

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09000507 Date Listed: 7/10/2009

Women's University Club of Seattle King WA
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper 7/10/09
Date of Action

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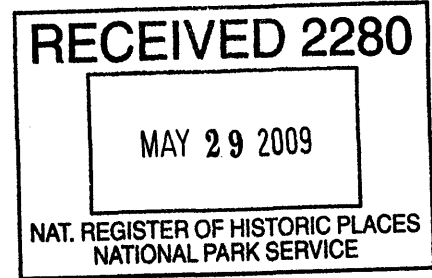
Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:
This clarifies that the documentation was submitted by the SHPO as a nomination for listing that meets the National Register documentation standards. [The original certification block was incomplete.]

Significance:
The nomination is amended to reflect that *Criteria Consideration G* should be checked.
[The period of significance is logically extended slightly into the less than 50 year period to encompass the last major phase of physical and architectural expansion of the University Club facility. Since the period is only a few years shy of 50 years there is no need to establish exceptional significance beyond the logical justification of an end date that conforms to the major eras of birth, growth and expansion of the organization and its longstanding home. The basis for significance rests largely under Criterion A, but the addition also remains a fitting illustration of post-war design forms by a reputable local design firm.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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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 WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SEATTLE
Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1105 Sixth Avenue _____ not for publication
city or town Seattle _____ vicinity
State Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98101

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] 5-27-09
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

or Federal agency and bureau State

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 of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 7/10/09

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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

None

6. Functions 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)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL:

Georgian Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

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

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922 - 1962

Significant Dates

1922

1962

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Albertson, Abraham H. (Architect)

Champney, Edouard F. (Architect)

Durham, Anderson & Freed (Architect)

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:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data**Acreege of Property** Less than One Acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>5</u> <u>50</u> <u>327</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>72</u> <u>710</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 Cherry Jarvis & Mary Croft, assisted by Suzanne Price & Ann Linnell
 organization Women's Univeristy Club of Seattle date Feb 2009
 street & number 1105 Sixth Ave telephone (206) 623-0402
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98101-0311

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 Women's University Club of Seattle
 street & number 1105 Sixth Ave telephone (206) 623-0402
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98101-3011

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WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SEATTLE
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Narrative Description:

The Women's University Club is located on a steep westward sloping site at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Spring Street in downtown Seattle, Washington. On the opposite side of Sixth Avenue is the western alignment of Interstate 5 some fifteen feet below grade. The United States Courthouse (1939) occupies a full city block to the south side of Spring Street. The Spring Apartment Hotel (1922) is situated immediately to the west of the clubhouse across the alley on the southwest corner of the block. The YWCA Building (1914) is located on the northwest corner of the block while the Crown Plaza Hotel (1980) occupies the northeast corner.

The Women's University Club a three-story building designed and constructed in 1921-22 to serve as a private women's club, purposes for which it continues to be used. The original 1922 building measures 60'x116' and is functionally interconnected to a two-story 1962 addition of roughly equal measurement. The original building exhibits a distinct two-part façade composition and Georgian Revival style architectural details. The lower scale 1962 addition is interconnection at a common north wall and is partially setback from the original clubhouse façade. It was designed in a modern minimalist architectural mode utilizing complementary massing, fenestration patterns, materials and architectural details and is notable for its architectural character.

The original three-story clubhouse is a reinforced concrete structure with a concrete foundation and full basement level. The building exterior is distinguished by wire-cut red brick masonry cladding laid in a common bond accentuated by cream-colored terra cotta trim and ornament. The building has a flat roof, hidden by a plain brick parapet that is accentuated by a prominent denticulated galvanized iron cornice and is terminated by narrow metal coping. The denticulated cornice is painted a cream color to compliment the terra cotta trim.

The primary façade, on Sixth Avenue, is set back approximately four feet from the property line and the sidewalk edge, which allows for a narrow planting bed along the base of the elevation (a recent addition). The façade is distinguished at the first floor level by base trim composed of a wide 12" terra cotta watertable and stringcourse. This design element extends the width of the façade and wraps around the Spring Street and alley elevations forming an intermediate cornice at those elevations. Sixth Avenue gradually slopes downhill to the north and a portion of brick cladding is visible below the terra cotta band at the north end of the façade.

The symmetrically composed Sixth Avenue façade is dominated by a Georgian-inspired central entry vestibule with a recessed porch. The arched vestibule is terra cotta clad,

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surmounted by an ornate broken-scroll pediment with central finial (a pineapple symbolizing welcome) and flanked by classically composed terra cotta pilasters. Original double-hung, twelve-over-twelve wooden windows are found at all floor levels. All of the windows are set in individual openings with wooden trim; they exhibit varied surrounds and associated details at each separate floor level. At the first floor level the windows have wide painted wooden surrounds that are accentuated by terra cotta corner blocks. All of the windows at this level are capped and accentuated by recessed blind arches clad with brick headers; each is trimmed by brick voussoirs and a terra cotta keystone. At the second floor level, two further highlight the entry, the central window includes a fluted terra cotta surround and keystone that corresponds with the elaborate terra cotta entry vestibule feature located directly below. This window is flanked to each side by windows with flat brick voussoirs and terra cotta keystones and sills. The third floor level is distinguished by a deep terra cotta continuous sill course or intermediate cornice that runs below the window line. Each of the windows at this level is simply trimmed with plain brick openings and headers. At the lower floors the brick masonry cladding is laid in a common bond; however, at the third floor level the brick spandrels between the windows are enframed and laid in rectangular brick header panels.

The raised recessed entrance vestibule is finished with cement plaster to match the adjacent terra cotta. The entry stairway projects from the façade with brick treads and risers that die into curved concrete curbs or checks to each side. Original curved wrought iron handrails with brass ball finials are attached to concrete checks. The porch floor is quarry tile and an original leaded glass fan light remains in place above the main double wooden entry doors. An modern, metal and canvas entry canopy projects from the vestibule to the edge of the sidewalk.

The Spring Street (south) elevation exhibits the same fenestration arrangement and terra cotta cornice details as the main façade with some minor exceptions. This elevation is articulated to include a slightly recessed and wider central bay with symmetrical end bays that include a small central narrow window at the upper two floor levels. Due to the westward sloping grade, the terra cotta intermediate cornice accentuates the first floor and basement levels. At the western end of this elevation and integrated into the intermediate cornice trim is another ornate Georgian-inspired terra cotta clad entryway that leads to the basement level auditorium space. This entry vestibule is recessed; the rectangular opening is surmounted by an ornate broken-scroll pediment with central finial and flanked by classically composed terra cotta pilasters, very similar in detail to the design feature at the main entry. The porch floors and walls are finished in a similar manner.

The alley (west) elevation is utilitarian in character. With the exception of the southern corner where the brick cladding, terra cotta details and cornice are terminated, the wall

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surface is finished with painted cement plaster cladding. Windows are typical multi-pane sash set in individual openings. Fenestration at the basement level reflects the utilitarian interior use of the space.

Portions of the north elevation are visible above the 1962 addition. This elevation is also utilitarian in character. It is entirely clad with common brick and the windows are typical multi-pane sash set in individual untrimmed openings. The north elevation originally included a slightly recessed light well at the first floor level and a U-shaped plan at the second and third floor levels in order to provide sufficient light and ventilation; thus the remaining visible portion of this elevation is recessed approximately twenty feet at the center bay section.

1962 Addition

The 1962 addition to the north side of the original 1922 building was designed in order to provide for a large modern kitchen facility and efficient at-grade and underground parking facilities. It also includes a large formal dining room that is interconnected at the original main floor level. This dining room opens to a shallow terrace at the east (Sixth Ave) façade. The parking levels are accessible from both Sixth Avenue and from the rear alley side. Due to the construction materials, and the building form and height of the addition, in combination with the downhill northward sloping site, the 1962 addition is non-obtrusive.

The exterior is finished with red brick and cast stone trim similar in color to the brick cladding and terra cotta trim of the original clubhouse. The main façade exhibits an asymmetrical composition, multiple vertical planes and a mixture of materials and textures. The lower level is dominated by parking facilities that are screened by a tall metal security fence. The one and one-half story main floor level rests on a large concrete girder that echoes the adjacent terra cotta base. The principle elevation is set back approximately twenty feet from the original clubhouse façade and is dominated by eight bays of large window and door assemblies with delicate mullions. Two of the bays include double door assemblies leading to the terrace. A small one-story pavilion projects from this façade at its southern end immediately adjacent to the original building. The terrace then projects beyond this pavilion, out over the parking entrance and girder below to the actual property line. The terrace handrail is composed of a band of delicate vertical steel members. The alley elevation is utilitarian in character and finished with a cement plaster cladding. There are no windows and the only openings are the garage access/egress point.

Interior

The interior of the original clubhouse was originally furnished and decorated in the Georgian Revival style. Today the interior retains much of its original plaster and wood finishes, features and details as well as some original furniture.

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The double wooden front doors open into a large central entry hall. On the north wall is a dogleg style staircase complete with turned painted balusters, and oak handrails and newel post. Layered cornice and picture moldings line the entry hall leading to the drawing and dining room, and library. To the south is a large drawing room with an ornate paneled central fireplace on the exterior wall. Extensive cove moldings and paneled wainscoting surround the perimeter of the drawing room. The trim, doors and moldings are painted an antique- white as are most of the interior trim throughout the building. The walls are painted and the floor is covered with a custom loomed rug. The original dining room, at the southeast corner of the building is accessed via a set of large wooden doors. Between the original dining room and drawing room there is a small wood paneled library. Other spaces on the first floor include offices, restrooms and coat rooms. Original brass Colonial Revival style lighting fixtures remain in many of the rooms.

The clubhouse was designed as a multi-use facility including a large auditorium-ballroom with a stage and meeting space in the lower level. Ornate details frame the raised stage with "false" windows on the south wall. The proscenium arch and outside walls are highlighted by engaged Ionic style pilasters which match Ionic columns holding up the boxed beam ceiling. The floor is a combination of carpet and hardwood. Trim color remains the same throughout the clubhouse. Access was also available on the west portion of Spring Street for non-members to enter the ballroom for varying events. Laundry facilities, a maintenance area and two additional bathrooms are located on this floor.

The upper two floors of the Women's University Club which originally housed guestrooms - retain their original hallway configuration and original doors, lighting, plaster and trim and fixtures. Some walls between the rooms have been removed as well as individual sinks in each room.

The 1962 addition was recently upgraded and boasts a classical inspired wainscoting, pilasters and boxed ceiling. Other upgrades included lighting, carpeting and modern kitchen amenities.

The clubhouse has been continually maintained at the highest level and is used often for both club events and private events such as meetings, weddings, and family celebrations.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Women's University Club of Seattle, located at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Spring Street in the heart of Seattle's downtown business district, was completed in 1922. The building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "A" for its association as home to the Women's University Club. Established in 1914, the University Club serves as a social clubhouse where college-educated women can participate in social and cultural activities, maintain their interests in the liberal arts and sciences, and obtain a greater understanding of world affairs. The Women's University Club is unique as the only example of a downtown women's clubhouse building designed and constructed for the specific purposes of a local social and education based women's organization. The clubhouse originally included women's residential facilities in addition to meeting and dining areas.

The clubhouse is also historically significant under Criteria "C" as a representative example of a collaborative effort by well-known Pacific Northwest architects Abraham H. Albertson and Edouard Frere Champney. In 1962, an addition was added to the clubhouse to support the growing mission on the club. It was design by the architectural firm of Durham, Anderson & Freed, another well-respected Seattle architectural firm. The period of significance for the clubhouse begins in 1922, the date of construction and ends in 1962, the date of the addition.

Social clubs and fraternal organizations were an essential part of communities in the American West. They offered places and opportunities for community members with shared interests or common backgrounds to meet and develop local contacts and social networks. Membership in fraternal organizations provided social, religious, ethnic and labor related networks. Membership in businessmen's clubs provided social, business marketing and recreational opportunities, and in particular cases residential accommodations. Women's clubs usually provided opportunities to pursue educational, philanthropic, civic or cultural activities outside of the home and family. In Seattle, social clubs were usually limited to one gender and generally had some restrictions, based on age, education, race and/or religion. Among the earliest men's clubs in Seattle were the Rainier Club founded in 188 and the University Club founded in 1900. Several athletic-oriented groups were also established around various sporting activities including golf, tennis, riding and polo. Among the earliest women's clubs in Seattle was the Women's Century Club founded in 1891 by a group of feminists in order to provided intellectual stimulation and cultural enrichment. A booklet

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described as "Seattle Society Addresses and Women's Club Roster" was published in 1904 and listed twenty three individual women's clubs. The roster included two chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, nine clubs organized within the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, and three music-oriented clubs. Various community or independent local women's organizations were also listed as well as the YWCA and the local Red Cross Society.

By 1925, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce published a directory that listed over 700 clubs based within the city. Fraternal and religious organizations were not included in the directory, however it did list a wide range of professional and industrial organizations, athletic clubs, community groups and social clubs. Numerous alumni organizations representing major colleges and universities across the nation were listed as well as several education-based social clubs, such as the male-only College Club and the Woman's University Club.

Women's University Club (1914-1920)

The Women's University Club of Seattle was established in February of 1914 by fourteen prominent Seattle women. The club was originally housed in a one-story brick building (1205 Fifth Ave) specifically constructed for the club by the Metropolitan Building Company.

The original clubhouse was officially design by the New York firm of Howell & Stroke's but was executed by their local representative Abraham H. Albertson. The club building adjoined the north wall of the men's-only College Club. The College Club was established in 1910 and after operating out of a suite of rented rooms, the club moved to a two-story club building; constructed in 1912 it was also built by the Metropolitan Building Company. The College Club included several members with direct ties to the Metropolitan Building Company and many of the women who established the Women's University Club were either married to or associated with members of the College Club, and the two clubs have been closely linked since 1914.

When doors opened on October 4, 1914 for the Women's University Club clubhouse, it was intended to be a literary and artistic center where college women could maintain their interests in liberal arts and the sciences, participate in cultural and social activities, and obtain a greater understanding of world affairs. The clubhouse also provided dining facilities and regularly held musical evenings and dinner events with guest speakers and honored guests.

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From the beginning, the Women's University Club served as a social gathering place and an educational organization. Membership was open to all women with a university or college degree, not just those from a prestigious school. An early member noted that "in those early years there were few attractive places in downtown Seattle for women to lunch and dine". By 1914, friends often lived within -in-city suburban neighborhood somewhat distant from one and other and there was a need for convenient and comfortable place to meet downtown. Thus, an initial purpose of the organization was "to acquire a clubhouse and such other real property as may be desirable".

The articles of incorporation for the Women's University Club were signed in February 10, 1914 and by May of that year there were 276 members. The initial Board of Trustee's were chosen from the incorporators with Edith B. Backus elected president and Mrs. Anna A. Trefethen as secretary. The other incorporators included: Mrs. Ruth Holmes Huntoon, Mrs. Margaret Burwell Macklem, Miss Adelaide L. Pollock, Miss Ottilie G. Boetzkes, Mrs. Jessie Ballard Geary, Mrs. D. Blanche M. Frien, Miss Mable Chilberg, Mrs. Emma C. Nettleton, Mrs. Laura Whipple Carr, Miss H. Jeanette Perry, Mrs. Francisca A. Mackintosh, and Mrs. Neva B. Douglas.

In the new clubhouse, the organization operated a tearoom and provided dining facilities and regularly held musical evenings and diner events with guest speakers or honored guests. One of the first large events at the club was a dinner held in 1914 to honor members Florence Denny Heliker and Dr. Mable Seagrave who had recently returned from France where they had been active in war-related work. Typical events included lectures by prominent Seattleites and internationally known speakers. University of Washington Professor Edmund Meany often spoke on Puget Sound history subjects and members and guests often discussed literature, medical subjects and world affairs. A drama group was established by Alva Carr early in the clubs history. She was an officer in the Drama League of America and began a drama study group in 1916; this group evolved into a local performing troop. Language and writing study groups were also established.

During WWI, the focus of the club changed as the organization adopted a ward at Camp Lewis (now known as Fort Lewis) in Tacoma. Club members established a Red Cross program and met twice a week in order to prepare bandages and garments for wounded soldiers. Twelve members served overseas in varying capacities and Dr. Seagrave was decorated by the French government for her work in a war relief hospital in France. This tradition continued during WWII when the club raised the funds necessary for the purchase of five Red Cross club mobiles that were used by social workers and recreation specialists

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who operated in rest and recreation areas in the field and at military hospitals, hospital ships and on hospital trains.

Women's University Club Since 1920

In 1920 when the Women's University Club learned their clubhouse would be torn down for a new large hotel (The Olympic Hotel), the members promptly made a decision to have their own clubhouse constructed. After making a decision that the new clubhouse should be located "south of Pine Street", other discussions followed including the number of stories, and whether on not to provide housing within the building. The Club immediately started to raise funds and sell bonds in order to finance the construction of a new clubhouse. Club fees were raised from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars. Dr. Seagrave served as chairwoman of the building committee, and the entire club became active in the effort. It was decided that the clubhouse should be a multi-purpose facility with an easy accessible ballroom/auditorium that could be available for other groups. An exterior door on Spring Street would be available for the use of "outside groups." The main floor should include a drawing room, kitchen and dining room, library and meeting rooms; the second and third floors would be devoted to guestrooms intended to accommodate young college-educated women seeking lodging and the companionship with their peers.

As fund raising progressed, architect A.H. Alberston (who had previously assisted on the design of the clubs first home) with the assistance of E.F. Champney were hired to complete a design for a new clubhouse. By this time, the club had nearly 600 members. In late August of 1921 a rendering of the "projected" new clubhouse was published in the *Daily Journal of Commerce*. The rendering shows a significantly larger Beaux Arts-inspired building design presumably with elaborate terra cotta ornament. A brief companion article stated that "the new building is to be one of the finest club structures in the northwest." For reasons unknown, the size and elaborate design of the clubhouse was eventually scaled down.

Over the course of the next year, club members sold \$90,000.00 and raised cash for the new clubhouse and furnishings. By early January of 1922, they were able to purchase the building site at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Spring Street for \$30,000.00; the seller reportedly accepted \$7,500 in bonds as part of the purchase. Architect Albertson noted that at least one building contractor was willing to take bonds for the building the structure.

Excavation for the new building began in early February of 1922. A press report stated that the new club building would cost \$100,000 and that approximately 3,000 cubic yards of soil

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would be removed by steam shovel in order to build a three-story clubhouse. By April of 1922 the final construction drawings had been prepared by architect Albertson and Champney with the help of engineer John L. Hall. The architectural drawings and the early press reports indicate that the clubhouse would include an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500, a large 150 seat dining room, and 28 "sleeping rooms" or guest rooms.

Remarkably, the exterior of the finished clubhouse closely reflected the club's original 1914 clubhouse - no doubt due to the fact that A. H. Albertson was involved with both projects. Common features included the red the brick cladding, a Georgian inspired formal entry and multi-pane double hung windows surmounted by recessed blind arches.

The new clubhouse was designed and constructed to serve as a multi-purpose facility. A desired auditorium/assembly hall with stage is located at the mezzanine and basement floor levels and is easily accessible via the first floor interior or secondary entrance on the Spring Street elevation. Additional laundry and mechanical facilities, as well as storage and restrooms were provided at this floor level. The first floor contained the main dining facilities and meeting rooms, while the second and third floor levels provided guest accommodations for both visitors and semi-permanent residents.

The clubhouse officially opened on December 9, 1922 with an appropriate ceremonial exercise which included an afternoon tea and formal evening reception. The evening events included a short musical in the new theater and a dance as well as a ceremonial ritual procession of past presidents which culminated in the upstairs drawing room by the fireplace.

With the completion of the new clubhouse, the organization continued to expand its activities and membership, which by 1923 had risen to a maximum of 900. The depression era proved to be challenging as membership dwindled and the club faced some financial issues. A highlight of that time was a visit on March 27th, 1939 of Eleanor Roosevelt (wife of then President of the United States Franklin Roosevelt) who gave a talk to the members and spent the night in one of the guest accommodations. During the late 1930s and WWII era, the club guest accommodations were particularly popular due to increasing numbers of women in transit or relocated due to employment or educational opportunities.

Over the years, the club continued its cooperative relationship with the College Club, which after their eviction from the Metropolitan Tract had relocated as well. The two club regularly shared personnel, some use privileges and meeting/banquet spaces. In 1953, the College Club learned that there property would be condemned for the proposed Interstate freeway

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construction. The Women's University clubhouse was spared due to the fact that the route was designed to avoid the U.S. Federal Courthouse located on the block adjacent to them.

By the early 1950's the club membership had been raised to 1,000 members and the club purchased an adjacent lot to the north of the clubhouse for parking purposes and future expansion. During this era, several of the once busy guest rooms were converted to other uses such as classrooms, offices and small meeting spaces. Increasingly the clubhouse was used primarily for education, entertainment and luncheon and dinner programs. Such use prompted a basement and auditorium remodeled in 1946 and then again in 1965.

In the late 1950s, consideration was given to relocating to a suburban location. However the overwhelming sentiment of the membership was to retain the clubhouse and to remodel and/or expand the existing facility in order to meet the current and future club needs. As such, in 1962 an addition was designed on the "parking lot" area by the architectural firm of Durham, Anderson & Freed. The two-story addition was connected to the original clubhouse building on the basement and first floor level. It included covered parking, a new dining room and a modern kitchen facility. The former dining room was remodeled for use as a multi-purpose room. Gradually all of second and third floor the guest room facilities were phased out, many of which had been used by long-term, semi-permanent residents. By 1974 the club was no longer classified as a "women's residential club." Various interior remodeling projects and heating and mechanical upgrades continued to be undertaken to upgrade the spaces while maintaining the integrity of the of the original clubhouse.

Today, the Women's University Club continues to focus on serving educated women members, encouraging the pursuit of educational and social activities and providing camaraderie, friendship and community connections. Their historic clubhouse retains a high level of architectural integrity and remains an important part of the mission of the organization.

Building Architects:

Abraham Horace Albertson

Abraham Horace Albertson (1872-1964) was one of Seattle's most prolific architects. He was born in Hope, New Jersey on April 14, 1872. With the assistance of a scholarship he graduated from Columbia University in 1895 and then practiced architecture in New York City; initially as a draftsman with the firm of Clinton & Russell. Albertson moved to Duluth in 1905 and then came to Seattle in 1907 as the representative of the New York architectural

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firm Howell & Stokes, who had been hired by the Metropolitan Building Company to prepare a plan for the development of the University of Washington's Metropolitan Tract. Albertson served as the Seattle representative for Howells & Stokes from 1907 to 1917 and oversaw the firms work in Seattle and other west coast cities.

Albertson's associates during this time included Joseph Wilson and Paul Richardson. Joseph Wade Wilson (1878-1968) joined Alberston in 1907 after coming to the Pacific Northwest to look for his brother, a timber cruiser, who had disappeared. Wilson was born in Morristown, IL and was educated at the University of Illinois receiving a BA in Engineering (1903) and a Master's in Architecture the following year. Paul David Richardson (1888-1939) was born in Smithberg, Maryland but grew up in Seattle. After a brief architectural apprenticeship, he joined Albertson in 1910.

By 1919, Albertson had opened up his own firm A.H. Alberston & Associates and Wilson and Richardson remained with him. Together they completed most of the remaining Metropolitan Tract buildings including the White & Stuart Building (1923), the Arena Building (1925), and the Stimson Building (1925). Their eclectic training produced a variety of work in a mix of architectural styles, including the Spanish Revival style Cornish School (1921); the Art Deco Municipal Building (1930) for the City of Everett; and several Collegiate Gothic structures for the University of Washington.

By 1924, Wilson and Richardson were finally receiving billing as Alberston's "Associates" on all the firm drawings as well as in the credits accompanying the firms published works. They officially became partners of the firm in 1935 and the name was changed to Albertson, Wilson & Richardson.

Unfortunately, there was very little work during the late 1930s. Richardson died suddenly in 1939, and Albertson and Wilson joined the state office of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Albertson retired as chief architect for the FHA in 1949 and passed away in 1964. Wilson retire from the FHA about the same time, but continued to work for local architect John Maloney and then for the Boeing Company. He passed away in 1968.

Edouard F. Champney

For reasons unknown, Alberston partnered with fellow Seattle architect Edouard Frere Champney on the design of the Women's University Club. Champney (1874 - 1929) was one of the few Pacific Northwest architects who possessed formal French academic architectural training. From his experience with major East Coast firms and the Office of the Supervising Architect for the federal government in Washington, D.C, he "brought to this

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region an unusual background in large-scale urban and landscape planning and a knowledge of elaborate beaux-arts eclectic styles." Champney was born to American parents in France in 1874. He was educated in the United States and received his Bachelor of Arts from Harvard in 1896. Several years later he attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Champney's knowledge of Beaux-Arts eclectic styles enabled him to participate on several of the lavishly planned, turn-of-the-century expositions. These included his work as designer on the U.S. Government Pavilion at the Lewis and Clark Exposition (1903-04) in Portland, Oregon; the Pan Pacific Exposition in San Francisco (1912-14), one of the last West Coast expositions in the Beaux-Arts style; and as the chief designer for the San Francisco firm of Howard & Galloway to supervise projects for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1908-09) in Seattle. Champney was to remain in Seattle for nearly twenty years, and became a member of the local AIA chapter, the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, and the Society of Beaux-arts Architects.

In 1909, Champney formed a short lived partnership with Augustus Warren Gould. The initial published rendering of the Women's University Club, completed by Champney, show a much larger and more ornate Beaux Arts inspired design that what was constructed. While it is unclear as to what extent Champney was involved in the final design, his name is included in the architectural drawings title block and is mentioned in several newspaper clippings. While Champney maintained an office in Seattle until 1926, he spent much of his time in San Francisco. After 1926, he became a permanent resident of Berkeley, California; but reportedly returned to Seattle often to supervise the initial construction phase of Saint Mark Cathedral. Champney died in Berkeley on June 4, 1929.

Durham, Anderson & Freed

By the late 1950s the Women's University Club had begun to outgrow its 40+ years old building and hired the architectural firm of Durham, Anderson & Freed to complete an addition to the building. The highly contrasting design for the addition was a simple project for the firm and was completed in 1962. It tried to respect the architecture of the original structure while adding needed square footage for a banquet room and an enclosed parking area.

Principle Robert Durham was born in Seattle in 1912, and raised in Tacoma. He was educated at the College of Puget Sound, and graduated cum laude from the University of Washington School of Architecture in 1936. Upon graduation he joined Seattle architect B.

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Dudley Stuart as a draftsman. He then went on to work with the Federal Housing Administration as a cost analyst for the next five years.

In 1941, Durham rejoined Stuart to form the architectural firm of Stuart & Durham. The partnership survived ten years until Stuart's retirement in 1951. After a brief period as principal of his own firm, Robert L. Durham & Associates, Durham opened a new partnership with fellow architects David R. Anderson and Aaron Freed.

Beginning in the early 1950s through the 1970s, the Durham, Anderson, & Freed firm received considerable local and national attention for their designs for over 200 churches. Among them was their design for the Fauntleroy Congregational Church, which received a national AIA Honor Award for Institutional Buildings in 1952, the First Methodist Church in Mount Vernon which won in 1961, and the Highland Covenant Church of Bellevue placed first in the 1964 Church Awards Competition of the National Association of Evangelicals.

Although most widely recognized for their church-related design, Durham, Anderson & Freed also designed a variety of schools, banks, residences, and other civic structures. Among their best-known work is Seattle Fire Station No. 5 (1963), an all-concrete structure with a 60-foot tower, which received a citation in 1964 from the Prestressed Concrete Institute. Other projects include the Association of General Contractors' (AGC) Seattle Headquarters Building (1965), SW Branch Seattle Library (1961), Atmospheric Sciences Building on the University of Washington campus (1970), master plans for the Evergreen State College and its library (1971), Horizon Retirement Home, Seattle (1971), and the Main Library (1970) in Richland, Washington.

No stranger to civic involvement, Durham was very active within the architectural community both locally and nationally. A former president of the Seattle Chapter AIA, Durham went on to head the Washington State Chapter in 1954. As chairperson for Seattle's Municipal Arts Commission, he was selected in 1961 to lead the Cultural Arts Advisory Board for the World's Fair. The AIA College of Fellows inducted him in 1959, and in 1961 the AIA NW Region elected him to the national AIA Board of Directors. At the 1966 Convention in Denver, the national membership elected him First Vice President/President-elect, and in 1967-68 he served as the AIA 44th President - only the fourth West Coast architect to hold the highest elected office in the AIA's. To date he is the only Northwesterner to have served as the National AIA President. In 1985, he received the AIA Seattle Medal, the highest local honor to an architect, recognizing outstanding lifetime achievement.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property sits on the SE corner of Spring Street and 6th Avenue in downtown Seattle, Washington. The property takes up approximately ¼ of city block and is border on the north by the Crowne Plaza Hotel and an alley on the west. It is legally described as Lots 6-7, Block 17 of Bren's CD Addition. It is otherwise identified as Tax Parcel #0942000255.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated boundary encompasses the entire urban tax lot (120' x 120') that is occupied by the Women's University Club of Seattle.

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Ochsner, Jeffery Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994.

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Women's University Club web page: www.wuofseattle.com

Women's University Club architectural drawings by **Howell & Stokes** Architects and A. H. Albertson Associates, June, 1914

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WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SEATTLE

Name of Property

Woman's University Club of Seattle

County and State

King County, WA

Section number Photo log Page 1 of 2

Photograph number: 7614
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking west, across 6th Avenue

Photograph number: 7615
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking north, across Spring Street

Photograph number: 7626
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking northeast, across Spring Street

Photograph number: 7627
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking northeast, across Spring Street

Photograph number: 7636
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking west across 6th Avenue at 1962 addition

Photograph number: 7643
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Looking South from neighboring building (Crowne Plaza Hotel)

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Name of Property

Woman's University Club of Seattle

County and State

King County, WA

Section number Photo log Page 2 of 2

Photograph number: 7651
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Interior staircase on main floor, looking west

Photograph number: 7653
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Entry hall looking west towards original dining room

Photograph number: 7655
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Drawing room, main floor, looking South

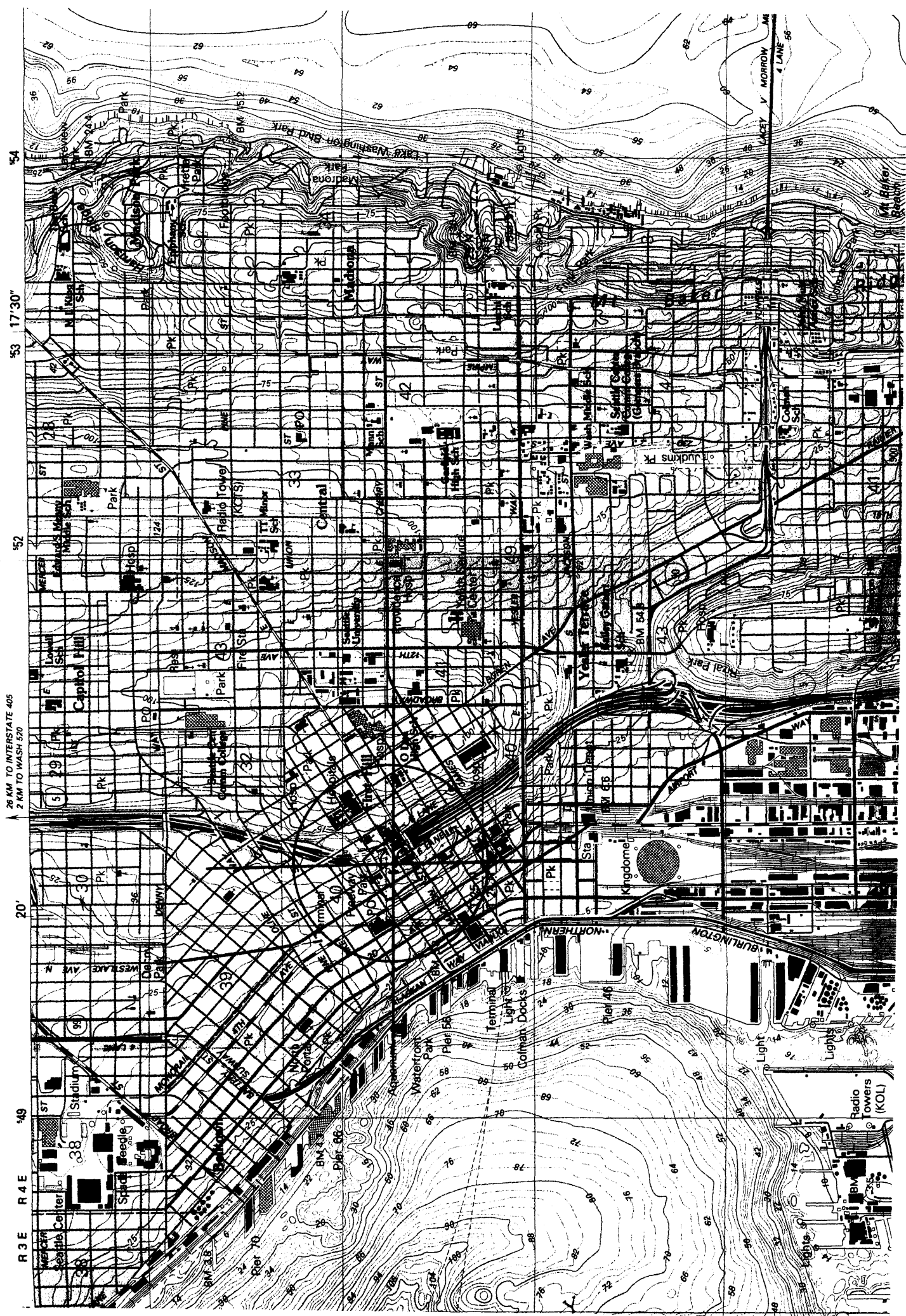
Photograph number: 7657
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Interior of original dining room, looking Southwest

Photograph number: 7672
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Basement auditorium looking east to stage

Photograph number: 7678
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Second floor hallway, looking west

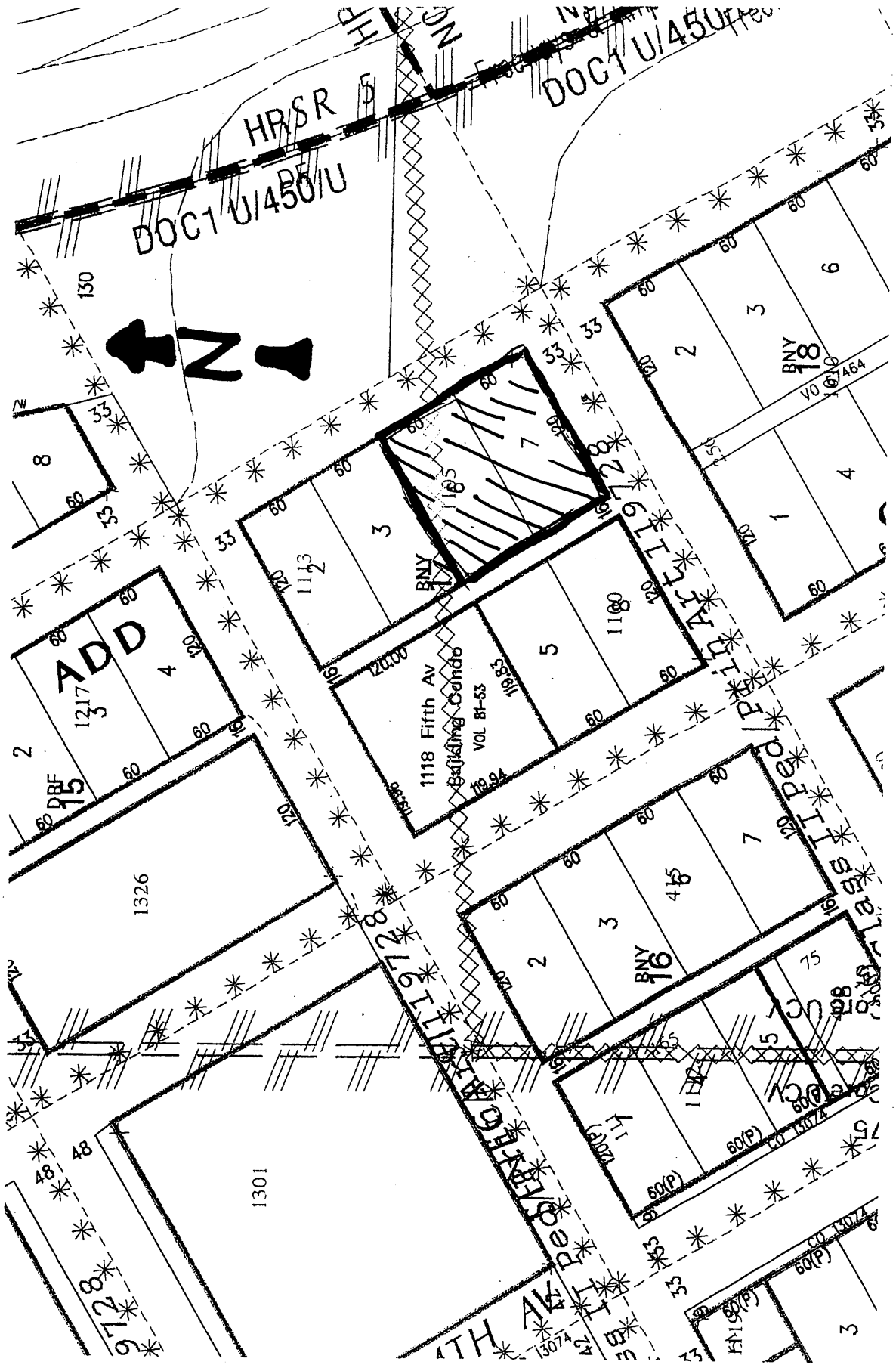
Photograph number: 7681
Photographer: Terry Jarvis
Date of photograph: February 25, 2009
Digital photograph
View: Original staircase from second floor down to first floor

7.5X15 MINUTE SERIES (TC)



26 KM TO INTERSTATE 405
2 KM TO WASH 520

R 3 E R 4 E R 5 E 17' 30" 52 53 54



HRSR
DOC1 U/450/U

DOC1 U/450/U

ADD
1217
3

1118 Fifth Av
Building Condo
VOL. 81-53
1185
1185
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BNY
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BNY
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1301

9128

1118
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BNY
15
CO 13074

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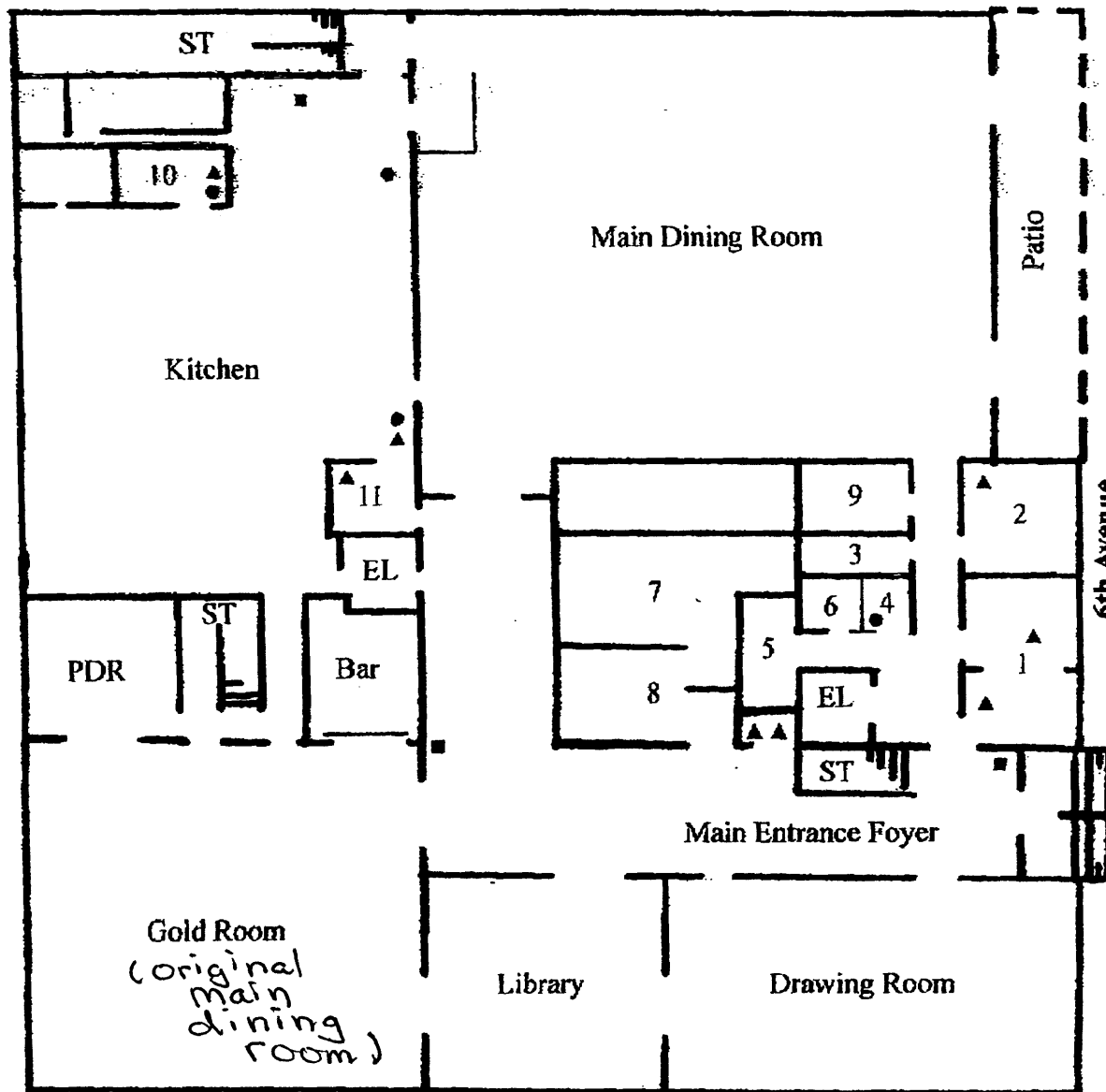
BNY
15
CO 13074

North



- 1 - Front Desk
- 2 - Executive Manager's Office
- 3 - Communications Room
- 4 - Men's Coat Room
- 5 - Men's Restroom
- 6 - ADA Restroom
- 7 - Ladies' Powder Room
- 8 - Ladies' Coat Room
- 9 - Storage
- 10 - Executive Chef's Office
- 11 - Dining Room Manager's Office
- PDR - Private Dining Room

ST - Stairs
EL - Elevator



Women's University Club

Main Floor Plan
Not to Scale

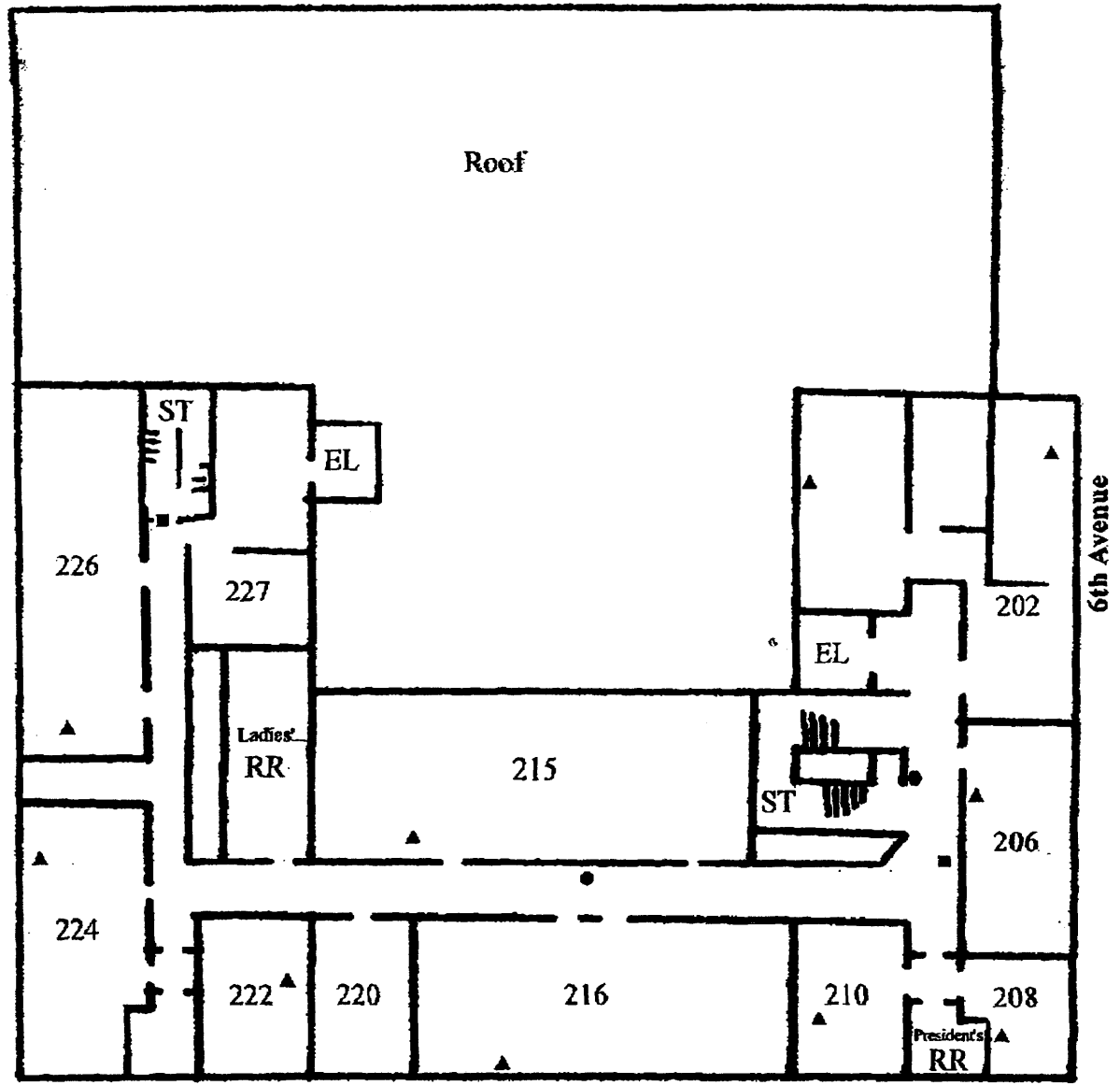
Spring Street

North



- 202 - Accounting/Bookkeeping
- 206 - Lyle Room
- 208 - President's Office
- 210 - Trustees' Office
- 215 - Craft Room
- 216 - Malone Room
- 220 - F & B Storage
- 222 - Members' Computer Room
- 224 - Kachina Room
- 226 - Board Room
- 227 - House Storage

- ST - Stairs
- EL - Elevator
- RR - Rest Room



Women's University Club
Second Floor Plan
Not to Scale

Spring Street

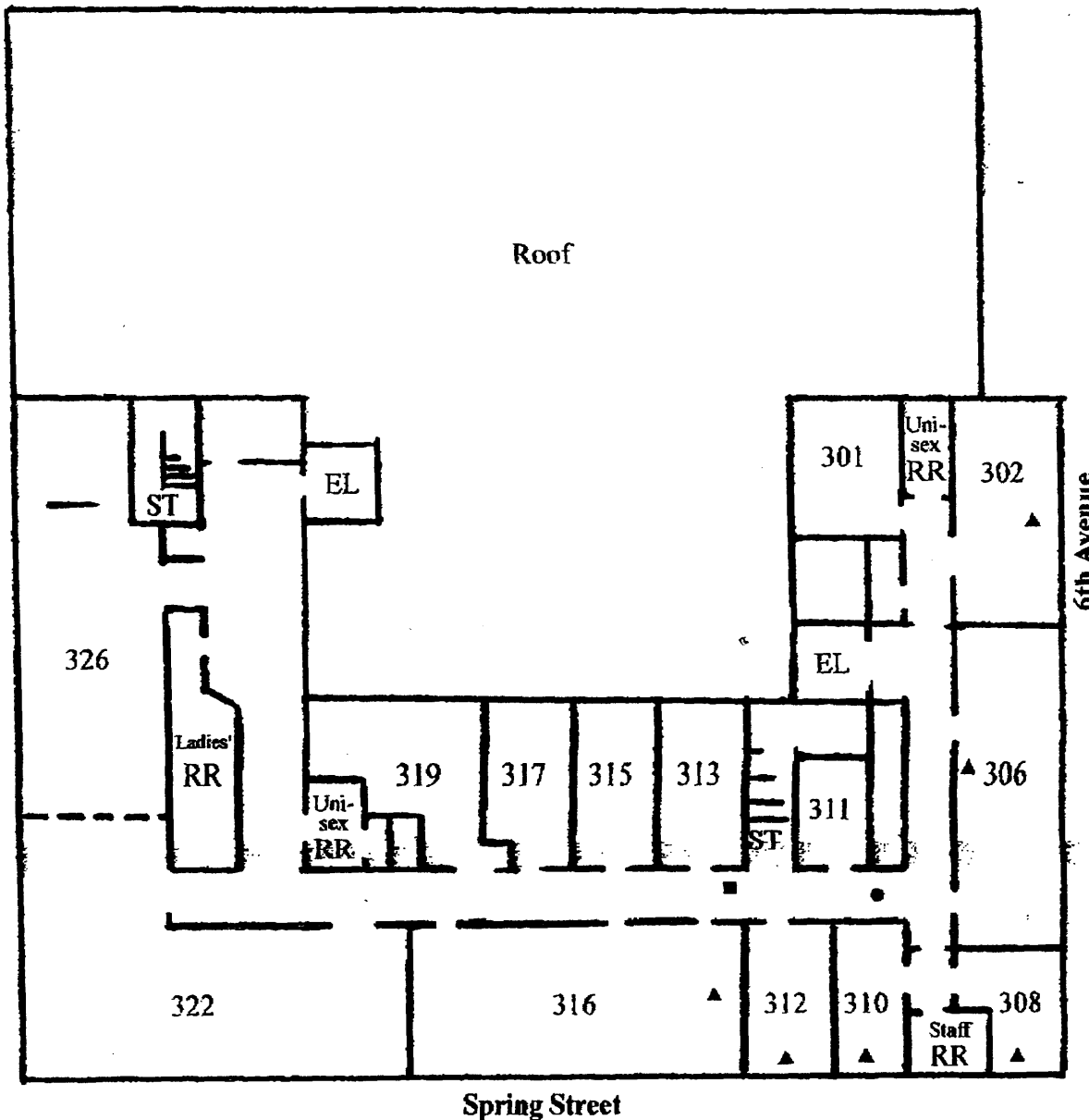
6th Avenue

North



- 301 - Publications
- 302 - Town Room
- 306 - Hillman Room
- 308 - Assistant Manager's Office
- 310 - Administrative Assistant's Office
- 311 - Holiday Storage
- 312 - Membership Trustee's Office
- 313 - History & Traditions Room
- 315 - Traditional Events Storage
- 316 - Backus Room
- 317 - Holiday Storage
- 319 - Poster Room
- 322 - Conference Suite South (carpet)
- 326 - Conference Suite West (wood)

- ST - Stairs
- EL - Elevator
- RR - Rest Room

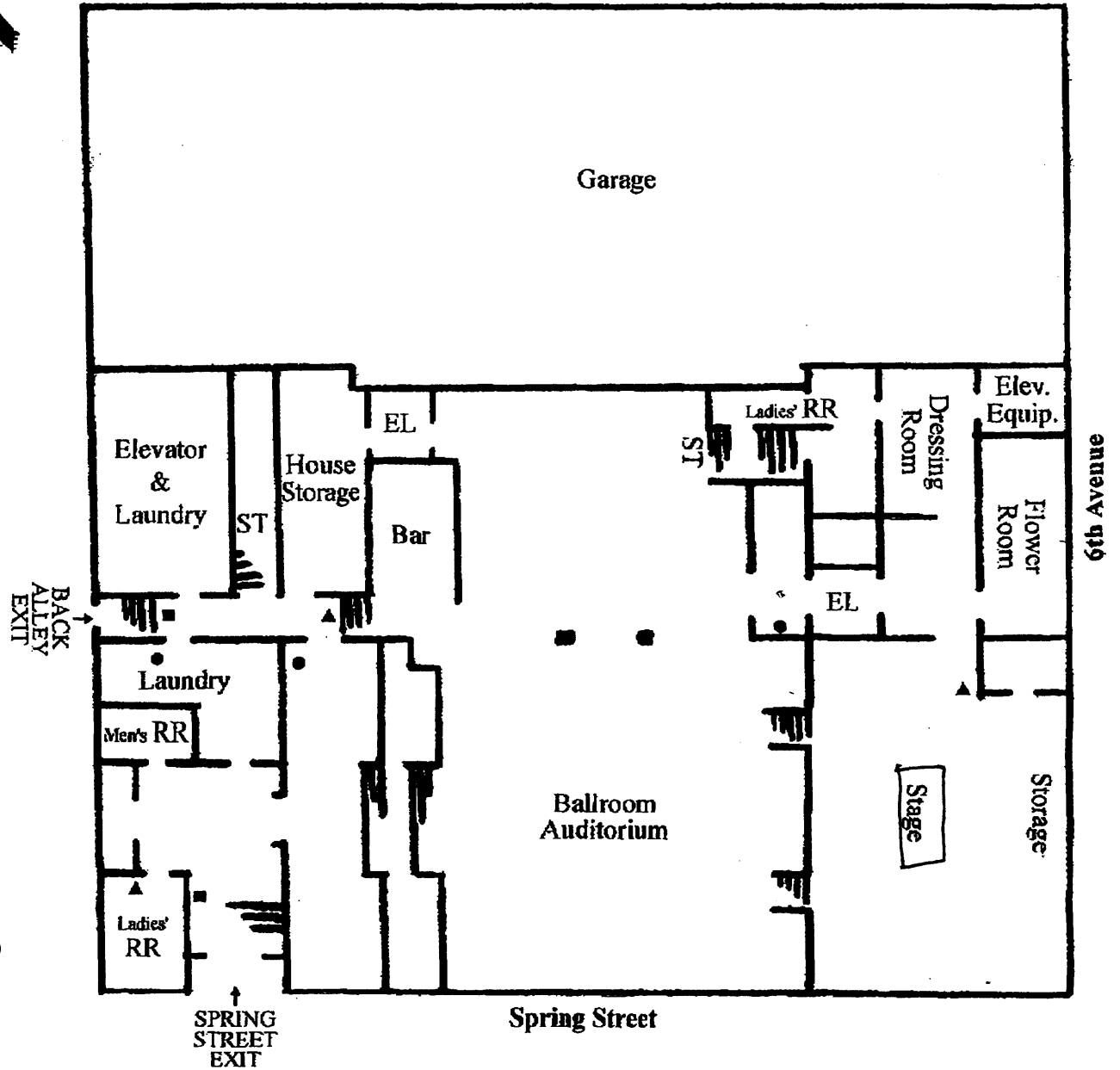


Women's University Club
 Third Floor Plan
 Not to Scale

North



ST - Stairs
EL - Elevator
RR - Rest Room

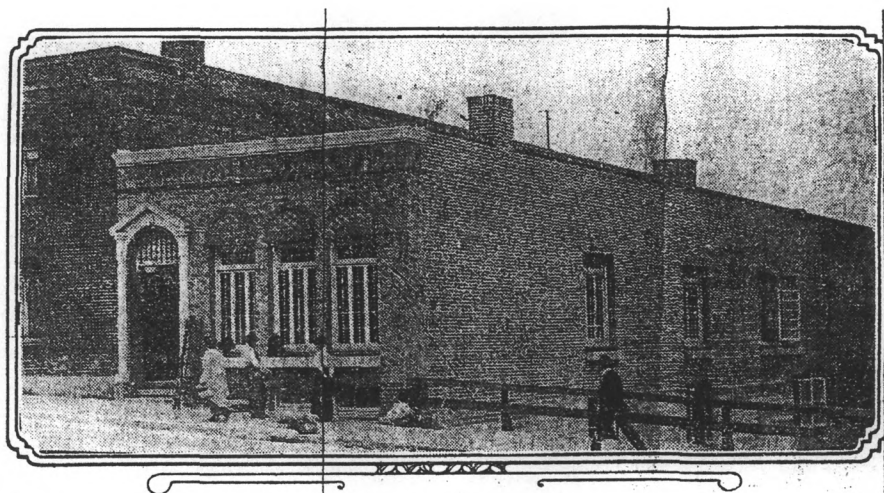


Women's University Club
Basement Floor Plan
Not to Scale

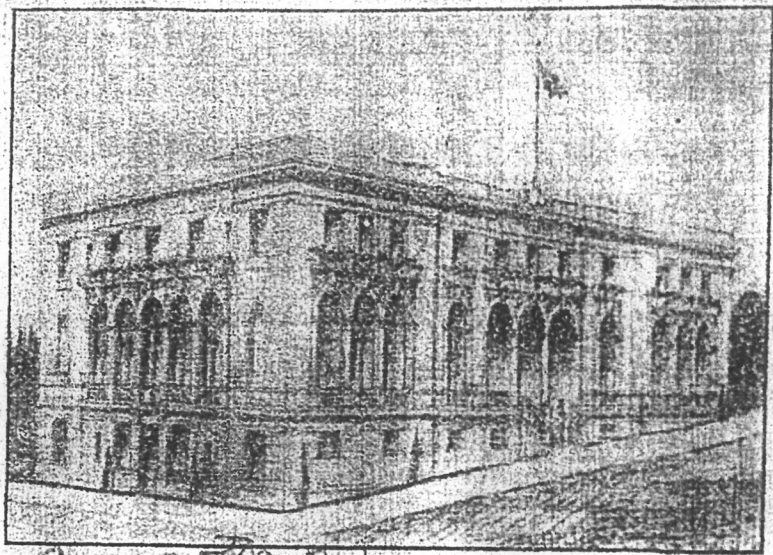


For the key to letters and numbers designating all zoning districts, see page iii of the Zoning Maps.

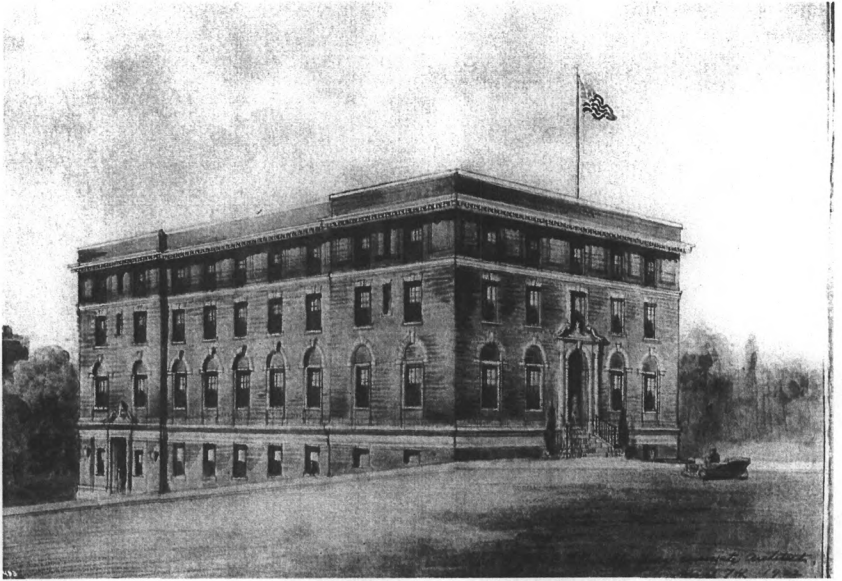
Women's University Club
 Vicinity Map
 Not to Scale



First home of Women's University Club, 1914



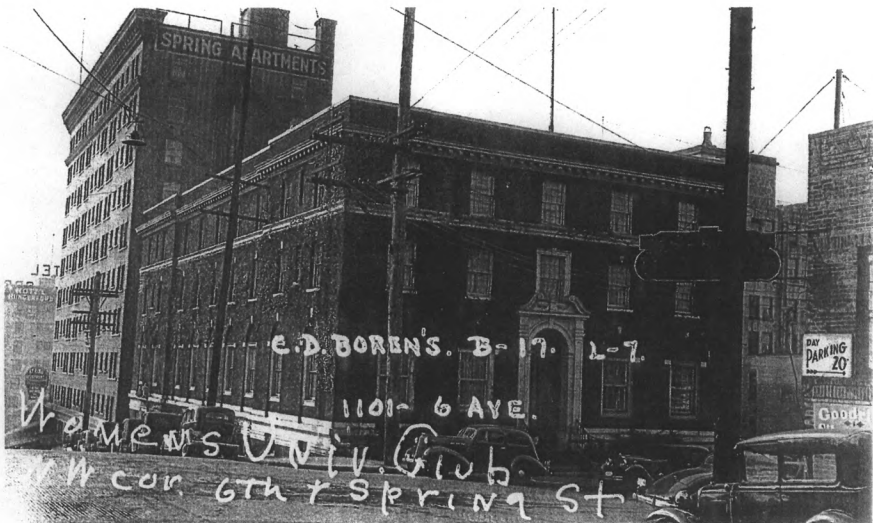
Architect's original proposal for Women's University Club
Journal of Commerce - August 25, 1921



Architect's revised proposal for Women's University Club
– March 7, 1922



Women's University Club – c. 1930



King County Assessor Photo – c. 1935



King County Assessor Photo, 1962 addition – November 8, 1962