

JUN - 3 2016

464

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name University of Washington Faculty Club

other names/site number University of Washington Faculty Center

2. Location

street & number 4020 East Stevens Way, University of Washington

not for publication

city or town Seattle

vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98195

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 A B X C D

5-26-16

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain)

7-18-16

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		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

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK, METAL: Steel, STUCCO, WOOD:
Plywood
roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber
other: _____

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Narrative Description:

The University of Washington Faculty Club (now called the University of Washington Club) is located on the eastern portion of the University of Washington campus in Seattle, Washington. Its original purpose was to serve as a place of refuge, repose and friendly comradeship for faculty members, and today it continues to serve in that function. The Faculty Club building was designed by two prominent local architects, Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk and completed in 1960. The landscape architect was the notable California firm of Eckbo, Dean & Williams. Constructed of brick, stucco, glass and steel, the building expresses on the exterior, the language of modernism with clean lines, white volumetric cubic forms, full height window walls and exposed steel framing. The interior has a variety of local wood species for finishes on the walls and ceilings. The site is lush with native species, and the building takes full advantage of the sloping topography to exploit views, parking and accessibility.

The Site

The building sits on the eastern side of the campus loop road East Stevens Way on a steep lot that slopes from the sidewalk edge to the lower level of the building. The building is set back approximately 45 feet from the road. The lot is wooded, mostly on the western and southern sides, with mature hemlock, fir and birch trees along with mid-size shrubbery and native flowering plants. Current tree size varies from 7 inches to up to 24 inches in diameter. Low ground cover and some flowering bushes cover the west and south sides, under the entrance bridge to the west, and partially screen recycling and trash receptacles under the entry under the elevated walkway. On the northwest corner of the lot, a single lane vehicular road access runs along the northern side of the building into a parking lot located underneath a portion of the east side of the second floor of the building. The parking lot runs the length of the east side of the site, providing space for 25 cars, is rectangular from north to south and an exit roadway exits at the south. The building's location on the site was designed around the minimum removal of trees and allowed them to be used as part of the landscaping design. Different site levels accommodated local and distant views, as well as out of view vehicular parking under the eastern end of the building. From East Stevens Way (street level) the front elevation, appears to be a singular, horizontal form, but as the site slopes eastward, the a lower level is revealed.

Landscape Design

A review of existing conditions in comparison with the original landscape plan (Sheet A.23 by Eckbo, Dean & Williams, Landscape Architects, from the construction drawing set by Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates, Architect, and Victor Steinbrueck, AIA, UW No. 196-A-24) indicates changes that have been made over time to the original design. The current condition of landscaping along the south and southeast corner of the site retaining wall was the focus of this current review. The original drawing shows planting in close proximity to the building within the plant beds, the courts (decks) and on the site around the building's front (west) and south sides. The original plan calls out five cotoneaster bushes (three 3.5' "Cotoneaster Rhytidophyllus Orange Bead, and two 5' "Cotoneaster Verruculosus Scarlet Bead") to be planted in a row in the plant bed on the upper inside of this wall. In addition, different species of cotoneasters were planted throughout the site as indicated by this list and the legend on this sheet. (The plant list on the landscape plan noted that plant materials were to be sourced from the Arboretum, which the UW helped operate at the time.)

Historic photographs do not clearly show views that verify which species of plants were originally installed. However, it is clear that the current Yews – a bushy, upright evergreen shrub of up to 5' in height - are in the same place as the Cotoneasters. Given use of the site and age of the current plants, they

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

may have been installed at a later date to replace the original, low-scale cotoneasters. Photographs of the building's primary facades from the 1960s show large, mature conifer trees that surrounded it. Images taken from below, looking northwest up at the building from the hillside on the east side, show plantings on the east side of the parking lot.

The current landscaping includes several specimen plants in pots set on the entry ramp and walkway. Those at the far west end of the raised walkway, which are highly visible from the main entry, are symmetrically placed, classical-style containers that are inconsistent with the building's mid-century Modern design.

Landscaping was limited on the second floor courtyards. Originally a wood bench was placed across the eastern open side of the large courtyard, which was accessible from the north and south corridors. The smaller deck-like courtyard near the southwest corner of the building was provided with perimeter steel railings, but no plant containers.

The Building

The Faculty Club building is grounded at the site on its western edges and cantilevers out onto slender steel pilotis under its eastern façade, giving the building an elegant floating quality. The building is nearly a perfect square in plan, but is functionally divided into two rectangles that run lengthwise north to south, with a two story open space garden courtyard 'slice' separating them in between. The eastern 'rectangle' to the west, where one enters, is a two-story structure that includes the entryway, circulation, the kitchen, south sitting room and lounge, stairway to the lower level and an open courtyard in the center that is used as social space. The lower level is entirely tucked under this western portion of the building. The lower level holds a large conference and meeting room, offices and a small bar to the south.

The eastern 'rectangle' of the building is the upper floor dining room that appears to float over the parking below as a single white box. The form is connected on either side of the central courtyard to the western volume by transparent glazed passageways. The dining room extends the full length of the building and has extensive glazing that takes advantage of spectacular views to the east, north and south, with unobstructed views towards eastern campus, the Cascade Mountains, Lake Washington and Mt. Rainier.

The building is designed on a modular system divided into structural steel bays at 18 feet modules. The building is then broken down into further modulation of 8 feet, 4 feet and 2 feet depending on the function, size and infill. The steel frame is clad in panelized lightweight stucco, glass or masonry brick infill. The masonry brick is used on the lower level along with glass and steel, while the upper level employs additional exterior use of white stucco paneling. The lower level is primarily clad in brick masonry and steel and steel framed glazing system that makes up the entire stem of window walls, windows and doors. The upper level is clad in white stucco and steel framed windows with both clear and obscure glass.

All the windows and doors are the full height of the ceiling space to accommodate as much natural light as possible. The glass is alternately obscured with a light sand blast pattern or clear glass, depending on the amount of privacy needed in the rooms. Since the building was constructed with no mechanical cooling, many of the windows are operable with either awning or casement openings, or sliders in the case of the bar door that opens to the lower south patio.

Notable features are the interior courtyard that is visible upon entry. Protected from wind by the building on four sides, this outside, uncovered room forms the heart of the main floor, providing light to the building and forming an exterior useable space. Access to the courtyard is from the two corridors that run east west from the entry gallery. To the north of the courtyard is the kitchen and service areas, and to the south, the open stair to the lower level, a lounge area, large cloakroom, reading room and ladies room. Adjacent to the courtyard and forming the east façade is the main dining room. This room extends the full length of the building as a singular volume clad in white stucco and held up by steel beams. Forming the roof of the parking

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

spaces below, it hovers over the sloped site as a single box. The ceiling height rises above the rest of the main floor, and clerestory windows surround the room for additional natural light. The steel t-deck roof is layered acoustically with two tiers of glass-fiber baffles, which are hung at right angles to one another. It was once an open deck space with the dining room roof cantilevering over the corner, but is now enclosed by glass as a continuation of the main dining space. The central space which forms the main dining room is framed by a secondary, smaller south dining room which constitutes the only major alteration of the original building. The design takes full advantage of spectacular views to the east and the University's east campus, Lake Washington, the Cascade Mountains and Mount Rainier.

Another notable feature of the plan is the open light well in between the dining room and the courtyard, which extends from the northern wall of the courtyard to the southern end of the building. The southern corridor slices through this open light well that affords the lower level more natural light and lends an additional floating sensation to the volumetric spaces. An open steel and concrete stairway connects the main floor with the lower floor, which includes a bar, cloakroom, conference room, offices and access to the covered parking area covered by the main floor dining room overhang. Entrances are provided on all levels of the buildings.

Interior

Wood paneling makes up the majority of the interior surface. Ceilings are fir-slatted panels hung from the steel frame or in limited locations, acoustic panels. Many commercial soft woods were used as interior paneling, most of them donated by local companies. Hemlock, Alaskan and western cedar, ponderosa and lodge pole pine were used as modular infill paneling, as well as the exterior paneling from the original 1909 Hoo Hoo house. Commemorative plaques were placed in the appropriate woods signifying both the Latin and common names of the species.

The entry passageways have exposed aggregate floors that extend from the inside to the exterior courtyard in the center. The remainder of the upper floor has carpet. In the south dining room, the large fireplace has an original sculpture by the local artist Everett du Pen.¹ On the ceiling in the entry way and the south sitting room, suspended acoustic tile are hung with lights spaced every few modules.

The dining room is has been recently re-carpeted. The ceiling in the dining room is approximately five feet taller than the rest of the upper floor, which gives it a larger sense of volume than the other spaces leading up to it. Operable clerestory windows give ample light into the large dining space, and allow a larger interior sense of the space. Glass runs at a sill height of approximately 21" from the floor and runs the to point of where the upper floor ends, meets an exterior steel sunshade, then continues on as a clerestory windows on all four sides. The ceiling, in order to keep the acoustics under control, is finished with a grid of fir planks, running vertically with lights in between the grid spaces. The use of wood was used extensively as a way to warm up the glass, steel and concrete environment, as well as help with the absorption of noise.

The lower level is accessed through a steel framed staircase with exposed aggregate treads. It has been recently fit with an accessibility elevator for wheelchairs. The lower level bar, to the left of the stairs descent, has wood paneled walls on the interior of the building and glass window walls for the exterior walls. The wood walls are of blackened softwood, and were preserved by Steinbrueck from the original Hoo Hoo House dating from the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition of 1909. They were retrofitted to fit the space. The floor of the bar

¹Kathy Mulady, "Everett DuPen, 1912-2005: Sculptor's work found around world: UW professor influenced generations," *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, June 15, 2005. Everett DuPen was a sculptor and professor of art at the University of Washington for over 8 decades. He was well known for his scuptors that embodies movement, form, and the human body, and was a contemporary of the architects. In addition to studying Architecture at Harvard, he spent a year studying the masters at the American Academy of Art in Rome. Later in his career he took leaves to study bronze casting in Florence, Italy and art in India, Nepal and Egypt. His works are scattered across the globe, but locally, there is the "DuPen Fountain" at the Seattle Center, which was installed in 1962 for the World's Fair, and "Vision," which debuted at the Edmonds Library in 1984.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

is carpeted, and has a dark wood ceiling. The lower level billiards room, three steps lower to the north from the lower level, now used as a conference room, is carpeted with an acoustic ceiling, and has walls with gypsum wallboard and paint and some wood paneling. Offices are located at the far (north) end of the billiards/conference room.

The Faculty Center has been nicely maintained and only minor modifications have been made since it's original design. In 1967, the south dining room, once open under the cantilevered roof that extends from the main dining space, was enclosed with glass by Kirk to accommodate for larger crowds indoors. The detailing and finish match the original design. In 1985, the architect Lee Copeland added an extension off the north side of the kitchen for a new walk-in refrigerator, which matches in proportion and scale to the rest of the building (approximately 15x10 feet) yet is clad in aluminum siding to distinguish it from the original structure. Only minor modifications, such as the addition of room dividers, curtains and new carpet as well as modernization and expansion of kitchen facilities within the original space have been changed to the remainder of the building.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1960-1967

Significant Dates

1960 (construction)

1967 (alteration)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates (Architects)

Steinbreuck, Victor (Architect)

Eckbo, Dean & Williams (Landscape Architects)

Wick Construction Company (Builder)

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The University of Washington Faculty Club in Seattle is historically significant under Criteria "C" as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and method of construction" as well as a building that "represents the work of a master." The building was designed as a unique collaboration between two of the most celebrated architects in the Pacific Northwest during the middle of the 20th century, Paul Hayden Kirk and Victor Steinbrueck. The completed in 1960, the building also represents a regional adaptation of modernism following the International Style precedent that began in the second quarter of the 20th century. The period of significance begins in 1960, the date the building was completed; and ends in 1967, the date of the last major alteration to the building.

The term "International Style" was first used in 1932 by Henry-Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson in their essay entitled *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*, which served as a catalog for an architectural exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art and introduced the style to the United States.ⁱⁱ It was an architectural style that developed in Europe and the United States in the 1920s and '30s and became the dominant tendency in Western architecture during the middle decades of the 20th century. European architects Walter Gropius, Mies Van der Rohe and Le Corbusier and American architects Rudolph Schindler and Richard Neutra epitomized this movement with their designs, publications and teaching. The most common characteristics of International Style buildings are rectilinear forms; light, smooth and taught planes, stripped of applied ornamentation and any overt or classically referenced decoration; open interior spaces; and a visually weightless quality often characterized by the use of cantilever construction. Glass and steel, in combination with usually less visible reinforced concrete, were the typical materials of construction.

In the first three decades of the 20th century, as modernism emerged as a distinct movement, the Pacific Northwest was still heavily influenced by the Beaux Arts school of design. This changed after World War II when a generation of young architects emerged with a distinct style that engaged both a profound respect for the local environment with the architectural tenets of modernism. Architects like Pietro Belluschi and John Yeon in Portland, Fred Hollingsworth in Vancouver, B.C. and Paul Thiry in Seattle were the first to experiment with this language in the Pacific Northwest

By the 1950s and 60s architects like Paul Hayden Kirk, Roland Terry, Wendell Lovett and Victor Steinbrueck were attracting national attention for their regional work. Much of this was a result of the AIA national convention that was held in Seattle in 1953. Architectural Record's April 1953 issue focused on the Pacific Northwest, and included an article entitled "Have We an Indigenous Northwest Architecture?" Numerous articles followed in national and international architectural publications featuring the work of the Northwest Regional Style. Buildings by these architects and their contemporaries were open, light filled and disciplined in plan in section.ⁱⁱⁱ Details honored the ideas of modernism, while the materials and response to the landscape respected the natural environment. The design language that evolved characteristically used exposed structural elements with locally sourced wood, expanses of glass and a strong attention to detail. Much of the wood detailing could

ⁱⁱ Many architects fell within this tradition, and carried the ideas of modernism well into the 1960s. See: Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, *The International Style: Architecture since 1922*, 1st ed. (New York,: W. W. Norton & company, 1932).

ⁱⁱⁱ Miller, David. *Toward a New Regionalism, Environmental Architecture in the Pacific Northwest*. Seattle: University of Washington Press (2005).

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

be traced to influences on the traditional work in Japan.^{iv} The majority of these buildings were modest in size, primarily with simple programs in natural settings. Houses, churches, small office buildings, community libraries and clinics reflected the aesthetic of the exposed structural post and beam system, abundant glass and a strong attention to detail. Buildings such as the Olson Medical Clinic in Edmonds (1962), the Wallace Lovett House (1961), the Group Health Cooperative Clinic (1957) and the Blair Kirk House (1951) illustrate the exposed structural members, horizontal relationship to the landscape, use of wood and glass, and attention to detail.

The UW Faculty Center was a unique version of this among the Northwest Regional Style, for while it followed the basic structural and form logic of the style, it uses steel and glass rather than wood as the structural element. It both references the International Style inherited from the Bauhaus and Mies van der Rohe but still is situated in the Northwest Style. The way the building is nestled into the hillside respects the existing topography and the natural form of the campus landscape. The interior materiality reflects the use of local materials and Victor Steinbrueck chose to mark each species with small signs to communicate the local wood choices to occupants. The building is considered a unique example of the International Style of modernism blended with the Pacific Northwest sensibility.^v

History of the Site and the Faculty Clubs at the University of Washington

The first University of Washington Faculty Club was located on NE 15th Ave just outside of the university campus. A simple house, this structure remained the clubhouse until after the Alaska-Yukon exposition of 1909 when the club was moved into the former Lumberman Association's Hoo Hoo House.^{vi} The half-timbered, Elizabethan-style Hoo Hoo House was designed by noted Seattle architect Ellsworth Storey and remained a beloved location of the club for nearly 40 years. However, reports indicate that discussion of replacing the structure took place as early as 1925, but the effort was dropped due to lack of funding. Instead in 1927 the "gloomy mission-furniture mausoleum" was transformed into a "cheery place with plenty of reading lamps and comfortable chairs". Interior decorating instructor Miss Hope Foote oversaw a complete redecorating of the interior with new curtains, chair slip covers, new lighting, wicker furniture and lighter paint. Dark brown ceiling beams were refinished in a natural grey tone.

By the late 1940s however the building was showing signs of its age and discussion began again about a replacement structure. It was debated whether the Hoo Hoo house should be remodeled or rebuilt.^{vii} Then in 1950 the regents appropriated \$200,000 of the 1951-52 local building funds for the construction of a new facility and the architectural firm of Jones & Bindon were hired to work on conceptual plans. The initial thoughts were to house the Faculty Club within a two-story addition to the Student Union Building, however those plans did not come to fruition. In 1910 there were just 85 male members of the Faculty Club, but by 1958 it had grown to 270. In 1919 there were 41 female members, but by 1958 that number had increased to 245. In fact, while they shared the facility, the men's, women's and wives clubs were separate entities.

^{iv} Ochsner, Jeffrey. Shaping Seattle Architecture, 2nd Edition. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2014.

^v Ibid.

^{vi} James F. O'Gorman, "The Hoo Hoo House at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909," *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 19, no. 3 (1960).

^{vii} The Faculty club building housed both the Men's Faculty Club and the Women's Faculty Club, which eventually came together in 1974. In 1960, the Women's Faculty Club wrote a detailed history of the Women's club up until the construction of the modern facility in 1960. See: A Brief History of the Faculty Women's Club, 1909-1960, Report of the University of Washington Faculty Women's Club (Seattle: Self Published, 1960).

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

To accommodate these increasing numbers, it was decided to demolish the Hoo Hoo House and build a new free standing structure. The new building was to cost \$300,000. The Board of Regents agreed to fund \$200,000, while the three combined three clubs came up with the additional funding. To be decided was what the building would look like and whom to hire to design the structure.

At the time, the University was in the surge of new capital construction program. Decisions had to be made as to what the new buildings would look like. In 1958 a memo from the Faculty Club board and its members was sent to the Regents:

"Architecturally, the University of Washington campus is an amalgam of architecture; the indefinable Denny Hall, the classical survivors of the 1909 exposition, the 'collegiate gothic' of the 1930s, and the anonymously modern additions of the immediate postwar era. To this contemporary architects have brought a striving variety. Guided by an architectural panel that has included such names as Belluschi, Wurster and Yamasaki, however, most recent contributors have done reasonably well by the university. Little of the new work has seriously disturbed the character of the campus." viii

The memo was written to receive approval by the University Board of Regents, the architectural commission of the University, and the University Architect, Paul Thiry, for the construction of a 'modern facility' for the Faculty Club. In 1958, they received permission, and developed a comprehensive program outlining their needs for a new buildings.

One of the most notable requirements developed by the Faculty Club was to "build a contemporary-style structure"^{ix} With that intention in mind, the commission reviewed choices of architects, and narrowed it down to two local architects, Victor Steinbrueck and Paul Hayden Kirk, whom were also UW architectural alumni. Local architect David McKinley, who eventually helped on the construction drawings of the building, reported it was probably Victor Steinbrueck who got the commission for the team. At the time, Steinbrueck was a faculty member who knew the both the University President and other members of the campus architectural commission. Paul Hayden Kirk was a well-established practitioner and had increasingly been awarded several design accodates. In 1957, the commission decided to awarded the design commission to Steinbrueck and Kirk, who would collaborate on the design. While Steinbrueck was familiar to the commission, he and Kirk were friends with Paul Thiry, and both had similar design aesthetics to Thiry. As such, the decision to hire them may have been influenced, if not informally approved, by Thiry himself. ^x The commission also chose the landscape architectural firm of Eckbo, Dean & Williams to do the landscape plan for the site.

This one-time collaboration between Steinbrueck and Kirk was unique in that it brought together two leading architects of the time for a building that married the International Style modernist ideals together with a Northwest aesthetic – something both architects valued and practiced in their designs.

At the time Steinbrueck was in a sole practice and was teaching in the Department of Architecture at the University of Washington. Kirk's practice was busting at the seams and in 1957 he reorganized his firm into a multi-staffed office: Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates, promoting Donald S. Wallace and

^{viii} "A Campus in Transition - University of Washington Builds on Firm Foundations," Western Architect (1961): 22-29.

^{ix} Faculty Men's and Women's Club, "Joint Meeting," Paper of the Faculty Men's and Women's Club (Seattle: Accession No. 79-35, Box 3, 1949).

^x See Meredith L. Clausen, "Paul Thiry," in Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, Ed., Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects, Second Edition (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1998.).

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

David A. McKinley to full partners in 1960. While final drawings for the faculty Club are from Kirk's office, it is clear through letters of correspondence, preliminary drawings and other records that Kirk and Steinbrueck were equal designers of the building.

ARCHITECTS

Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995)

Born in 1914 in Salt Lake City, Paul Hayden Kirk had come to Seattle with his family in 1922. Kirk studied architecture at the University of Washington and earned his bachelor's degree in 1937. Prior to starting his own firm in 1939, he worked for a variety of architects including Floyd A. Narramore, A. M. Young, B. Dudley Stuart, and Henry Bittman. During World War II, Kirk joined with other architects to take advantage of war contracts, partnering with former employer B. Dudley Stuart and Robert Durham. After the war, in 1944 he established a partnership with architect James J. Chiarelli. Together, the firm of Chiarelli & Kirk produced a variety of Modern structures such as the Crown Hill Medical-Dental Clinic in Seattle (1947); the Dr. Schueler House (1947) in Port Angeles; a variety of buildings at Camp Norwester (1946-62) on Lopez Island; the Lakewood Community Church (1949); and several homes in Bellevue's Norwood Village (1951).

Initially, Kirk's own practice was small scale in scope, and in fact, his reputation as an architect did not grow until the 1950s, primarily with private residences and medical clinics. The Faculty Club building, although similar in scale to a medical facility, was a unique structure among his list of accomplishments.^{xi}

Like many architects of his era, Kirk began by establishing a practice that focused on historical influences, although modern in resolution in their focus on form and details. Kirk and Chiarelli parted ways in 1950 and he opened his own sole practice (1950 to 1957). In this period of his work, he was heavily influenced by the International Style that had come to the United States in the early 30s. Although he would later dismiss these ideals as "an architecture which has been imposed on the land by Man," his buildings from this period heavily rely on the tenets and forms of Mies van der Rohe and other European modernists. The volumetric and often floating forms, simple clean lines and lack of ornamentation can be seen in the Blair Kirk House (1951), the Lake City Clinic (1951-52, now Wu Building), and the Buckley House (1957) in Medina.

His projects also displayed an increasing tendency towards complex structural detailing, often with exposed layers of wood framing. Many of Kirk's residential work during the 1950s gained national attention. Among them was the Frank Gilbert House (1957) in the Highlands, the Bowman House (1956) in Kirkland, and the Evans House (1956) on Mercer Island. In fact in 1957, several of his projects were selected by a jury for House & Garden magazine to receive four of five national design awards. Other work was featured in Sunset Magazine and McCall's Book of Modern Houses. Rather than the industrial materials used by many modernists, Kirk brought in a regional sensibility by using local materials to carry out the modernist aesthetic. Local softwoods, local rough cut stone and glass were heavily relied on to carry out the forms influenced by national and international precedents.

Around the time of the Faculty Club collaboration in 1959 and during the preceding decade, a distinct move away from the International Style can be seen in Kirk's work, especially in his public buildings.^{xii}

^{xi} See David A. Rash, "Paul Hayden Kirk," in Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, Ed., Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects, Second Edition (Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1998.) pp 253-257.

^{xii} *Ibid*, pp. 254-255.

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

One of his more notable commissions from this period, the University Unitarian Church (1955-59) was made from exposed wood trusses that were both exposed in a dramatic form inside and outside the sanctuary and detailed glass screens. These later exteriors were often long expanses of modernist walls with traditional Pacific Northwest building methods – shiplap, clapboard, and cedar shingle – whose surface interest he further exploited with a crisp, clean look.

Kirk was a modernist who honored the human response in his architecture both in scale and materiality. He deeply admired both Scandinavian and Japanese traditions, both for their uniqueness to architectural space. In the Scandinavian, he saw the warmth and humanity of buildings. In Japanese buildings, he admired screening, modular systems, large, movable simple windows and doors, and the integration of inside and outside living spaces. In his own words, he characterized his particular style as "sculptural, muscular, and flamboyant." These characteristics can be found on the Blair Kirk House, the Japanese Presbyterian Church (1962-3) and the Dowell House (1953).

In all his designs, Kirk chose the simple rectilinear geometry of Modernism for its low cost and worked it as elegantly as possible. This relationship of Modernist geometric form and the texture of the natural material is one of his trademarks. To maximize light in Seattle's temperate climate, he expanded windows from floor to ceiling. Kirk was ahead of his time by being critical of the International Style and its known problems in heating and cooling. He emphasized awareness of the environment and the relationship to outdoor spaces, landscaping, and site, and fully integrated this idea into the Faculty Club building, eliminating any mechanical cooling, instead opting for cross ventilation and fresh air supply through operable windows.

By the end of his career, Kirk became one of the most widely published architects of the region, with his buildings featured in a range of popular magazines such as Sunset Magazine to architectural trade magazines like Progressive Architecture, both which communicated his particular style of modernism associated with the Pacific Northwest. Authors Grant Hildebrand and T. William Booth, in A Thriving Modernism, praised Kirk for his "delicate wooden modernism" and his "remarkably slender" wooden structural members. His extensive body of work that illustrated his connection to site, an astute sense of detailing and unique form-making were both bold and restrained in their use of scale and local materials, and established him as a leading architect in the region. In 1962, Architectural Forum characterized his work as embodying a Northwest sense of "clarity, suitability and restraint." As a result, the highly regarded and widely published work of Kirk established the image and reputation of Northwest architecture, illustrated in some sixty articles in national architectural journals between 1945 and 1970. Kirk was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1984 at the age of 45, and later went on to receive the first Seattle AIA Medal in Architecture along with Paul Thiry - the first in Seattle that awarded this highest honor by his colleagues.^{xiii}

Seattle AIA Honor Awards:

- 1952: Blair Kirk Residence (3204 E. Lexington Way, Mercer Island)
- 1953: Donald D. Fleming Residence (2101 102nd Place SE, Bellevue): Paul Hayden Kirk
- 1954: Larry Svare Residence (Juanita Heights, Juanita): Paul Hayden Kirk
- 1955: Law Offices (Anacortes): Paul Hayden Kirk
- 1956: Smith Clinic (9431 17th Ave. SW, Seattle): Paul Hayden Kirk
- 1957: Dowell Residence (5756 Wilson Ave., Seattle)
- 1958: Group Health Northgate Clinic (10120 1st Ave. NE, Seattle) Paul Hayden Kirk & Assoc.
- 1960: UW Faculty Center Building: Paul Hayden Kirk FAIA & Assoc. Victor Steinbrueck AIA

^{xiii} AIA Seattle, http://www.aiaseattle.org/archive_honors_medal84_kirk.htm. Accessed 5.13.08

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

- 1960: University Unitarian Church (35th NE & NE 68th, Seattle): Paul Hayden Kirk FAIA & Associates;
1961: Kirk Office Building (2000 Fairview Ave. E., Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Assoc.;
1962: Seattle Center Complex Exhibition Hall, Playhouse & Arena Exterior Parking Facility
1962: Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates (w/ Norman G. Jacobson & Assoc., Structural Engineers)
1964: Arthur & Winnifred Haggett Hall (University of Washington, Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates
1964: Japanese Presbyterian Church (1801 24th Ave. S., Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates, Architects;
1963: Dafoe Residence (Longbranch): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley AIA & Assoc.
1965: IBM Office Building for the Hutton Settlement, Inc. (S. 800 Stevens Street, Spokane): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates
1966: Edward & Theresa McMahon Hall (University of Washington, Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates;
1966: Skilling Residence (300 Webster Point Road NE, Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates
1967: Jefferson Terrace Apartments for the Elderly (800 Jefferson Street, Seattle): Kirk, Wallace & McKinley
1968: C. Clement French Administration Building (Washington State University, Pullman): Kirk, Wallace & McKinley
1969: Fine and Applied Arts Complex (Central Washington State College, Ellensburg): Kirk, Wallace & McKinley

Living for Young Homemakers Editors Award, AIA/Sunset Magazine

Honor Award 1957: Electric Living House (107 Overlake Drive, Medina): Paul Hayden Kirk

House & Garden Awards

- 1956: John Putnam Residence (1315 94th NE, Bellevue): Paul Hayden Kirk;
1956: John Bowman Residence (10161 NE 113th, Kirkland): Paul Hayden Kirk;
1957: John Cecil Evan Residence (8085 W. Mercer Way, Mercer Island): Paul Hayden Kirk;
1958: John Russell Residence (107 Overlake Drive, Medina): Paul Hayden Kirk

National AIA Merit Awards:

- 1953: Lake City Clinic (3202 East 125th Street, Seattle)
1958: Pero Medical Center, Everett: Paul Hayden Kirk;
1965: Magnolia Branch, Seattle Public Library (34th Ave. W. & West Armour St., Seattle): Kirk, Wallace, McKinley, AIA & Associates;

1953: National Honor Award Doctors Medical Clinic, Bellevue: Paul Hayden Kirk

Victor E. Steinbrueck (1911-1985)

Victor Eugene Steinbrueck was born in Mandan, North Dakota, and he entered the University of Washington in 1928. He began studying at the University's School of Fisheries, but in 1930 changed his academic course to architecture and graduated in 1935 with a Bachelors of Architecture, just two years before Paul Hayden Kirk.

Steinbrueck's contribution to the built environment of Seattle is diverse and extensive. Throughout his career, he was one of the city's most outspoken proponents of historic preservation, conscientious urban planning, and labor rights. Best known today for his pen and ink sketchbooks of the city and his work protecting Pike Place Market, his life reflects a number of ideals that ended up shaping the city's ethos, public policy and cultural identity. Although Steinbrueck received a number of awards for his designs, his dedication to the preservation of Seattle is arguably his most important life's work

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

In the design work he completed, Steinbrueck worked to adapt modern architecture to reflect the region's unique character. His devotion to his craft, along with his passionate belief in socially conscious design, directed his life's work. Steinbrueck played a leading role in many of the historic areas now synonymous with Seattle, and was the leading advocate for the preservation of the Pike Place Market which nearly fell to the wrecking ball. In 1963, a proposal was floated to demolish Pike Place Market and replace it with a hotel, an apartment building, four office buildings, a hockey arena, and a parking garage. This was supported by the mayor, many on the city council, and a number of market property owners. Steinbrueck and others formed an advocacy group called the "Friends of the Market" and fought against the development. Eventually an initiative was passed in 1971 that created a historic preservation zone and returned the Market to public hands. Many consider Steinbrueck as the single hand that saved the market from destruction. In his advocacy for the preservation of the Pike Place Market, he used sketches and education to bring the lessons of urban historians and advocates such as Lewis Mumford and Jane Jacobs to the city of Seattle. Always in his preservation efforts, he cited the people using the space first, rather than the buildings as isolated objects.

Over the course of his life, Steinbrueck used many different media to record the environment around him -- mostly Seattle and King County. In the 1930s, Steinbrueck worked professionally as an artist, with the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. He generated a series of watercolors illustrating life in the CCC camps. These are now scattered throughout the country, with at least one in the White House.^{xiv}

Steinbrueck also had a long and influential career in teaching in architecture, urban design and preservation. He taught in the Department of Architecture for three decades, beginning in 1946 until his retirement in 1976. From 1962-1964 he served as Chair.

Although he had a small body of work as a result of his varied interests, his practice was well known and respected in the architectural community. His designs for the Alden Mason House II (1951) and his own house (1949-53) both received Seattle AIA Honor awards and exemplify the simple modernism that he showed in his early work. Other work included an earlier house for Alden Mason (1949); the Fritz Hershmann House (1950); a residence for William T. Stellwagen (1951-55); and the Earl. L. Barrett House (1956). In 1957, Steinbrueck relocated briefly to Michigan to work with his former classmate, architect Minoru Yamasaki, but soon returned to Seattle and continued his practice.

Central to Steinbrueck's civic work was his ability to engage the interest of the average citizen to both the natural and built environment of the city he loved. His published books epitomize this idea of engagement. His Guide to Seattle Architecture 1850-1953 (1953) for the AIA national convention helped begin his legend as the citizen architect-historian. With his sketches published in Seattle Cityscape (1962) and Seattle Cityscape #2 (1973) illustrated and documented the life of Seattle and its citizens seen through an architectural lens. Through his drawings, he attempted to communicate the full range of Seattle's built environment by looking at urban vernacular landscapes and buildings together with the public life that inhabited them.

Other major contributions include final design alterations to the Space Needle with John Graham in

^{xiv} Some of this information was taken from the Historylink.org website, as a first hand account of Victor's early life by his son, Peter Steinbrueck, FAIA.

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

1962.^{xv} He also designed a series of parks during this time, such as the Capitol Hill viewpoint Park (1965, now Louisa Boren Park) and Betty Bowen Viewpoint/Marshall Park (1977) both in partnership with Richard Haag as landscape consultant. In addition, he also designed the Market Park with Haag that is located at the northern end of the Pike Place Market.

Along with University of Washington colleague Folke Nyberg, Steinbrueck believed that public space was threatened by private development along Westlake Avenue in downtown Seattle. In the end, the two were successful in ensuring access to a park for all citizens, once proving that grassroots activism and good planning principles could improve public life and space for the citizens of Seattle.

Steinbruecks ideals on architecture, public space and landscape focused on civic involvement, human values above material considerations, and a commitment to the city. He was made a Fellow of the AIA in 1960, and received the Seattle AIA Medal in 1985 (the third recipient of this award).^{xvi} In addition, he received the Architect of the Year Award in 1960 from the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; and his Market Sketchbook won the Governor's Book Award in 1969. In special recognition for his efforts, Steinbrueck was named First Citizen of Seattle in 1977. Later, the mayor of Seattle named November 2, 1982 as Victor Steinbrueck Day. And after his death in 1985, Pike Place Park was renamed Victor Steinbrueck Park in honor of his memory.

Seattle AIA Honor Awards

1952 Seattle AIA Victor Steinbrueck Residence (1401 East Spring St., Seattle): Victor Steinbrueck;
1953 Alden Mason Residence (Richmond Beach): Victor Steinbrueck;
1960 UW Faculty Center Building: Paul Hayden Kirk FAIA & Assoc. Victor Steinbrueck AIA.

Books

Market Sketchbook. 1st pbk. ed. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1978.
Seattle Cityscape. Seattle,: University of Washington Press, 1962.
Seattle Cityscape #2. Seattle,: University of Washington Press, 1973.
Seattle Architecture, 1850-1953. New York: Reinhold, 1953.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Eckbo, Dean & Williams (1910 – 2000)

To design the landscape, the University hired the California landscape architecture firm of Eckbo, Dean & Williams. At the time the firm had designed hundreds of residential, commercial, corporate and governmental gardens, following the tenets of modernist landscapes and where well known nationally. While records show that both Steinbrueck and Kirk walked the landscape to mark any mature trees that needed to be saved during the design, they relied upon Eckbo, Dean & Williams to complete the design. The firms design for the Faculty Club carries founding partner Garrett Eckbo's signature features – a deep respect for the natural landscape, a use of native vegetation, and an introduction of modern art into the landscape.

^{xv} Historylink.org. http://historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=2126, accessed, 5.10.08.

^{xvi} AIA Seattle, http://www.aiaseattle.org/archive_honors. Accessed 5.13.08. Also see the University of Washington libraries site: <http://www.washington.edu/research/showcase/1946a.html>. Accessed 5.12.08. Exhibitions of Steinbrueck's artwork, including watercolors, drawings and prints, have been held at many galleries and organizations around the Northwest: the Seattle Art Museum, the Henry Gallery, the Seattle Public Library and the University of Washington Libraries, the Polly Friedlander Gallery, the Whatcom County Museum, among others. An educational documentary entitled Seattle Cityscape, comprising of ten half-hour programs, has aired on KCTS, KOMO, KING, and KIRO

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

Eckbo was born in Cooperstown, New York, in 1910 but was raised in California. At the age 22, after working in a bank, he enrolled to study landscape architecture at Berkeley. After graduating, he spent a year working on garden designs for a nursery and then won a scholarship to study at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. There he made friends with landscape architects Dan Kiley and James Rose, and together the three of them became disenchanted with the Beaux-Arts curriculum that was being taught at the time. Instead, they looked for inspiration from the new architecture department head, Walter Gropius, and started to admire the work of landscape architect Fletcher Steele; who is widely regarded as the key figure in the transition from Beaux Arts formalism to modern landscape design. Eckbo announced his beliefs that “what is good for the rich is good for the poor,” and that design required a multidisciplinary approach. He explored the relationships between private gardens and public space, and urban and suburban design, in both his master’s thesis project, Contempoville — a superblock with a central common — and “Small Gardens in the City.” The publication of the latter in the architectural periodical *Pencil Points* in September 1937 brought him notoriety at home and abroad.

Eckbo quickly understood the necessity of advancing his ideas in writing and published a series of additional articles in a variety of publications arguing for collaborative, cohesive design and planning, and stressing the interdependency of such environments. Having received of Master in Landscape Architecture degree in 1938, Eckbo took a series of project-based jobs, each lasting six weeks. He worked on the Federal Building for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at the office of Kastner and Berla in Washington, D.C. While in Washington, Eckbo designed prototypical open spaces for housing projects at the request of Frederick Gutheim of the United States Housing Authority. In addition, he conceived several unbuilt landscape schemes for Norman Bel Geddes’ General Motors pavilion at the 1939 World’s Fair in New York.

Having returned to California, Eckbo worked for the San Francisco office of the New Deal’s Farm Security Administration from 1939 to 1942, where he designed environments for migrant-worker camps across the valleys of California, Washington, and Texas. From 1942 to 1945, he participated in the World War II effort by contributing landscape designs for defense housing in the San Francisco region.

In the post-war era, Eckbo founded a firm with Robert Royston and Edward Williams (his brother-in-law). Eckbo, Royston & Williams soon expanded their scope of work from residential gardens to suburban parks and planned communities. From 1946, Eckbo headed the firm in the Los Angeles area with the assistance of Francis Dean. The early years were marked by a multitude of garden designs for the wealthy and the more modest, and by collaborations with Modernist architects on several developments.

In 1950, Eckbo coalesced his ideas in *Landscape for Living*, defining the modern discipline of landscape architecture for his professional peers and a broader readership. Eckbo continued to balance design and writing in his mature years. He taught in the School of Architecture at the University of Southern California from 1948 to 1956. His widely publicized 1956 to 1959 Forecast Garden, commissioned by the Aluminum Company of America, tested aluminum as a spatial and decorative force in landscape design. The year 1956 also saw the publication of *The Art of Home Landscaping*, a garden and site planning manual aimed at a popular audience. He published *Urban Landscape Design* in 1964 and *The Landscape We See* in 1969.

His firm continued to evolve as well. In 1958, Eckbo, Royston and Williams decided to form their own firms: Royston Hanamoto & Mayes, and Eckbo, Dean and Williams. In 1964, Donald Austin became a partner and the firm was recast as Eckbo, Dean, Austin and Williams, later known as EDAW.

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

Ultimately, the laboratory for progressive landscape design with a focus on the relationship between individual and community grew into a multinational planning corporation. Eckbo returned to the San Francisco Bay Area in 1963 to head the Department of Landscape Architecture at Berkeley until 1969. He received the Medal of Honor from the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1975; he retired as Professor Emeritus in 1978, and left EDAW a year later. His involvement in writing and debating the state and future of landscape architecture never abated. Despite his retirement, Eckbo continued to believe in landscape design as an agent of societal change, publishing *People in the Landscape* two years before his death on May 14, 2000, in Oakland, California.

Eventually the EDAW grew to become one of the most commercially successful and well-known landscape architecture and urbanism firm in the world, which at its peak had 32 offices worldwide. EDAW lead many landscape architecture, land planning and master planning projects, developing a reputation as an early innovator in sustainable urban development and multidisciplinary design. Their project at the University of Washington Faculty Club, was one of the early projects of the combined design team. While not a notable design, it does demonstrate the breadth and scope of the firm and how Eckbo's avant-garde, modernist landscape ideas were combined with Williams' concern for conservation and land management.

Construction & Opening

Following a thorough design review by the University Architectural Commission and the Faculty Club members, the final working documents were approved on January 16, 1959 and the construction was completed by April of 1960. The grand opening of the building was held on May 8, 1960 to much excitement by club members and the University community alike. An article in the *Daily* quoted Steinbrueck as saying, "*It's a satisfaction to see a building come into use and fulfill most of your desires,*" and mentioned that although the landscaping was not complete, and some furniture was still arriving, the building was ready for operation. The article shares how Steinbrueck explained that "all the commercially produced softwoods of the area [have] been incorporated into the structure". Woods included hemlock, tamarack, Alaska and Western red cedar, and Ponderos and lodge pole pine. He also outlined that some of the rough, outside wood of the former faculty club (the Hoo Hoo house) was added to the walls of the men's lounge on the club's lower level for texture. This use of local materials together with the steel frame, cantilevered forms and clean lines extolled a Northwest modern aesthetic that epitomized the work of Steinbrueck and Kirk.

The 13,000 sq. ft. club was a two-story steel frame building with wood and stucco paneling on the exterior. Special features of the building included a central garden court and glass fronted dining room (230 person capacity). The general lounge area could be shut off to make a separate area. The building also had a large cloakroom, a reading room, a covered patio, and a separate small room for arranging flowers and prepping for small social events. An open stairwell connects the main floor to the lower level which housed the men's lounge, cloakroom, conference room, and games area, as well as a small covered parking area. Special art for the building was also commissioned at the time of construction. This included a gold sculpture above the main lounge fireplace created by Prof. Everett DuPen; a large reclining figure in the central courtyard by George Gulacsik; and a carved teakwood bench by Mignonne Keller.

Shortly after construction the building was published in the premier architecture trade magazine of the time, Progressive Architecture, (Feb. 1961), as well as in the Steel Construction Digest of that same year. In addition, the Faculty Center won several local and regional awards, including the 1960 Honor Award for Washington Architecture, the highest regional AIA award by the profession and the American Institute of Steel Construction Award that same year.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

To construct the building, the University hired Wick Construction Co., who had the low bid of \$279,409. At the time, the Wick Construction Co. one of the largest construction firms in the city and had previously worked with the University on the Business Administration Building (1958), and the Engineering Building (1958).

BUILDER

Wick Construction Co.

The company, officially formed in 1952, was an outgrowth of the Wick & Dahlgren Construction Company. Original co-founder Peter Wick Sr. was a native of Syvde, Norway. He had come to the U.S. in 1913, and initially worked in Seattle as a builder of apartment buildings. When the building industry collapsed in the 1930s, Peter Sr. took a job as Superintendent of Construction for pools at the Sol Duc Hot Springs, near Port Angeles. After the war, he moved the family back to Seattle and took on a variety of construction jobs around the state for the remainder of his career. When he retired, Wick handed the business over to his son Peter Wick Jr. and his nephew, Andrew P. Wick; who reorganized the company as Wick Construction Company.

Both Peter Jr. and Andrew Wick had attended the University of Washington and were skilled carpenters (having worked for their dad/uncle) as well as were attentive business administrators. Under their leadership the business grew quickly, employing 150 to 200 people by the mid-1960s, and by 1968 it was listed as one of the top 400 contractors in the country by Engineering News Record. In 1967 alone, the firm had \$14 million dollars worth of jobs in a single year.

Both Peter Jr. and Andrew were heavily involved in the local and national chapters of the Association of General Contractors (A.G.C.). Peter served as President of Seattle Northwest Chapter (1968) and was on their Apprenticeship and Training Committee (1965). He also was on the National AGC Executive Committee (1989).

Andrew also served as President of Seattle Northwest Chapter (1959) and served five consecutive terms as President of National A.G.C. beginning in 1960. At the time he was the youngest to hold that position at the age 38. His involvement at the national committee lead him to serve on several A.G.C. subcommittees including the AIA Committee (1965); the Electrical engineers and contractors joint committee (1960); construction and education committee (1960); the governing-provisions (1963); and the joint committee with the Council of Mechanical Specialty-Contracting Industries (1963). He also served as Vice President of A.G.C. building division (1969).

Known projects by the firm are vast and stretch across the state. Early projects built before the Faculty Club include the Nike Ajax Site at Youngs Lake in Renton (1955); the Washington State Bank (1956) in Bellevue; May Valley Elementary School (1956); the Norse Retirement Home (1957) on Phiney Ridge in Seattle; Helen Bush School (1957); St. Edward's Church (1958); Northwest Jr. High School/Whitman Middle School (1959); the 100 Valley St. Apartments (1958); and the Blake Medical Clinic (1958).

Later notable projects include Shorecrest High School (1961) in Shoreline; Valley Memorial Hospital (1965) in Kent; the Heathstone Retirement Apartments (1966) near Green Lake in Seattle; the Delta Upsilon Fraternity (1966); an addition to Providence Hospital (1966); South Center Mall (1967); and the 400 Building (1968) in Bellevue. The firm continued building into the 1990s.

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State

Conclusion

The collaboration between two of the most respected Seattle architects of the last century created a unique building on the University of Washington campus, and serves as an excellent example of the International Style in the Pacific Northwest.

The Faculty Club building is an exemplary representation of the International Style of modernism in the Pacific Northwest. The building portrays a sense of the European and American styles that started to penetrate deep into the American architectural psyche by the 1930s, and the ideas that were emerging in the Pacific Northwest as a unique regional style. This is seen best in the siting of the building, the materiality and the overall form of the structure. Similar to the work of the Lovell House by Richard Neutra (of whom Kirk was friends with), the building sits on a bluff overlooking the east campus. The site takes full advantage of the exterior views and dramatic landscape to the east through expert siting and superior detailing of the glass that allows the walls to disappear and the view to dominate. The center courtyard, at the heart of the building, allows the visitor to at once see and understand the structure at once. As an open courtyard with glass on all four sides, the courtyard allows views through the dining room to the east as well as through the other three sides of the building. The visual transparency so evident in modern traditions, such as Mies van der Rohe's Farnsworth house and Barcelona Pavilion, display how simple forms can be powerful in their simplicity.

This modernist ideal is also seen in the expression of structure that is displayed eloquently in the exterior as well as the interior of the Faculty Club. The structural steel is detailed with great care with great articulation of the building elements. Both architects respected the use of steel structure and the rigor of the modular grid is kept throughout the building. With the exposed detailing in the steel beams, best seen at the upper floor where the volume cantilevers over the lower floor, respect for the industrial material is expressed while still maintaining a residential scale of comfort for the buildings. Simple, modernist expression of brick, steel, glass and concrete maintain this exterior desire for a material simplicity. The interior panels and finished play an important part in marrying modernist forms together with local traditions and materials. Nearly every room is finished with some detailing of local softwood varieties, either in the ceiling or wall plane, to bring in a sense of warmth to balance the steel and glass façade, and to create a sense of regionalism. Artwork was commissioned or on loan by local architects to articulate the respect for local artists and modern artwork in the interior and exterior.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"A Campus in Transition - Univeristy of Washinton Builds on Firm Foundations." *Western Architect*, July 1961:
22-29.

Clausen, Meredith L. "Paul Thiry." In *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, by
Editor Jeffrey Karl Ochsner. Seattle and London, Washington: University of Washington Press.

Club, Faculty Men's and Women's. "Joint Meeting." *Paper of the Faculty Men's and Women's Club*. Seattle:
Accession No. 79-35, Box 3, November 29, 1949.

"Faculty Center saves Something Old" *Seattle Times*: May 20, 1960.

"Faculty Center Building." *Steel Construction Digest*, 1961:1st Quarter.

"Faculty Club." *Progressive Architect*, February 1961:114-21.

"Faculty Club Votes to Postpone Building" *Seattle Times*: June 9, 1925.

Faculty Women's Club. *A Brief History of the Faculty Women's Club, 1909-1960*. Report, University of
Washington Faculty Women's Club, Seattle: Self Published, 1960.

Gates, Charles M. *The First Century at the University of Washington: 1861-1961*. Seattle, WA: University of
Washington Press, 1961.

Imbert, Dorthée "Biography of Garrett Eckbo" - <https://tclf.org/pioneer/garrett-eckbo/biography-garrett-eckbo>

Lindsay, Anne. "Evolution of the Faculty Club at the University of Washington." *Thesis for Master of
Architecture*. Seattle: University of Washington, June 1987.

"Modernism Ousts Tradition: Faculty Club Loses "Relic" " *Seattle Times*: January 16, 1927

Ochner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture*. Edited by Jeffrey Karl Ochsner. Seattle: University of
Washington Press, 1994.

Pacific Bulider and Engineer. "Hoo Hoo House at the AYP Exposition." *Pacific Builder and Engineer*, June
1909: 234-236.

Progressive Architecture. "Faculty Center Building at the University of Washington." *Progressive Architecture*,
July 1961: 114-121.

Roth, Leland. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. Edited by Icon Editors. New York: Harper and Row,
1979.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

Scully, Vincent. *Modern Architecture*. New York: George Braziller, 1984.

Steinbreuck, Victor. *Market Sketchbook*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968.

Steinbrueck, Peter, interview by Kathryn Rogers Merlino. *Interview with Peter Steinbrueck on his Father's Role at the University of Washington* Edited by Kathryn Rogers Merlino. Seattle, WA, (March 6, 2008).

Steinbrueck, Victor. *A Guide to the Architecture of Seattle, 1850-1953*. New York: Reinhold Publishing Co., 1953.

"Two New Heads of Departments Named at U.W." *Seattle Times*: July 29, 1950.

—. *Seattle Cityscape #2*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973.

—. *Seattle Cityscape*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1962.

"U. Faculty Club To End Segregation" *Seattle Times*: December 4, 1958.

"U. Group Votes Fund For Building" *Seattle Times*: January 25, 1951.

Unknown. "A Campus in Transition - Univeristy of Washington Builds on Firm Foundations." *Western Architect*, July 1961: 22-29.

Victor Steinbrueck, and Folke Nyberg. *A Visual Inventory of Buildings and Urban Design Resources for Seattle, Washington*. Seattle: Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority, 1975-77.

Woodbridge, Sally B., and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1980.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47°39'20.24"N 122°18'14.69"W
Latitude Longitude

3
Latitude Longitude

2
Latitude Longitude

4
Latitude Longitude

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

The nominated property is located at 4020 East Stevens Way, Seattle, WA 98195. It is located on a rectangular lot bounded on the west by East Stevens Way, to the north by the Hall Health medical facility, the Facilities Service Admin Buildings to the south, and a pedestrian pathway to the sloping eastern edge of the facility parking lot.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses a portion of the urban tax lot that is occupied by University of Washington Faculty Club. This included the building and surrounding landscape and is roughly identified on the attached map.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn Rogers Merlino, Associate Professor of Architecture,

(Landscape narrative by Susan Boyle, BOLA Architects + Planning)

(Edited by DAHP Staff)

organization University of Washington

date May 16, 2016

street & number PO Box 355720, Department of Architecture

telephone 206-685-2296

city or town University of WA, Seattle

state WA

zip code 98195

e-mail

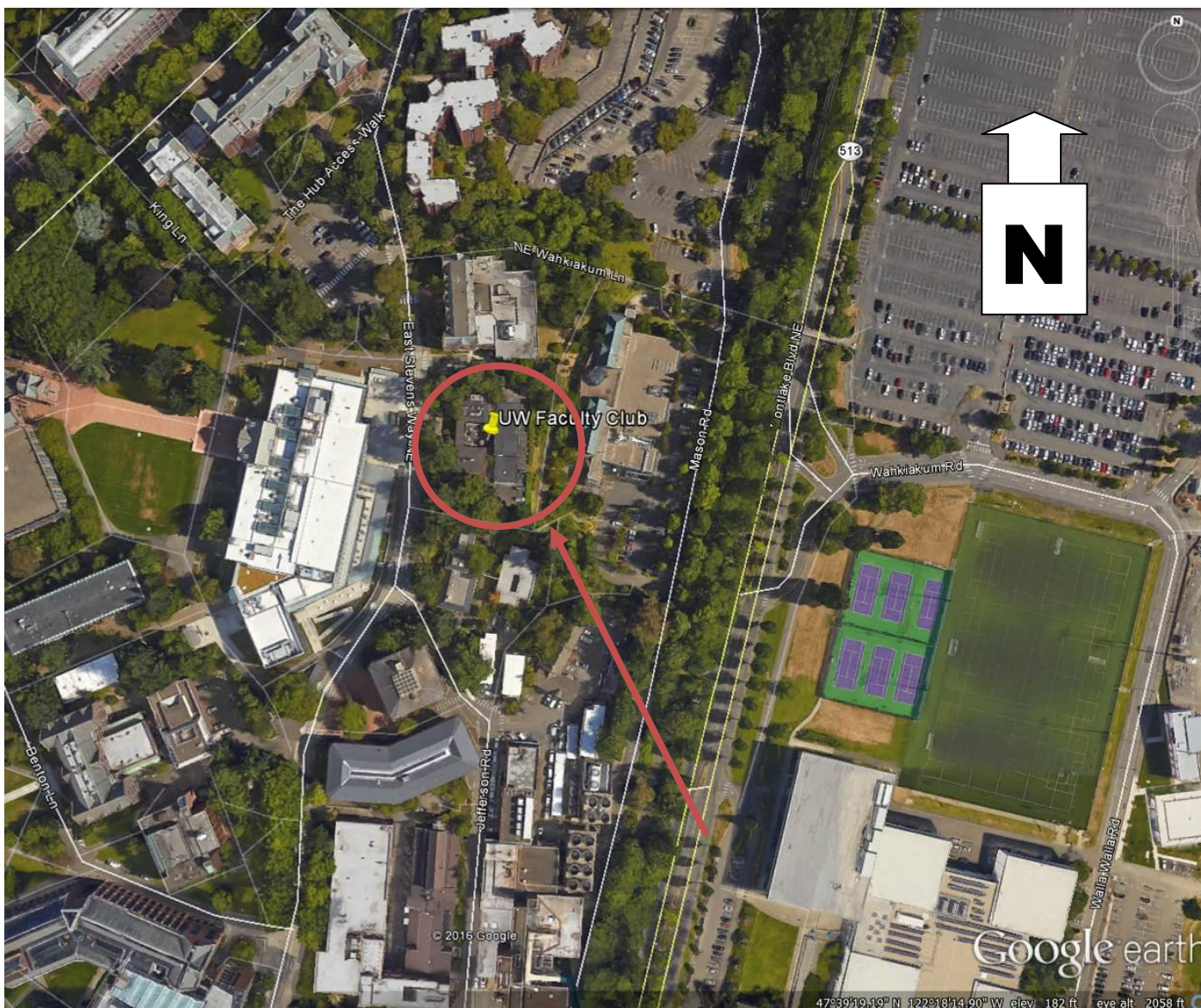
University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



Google Earth Map

1 47°39'20.24"N 122°18'14.69"W
Latitude Longitude

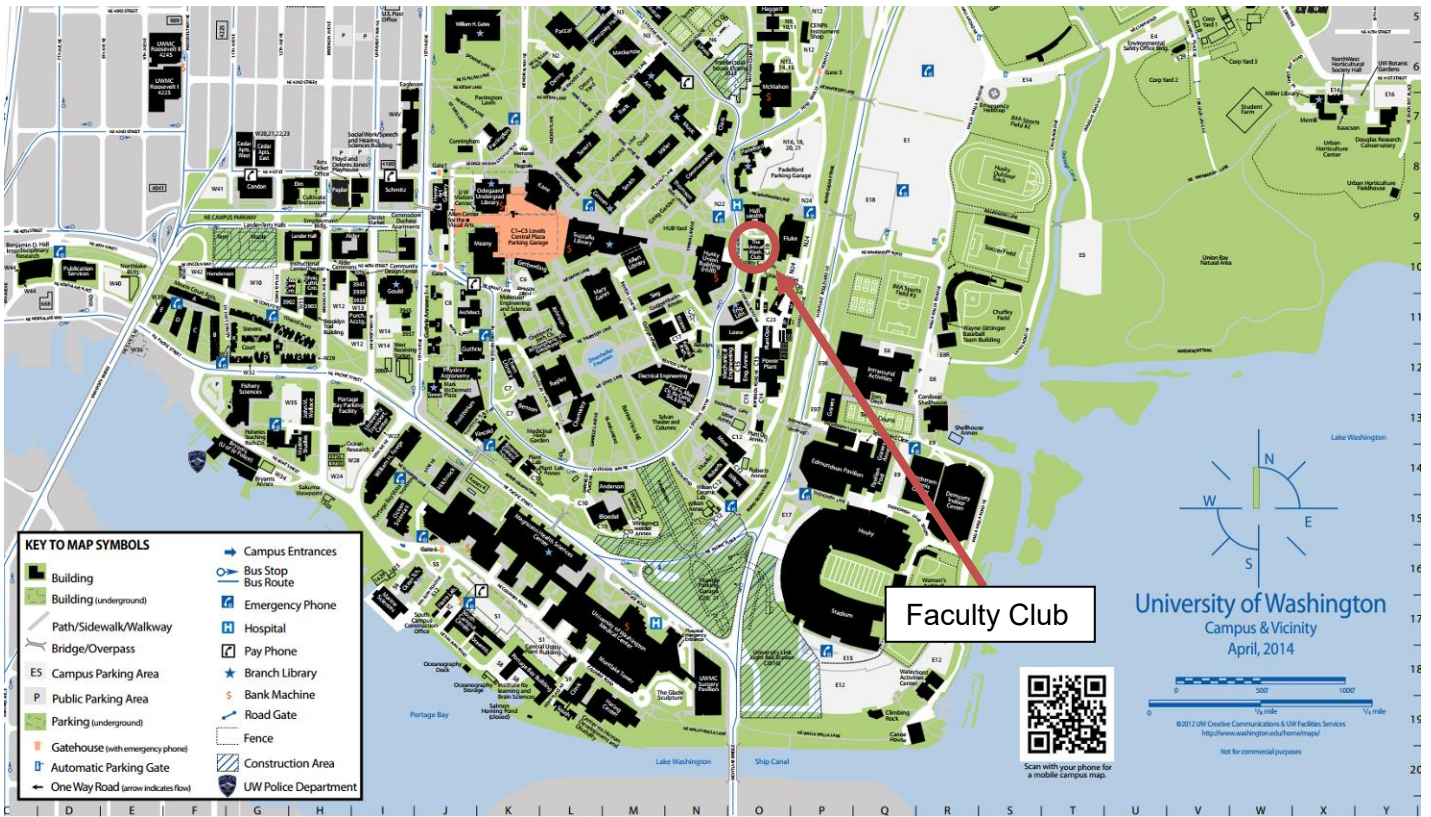
3 _____
Latitude Longitude

2 _____
Latitude Longitude

4 _____
Latitude Longitude

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

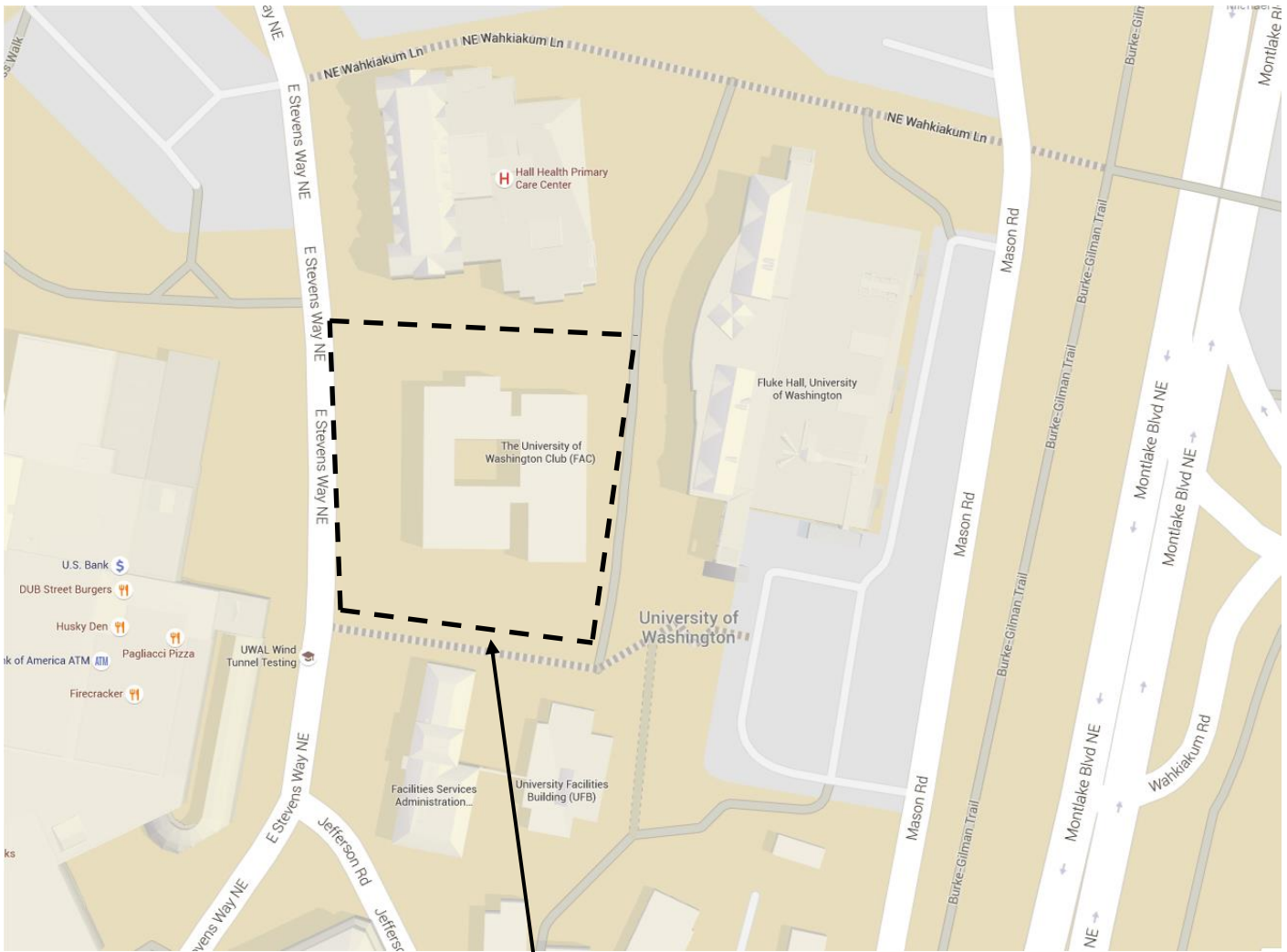
King County, Washington
County and State



University of Washington Campus Map

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Nomination Boundaries

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Faculty Club House.

First Faculty Clubhouse - 15th Ave NE, (Courtesy, Seattle Times: Sept. 17, 1905)



Second Faculty Club originally built as the Hoo Hoo House for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, 1909
(Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Exterior view, front (west) façade, 1960. With the exception of the walk-in addition to the left (north) façade, the façade remains the same. Foliage has matured (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



The Faculty Club from the rear (east) in 1960. Foliage has been altered on the lower slope (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State



The Faculty Club from the southeast in 1960. The once-open south dining room is clearly visible in this photograph, now the enclosure matches the rest of the dining room to the north. The foliage is now more mature to the east. (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



Entrance to the Faculty Club, 1960. Little has changed beyond maintenance and tree growth since this photograph was taken (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Looking south at the entry to the Faculty Club, 1960. The foliage is now more mature and overgrown under the entry, but little has changed in this photograph (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



The gap between the dining room and the main building, looking at the open central courtyard to the upper right (seating bench slats visible), 1960 (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection)

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State



North façade, Faculty Club, 1960. To the east (left) of the walkway, a cantilevered walk-in refrigerator was added in 1987 and sided in corrugated metal to distinguish it from the original building (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



Interior of entrance, 1960. Little has changed with the exception of furniture. (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Passageway looking back at entry, with courtyard to the right. View remains the same (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



The exterior courtyard, 1960. The grass area was removed to make more space for dining (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Dining room, 1960. View towards the northeast. View remains the same with the exception of carpet and furniture (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



The dining room in 1960 looking north. Little has changed with the exception of the furniture and carpet. (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



The south side sitting room, 1960. View remains the same, with the exception of furniture (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



The small library/sitting area adjacent to the south sitting room, 1960 (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



Interior of south sitting room with fireplace. Little has changed with the exception of the carpet and furnishings. (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection).



Interior of game/billiards room, 1960. This room is now used as a general conference and meeting room, and is unchanged otherwise. (Courtesy, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections Division, Dearborn Massar Photograph Collection)

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



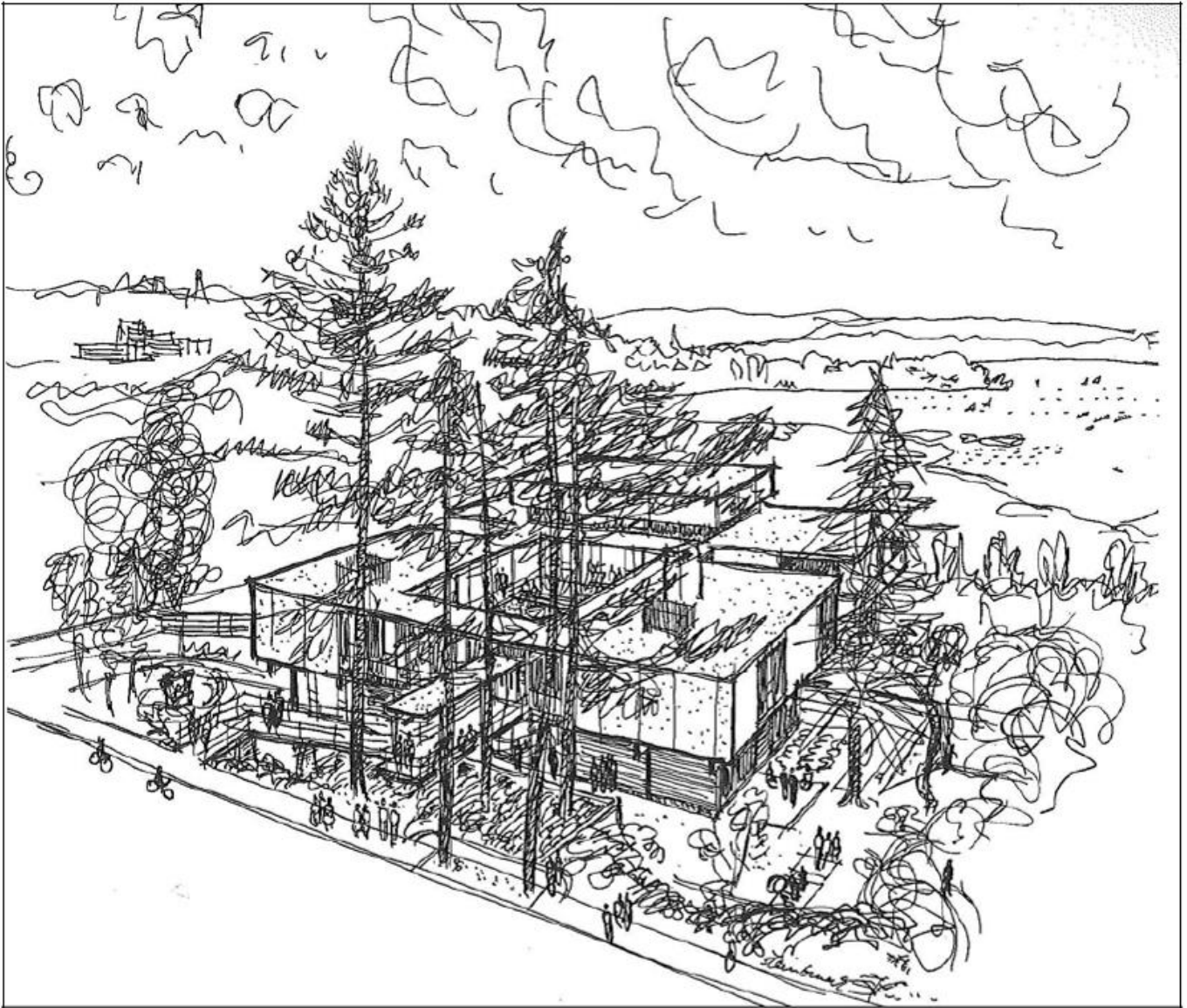
Exterior Southeast corner, 1961. (Courtesy, Progressive Architecture Magazine)



Dining Hall, 1961. (Courtesy, Progressive Architecture Magazine)

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

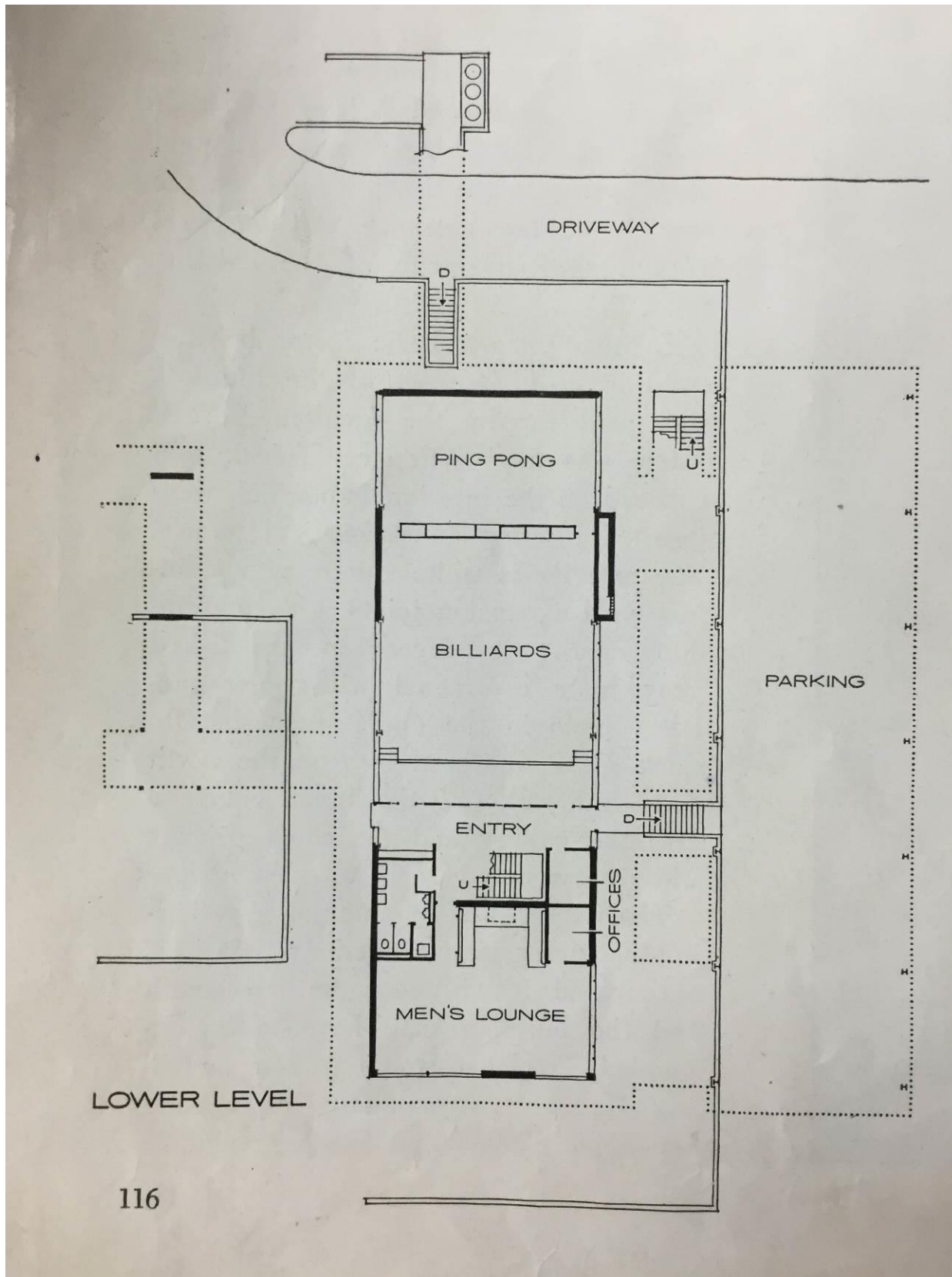
King County, Washington
County and State



Sketch by Victor Steinbrueck of Faculty Club, 1962.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

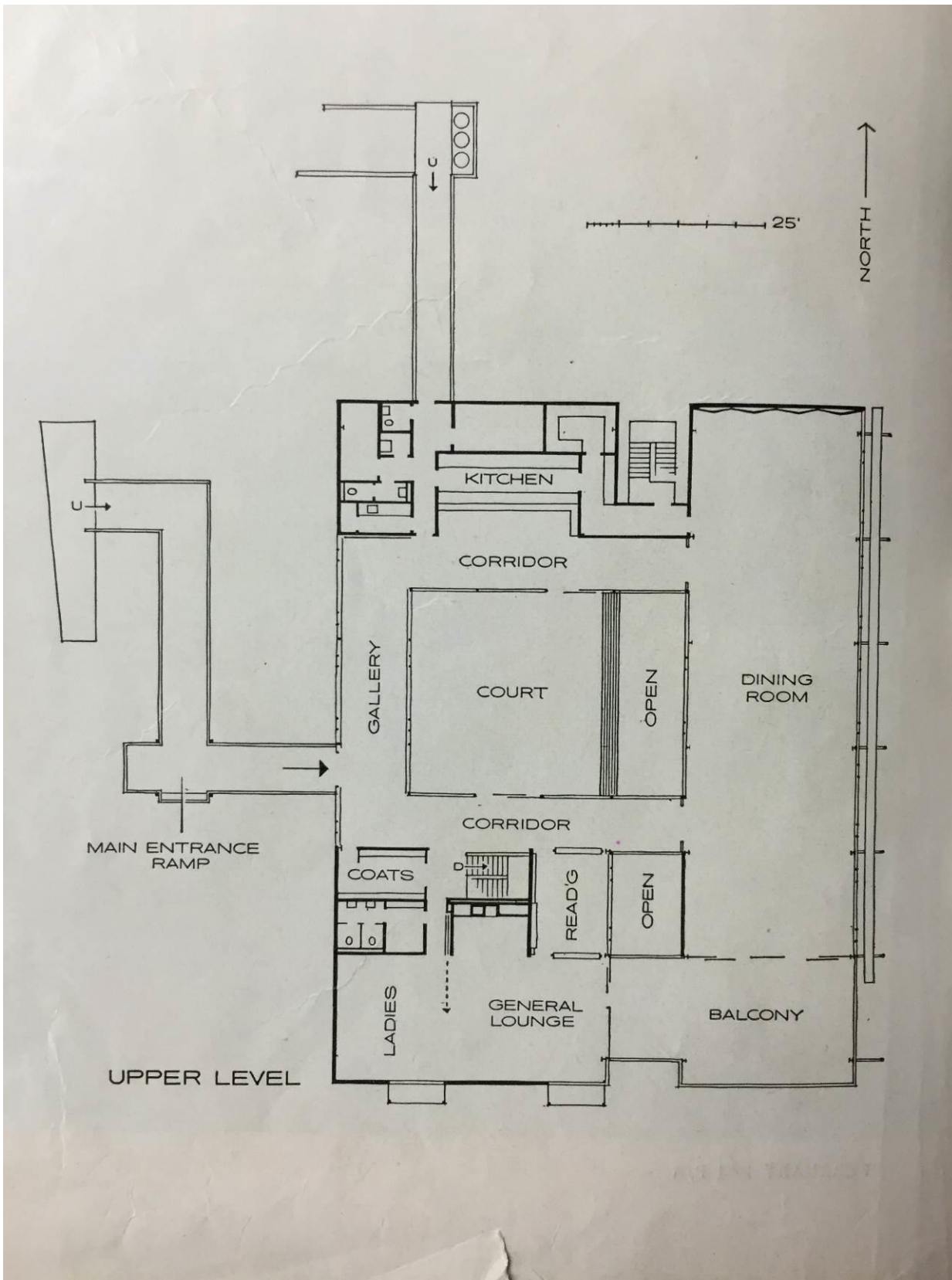
King County, Washington
County and State



The Faculty Club lower floor plan, 1961.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

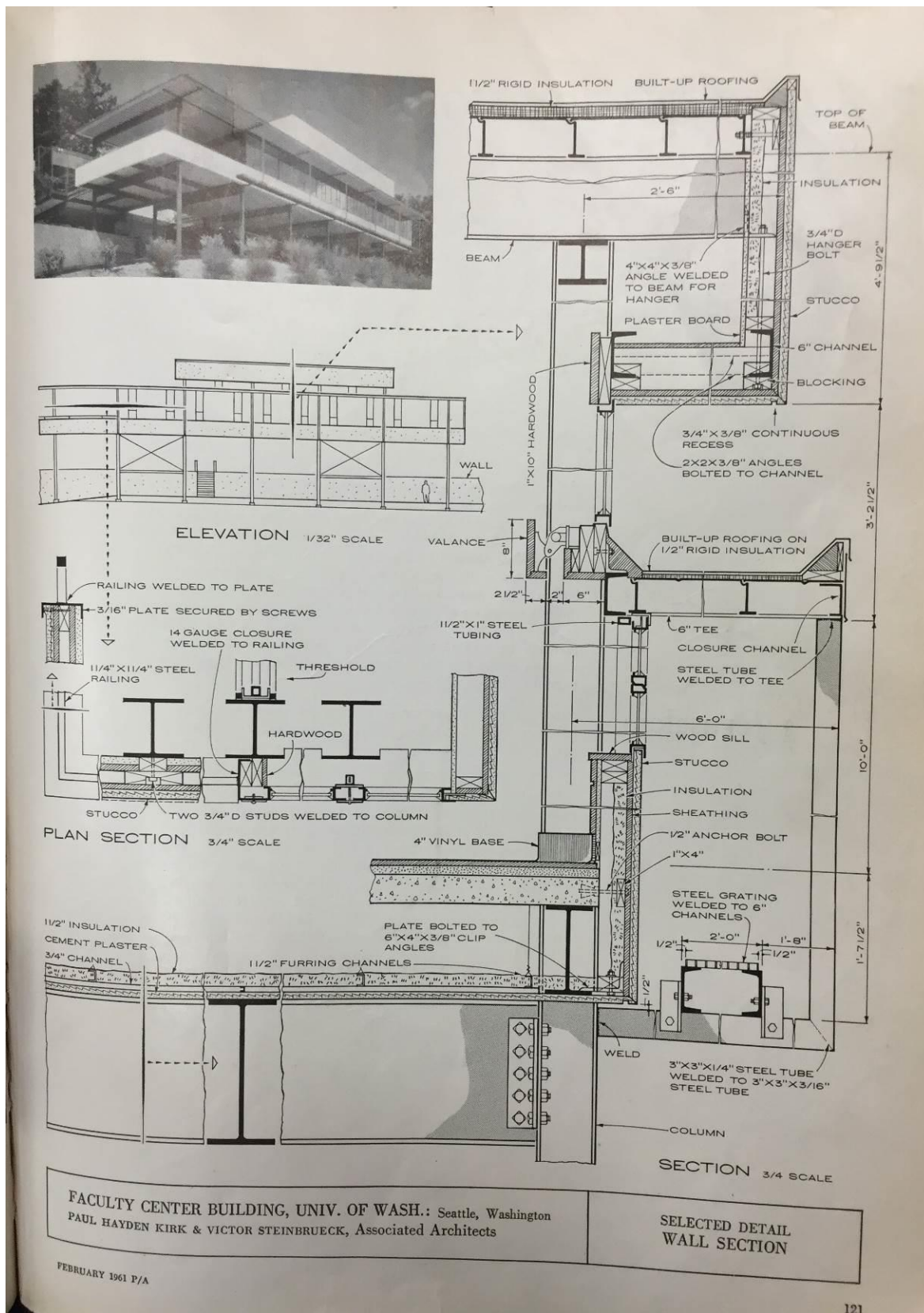
King County, Washington
County and State



The Faculty Club upper floor plan, 1961.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

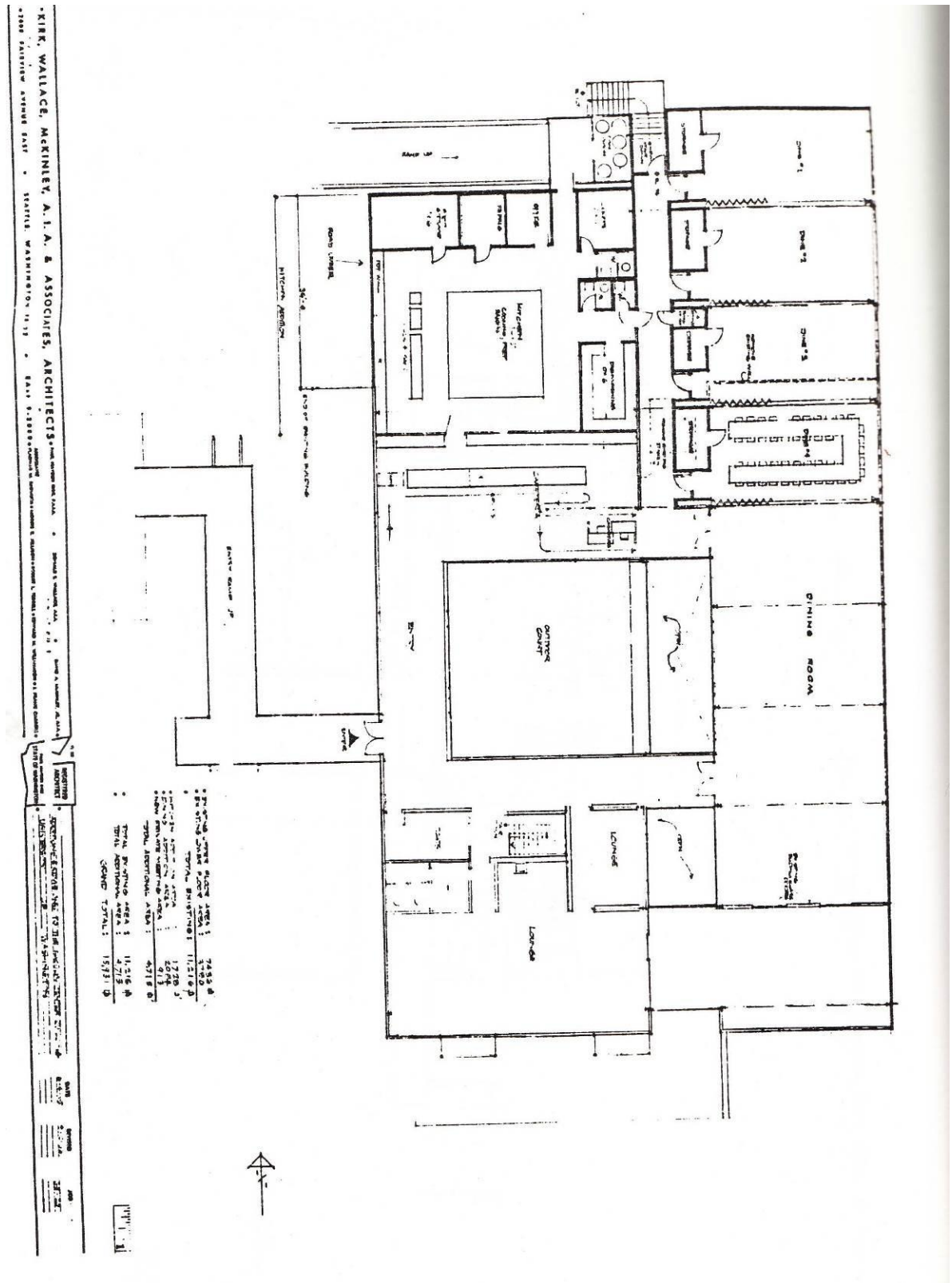
King County, Washington
County and State



Details from *Progressive Architecture*, Feb. 1961 publication.

University of Washington Faculty Club
 Name of Property

King County, Washington
 County and State



Faculty Club proposed expansion (upper floor) in 1965 by Kirk, Wallace & McKinley, AIA & Associates.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



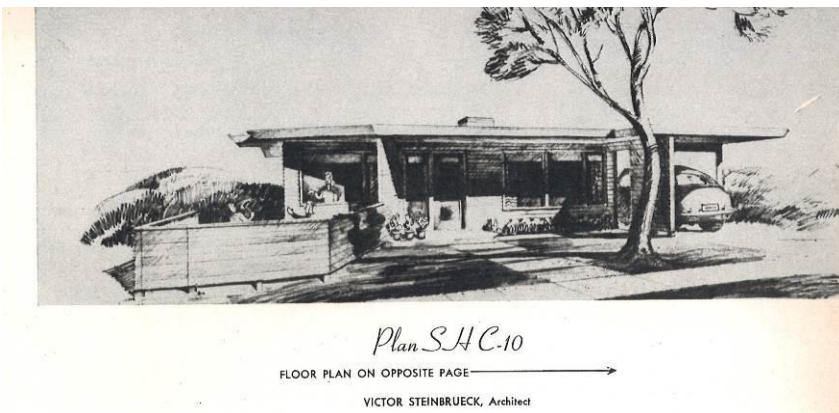
Victor Steinbrueck, 1965.
(Courtesy Museum of History and Industry Photograph Collection).



Steinbrueck House , 1401 E Spring St., Seattle. 1950
(Courtesy UW Special Collections).



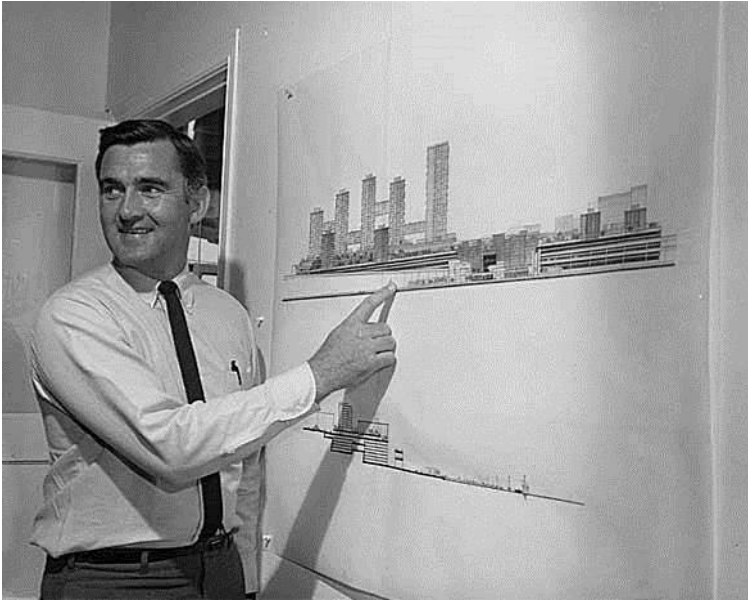
Alden Mason House I, 2545 Boyer Ave E., Seattle. 1949 (Courtesy, MCCalls Book of Modern Houses).



Model House I. 1947 (Courtesy, Pacific Northwest Book of Homes).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



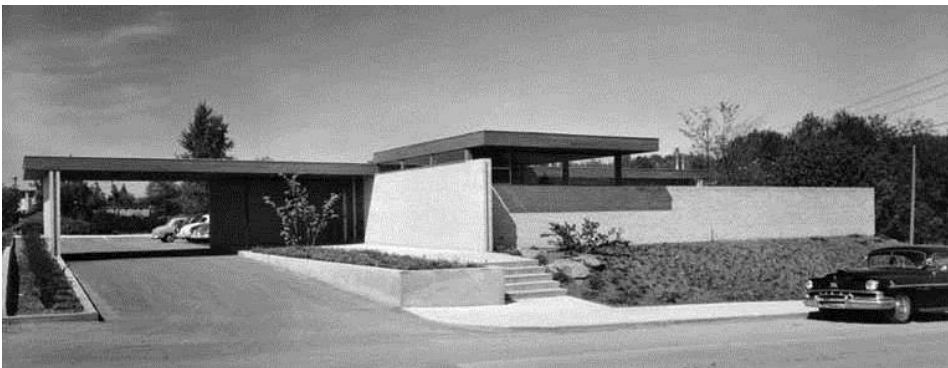
Paul H. Kirk, c.1965. (Courtesy Museum of History and Industry Photograph Collection).



Blair Kirk House, 725 32nd Ave S., Seattle. 1951
(Courtesy, UW Special Collections).



Buckley House, Medina. 1957
(Courtesy, UW Special Collections).



Lake City Clinic, 3202 NE 125th St. Seattle. 1951 (Courtesy, UW Special Collections).

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: University of Washington Faculty Center Building

City or Vicinity: Seattle (University of Washington Campus)

County: King **State:** WA

Photographer: M. Houser

Date Photographed: May 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



01. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0001.tif
Western façade, front view showing entrance.

University of Washington Faculty Club

Name of Property

King County, Washington

County and State



02. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0002.tif
Main entry ramp.



03. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0003.tif
Entry ramp and entrance court looking south.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



04. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0004.tif
Rear dining hall projection with covered parking.



05. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0005.tif
Lower level of interior courtyard showing wall detailing.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



06. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0006.tif
Secondary exterior stair from courtyard to covered parking.



07. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0007.tif
Interior courtyard looking south.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



08. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0008.tif
Entrance lobby.



09. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0009.tif
North elevation. Rear entry driveway in foreground.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



10. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0010.tif
Main dining room view looking east to Lake Washington and Mt. Rainier.



11. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0011.tif
Main dining room looking north.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



12. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyC_12.tif
Cafeteria/kitchen area.



13. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0013.tif
Exterior central dining patio.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



14. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0014.tif
Detail of dining room cantilever and south facade.



15. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0015.tif
Entry ramp detail leading to main entry door.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



16. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0016.tif
Entry ramp of Stevens Way.



17. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0017.tif
Rear covered parking area.

University of Washington Faculty Club
Name of Property

King County, Washington
County and State



18. WA_KingCounty_UWFacultyClub_0018.tif
Main entry courtyard.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Jeanette Henderson, Executive Director of Real Estate
organization University of Washington
street & number 4333 Brooklyn Ave NE, T12 telephone 206-616-3414
city or town University of WA, Seattle state WA zip code 98195-9446
e-mail jlh22@u.washington.edu

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

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





W THE UNIVERSITY OF
WASHINGTON CLUB





NO HOV
2+
ENTER











DO NOT
ENTER











4020









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY University of Washington Faculty Club
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/27/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/12/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000464

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7.18.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



RECEIVED 2280

JUN - 3 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places

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

May 26, 2016

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

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed a revised National Register Nomination form for the:

- **University of Washington Faculty Club – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination!)

FYI, this nomination was sent to you back in 2009 (NPS Ref. #09001233), but was returned to us for further adjustments and revisions. The preparer of the nomination has finally completed those revisions. We hope that it meets your standards and will be listed.

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

Sincerely,

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

