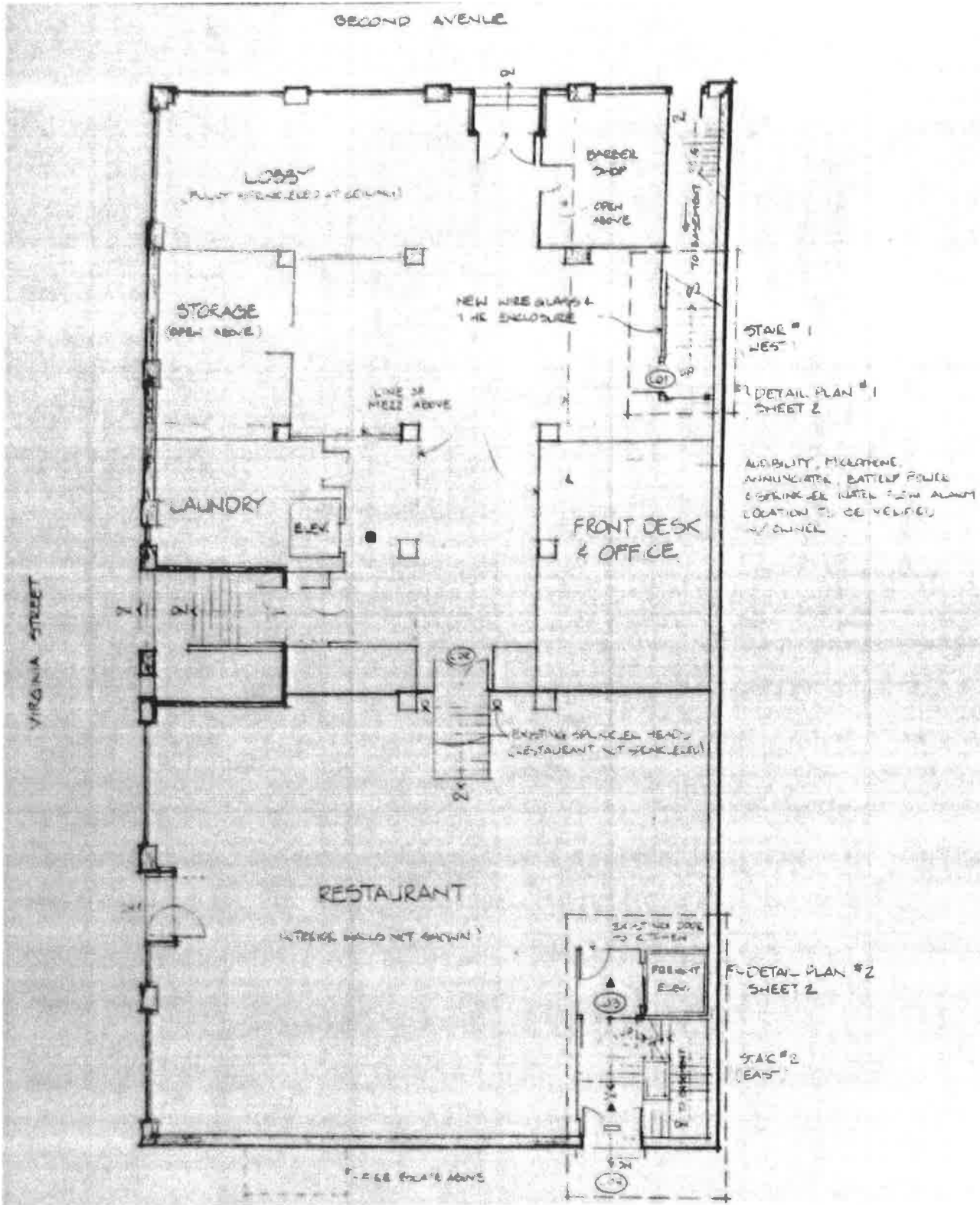
2006 view of the Sagamore Apartments (621 W Galer St, Seattle, WA, built ca. 1917), designed by William P. White.
Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).



2006 view of the Olympian Apartments (1605 E Madison St, Seattle, WA, built 1913), designed by William P. White.
Source: Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD).

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
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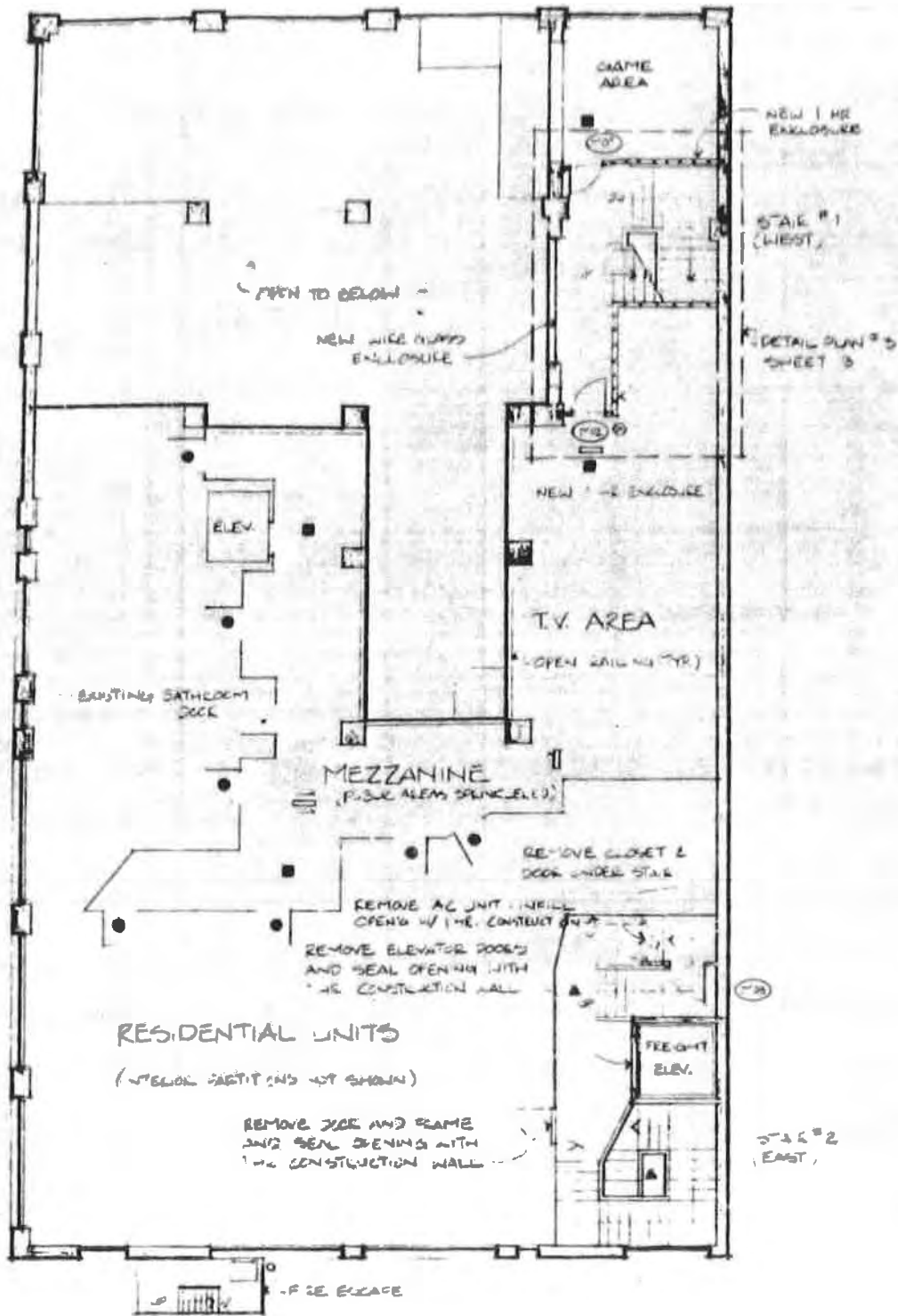
Drawings



Ground Floor Plan, 1964, by Stickney & Murphy. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

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Drawings

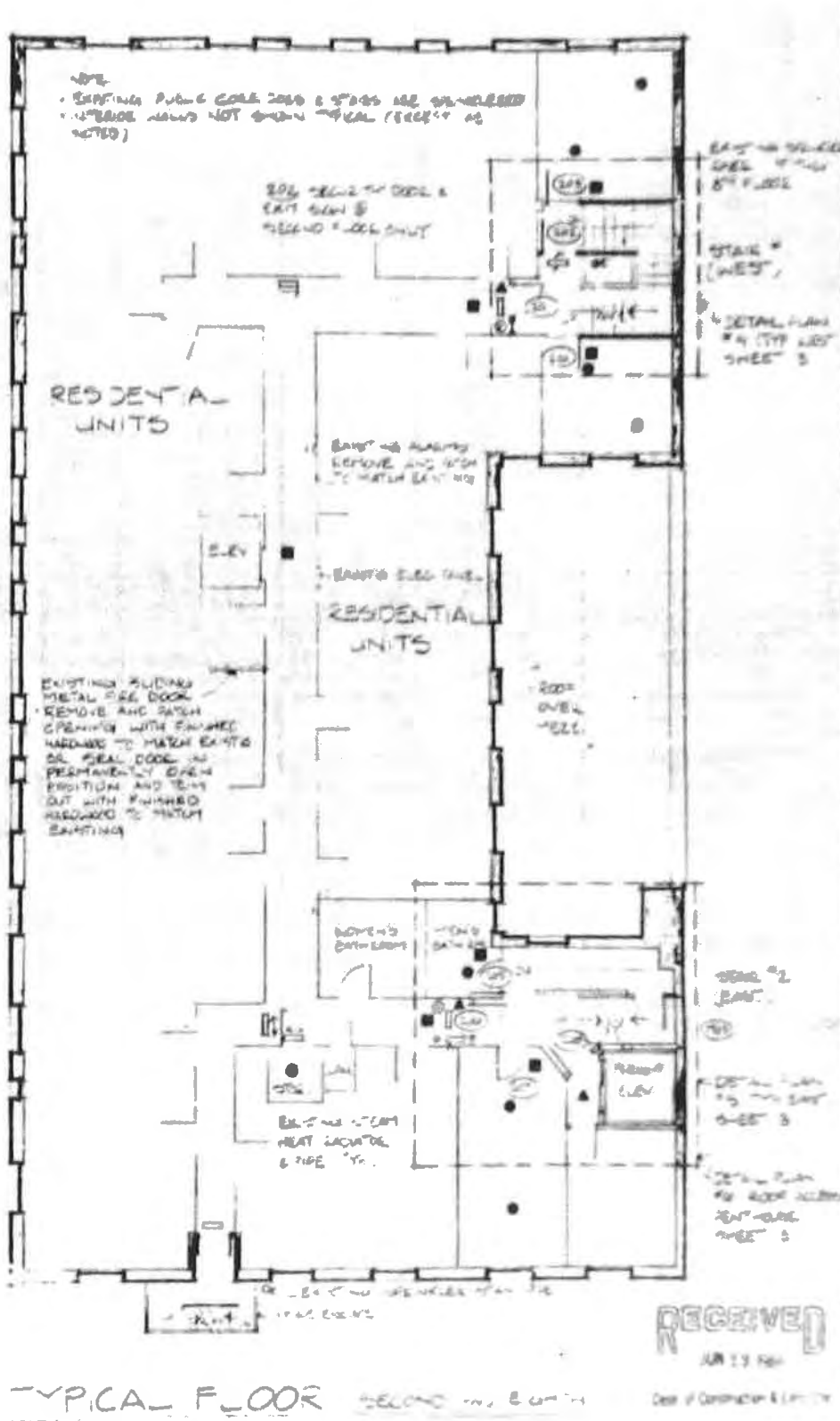


MEZZANINE

Mezzanine Floor Plan, 1964, by Stickney & Murphy. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

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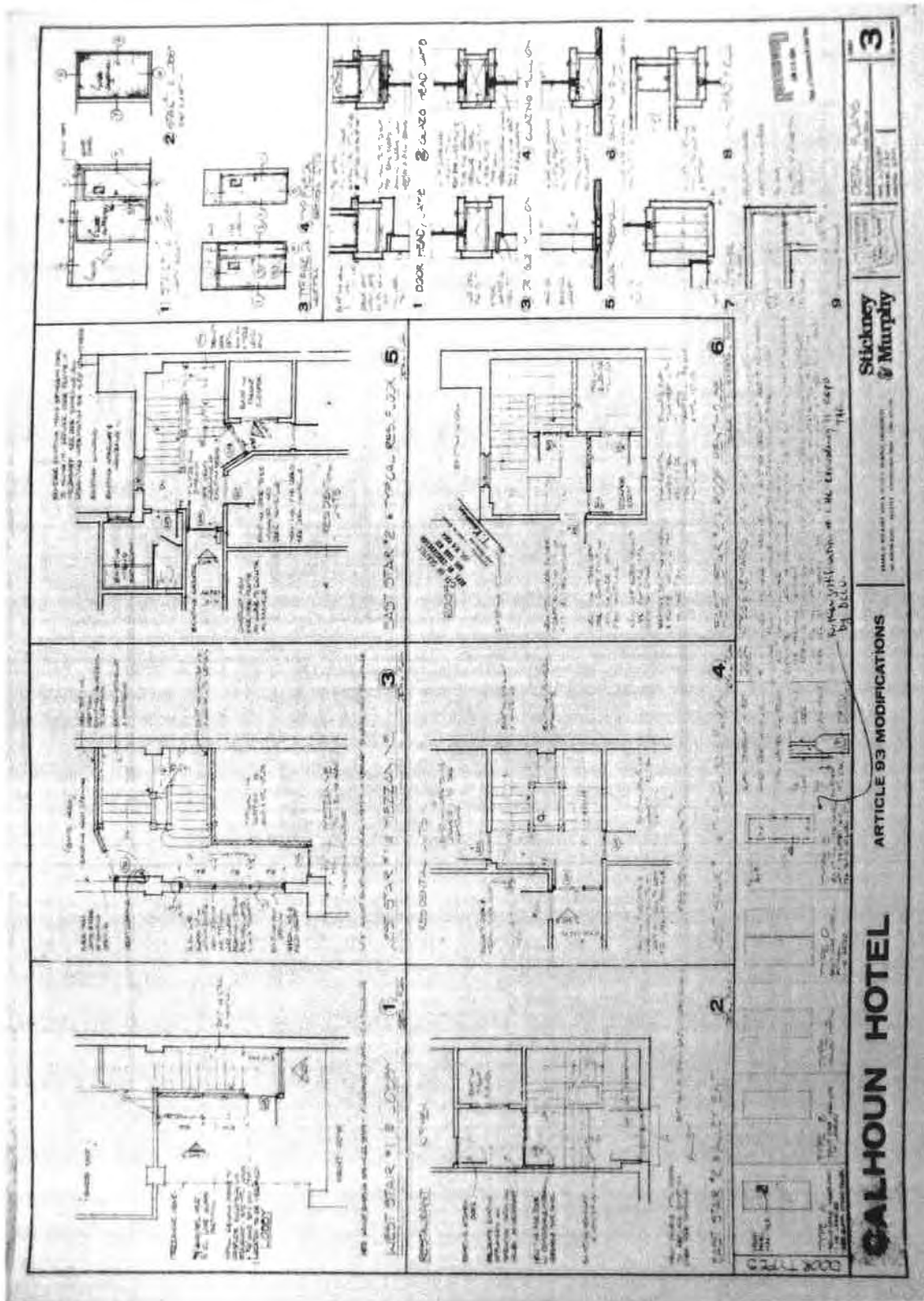
Drawings



Typical Upper Floor Plan, 1964, by Stickney & Murphy. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

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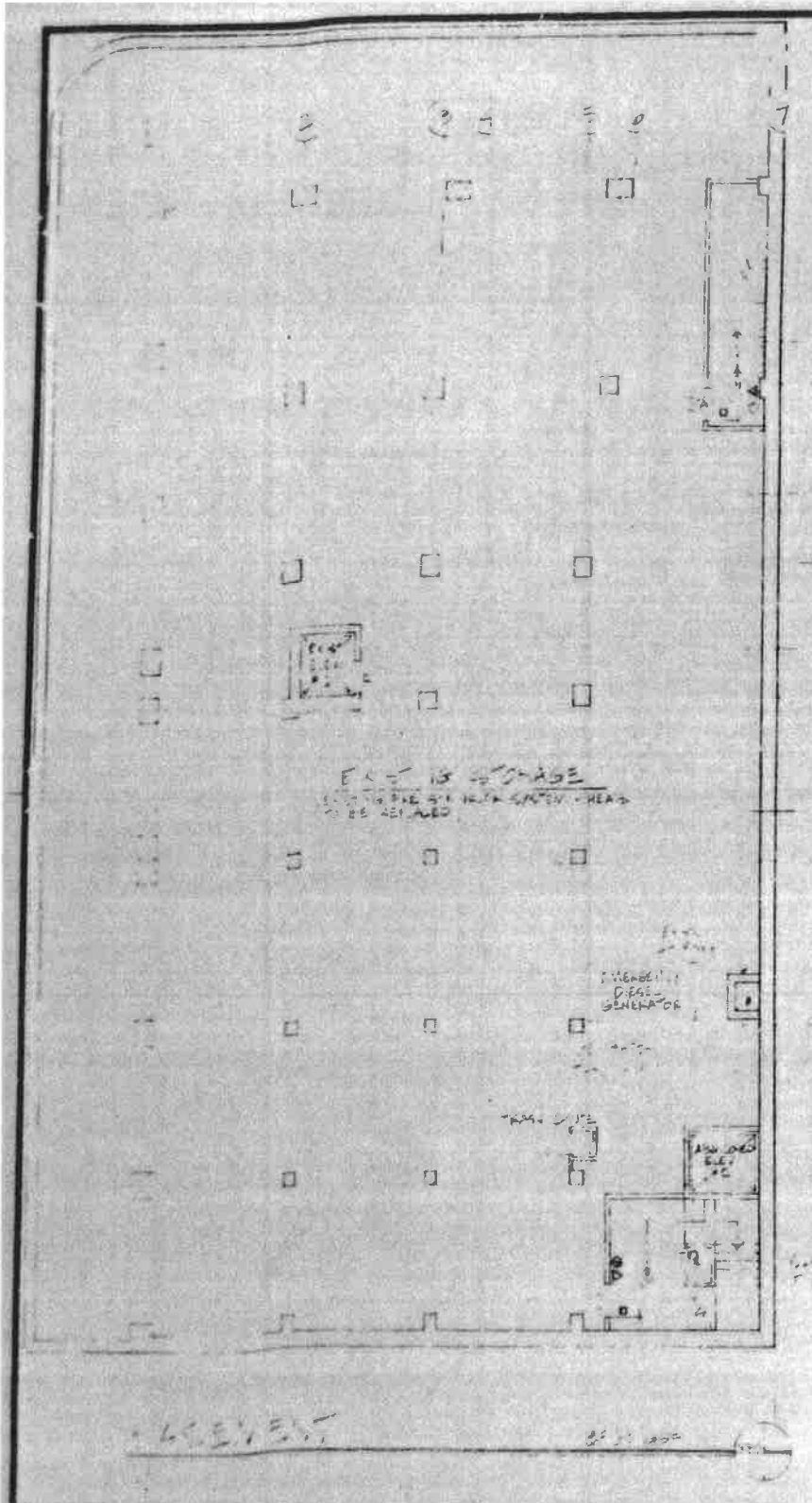
Drawings



Miscellaneous Detail Drawings, 1964, by Stickney & Murphy. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

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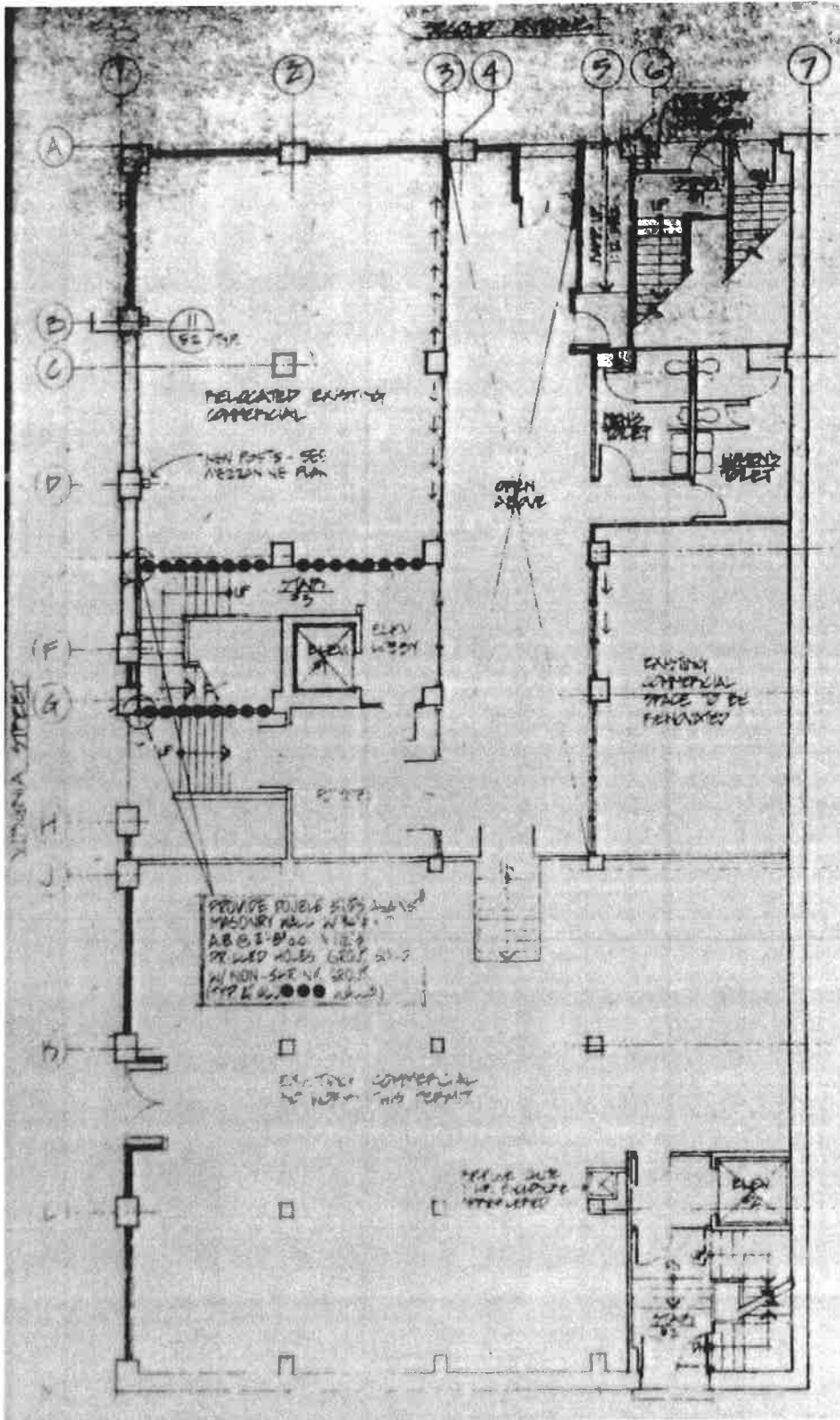
Drawings



Basement Floor Plan, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

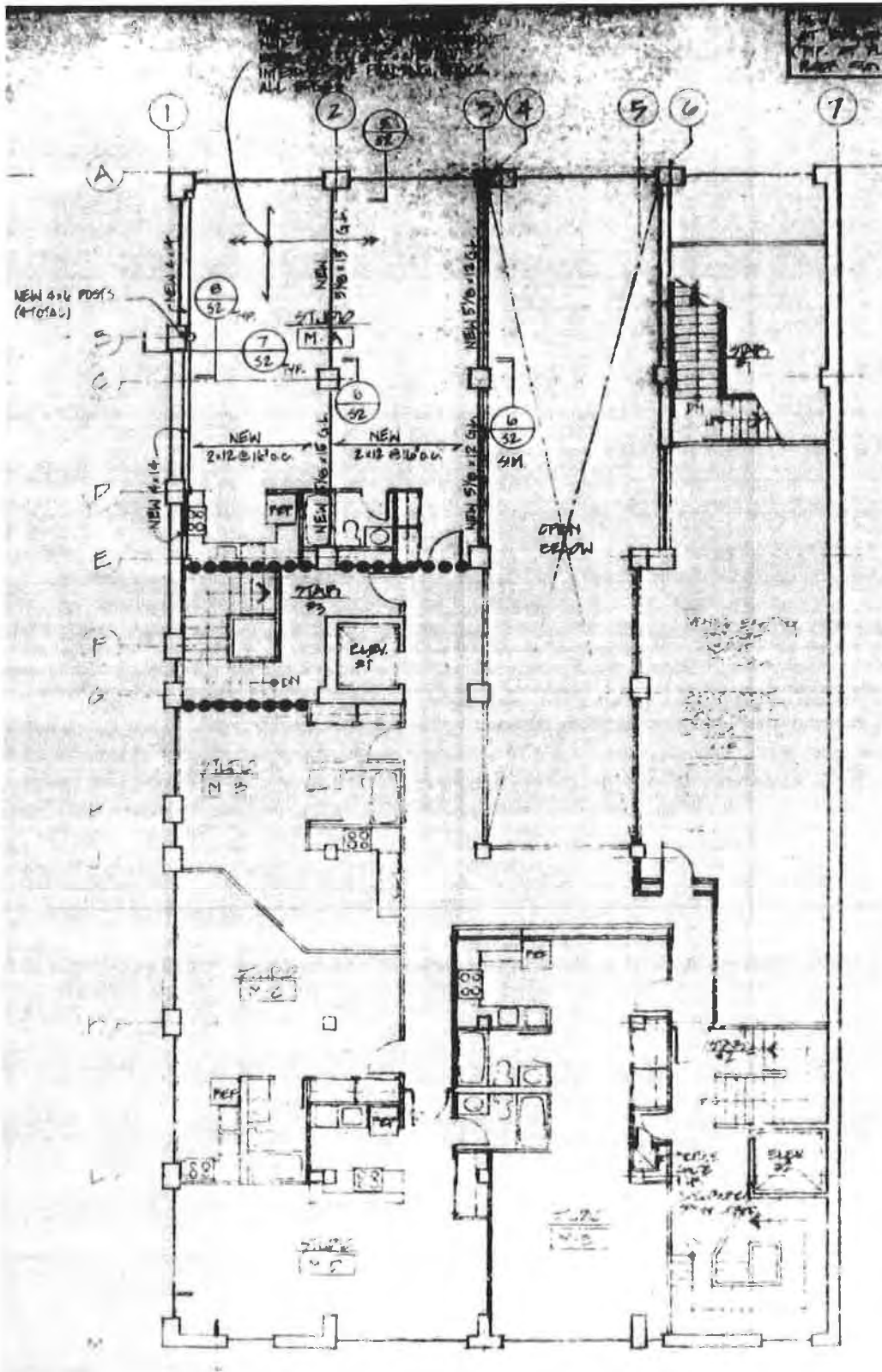
Drawings



Ground Floor Plan, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

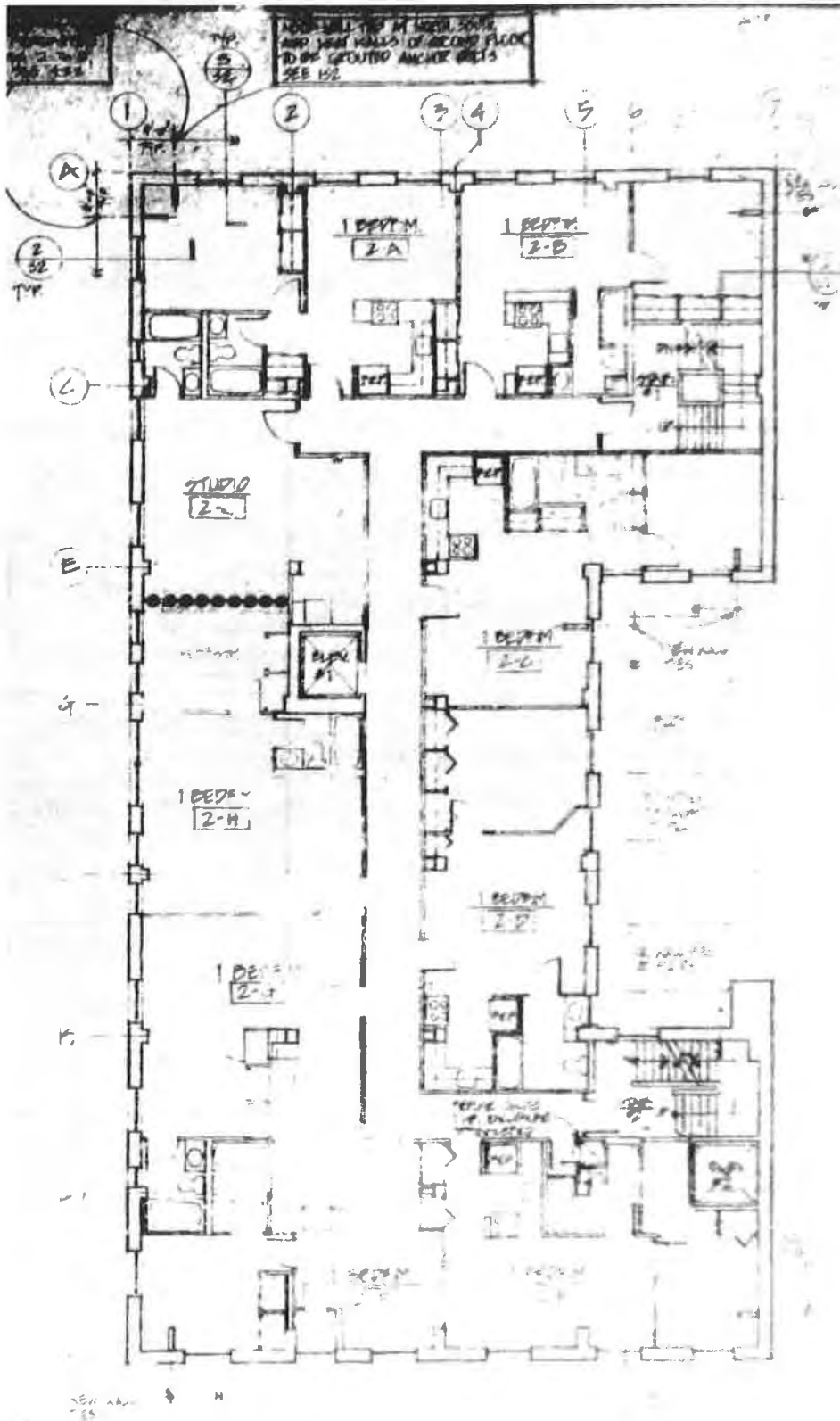
Drawings



Mezzanine Floor Plan, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

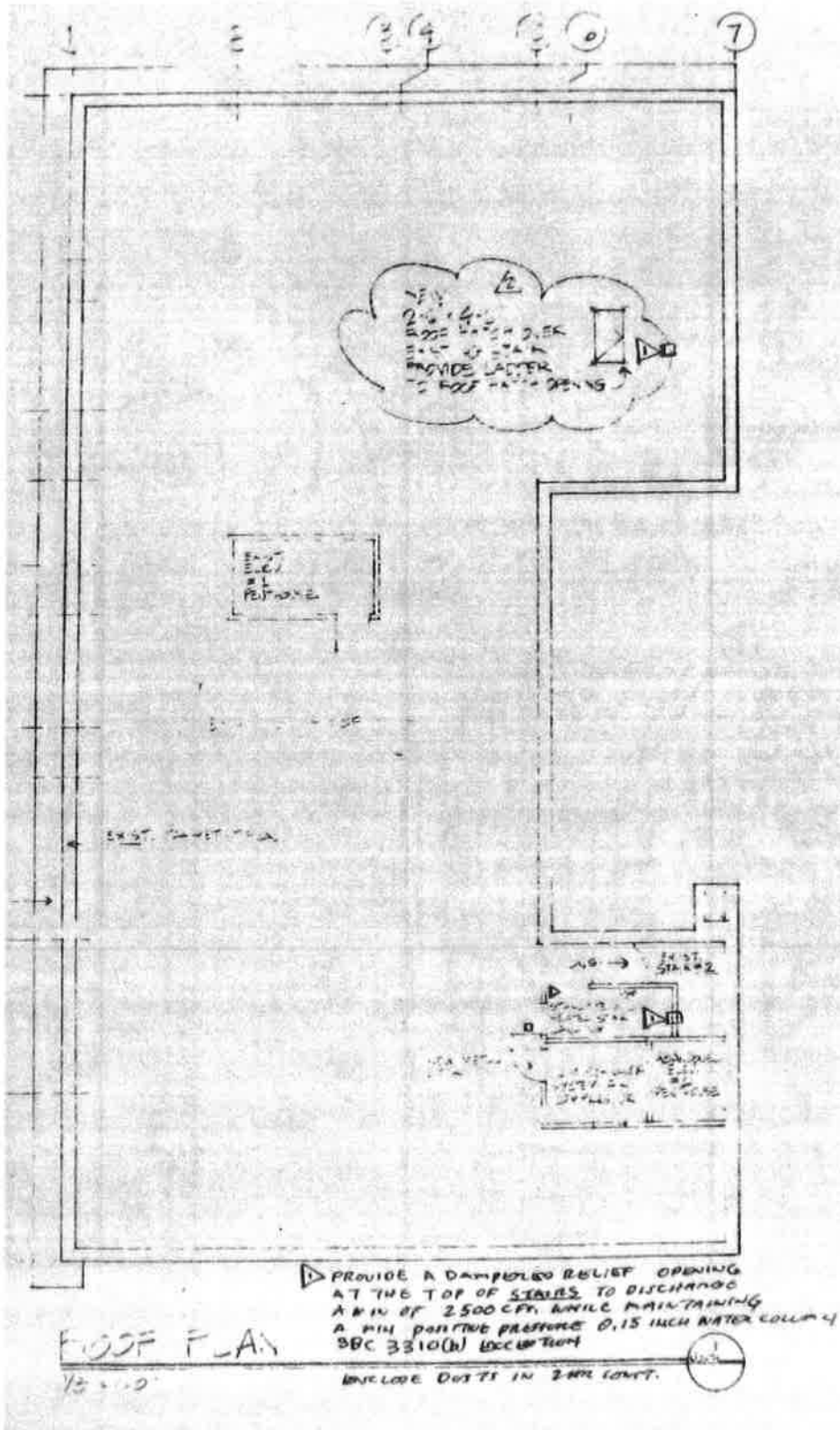
Drawings



Typical Upper Floor Plan, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
 Calhoun Hotel
 2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
 King County, Washington State

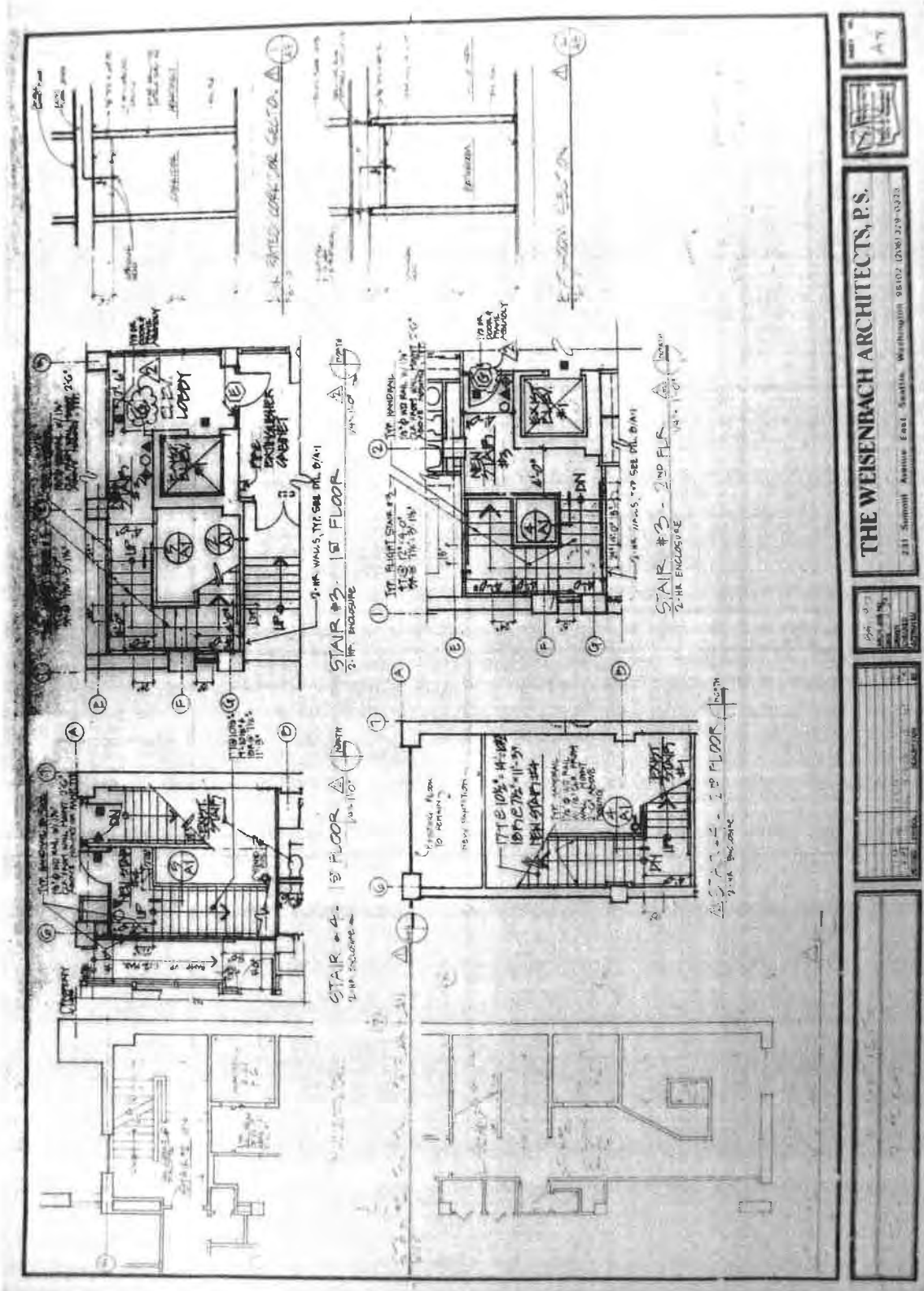
Drawings



Roof Plan, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
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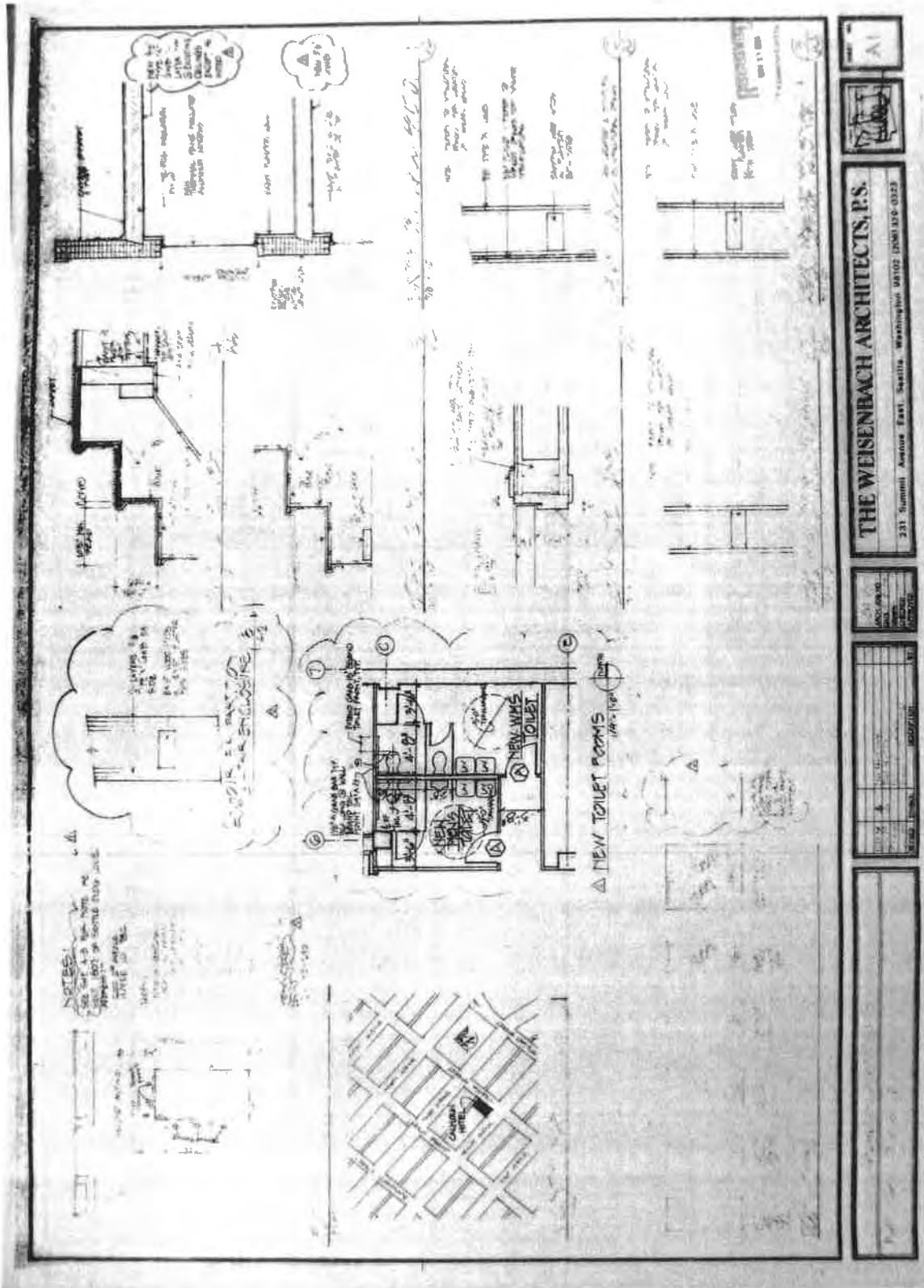
Drawings



Stair and Corridor Details, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Drawings



Miscellaneous Details, 1984, by Weisenbach Architects. Source: Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library.

National Register Nomination
Calhoun Hotel
2000 Second Avenue, Seattle
King County, Washington State

Photographs

Name of Property: Calhoun Hotel
City or Vicinity: Seattle
County: King County
State: WA

Name of Photographer: Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Date of Photographs: September 19, 2012

Location of Original Digital Files: 201 N. Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403

Description of Photograph(s) & Number:

Photograph 1 of 17: View of west and south facades.

Photograph 2 of 17: View of south and east facades.

Photograph 3 of 17: View of north and west facades.

Photograph 4 of 17: View of exterior doors at north end of the west facade.

Photograph 5 of 17: View of main west entrance.

Photograph 6 of 17: View of main south entrance.

Photograph 7 of 17: View of east (rear) alley entrance.

Photograph 8 of 17: Interior view of basement.

Photograph 9 of 17: Detail of former sidewalk (along Second Avenue) relite in the basement ceiling.

Photograph 10 of 17: Interior view of main south entrance, looking south.

Photograph 11 of 17: Interior view of vestibule at main south entrance, looking north from main doors.

Photograph 12 of 17: Interior view of restaurant in the first floor's southwest corner, looking west.

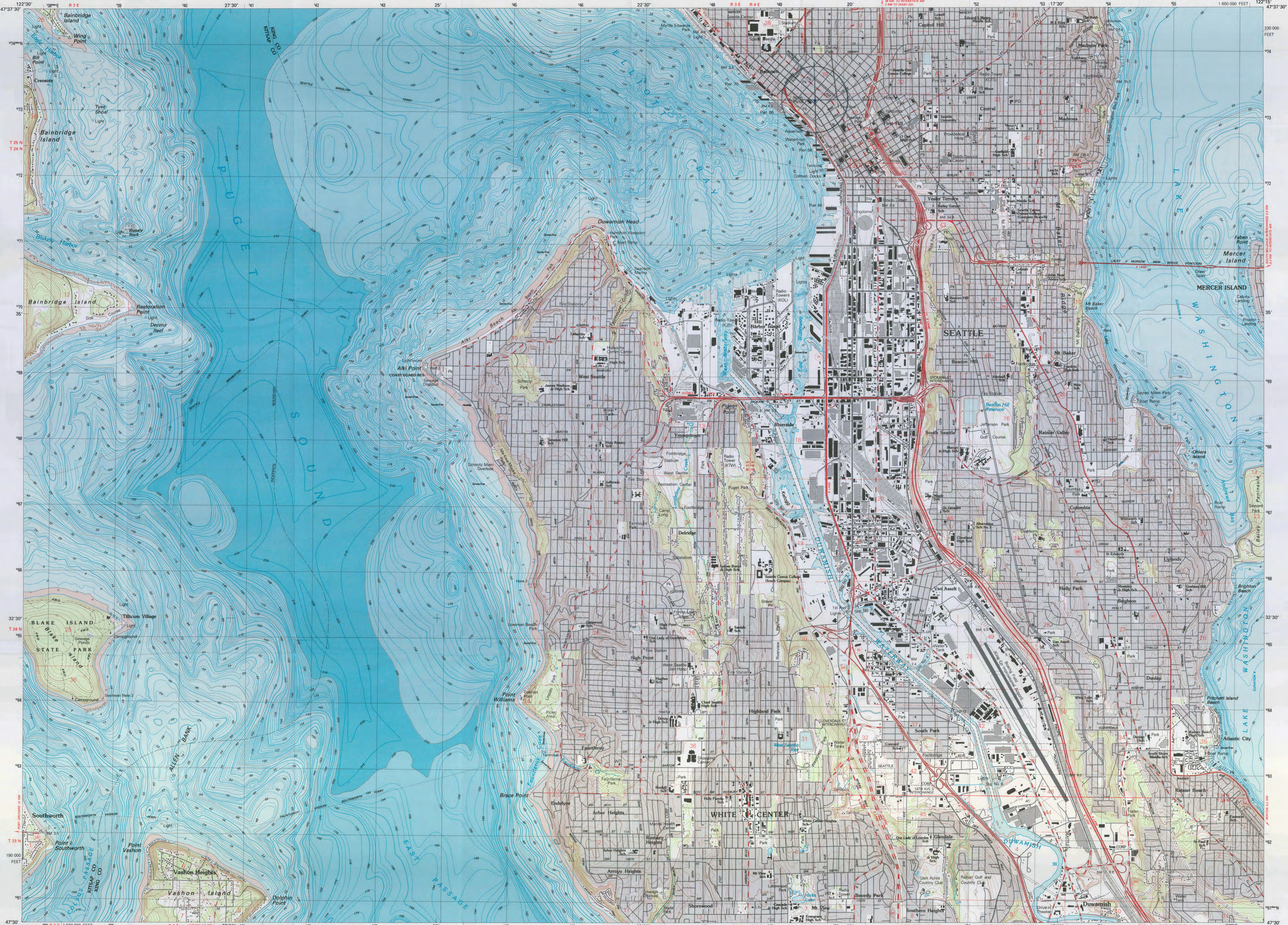
Photograph 13 of 17: Interior view of mezzanine and first floor lobby, looking towards main west entrance.

Photograph 14 of 17: View of typical upper floor corridor.

Photograph 15 of 17: Typical view of Stair 1 at the upper floors, in the building's northwest corner.

Photograph 16 of 17: Typical view of Stair 2 at the upper floors, in the building's northeast corner.

Photograph 17 of 17: View of main roof, looking west.



Seattle South WASHINGTON

1:25 000-scale metric topographic-bathymetric map



7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING

- Contours and elevations in meters
- Highways, roads and other manmade structures
- Water features
- Woodland areas
- Geographic names
- Bathymetric contours in meters



Produced by the United States Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service

Controlled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1983. Supersedes Duwamish Head and Seattle South 1:25 000 scale maps dated 1949.

Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes.

Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photography updated through 1977.

Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 10. Universal Transverse Mercator 10 000-foot grid scale based on Washington coordinate system, north zone 1927 North American Datum.

To place on the published North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters north and 93 meters east.

Grey tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown. There may be private buildings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER, DATUM OF LAKE WASHINGTON IS LOW WATER WHICH IS 20 FEET ABOVE THE PLANE OF MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN PUGET SOUND. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE.
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER. OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST METER.

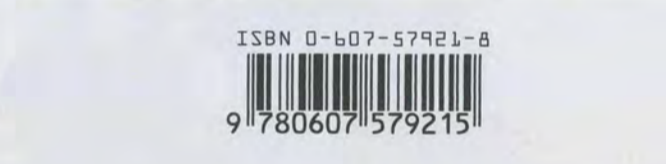
BASE MAP COMPILES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS. BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPILES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS DES AS OF THE DATE OF THE SURVEYS.

Meters	Feet	DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
1	3.2808	1	2	1	2	3
2	6.5617	3	4	4	5	
3	9.8425	5	6	6	7	8
4	13.1234					
5	16.4042					
6	19.6850					
7	22.9659					
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

UTM grid convergence (GN) and 1983 magnetic declination (MN) at center of datum
 Diagram is approximate

1 Squamish*
 2 Seattle North
 3 Bellevue North
 4 Bremerton East*
 5 Bellevue South
 6 Olalla*
 7 Burien
 8 Rainier
 *1:25 000



Topographic Map Symbols

- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road, trail
- Road marker, intermediate, U.S. State
- Railroad, standard gage, narrow gage
- Bridge, drawbridge
- Footbridge, overpass, underpass
- Built-up area, only selected landmark buildings shown
- House, barn, church, school, large structure
- Boundary
- National, with monument
- State
- County, parish
- Civil township, precinct, district
- Incorporated city, village, town
- National or State reservation, small park
- Land grant with monument, found section corner
- U.S. public lands survey, range, township, section
- Range, township, section line, location approximate
- National or State reservation, small park
- Fence or field line
- Power transmission line, isolated tower
- Dam, dam with lock
- Cemetery, grave
- Compass rose, azimuth, magnetic, true, grid
- Windmill, water well, spring
- Mine shaft, prospect, adit or cove
- Control, horizontal station, vertical station, spot elevation
- Contour: index, intermediate, supplementary, depression
- Distorted surface: strip mine, lava, sand
- Bathymetric contours: index, intermediate
- Personal lake and stream, intermittent lake and stream
- Rapid, large and small; fall, large and small
- Swamp, marsh
- Submerged marsh, bed subject to controlled inundation
- Woodland, scattered trees
- Straw, mangrove
- Orchard, vineyard

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO, 80225

1983

SCALE 1:25 000

1 CENTIMETER ON THE MAP REPRESENTS 250 METERS ON THE GROUND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 METERS

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

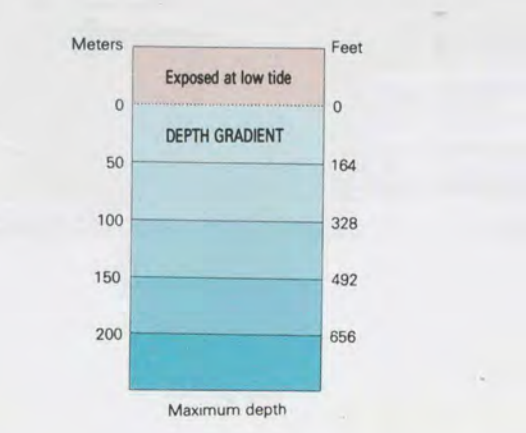
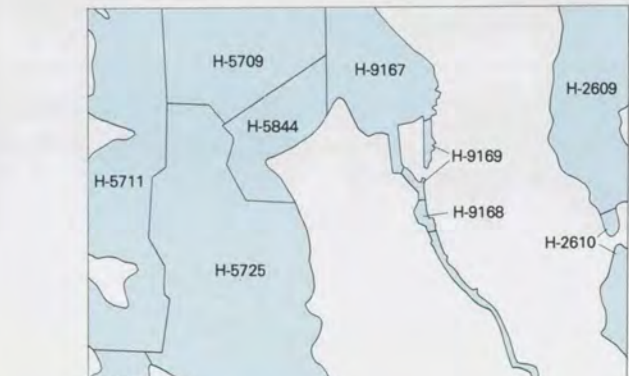
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CALHOUN HOTEL
ZONE 10
05-49-473 E
52-73-387 N

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)
H-2699	1902	1:10,000	06.25
H-2695	1902	1:10,000	04.25
H-5709	1935	1:20,000	06.75
H-4711	1939	1:30,000	03.12
H-5712	1939	1:30,000	03.12
H-5844	1939	1:5,000	01.07
H-9950	1950	1:10,000	02.10
H-8167	1970	1:5,000	02.06
H-9189	1970	1:5,000	02.04

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



Photographic copies of the above and prior surveys may be obtained, at the cost of reproduction, by addressing the Director, U.S. Geological Survey, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Maryland 20852





THE PALLADIAN
APARTMENTS
BACKLICK CTR

U-Park
7/29
0-2 HOURS 7/29
2-4 HOURS 10/29
ALL DAY 15/29
EVENINGS 12/29
OPEN 24 HOURS EVERY DAY

Charcoal Steak & Linné
Honeydew Grill
Liquor Restaurant & Lounge Bar
Charcoal Steak & Linné

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zipcars

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WORLD'S
TOUGHEST
JOB.



Schlitz 65°
THE WORLD'S TOUGHEST JOB.
facebook.com/schlitz











NO PARKING

NO PARKING

Handwritten graffiti on the grey door, including 'KMA' and 'KMA'.

Handwritten graffiti on the red door, including 'BA' and 'CRIP'.

Handwritten graffiti on the wall to the right of the doorway, including 'S...'.
Vertical graffiti on the right wall: '10/10/10'.





TO EX

NOTICE
TENANT L...
Should Be L...
AT ALL TI...
Please Do Not...
NOT REAR...
For Any L...

NO SMOKING

NO LOITERING



EXIT

DO NOT LOCK
IF YOU ARE
USED
DO NOT
MAKE SURE TO
DOOR IS CLOSED
AFTER YOU
PASS UP

DO NOT THROW
TOYS OR
CANS
IF YOU CAN
DO NOT USE THE
DOOR UNLESS
IF YOU
ARE UP

Handwritten text on a sign, possibly a fire alarm pull station or emergency instructions.





NOTICE
PLEASE DO NOT SMOKING IN THIS AREA
SMOKING IS PROHIBITED IN ALL AREAS
EXCEPT AS NOTED OTHERWISE
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

WELCOME
TO THE
OFFICE
BUILDING
PLEASE
USE THE
ELEVATOR
TO REACH
YOUR
FLOOR
PLEASE
DO NOT
SMOKE
IN THIS
AREA
THANK
YOU







806

EXIT

800



NO
SMOKING

STAIR 1
ROOF ACCESS
8
1 THRU 9





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Calhoun Hotel

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 3/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/03/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/18/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/24/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000208

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4-23-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

MAR 08 2013

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

March 5, 2013

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 Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Calhoun Hotel – King County, WA**
- **Supply Laundry Building – King County, WA**
- **Union Stables – King County**
- **Bumping Lake Resort – Yakima County, WA**

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