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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 an 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 Camlin Hotel

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number 1619 Ninth  not for publication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] State Historic Preservation Officer 2/18/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Washington  
State of 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 the 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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson A. Beall 3/25/99

Camlin Hotel  
Name of Property

King Co. Washington  
County and State

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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1            | 0               | buildings  |
| NA           | NA              | sites      |
| 0            | 0               | structures |
| 0            | 0               | objects    |
| 1            | 0               | Total      |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ hotel

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/  
Tudor Revival

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
walls reinforced concrete  
brick  
roof built-up  
other terra cotta

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## Setting

Completed in 1926, the Camlin Hotel is located on the northeastern edge of downtown Seattle. The Tudor Revival style hotel is directly across the street from the underground bus transit mall and the Paramount Theatre. Facing east, the hotel occupies the northeast quarter of the block. The sloped lot has its lowest point at the northwestern corner. A 1960s addition of motel units sits on the northwest corner of the block across the alley. The remainder of the block is parking. Mature street trees line the parking strip along Ninth Avenue.

## Current Appearance

With its principal entrance on the east elevation, the original building is T shaped in plan. The eleven story building was designed in the Tudor Revival style with an elaborate east façade. The sides and rear of the building are void of decoration. The building is reinforced concrete with a brick veneer on the front elevation. The side and rear are painted concrete.

The building is divided vertically into three sections: 1) a two-story ground level base, faced entirely with glazed terra cotta; 2) an eight-story shaft, predominantly brick faced, with glazed terra cotta trim; and 3) a tenth floor capital, mostly glazed terra cotta-trimmed. The roof is flat and the unadorned eleventh floor is set back and is not visible from Ninth Avenue.

## *Base (basement and first floor)*

The basement and first floor are clad in rusticated off-white glazed terra cotta in simulation of stone. The basement level changes in elevation from north to south with the highest point of ground at the south end. Thus the basement is fully above ground at the north end. The irregularly placed vented square openings at the basement level are topped with voussoirs. A belt course delineates the basement from the first floor. At the first floor level the fenestration is regular with paired one over one single hung sash. Arched awnings cover the window openings.

The centrally located entrance is also covered with an arched awning. Carpeted concrete steps lead up to the first floor lobby. The entrance is decorated with an elaborate terra cotta surround. Flanking the entrance are two niches each supported by a grinning jester holding a shield bearing "1926". The niches are topped with terra cotta gablets. Small

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terra cotta "bacchanal" heads flank either side of the doorway. Directly above the entrance is a terra cotta eagle holding a plaque with "The Camlin" inscribed on it.

*Second Floor*

The terra cotta base projects from the main building and supports a second floor balcony. The terra cotta balcony railing at the second floor is composed of a classically detailed arcade interspersed with newel posts.

Floors two through ten are comprised of seven bays in a pattern which reads "A, B, A, C, A, B, A". The end bays, "A", are flush with the terra cotta base as are the two central bays flanking the entrance. All four "A" bays project from the building, have terra cotta quoins, and contain narrow hinged windows on floors 2-9. The two central "A" bays are accented with terra cotta quoins and mini-buttresses.

Located within each of the two "B" bays are four French doors which open onto the second floor balcony. The larger French doors are topped with brick hood moulds ending in terra cotta label stops. The two smaller central French doors have flat header brick arches topped with terra cotta hood moulds. Center bay "C", above the entrance, contains a window topped with a brick hood mould with terra cotta label stops.

*Floors three through nine*

Between the windows in bays "B" are stylized pilasters made of moulded brick. Terra cotta lion head consoles flanked by pairs of flags comprise the base of these pilasters. Between each floor are raised brick panels. A total of thirteen windows are within the seven bays. Window types include; narrow hinged windows in bays "A", a combination of four over one single hung sash and paired four over one single hung sash in bays "B", and paired four over one single hung sash in bay "C". All windows have glazed terra cotta lintels and sills. Only the third floor window sills are topped with weathering.

*Tenth floor*

The tenth floor of the hotel is elaborately decorated with brick and glazed terra cotta and a combination of windows and doors to simulate a clerestory. Two glazed terra cotta spires rise above the parapet from the two central "A" bays. Two smaller spires are at either end of the parapet. The spires are decorated with blind arcades, Tudor arches, and trefoils. A wide terra cotta frieze separates the 9<sup>th</sup> from the 10<sup>th</sup> floor and is decorated with quatrefoils and diamonds.

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Within each of bays "B" and in bay "C", French doors open onto arcaded glazed terra cotta balconies and transoms are decorated with Y tracery. Beneath the center of each balcony (except in the "C" bay) is a fully sculpted terra cotta figure of a crouching man. The window grouping in the "B" bays are comprised of four casement windows topped with transoms decorated with Y tracery. The windows and French doors are framed with deep terra cotta Tudor arches. In each of the "B" bays, between the windows and doors, are glazed terra cotta niches containing terra cotta eagles. These three dimensional eagles are protected by conical shaped terra cotta hoods.

Above the doors and windows, the brickwork is accented with terra cotta to create a checker pattern. The glazed terra cotta cornice is decorated with escutcheons and a blind arcade of ogee arches. The parapet is castellated glazed terra cotta.

*Eleventh floor*

The eleventh floor is set back from the front elevation and provides an outdoor sitting area for the restaurant. The east wall of the eleventh floor has no decoration. A neon hotel sign which reads "Camlin" is atop the eleventh floor.

*North, south and west elevations*

The north elevation is comprised of eleven full floors. It is void of ornament and has a small two over one single hung sash window on each floor. The tenth floor has a small projecting window box. The eleventh floor has a large fixed pane window. The eleventh floor is set back from the front elevation. A two story cabana, void of openings, projects to the west. Behind the cabana addition is the eleven floor rear wing of the hotel.

Windows in this wing include; paired four over one single hung windows towards the west end and narrow two over one single hung sash windows at the east end.

The west elevation is comprised of eleven floors. The central projecting rear wing has three windows on each floor, excepting the eleventh floor. All are four over one single hung sash. The eleventh floor has a series of three large fixed pane windows. Window types in the main portion of the building include; narrow hinged windows at each end and four over one single hung sash. Between the ninth and tenth floors is a continuation of the frieze from the façade. Extending around all three elevations (rear and sides), it is comprised of two plain concrete bands. The eleventh floor has a series of fixed pane windows.

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A two story cabana is attached to the main building at the north side of the west elevation. It is interconnected to the original building by three sliding aluminum guest room doors. The flat roofed rectangular concrete building is void of ornamentation. Between the cabana and the original hotel building is a small garden area. This 'garden' has a concrete floor and is decorated with potted plants.

A single story meeting room addition projects from the west wing. It has a flat roof and a wall of fixed pane floor to ceiling windows.

On the south and west elevations is an outdoor swimming pool. It sits above ground level. Below the pool area is the driveway to the underground parking. A simple concrete wall and low iron fence surrounds the pool.

The south elevation has no decoration except for the frieze banding. A narrow window is in the center of every floor. The south elevation of the rear wing has paired four over one single hung sash windows at the west end of each floor. Next to these windows are openings on each floor which provide light to the exit stairs. Narrow hinged windows are at the east end. A cast stone belt course between the first and second floors decorates the north, south and west elevations.

*Lobby and elevator lobby*

The Tudor arched terra cotta entrance is currently shielded by the arched fabric awning. Carpet covers the tile floor of the Tudor arched vestibule. Original iron light fixtures flank the door opening. Glass double doors open into the vestibule and an identical set opens into the lobby. The doors themselves have mahogany frames shaped into trefoils. The doors are flanked by sidelights and topped with Tudor arched transoms. The marble lined vestibule walls are lined have Tudor arched niches.

The spacious lobby has a marble floor and walls. All light fixtures have been replaced in the lobby and the elevator lobby. The plaster ceiling is coffered and decorated with raised plaster floral designs. All four exits from the lobby (one on each elevation) are topped with cast stone Tudor arched hood moulds. The check-in desk is located to the south of the entrance on the east wall. It is tucked back into a recessed area denoted by a wide Tudor arch. This same design is on the opposite side of the entrance to the north

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and is furnished with couch, chairs, and tables. Shallow niches are cut into the back walls (west) of the lobby. This portion of the lobby is also furnished as a sitting area. In the center of the north and south walls are steps leading to offices and first floor hotel rooms. Each of these openings is decorated with a cast stone Tudor arched hood moulding and an iron grille.

Directly across from the entrance, on the west wall, is the doorway to the elevator lobby. The doorway is identical to the entrance with mahogany and glass double doors, sidelights and transom. The elevator lobby has two elevators on the north wall and a telephone vestibule which opens onto an outdoor garden and two story cabana. On the south wall is a marble niche and a brass letter box flanked by two openings; one leads to the outdoor swimming pool and the other leads to a lower level and underground parking. The walls of the elevator lobby are concrete with marble frames around the elevator openings. The rear (west) of the elevator lobby has been extended to provide access to a single story meeting room at the rear of the building. This room is accessed by doors on the north wall.

The interior of the remodeled elevator cabs are decorated with wood paneling, brass rails, and marble floors.

### *Upper floors*

Floors two through ten are arranged in a T shape. The elevators open onto the hall, with one room at the west end, in the rear wing. The rest of the rooms run along either side of the T. All rooms and halls are carpeted. Windows have interior storms. Windows are set into the wall with no frames. Halls and rooms have painted door trim, baseboard and crown molding. All doors on the hall side have been resurfaced and now have raised panels. On the room side, the doors are mahogany with a single recessed panel. All hall and room light fixtures have been replaced.

The rooms vary in size from a single (first floor) to a suite of rooms. Originally designed to function as an apartment hotel, all rooms were equipped with kitchens excepting those on the first floor. Some of these kitchens survive, though many have been removed and extra beds or a bar area added. Some bathrooms have original wall and floor tile and fixtures.

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### *Eleventh floor*

The eleventh floor was originally designed to be two penthouse suites. In 1949, the suites were remodeled into a restaurant. Known as "The Cloud Room", this restaurant is still in operation today. It has been remodeled many times since 1949 with the most recent major renovation dating from 1980s. Originally, the restaurant, being the tallest building in the immediate area, had tremendous views from the north and west windows. This has been somewhat diminished over the years by the addition of taller buildings to the west.

When the Camlin Hotel opened on October 31, 1926, the east facade looked the same as it does today excepting the arched awnings. Originally an arched awning covered the entrance and extended down the stairs and across the sidewalk. There were no awnings on any of the windows. The north, south and west elevations have changed little since 1926. Originally two buildings were to the north and south of the hotel, but these were demolished soon after the hotel's construction. Plans had been made for construction of a Camlin Hotel addition.

Originally, the lobby and elevator lobby had painted murals and the check-in desk was on the west wall. The flooring was tile. The halls of the upper floors had recessed panel doors. Painted murals were also in the guest rooms. Except for the first floor, all rooms had kitchenettes. All bathrooms had ceramic floor and wall tile.

### Alterations

The awnings on the east façade were added in 1985. The north, south and west elevations have changed little. The addition of the cabana has altered the north and west elevation (1959). The swimming pool has altered the west and south elevations. The windows on the eleventh floor were altered during the 1949 restaurant remodel. The restaurant was remodeled again in 1976, 1984, and 1992. The underground parking was added in 1956.

In 1977 the lobby was remodeled. Marble wall paneling was installed in the lobby. The check-in desk location was moved from the west wall to the east wall of the lobby. All light fixtures were replaced. The elevator cabs were remodeled in 1986. In 1989, the first floor conference room was altered.



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Guest room doors were resurfaced and transoms were eliminated in 1972. In 1985 for a cost of \$64,000, all windows were replaced with new wood framed double glazed windows and interior storms. These new windows are identical in appearance to the originals.

Some alterations to guest rooms occurred as early as 1931. Guest rooms have been altered in their configuration. Some rooms have been enlarged to function as suites. Many of the kitchenettes have been eliminated.

In 1949, the eleventh floor was altered from two large suites to a restaurant. The rooftop neon sign is original to the building, however it was moved in 1949 from its original location at the south end of the roof, running south to north.

In spite of the various alterations, the building retains its historic integrity. The exterior is entirely intact. The awnings, though visually inappropriate in design, are a removable feature. The one and two story additions are on secondary elevations. The lobby space is essentially intact in spite of the newer marble sheathing and the upper floor corridors, including doors, trim, and layout, are also intact.

Camlin Hotel  
Name of Property

King Co., Washington  
County and State

**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.)

- 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.
- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

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**Period of Significance**

1926

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**Significant Dates**

1926

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**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Linde, Carl

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

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The Camlin Hotel is significant under criterion "c" as an excellent intact example of the Tudor Revival style of architecture within downtown Seattle. Opening on October 31, 1926, the Seattle Times described the new hotel; "Nothing has been spared in the way of expense in its construction... The Camlin stands as a monument to Seattle development, a mark which equals anything to be found anywhere on the Pacific Coast." In Hotel News of the West, it is described as the "most striking structure ever built in Seattle". Designed by architect Carl Linde, it embodies all the characteristics typical of the Tudor Revival such as Tudor and Ogee arches, quoins, trefoils, contrasting terra cotta moldings, gargoyles, etc.

The Camlin Hotel was previously determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register under a Section 106 review process. This evaluation occurred in 1985 as part of the Downtown Seattle Transit Project.

### *Tudor Revival Style*

Between the wars, there developed an increasing interest in various historic architectural styles. Rather than a single architectural style being popular, this period is characterized by the architects' and the public's interest in all historic modes. Architects needed to be able to design in a number of different architectural styles to accommodate a client's taste. The most successful architects were capable of working in a number of different styles.

The Tudor Revival style, one of the popular historic styles, was used between 1910 and 1935. Tudor Revival refers to an architectural style based on sixteenth-century styles prevalent during the reigns of Elizabeth I. It was most commonly used in large commercial projects. Typical elements of the style include; brick construction, Tudor arched openings, trefoil or medieval designs in decorative trim, contrasting stone or terra cotta moldings.

Within the downtown/uptown commercial core, use of the Tudor Revival style is rare. The Rainier Club, designed by Kirkland Cutter in 1907, though designed in the English tradition, is quite different in appearance to the Camlin. Several buildings on the University of Washington campus are comparable to the Camlin such as the Suzzallo

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Library which is comprised of brick and terra cotta with English Gothic details. The Northcliffe Apartments designed by D. R. Huntington and the Edward J. O'Dea High School, both completed in 1924-25, are also in the Jacobethan style.

*Carl L. Linde*

Carl L. Linde (1864-1945), was a German native who settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1870. Before graduating from Milwaukee's German-English Academy in 1887, he apprenticed as an architect. In 1883 he went to New York to enlist in the Navy. After serving a year at the Newport, Rhode Island naval training station, his parents purchased his release. It is unclear whether he stayed in New York for a short time then or returned to New York after graduating from the Academy.

At some point, Mr. Linde returned to the midwest and worked as a staff architect for Ryerson Steel in Chicago. He worked on several high rise buildings in the Chicago area. He also worked as a brewery architect in Milwaukee, Wisconsin prior to moving to Oregon.

After arriving in Oregon in 1906, Mr. Linde worked in Edgar Lazarus' office where he designed and supervised construction of the electric Building in Portland, Oregon, a project for which he received national attention. Linde later worked for the Portland architectural firms of Whidden and Lewis, D.C. Lewis, A. E. Doyle and Whitehouse and Fouilhoux before applying for his license in 1921. From 1921 to 1940 he maintained his own architectural practice in Portland. From 1941 to his death in 1945 he was "associated" with the army engineers at Vancouver Barracks in the state of Washington. Although most of Mr. Linde's projects were located in Portland, Oregon, he designed at least two buildings in Seattle; the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Building (now demolished) and the Camlin Hotel. For a short period of time Mr. Linde maintained an office in Seattle as well as Portland.

During the 1920s when historic period revival styles were at the height of popularity, architects prided themselves on being able to design in any number of styles. Carl Linde, being a man of his times, was masterful at executing such designs. Both his commercial and residential projects reflect the architectural fashion of the 1920s. Although he worked in several different modes, the Tudor and Jacobethan appear to have been his favorites;

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he designed more in these two styles than any others. The "Portland Historic Resource Inventory" identified twenty-six buildings designed by Carl Linde. Ten buildings, of Mr. Linde's design, are currently listed on the National Register in Portland, Oregon. Another Linde designed building, the Viewpoint Inn, located in the Columbia River Gorge in Oregon, is also listed on the National Register.

On the Camlin Hotel, Carl Linde displays his love for the style in the exuberant design. Nothing was held back to create the Tudor Revival style façade. The extensive use of terra cotta decoration reveals a love of sculptural form, pattern and rhythm. It is a textbook example of the style, incorporating all elements of early English decoration such as Tudor arches, trefoils, quoins, gargoyles, niches, Ogee arches, etc. Though the façade is elaborate, it is not gaudy. The decoration is contained by the organization of the bays and the vertical divisions, thus the overall effect is one of restrained elegance.

Perhaps the most comparable of Linde's designs to the Camlin Hotel is the Tudor Revival style Ambassador Apartments, located in Portland Oregon. This elegant National Register listed building, clad with brick and trimmed with Boise sandstone, was constructed in 1922. It has a stone base, crenellated parapet and roof balustrade; bracketed balconettes, frontispieces with pediments, finials, pilasters and segmental arches. Stone decoration includes coats of arms, lions, and fleur-de-lis. Nine stories in height, the Amabassador Apartments is situated in downtown Portland, similar to the Camlin's location. The 1915 Tudor Arms Apartments, although smaller than the Camlin Hotel, is another comparable Tudor Revival style structure in Portland. Located in an upper class neighborhood in northwest Portland, the five story brick and terra cotta clad building has a rusticated terra cotta base and elaborate parapet. This building is also listed on the National Register. These two Portland buildings and the Camlin Hotel represent the best examples of Linde's work in the Tudor Revival style.

Other Tudor Revival style buildings by Linde are less elaborate. The Irvington Court Apartments (not listed on the National Register), located in a middle class Portland residential neighborhood, is a much simpler design. The use of terra cotta is quite limited and lacks the elaborate cornice and base. The Tudor Revival style was not typically used for single family residential designs and Linde was no exception. His residential work in Portland incorporated Tudor, Mediterranean, and Spanish Colonial styles. In addition to

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working in a variety of styles, Linde also worked with many different building types. The variety of types is evident in the eleven National Register listed buildings; industrial, commercial, hotels, apartments, and single family residential.

*The Camlin Hotel*

In 1926, the City of Seattle building industry was booming. The Chamber of Commerce described Seattle as "one of America's healthiest cities". Building permits increased every year from 1918 on and in 1926 they were valued at \$34,000,000. The population was increasing at a steady pace. The amount of money invested in hotels and apartment buildings was \$5,777,200.

Sometimes referred to as the 'Uptown district', the area where the Camlin Hotel is located, developed as a residential hotel and theatre area. Five theatres were constructed near the Camlin Hotel in the 1920s. The Paramount Theatre, located diagonally across from the Camlin is one of the few historic theatres to survive. Currently, as it was done historically, many people stay at the Camlin and attend the theatre.

The Camlin Apartment Hotel, named for developers Adolph Linden and Edmund Campbell, opened on October 31, 1926. An announcement in the Pacific Builder and Engineer described the building as having fireproof reinforced concrete construction with a brick and terra cotta exterior. It was to have two elevators, a phone in each suite, and wiring for radio. The total cost was \$450,000-500,000. The general contractor was listed as General Western Construction Company of Seattle and the terra cotta was done by Columbia Terra Cotta Company of Vancouver Washington. There were to be nine apartments on all but the first and top floors. The first floor would have eight rooms and the top floor would have two apartments.

Described by the Seattle Times as a European palazzi, the Camlin Apartment Hotel was designed to house the wealthy urban dweller. The plush interior was described as having mahogany woodwork, deep carpetings, and Italian mural decorations in the lobby. Originally 93 rooms were designed to accommodate Seattle apartment dwellers. Only

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eight rooms on the first floor were designed as a single chamber and bath (bachelor apartments). All other rooms were equipped with dinettes and kitchenettes.

When the Camlin Hotel was completed, there was a brick church to the south and a wood apartment building to the north. A few years later, these buildings were demolished. It was the owners' intent to construct an addition to the Camlin soon after the completion of the first building. It was assumed that other buildings would later be built on adjacent parcels. Thus, like many buildings of the 1920s, the hotel was designed with only one ornate façade. When the original owners of the Camlin found themselves in financial trouble shortly before completion of the Camlin Hotel, the plans for an addition were never completed. Unlike other parts of downtown Seattle, the area around the Camlin was slow to develop so that adjacent buildings were never constructed. In 1959, the owners of the Camlin Hotel built a two story "cabana" addition to the rear of the hotel and a detached three story motel unit across the alley to the west of the hotel. The remainder of the block is surface parking.

*Adolph Linden and Edmund Campbell*

Adolph Linden was born in 1889 in Des Moines, Iowa. His father Frederick, a Baptist minister, moved the family to Seattle when Adolph was in high school. Frederick became pastor of the Swedish Baptist Church located at 820 Pine Street - the same block where the Camlin Hotel would later be constructed. Adolph worked his way up and into the banking business, going to work for the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association in 1910. He married Esther Elizabeth Anderson in 1910. Her father Aaron Anderson became president of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan in 1916. Upon his death in 1923, Adolph Linden assumed the presidency of the company.

Edmund Campbell was vice president and secretary of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association in 1923. Originally from Los Angeles, Campbell was nineteen years older than Linden. Outside of the banking business, the two men were business partners. They made business loans and invested in Oklahoma oil ventures. In 1925, they formed the Camlin Investment Company. To get the investment firm started, the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association loaned it \$865,988. It was this money that built the Camlin Hotel.

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Adolph Linden and Edmund Campbell had hired Carl Linde to design the Camlin Hotel and their new Puget Sound Savings and Loan Building to be located on Fourth Avenue between Pike and Pine. Both buildings were constructed simultaneously. This elaborate Romanesque style Puget Sound Savings and Loan Building opened in January 1927. It has since been demolished.

Shortly before the Camlin Hotel opened in October of 1926, a member of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association Board discovered some questionable withdrawals from bank funds. These included the \$865,988 used to finance the construction of the Camlin Hotel. An independent state supervisor of state funds was consulted and Campbell and Linden were required to make restitution, however they remained in their positions under the state supervision.

Adolph Linden continued to draw bank loans for a radio broadcasting business and was on his way to establishing a broadcasting empire when the stock market crashed in 1929. Linden had resigned as president of the Puget Sound Savings and Loan Association in 1928 and in 1931, Adolph Linden was arrested for grand larceny by embezzlement. He was tried, found guilty and sentenced to five to fifteen years at the Walla Walla State Penitentiary. Edmund Campbell was charged with the same crimes and was also convicted and sentenced to Walla Walla State Penitentiary. Linden was released in 1938 and became involved in several business ventures including the record pressing business. He died in 1969. Campbell was paroled at age in April 1937 at the age of 67. He took work as a credit manager for a few years before going to live with his daughter's family. He died in 1954.

The Vance Lumber Company purchased the Camlin Hotel in 1931 and began shifting the focus of the hotel from permanent guests to travelers. The Vance Corporation owned the building until its recent sale in 1997.



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An Industrial Analysis of Seattle, the Puget Sound District and the Pacific Northwest.  
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Crowley, Walt. National Trust Guide; Seattle. New York: Preservation Press, 1998.

"Evaluation of Effect on Historical, Archaeological or Cultural Resources". Downtown  
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Documentation. July 1, 1985.

"Envoy Apartments". National Register Nomination. Portland, OR.

Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority. "Downtown Seattle Historic  
Theaters District Feasibility Study." 1993.

Hotel News of the West. November 6, 1926. P. 16.

Ochsner, Jeffrey, editor. Shaping Seattle Architecture. Seattle: University of  
Washington Press, 1994.

Pacific Builder and Engineer. February 13, 1926. Pp. 2. Col. 3.

Pacific Coast Architect. October - November 1926.

Pierce, J. Kingston. "Head in the Clouds". The Weekly. February 26-March 4, 1986.  
Pp. 30-36.

"Portland Historic Resource Inventory." 1982.

Withey, Henry and Elise. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects. 1996.  
Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc.

### *Newspapers*

Daily Journal of Commerce.

The Argus.

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## **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

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The Seattle Times.

Articles and advertisements pertaining to the Camlin Hotel.

*Other Sources*

King County Tax Assessment Office.

Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, WA.

Oregon Historical Society

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, National Register files

Permit Microfilm Center, City of Seattle, Department of Construction and Land Use.

Construction drawings and building permits.

University of Washington Libraries. Special Collections and Preservation Division.

Camlin Hotel  
Name of Property

King Co., Washington  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 0 | | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title John M. Tess, President

organization Heritage Investment Corp. date October 1, 1998

street & number 123 NW Second Ste. 200 telephone (503)228-0272

city or town Portland state Oregon zip code 97209

**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Camlin Hotel, LLC, a Washington Limited Liability Co.

street & number Interpac Development, Manager 720 Olive Way Suite 1025 telephone (206) 623-5714

city or town Seattle, Washington state Wa. zip code 98101

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

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## Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 9 and 10 of Block 29 in the Heirs of Sarah A. Bell Second Addition.

## Boundary Justification

The boundary is the legally recorded boundary lines for the building for which the National Register status is being requested.