OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Registration Form**

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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

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters historic name

other names/site number Queen Anne Seattle District Post Office Building;

and Anna Chattan and Destand Hards

		Queen A	nne Sta	ition and	Regional	Headquart	ers			
2. Location										
street & num	ber 415 Firs	st Avenue I	lorth							not for publication
city or town	Seattle								v	icinity
state Was	hington	code	WA	county	King	c	ode	033	zip code	98109
3. State/Fed	leral Agency	Certificati	on							
As the desi	gnated author	rity under th	e Natio	nal Histor	ic Preserv	ation Act, as	s ame	nded,		
registering		he Nationa								n standards for essional requirements
	on, the proper significant at					al Register	Criteri	a. I reco	ommend th	at this property be
national s	tatewideloca		1							
Signature of c	ertifying official/T	itle	Date	12.	20.10	2			-	
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Alla	the property men	reli hima	Date	ational Regi	ister criteria. 79/11				-	
Feleva Title State or F	edetal agency/b	NOL TOUR	Governm	Hice	v - fe	054a/3	- 79+ v	1.00		
4. National	Park Service	e Certificat	ion							
I hereby certify	that this propert	y is:								
entered i	n the National Re	egister determ	ined eligib	le for the N	ational Regis	iter				
_determin	ed not eligible for	the National	Register r	emoved from	m the Nation	al Register				
other (ex	plain:)A			_						
4	AK-							7/1	2/20	11
Signature of th	ne Keeper Date	of Action						11	100	

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Queen Anne Post Office and Regional

Headquarters

Name of Property

5. Classification

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

> private public - Local public - State public - Federal X

X	building(s)
11	district
	site
111	structure
1.1	object

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

(Expires 5/31/2012)

King, WA

County and State

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing Noncontributing

0	buildings
0	sites
0	structures
0	objects
0	Total
	0 0 0 0 0

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/post office, government office

0

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/post office, government office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/New Formalism

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE/poured-in-place

walls: CONCRETE/pre-cast curtain-wall

METAL/steel

METAL/steel, ASPHALT roof:

other: BRICK, STONE/terrazzo, marble

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Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters Name of Property (Expires 5/31/2012)

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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.)

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1965 and located in Seattle's lower Queen Anne neighborhood, the building stands on the corner of 1st Avenue North and Republican Street with street frontage along its north and east sides. The Seattle Center, former 1962 World's Fair site, stands just across 1st Avenue North to the building's east. The west facade borders an alley with the rear, south end of the building overlooking loading and parking area for postal service vehicles. Originally, the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters building provided over 10,000 square feet of space for the Queen Anne postal station (including over 2,000 square feet of loading area) that served the postal needs of the community and over 59,000 square feet of office space for the personnel engaged in regional and district management operations.

The four-story building with two basement levels occupies a corner lot and features a rectangular footprint. The building consists of a below-grade, reinforced-concrete structure comprising the foundation, as well as a structure for the two basements (levels -1 and -2). Core elevator, stairwell, and mechanical elements project upward from this base as reinforced concrete extensions, with concrete block portions above the roofline. The upper floors (ground through fourth) consist of a steel structural frame enclosed in a pre-cast concrete curtainwall envelope. Envelope penetrations (windows, doors, and vents) are all aluminum or steel. Significant character defining features include the pre-cast concrete curtain-wall envelope, window penetrations, ground floor finishes and lobby, and the intact Regional Director's Office on the fourth floor southwest corner.

Narrative Description

See continuation sheets for Section 7.

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Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters Name of Property King, WA County and State N/A

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DESCRIPTION

This narrative description sets forth from the standpoint of original construction in order to provide perspective on the overall original character and design intent of the building prior to changes over time. Therefore, the author employs past tense in order to denote original features and spaces since removed and uses present tense when referring to intact original features and spaces.

Basement levels occupy the full extent of the lot, providing space primarily for building occupant parking, as well as core facility and mechanical elements. Reinforced-concrete footings support reinforced-concrete perimeter walls. Round, reinforced-concrete columns appear in regular intervals throughout the spaces and carry reinforced-concrete floor joists and slabs. Sidewalks, parking, and the back maneuvering area for postal service vehicles at grade level are built out over the basement areas.

The steel structure of the upper floors consists steel I-beam columns encased with reinforced concrete; these columns support wide-flange, steel I-beams. These beams in turn carry open-web, steel joists that support the floors and roof. Corrugated metal decking with 3-inch concrete-slab topping form the floor plates supported by the joists.

The pre-cast concrete curtain wall hangs from the steel I-beams. The open ground floor and exposed bottom edge of the curtain-wall serve to emphasize the suspended state of this cladding system. Vertical pre-cast concrete fins tie back into the I-beams. Pre-cast concrete spandrels and window units anchor to the fins. Each spandrel panel consists of a thin outer aggregate layer for the finish surface with a rigid, reinforced-concrete core for structural stability, backed by rigid insulation for thermal performance in a light-weight manner. At the ground floor level, a combination of fenestration, brick, concrete block, and scored concrete form the physical envelope. At points of public entry, fenestration serves the main role separating interior spaces from the exterior. The prominent, public east facade, facing the Seattle Center across 1st Avenue North, features stacked-bond, brown, brick veneer. The brick is sized slightly larger than the standard sizes for older brick. Aluminum lettering mounted to this brick identified the building's function and tenants. Back (south) service areas features utilitarian, stacked-bond, concrete block (painted). Likewise, the west alley facade consists of painted concrete with slightly more decorative painted, scored concrete on the north facade's west end enclosing staff spaces.

Fenestration consists primarily of window assemblies in the curtain-wall assembly, secondarily as ground floor building exterior assemblies off the northeast corner, and finally as staff and service entrances and windows. Curtain-wall windows consisted of narrow three-part units having an awning-type lower sash, casement middle sash, and fixed upper sash. Ground floor fenestration at the northeast corner consists of two main doorways for access to the service and box lobbies (for Queen Anne postal station patrons) and to the foyer (for Regional Headquarters staff and patrons, as well as Queen Anne postal station patrons). Doorways consist of frames that contain a pair of double-acting doors flanked by side-lights with a fixed transom above. Similar assemblies enable inter-lobby access and travel between the foyer and lobbies. Glazing consists of tall, vertical window assemblies separated by glass-weld, finished panels (fiber panels having a high-gloss finish). The window assemblies along the east facade feature small, awning-type sash in every other window, with tall, single panes, as well as opaque glass transoms, above each. North facade units exhibit a similar composition with hopper instead of awning-

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type, lower sash units. Staff and service entrances (on the rear south and side west facades) consist of non-descript doorways that provide access to the mailroom and the lookout (for inspectors only). Windows consisted of large multi-lite, steel sash units along the west facade, with smaller hopper-type aluminum units on the west end of the north facade into toilet and employee break room areas.

Interior

The layout and programming of interior spaces consists of three distinct areas: basements, a ground floor, and upper floors. The basements consist of open spaces for parking punctuated by the vertical mechanical shaft, stairway and elevator elements and mechanical spaces. Semi-circular ramps providing access to these spaces extend upwards at the floors' north end. Finishes throughout these spaces are exposed concrete. Important interior volumes consist of the public/primary foyer and service and box lobbies on the ground floor and the private/secondary Regional Director's office. These spaces maintain direct associations with the building's historical significance as a neighborhood postal station and as the regional headquarters.

The ground floor's role is dedicated primarily to the Queen Anne postal station functions, with a small foyer on the north end enabling vertical access to the upper floors. The ground floor layout consists of lobbies for patron use and interaction with postal service staff. The majority of floor space, however, consists of a large, open-volume mailroom for sorting mail. An enclosed gallery for inspectors extends out over this volume, with separate access points for inspectors to enter. Associated staff spaces such as break rooms, a superintendent office, and toilet rooms occupy perimeter spaces. This mailroom in turn connects to the large mailing platform off the back (south side) of the building. This platform provides the interface for mail arriving to and departing from the facility. Employee access is also provided from this platform. Finishes corresponded to the function type within these spaces. Staff areas feature vinyl asbestos floor tiles, vinyl base, and painted walls. Toilet rooms feature painted gypsum board walls and ceilings with ceramic tile floors. Public areas feature terrazzo flooring and base with painted gypsum board walls and acoustical ceilings. The foyer space features the highest level of finishes with marble wall panels, in addition to the acoustical tile ceiling and terrazzo floor and base.

The upper floors embrace the quintessential midcentury office space form; they consist of an open-floor plate with below-floor ducts such that utilities and moveable metal partitions that could be adjusted and readjusted according to staffing levels and needs. Projecting up through each floor, the core stairways, toilet rooms, elevators, and mechanical shafts comprise core facility and circulation nodes. Over time, alterations transitioned to rigid forms of interior partitions, eliminating the majority of moveable metal partitions. Office space arrangement groups along the floor perimeters, taking advantage of ample window openings for natural ventilation, day lighting, and views. Work and conference spaces tend towards central areas of the floor. Finishes throughout these spaces consisted of vinyl asbestos floor tile, vinyl base, painted plaster at exterior walls, and painted metal on partitions, with acoustical ceiling tiles throughout. Toilet rooms feature painted gypsum board walls and ceilings with ceramic tile floors.

Vertical transportation elements consist of a north and south stairway (stairways nos. 1 and 2, respectively) and an elevator shaft containing two hoist ways. Stairway no. 1 serves all levels of the

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building, including both basement levels and the rooftop. Stairway no. 2 serves the ground through fourth floors, and the elevators serve basement levels -1 and -2 up through the fourth floor. Finishes on these elements are simple and utilitarian. Stairwells feature painted concrete and concrete block surfaces, with painted metal hand railings and stairways. Elevators consist of basic interior car finishes, with simple metal trim and call buttons.

Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing services throughout the building provided habitable spaces for building tenants and users. Lighting consisted of both fluorescent and incandescent sources that have been largely changed out over time with contemporary fluorescent fixtures. The building's basement spaces include sprinklers throughout. A 3,000-gallon fuel tank beneath the slab of level -2 provided fuel for the building's boilers located in the basement. Alterations have since included relocating these to the rooftop. A vertical, mechanical chase runs up through the building's upper floors adjacent the north stairway, providing service to ductwork on each floor. Under-floor ducts provided space for conduit.

The site features low planters along the east facade at the base of the brick veneer. Similar, though slightly smaller brick, form the planter walls. Off the northeast and northwest corners of the site are two planting areas. These provide a soft screen between the public right-of-ways and the ramps down to the basement levels.

Alterations

The following list presents an overview of alterations to the building following original construction. This section is organized chronologically. Data sources include building files stored at the Queen Anne Post Office itself; property files with the USPS Denver Office; permits and plans with the Seattle Department of Planning and Development, Microfilm Library; property file at the Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue; city directories for Seattle, 1964–present; Seattle Department of Engineering; and, King County Assessor's Office. No data was found with the King County Recorder. The National Archives regional branch in Seattle does not have any real property records for this facility. References to in-house work refer to drawings and specifications prepared by USPS engineers and architects.

- 1964 The construction of a new Queen Anne Post Office is reflected in building permit 506884-44, dated April 30, 1964. Building plans were revised in June 1964 (permit 506884-89). One 1,800 gallon underground oil tank was installed (permit 507449).
- 1965 A hot water heating boiler was installed along with a storage tank. Expansion storage tanks were also added later this same year. Two passenger elevators were installed.
- 1966 According to the building permits and architectural drawings, the second floor was likely unoccupied or minimally occupied until 1966. Partitions were installed and general alterations made in order to create office space on that floor in 1966, presumably for the Bonneville Power Administration. The cost is estimated at \$20,000. A new workshop area was added to the northwest corner of the second basement. It was an in-house job.
- 1971 D. W. Close, electrician, added eight floor outlets to the existing circuits on the south end of the third floor.
- 1973 Existing electrical circuits were extended to the floor boxes.

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- 1974 The southeast portions of the third and fourth floors were remodeled; this was an in-house job. Electrical alterations included installing new receptacles and relocating ones on existing circuits; as lessee is listed as Bonneville Power, this work is assumed to have occurred on the second floor. The work was completed by Donald W. Close Co., electricians.
- 1978 Interior alterations were planned for the third floor, per plans. The contractor was Rehab Construction Co.
- 1980 Morse Stafford Architects provided renovations, including a waterproof penthouse added to the roof, Wall Tuf applied to the walls, and new roofing applied.
- 1984 Northern Telecom installed a telephone system.
- 1985 Bonneville Power contracted Northern Pacific Electrical to install a fire detection system on the second floor. This was to be tied to a halon suppression system.
- 1986 A permit was issued for installing a halon fire suppression system, per plans. Bonneville Power Administration was the lessee named on the permit. Safey & Supply Co. was the contractor. A storm drain for 415 1st Ave N was repaired in March 1986 by Aces Four, contractor.
- 1988 Interior remodeling was completed on the second through fourth floors. An in-house job, Added electrical outlets were added, and major remodeling took place.
- 1989 In-house remodeling of the fourth floor was completed, and the ceiling tiles were replaced. Airconditioning added by Edberg Christiansen, architect.
- 1990 The layout of the third floor was altered during in-house remodeling.
- 1991 Windows on the upper floors were changed to frames and glass or just glass, depending on which side of the building. Joists and beams received fire retardant, 2 hour. Ceiling tiles were replaced. Parapet caps were added. Windows on the ground floor along north and east elevations were removed, and the glass was replaced. Frames and glass were replaced on the windows of the ground floor, along the west elevation. Structural work was done by The Tsang Partnership, architects, and Robert Fossatt & Assoc. Mechanical/electrical work was completed by Wood/Harbinger Inc. Asbestos work done by Med-Tox Assoc.
- 1995 Cornerstone Architects provided an interior remodel of all levels, including basements and roof.
- 1996 Cornerstone Architects replaced the scissors lift (mail platform area). Cornerstone Architects installed an interior storefront and partially remodeled the lobby on the third floor near the elevator. WJA Architects & Engineering upgraded the security system. WJA Architects & Engineering repaired the windows installed in 1991.
- 2005-2007 The illuminated exterior sign was inspected by city code officials on September 4, 2007. The installation permit was granted in 2005; hence, work was completed at some time between 2005 and 2007. Tube Art Displays Inc. of Seattle was the contractor.

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Condition

The building remains overall in good condition, having benefited from just one main tenant since its construction. The mid-century materials and assembly methods employed in constructing the building present the key future condition issues through joints and connections, and the inherent thinness of building elements typical of mid-century construction. These thin materials have lower threshold tolerances for material deterioration due to water entry than traditional building materials (such as thick stone blocks or heavy timber construction). The Brickwork at the back loading area exhibits some cracked and broken units. A large (1/16-inch wide plus) through-wall crack exists on the southwest corner of the building's ground floor on the wing wall off the mailing platform where the ramp abuts the wall. The west facade exhibits several notable issues in concrete failure. Along the parapet for this lower portion, several instances of spalling concrete exist from what appears from ground level to be metal jacking. The concrete around the window opening exhibits notable spalling and cracking due to the extent and absence of observable metal jacking. Roofing deterioration exists on both the main and secondary lower west roof. Holes from previous signage along the east facade's brickwork.

Interior features remain overall in good condition. Due to the simplicity of original materials, changes have readily stayed within the overall theme of utilitarian finishes through the use of sheetrock, painted finishes, carpeting, and acoustical ceiling tiles.

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Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters

Name of Property

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8. Stat	ement of Significance	
(Mark "x	cable National Register Criteria " in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property anal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
	Descent of a second state of with assessed that have used a s	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
XA	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
xC	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high	Period of Significance
	artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	1965
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
		1965 Construction
	a Considerations " in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Person
Proper	ty is:	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	N/A
в	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
c	a birthplace or grave.	N/A
D	a cemetery.	
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder Smith, Thomas Albert, architect
F	a commemorative property.	Stevenson, John, structural engineer
XG	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.	Baugh Enterprises, contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1965 and marks the design and construction of the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters building. Occupancy by the Pacific Northwest Regional Director and the Queen Anne postal station commenced in 1966.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Built in 1965 the building is only 45 years of age. Exceptional significance stems from the building's post World War II role in regional operations and organization of the United States Postal Service. See statement of significance summary paragraph below under Criterion G.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters Building built in 1965 is of exceptional local significance under National Register Criteria A, C and G.

Under **Criterion A** in the areas of Politics, Government and Law, and Community Planning and Development for its defining role in the regional operations and organization of the former Post Office Department (now the United States Postal Service), commercial development of Seattle's lower Queen Anne neighborhood, and local operation as a neighborhood post office. The building remains an intact link with the 1962 Century 21 World's Fair. The fragility and commonality of mid-century buildings in this neighborhood abutting the former 1962 Century 21 World's Fair campus easily lead to overlooking and erasure of these physical landmarks. World's Fair operators intended most of the Century 21 World's Fair's buildings for only temporary service. Their subsequent removal contributes to the erosion of the historically strong Modernist stylistic connection between the fair and neighborhood, placing greater interpretive burden upon the neighborhood to communicate this development link. The architectural style and the government office function of the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters building further reflects the changing nature of the lower Queen Anne neighborhood in the mid-twentieth century from residential to mixed use.

Under **Criterion C** in the area of Architecture for its New Formalism design influenced by the work of architects engaged in design for the 1962 Century 21 World's Fair campus. The trees in front of the building along Republican and 1st Avenue North were planned prior to construction as part of the landscape design for the Seattle Center. These sycamores were chosen in 1964 by notable Washington architect Paul Thiry and the renowned landscape architecture firm of Richard Haag and Associates.¹

At a local level, the building is a good representative example of mid-century architecture. Comparatively, the building is different in scale from all other post offices built in Washington State due to the its combined role as both neighborhood station and regional headquarters. During the 1960s, facility size tended to favor sizes under 1,000 square feet and between 1,000 and 5,000 square feet. These were typically neighborhood stations. As such, the anomaly of the Queen Anne Post Office's size stems from its role as regional headquarters, making it both unique and difficult to compare directly with buildings constructed specifically as neighborhood stations.²

Within the larger Seattle area, there exist twenty-four post offices built between the early 1930s and 1980s. The Queen Anne Post Office is the only postal facility built with a combination of postal station and postal service office space. The station is the largest station built in Seattle, smaller only than the bulk mailing centers and sorting facilities. Until construction of the Bulk Mail Center in Seattle (34301 9th Ave S) in 1975, the Queen Anne Post Office was the largest post office facility built in Washington State, with a total interior square footage of 84,165 (including office, parking and service space). The only other comparable facilities at the time (1950s–1960s) were the main offices for Everett (3102 Hoyt Ave, with 44,888 sq ft; 1964) and Seattle's Downtown Station (301 Union St, with 43,109 sq ft; 1959).

¹ Daily Journal of Commerce, March 12, 1964, 1.

² Data for the preceding three tables stems from an inventory of extant USPS facilities within Washington State prepared for Artifacts by the USPS as part of this report in order to facilitate a comparative understanding. Additionally, Artifacts staff visited facilities within Seattle in order to assess architectural comparisons.

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CONTEXT

The late 1950s and early 1960s represents a time when post-war population growth, increases in mail volume, and advances in technology spurred major operational and organizational changes in the Post Office Department (now the United States Postal Service). Mail processing and delivery, as well as postal administration, underwent streamlining and modernization in an effort to grow yet maintain efficiency. The zip code system of addressing mail was adopted in 1963, and self-service post offices were opened in 1964. At the regional level for the Pacific Northwest, perhaps the most important effect of this modernization and efficiency movement resulted in the relocation of regional headquarters from Portland to Seattle in 1961. Although Oregon politicians fought the move, Postmaster General Day maintained the decision to relocate, citing Seattle's advantages of proximity to other federal agency regional offices and superiority as a hub of transportation and communications. The annual operating budget of the Pacific Northwest Regional Post Office at that time was more than \$1.4 million, which covered five states.¹ This relocation of the regional headquarters prompted the design and construction of the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters.

Completed in 1965, the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was by far the largest postal building, in terms of stories and square footage, to be built in the western states at the time. The size no doubt related to the combination of functions housed within. The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters anticipated occupancy by postal administration offices as well as a mail processing station. A grand opening ceremony was held in June 1965 with U.S. Senator Warren Magnuson, Lieutenant Governor John Cherberg, and Seattle Postmaster George Morry. Prior to this opening, the Seattle regional offices were housed in various and disparate downtown buildings.²

At the time, federal agencies were typically housed in government-designed and -owned downtown buildings built in the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. However, in the late 1950s, the Post Office Department was struggling financially. Postage rates did not cover operations, much less the acquisition of new real estate or construction of new, larger facilities in order to meet the growing mail flow. Leasing space from private landlords allowed the Post Office Department greater flexibility in adjusting their facilities' size and location. Population boomed in the post-war years, and residential development dispersed into suburbs and rural areas. Mail delivery shifted and expanded. Most new post offices were not owned by the federal government until the early 1970s, after the Postal Reorganization Act.³

This legislation ended the Post Office Department and removed the associated Cabinet position for the

Seattle Times, April 19, 1961, 1.

² Seattle Times, June 2, 1965, 5.

³ Bill Clapp (former USPS employee), phone interview, January 21, 2009.

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Postmaster General. The new entity, known as the United States Postal Service (USPS), began operations the following year, in 1971. Prior to the Act, the GSA acted as the property manager for federal agencies, including the Post Office Department. From 1971–1972, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) temporarily took over as property manager for the new USPS. Because of this state of affairs, the Corps purchased the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters building in 1972, on behalf of the USPS.

Design and Construction

The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was designed by architect Thomas Albert Smith of Seattle. Two sets of original plans are on file with the Seattle Department of Planning and Development, from April and June 1964, respectively. These drawings illustrate the building's design as a post office and postal administration office. The structural engineer was John Stevenson. The Govan Investment Trust took out a \$1.7 million mortgage through Seattle First National Bank in order to finance construction. Govan was the owner of record until the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers bought the building in 1972 on behalf of the U. S. Postal Service (USPS). Baugh Enterprises, a local building firm, undertook the construction.¹

A brief biography of Thomas Albert Smith follows at the end of this section.

Lawrence M. Baugh founded his own contractor business, Baugh Enterprises (later known as Baugh Associates or Baugh Construction), from his Seattle basement in 1946. Despite this humble beginning, the company gradually grew and took on larger and larger projects. It was incorporated in 1952. The late 1950s to mid-1960s were a period of significant expansion for the company. In 1958, Baugh Construction had its first million-dollar project, Ballard High School. In 1965, the company had three projects worth at least one million each. The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters date to this rapid growth period and represents one of the few Federal office buildings done by the firm. In general, projects were varied but included schools, churches, retail stores, hotels, and hospitals. Baugh Construction was also responsible for the Island of Hawaii Pavilion at the Century 21 World's Fair of 1962. Thus, the firm was intimately familiar with the Lower Queen Anne neighborhood and modern architecture. Since the 1960s, the company continued to grow and receive national attention from its peers. In 2000, Baugh Construction was bought and merged with the international construction firm Skanska.² At the time of the construction of the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters, Bill Sherrod was the superintendent for the Baugh Construction Co., contractors/builders.

The architect, construction firm, and financing bodies were all local Seattle stakeholders, reflecting USPS preference for utilizing local firms to integrate buildings into the community. Other entities involved in the construction are as follows: Associated Sand & Gravel Company, Inc. of Everett, WA (fabricator of the curtain-wall system); Sentry Automatic Sprinkler Company of Tacoma, WA; Granco Steel Products Company (provided heavy duty Corruform, the corrugated steel decking); Leckenby Structural Steel Company of Seattle, WA (provided field bolts, beams, structural steel); Macomber Incorporated of Canton, OH (provided Macomber Composite Joists, open web steel joists); Taft Structurals, Inc. of Seattle and Spokane, WA and Anchorage, AK – (provided design consultation, sales and erection); Macomber-Tectum-Granco-PAC/Wall; and, Minneapolis Honey Well Regulator Company (provided temperature

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control system).

Modernization and Expansion

During the 1960s, the Post Office Department, along with other federal agencies, recognized the need to evolve with the machine age.⁴ Attempts to increase efficiency, improve services and keep pace with advances in technology and mail volume are reflected in organizational shifts (including the transition of the Pacific Northwest Regional Office from Portland to Seattle) and updated facilities, systems and management.

The mail volume for the entire country between fiscal years 1956 to 1965 increased from 56.4 to 71.9 billion pieces of mail per year. The percent of volume growth per year ranged from about 2% to more than 4%, putting pressure on postal facilities and systems to absorb steadily increasing use.⁵ This growth period for the Post Office Department coincided with an age of advances in computer and automation technology, as well as transportation, communication, and building design. Implementing new strategies, such as ZIP Codes and self-service post offices, not only improved processing and delivery, but also complemented progressive management aimed at addressing the increase in mail volume and associated growth of the Post Office Department itself.

In fiscal year 1958, the Post Office Department presented a Postal Modernization Program to Congress, which appropriated supporting funds in fiscal year 1960. The modernization program aimed at updating twelve to fifteen thousand postal facilities. With increased mail volumes due to population growth in cities across the U.S., existing postal facilities were in need of modern equipment and systems for prompt, efficient mail delivery. According to the *Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1960*,

"Antiquated and completely inadequate facilities must be replaced or completely rehabilitated to handle the ever-increasing mail volumes generated by the American postal public. The Commercial Leasing Program has been and will continue to be the most important real estate tool used by the Post Office Department in obtaining new facilities."⁶

Under the Commercial Leasing Program, private investors constructed new buildings according to Post Office Department needs. These buildings then remained in private ownership, with space leased to the Post Office Department. This construction-ownership model retained leased postal facilities on local tax rolls and provided the Post Office Department with flexible operational space under faster construction

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⁴ Before 1971, the United States Postal Service (USPS) was the Post Office Department (POD), a federal agency headed by the Postmaster General, a Cabinet-level position in the government. Effective in 1971, the former POD transitioned into the USPS, a semi-private business instead of a federal agency. As such, the PMG no longer sits on the Cabinet.

⁵ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1965, Government Printing Office, 1-2.

⁶ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1960, Government Printing Office, 61.

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timelines than federally-owned projects. In fiscal year 1960, the Commercial Leasing Program accepted agreements for 1,602 new postal facilities for an estimated total of \$101 million. To date, that was the highest number of new postal facilities contracted in any given fiscal year. The previous record had been set in 1959, with 665 new lease facility contracts for \$62 million. Some of the new lease agreements for major postal facilities in 1960 included Hollywood, FL, Greenville, SC, Portland, OR, and Springfield, MA. By 1962, the lease construction program estimated that at least 1,000 new postal facilities were constructed each year.

Of the 1,602 new lease facility agreements in fiscal year 1960, 1,125 were to be occupied by the Post Office Department under fixed term leases. Ninety-one percent of all leases were for terms of 10 years or less, although these presumably included options for renewal. Only major facilities used leases which exceeded ten years. During fiscal year 1964, 73 new leased building projects were being processed, compared to 44 federal building modernization projects and 56 new federal building projects. However, only nine major facility projects were advertised for bids during fiscal year 1964.⁷ The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters, built with a long-term lease agreement, represents an important shift in the postal real estate model before the Post Office Department became a semi-private business entity in 1971. Having a long-term lease makes the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters one of a select group of major postal facilities to merit such a stable, long-range use agreement.

The modernization program also rehabilitated existing federal buildings, as the Post Office Department occupied space in at least 3,000 federally-owned buildings by 1960. A reorganization of the Buildings Management Branch of the Real Estate Division during fiscal year 1955 spurred progressive innovations towards cleaner, more efficient postal facilities for workers and patrons alike. The modernization of building management prompted incorporation of features which reduced labor load, such as trash chutes and automatic elevators.⁸ In fiscal year 1960, major postal facilities received more than \$33 million for mechanizing processes, including new conveyor systems and machines for culling, sorting, facing and canceling mail.⁹

In early 1961, President Kennedy announced the government's intention to build post offices as part of a national economic recovery effort. As such, the scheduled start dates for new leased facilities were accelerated from 18 to 10 months out. The Federal building modernization program, which was improving post office equipment in existing facilities, also benefited from increased emphasis as part of the president's stimulus plans. The postal facility upgrades were planned primarily for areas hardest hit by the recession. Ninety-four percent of the \$22 million obligated for these projects were specified for "depressed areas." By the end of June 1961, the country had largely recovered from the recession.¹⁰

8 Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1960, Government Printing Office, 64-65. 9 Ibid., 67.

⁷ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1964, Government Printing Office, 25, 74.

¹⁰ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1961, Government Printing Office, 57, 61,

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Continuing the modernization program begun in 1960, the Post Office Department rehabilitated, remodeled, or expanded Federal buildings wherever the cost was feasible. The program allowed the Post Office Department to "acquire vitally needed space to:

- 1. Replace outmoded and outgrown buildings.
- 2. Centralize the handling of mail in principal cities.
- 3. Provide new buildings in rapidly expanding localities.
- 4. Provide adequate mail distribution facilities at the many new and expanding airports."11

In fiscal year 1962, President Kennedy encouraged the formation of the Post Office Advisory Board. This body consisted of private sector leaders in such fields as business and labor. The infusion of private sector insights was meant to advance and improve postal service administration, methods and policies. The theme of working with the private sector and attempting to streamline operations is also reflected in the creation of the Nationwide Improved Mail Service (NIMS) Program, the Zoning Improvement Plan (ZIP) Code, and the Vertical Improved Mail Service (VIMS), all implemented in the early 1960s.

Some of the major accomplishments of the Post Office Department during fiscal year 1964 include advances in personnel, facilities, service, and systems management. Major facilities planning efforts, including 109 projects underway, received focused coordination by Headquarters staff. Additionally, the Post Office Department presented a 5-year facilities plan, detailing long-range needs of the postal service, to Congress. Technicians instituted computer programs for tabulating and reviewing various types of data.¹² Six Postal Data Centers were created as part of a Department effort to "transfer manual accounting, disbursing, and automatic data processing functions and personnel from the regional offices."¹³ The new data centers reported directly to Headquarters in Washington, D.C. and were intended to increase the effective use of staff and computers. The Postal Data Center in San Francisco covered the three regional offices of San Francisco, Seattle, and Denver.

Progressive personnel management policies practiced by the Post Office Department contributed to improved labor relations, with almost half of the 590,000 postal employees belonged to unions.¹⁴ The Inspection Service made more than twelve thousand arrests for postal crimes, with more than ten thousand convictions granted and millions of dollars in restitution to mail fraud victims.¹⁵

¹¹ Ibid., 58-59.

¹² Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1964, Government Printing Office, 68.

¹³ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1964, Government Printing Office, XVI.

¹⁴ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1964, Government Printing Office, XIV-XV

¹⁵ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1964, Government Printing Office, XVI.

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Regional Organization

Under the regional organization of the mid-twentieth century, the last of the fifteen regional offices formed in February 1956.¹⁶ The fifteen regional offices lasted from 1956 through 1970, when the fifteen consolidated into five. The hierarchy of the Post Office Department of the mid-century distinguished the Headquarters in Washington, D.C. from the regional offices. The Postmaster General (PMG) and Deputy Postmaster General (DPMG) occupied the two highest levels of authority for the entire postal service, directly overseeing the Headquarters-based Bureau of Finance and Administration, Bureau of Personnel, Bureau of Operations, Bureau of Transportation and International Service, Bureau of Facilities, Office of Research and Engineering, and Office of Regional Administration.¹⁷ The Office of Regional Administration in Washington, D.C., which moved from the Bureau of Operations to directly under the DPMG in fiscal 1962, ensured proper operation in the field-based regional offices. Thus, the PMG and DPMG had "direct command of the Postal Field Service by putting regional offices, and through them the 35,000 post offices, under their guidance."¹⁸ The PMG and DPMG also held authority over the Office of General Counsel and Bureau of the Chief Postal Inspector; the latter oversaw the regional Inspectors in Charge.

In the early 1960s, the regional offices were evaluated on the basis of decentralized management effectiveness and overall performance. Assessment teams submitted their findings in July 1961, resulting in a major reorganization of operations in the regional offices, effective January 15, 1962. This reorganization included streamlining service functions under the Engineering and Facilities Division and the separation of regional operational matters into two separate divisions, specifically Postal Systems and Local Services. The former became responsible for "developing methods and work standards to process mail efficiently, developing systems of work measurement, and standards for various operations." The latter became responsible for the business of mail collection and delivery, vehicle use, and so forth.¹⁹

Each regional office, headed by a Regional Director (RD), had regional equivalents of the Headquarters hierarchy. The RDs had managerial roles similar to the PMG or DPMG, overseeing regional operations and being the direct link back to Headquarters. As of June 1962, the five Headquarters bureaus and the Office of Research and Engineering provided functional guidance to their regional equivalents, but the Regional Directors had direct management authority over the field divisions. These field office equivalents were the Controller (previously Finance) Division, Personnel Division, Postal Systems Division, Local Services Division, Transportation Division, and Engineering and Facilities Division.

In 1961, James Symbol was appointed Regional Director of the Seattle office, which covered Alaska, Idaho,

¹⁶ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1962, Government Printing Office, 133.

¹⁷ Prior to 1963, the Assistant DPMG reported to the PMG/DPMG and acted as intermediary with the Office of Regional Administration in 1962, but the Assistant DPMG position was eliminated during fiscal year 1964. However, the position of Executive Assistant to the DPMG was created in the Office of the PMG.

¹⁸ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1962, Government Printing Office, 131.

¹⁹ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1962, Government Printing Office, 133-134.

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Montana, Oregon and Washington. The Post Office Department Inspection Service Division, under separate authority than the Regional Director, also had a Division Office in Seattle, under Robert B. Clifton.²⁰ The Seattle Division of the Inspection Service covered the same five states. In terms of geographic area, the Seattle Region comprised the largest of the fifteen postal regions.

Occupancy

By 1966, the Pacific Northwest Regional Director and associated regional management offices, the U. S. Post Office (Seattle Regional Branch), the Queen Anne U.S. Post Office station, the Seattle Postal Employees Credit Union and a mail processing station occupied the newly completed Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters building. The only non-postal occupant was the State Department of Economic Development Administration (main office). One year later, the Bonneville Power Administration also had office space there, on the second floor. The State Department of Economic Development Administration was listed as the U.S. Department of Economic Development from 1967 forward, with a slight name change in 1969 to the U.S. Economic Development Administration.

Occupants did not change often. The U.S. Economic Development Administration was replaced by the U.S. General Accounting Office around 1974. Bonneville Power was located there through at least 1986. The General Accounting Office was a tenant until leaving in the late 1980s. After 1988, the building has had only postal service related occupants, including regional management, branch and station operation, and mail processing.

The building was the office location for James Symbol (appointed 1961) and Fred Huleen (appointed 1969), the only two Seattle-based Pacific Northwest Regional Directors. The national postal service structurally reordered in 1970, blending fifteen regions into five. The new Western Office was then created in San Francisco in 1971, taking away 200 jobs from the Seattle office. However, the district management has remained in this building through the present.

Locations of Post Offices

Locations of new post offices in the mid twentieth century emphasized the need for efficiency in accepting and sending increasingly larger volumes of mail. A new post office for Portland, Oregon, opened in 1962, deliberately chose a site easily accessible to highway and rail circulation.²¹ The building intended to house 22,000 linear feet of conveyors and consolidated work formerly performed in four separate facilities, with the capacity to handle over four million pieces of mail a day."²² The building, according to conceptual

²⁰ Ibid., XVI.

²¹ Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1962.

²² Annual Report of the Postmaster General for Fiscal Year 1962, Government Printing Office, 39.

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designs, featured a curtain-wall system and a four story volume, similar to the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters.

In 1966, a new Oklahoma City Post Office served as a classified postal station, as well as a mail processing facility, vehicle garage, and offices for the city's postal administrators. This facility, similar to the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters in style and some functions, was also sited to be accessible to highway and rail traffic.²³ The examples of the Portland and Oklahoma City post offices of the 1960s highlight the special role played by the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters. The latter is uniquely located in an urban core, away from highway and rail corridors. The Queen Anne location further highlights the intended primary roles as a regional office, as well as an urban classified station.

Lower Queen Anne Neighborhood

Although the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was constructed in 1965, it is located in one of the oldest neighborhoods in Seattle. Euro-American settlement is credited with beginning in 1853, the same year King County and the Washington Territory were established. Public transit connected Lower Queen Anne with downtown Seattle by the late 1880s. This development allowed for rapid residential growth in this neighborhood coupled with commercial development along transit lines.²⁴

The residential character of Queen Anne is evidenced in the name. Called "Queen Anne Town" for the Victorian homes built there, the neighborhood remained largely residential until the mid-twentieth century. The completion of the Century 21 World's Fair in 1962 in lower Queen Anne was a departure from this tradition. The Fair grounds expanded on extant recreation facilities and contributed to shaping Lower Queen Anne, as the area at the foot of the hill came to be known, as an increasingly mixed use area. Indeed, the Century 21 campus, including Key Arena and the famous Space Needle, is still one of Seattle's most iconic landscapes, now known as the Seattle Center. Residential apartment buildings continue up the hillside with predominately single-family residential dwellings along the top of the hill. The commercial core of the lower Queen Anne neighborhood stretches out in a north/south orientation along 1st Avenue North and Queen Anne Avenue North and includes the site of the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters.

Seattle World's Fair

Between April 21, 1962 and October 21, 1962, approximately ten million people attended the Seattle World's Fair, also known as the Century 21 Exposition. Years of planning by the city's civic boosters,

²³ Located south of the downtown urban renewal area of the 1960s, the Oklahoma City Post Office is another example of a postal facility built under the auspices of the Commercial Leasing Program of the Post Office Department. The building is extant but vacant.

²⁴ Florence K. Lentz and Mimi Sheridan, Queen Anne Historic Context Statement, 2005.

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visionaries, movers, and shakers culminated in six months of celebration. By any definition, the fair was a huge success. Seattle was put on the national and world stage. The theme of "Century 21" was chosen because Seattle was looking to the future where anything was possible. After the Soviet Union launched Sputnik on October 4, 1957, the Soviets had an edge in the "space race" with the United States. Recognizing the importance that science and technology played in improving society for present and future generations, fair organizers chose science as the theme. This focus on science brought significant support from the U.S. government in the form of ten million dollars in order to create a major science pavilion and exhibit at the fair.

Architectural Style

When the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was built in 1965, all the fanfare and excitement of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair had been over and many of the temporary buildings removed, but the Century 21 Exposition established a legacy of notable Modern Movement architectural precedent in the city; this would forever change the character of the lower Queen Anne neighborhood. The site on which the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters sits is directly west (across 1st Avenue North) of Seattle Center. Operators of Seattle Center and principal architect for the Century 21 master plan, Paul Thiry, hoped a multi-level parking garage would be built on the site instead. The garage was to be connected underground to the Coliseum. It was within this context that the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was built.

Modernism was in full force by the mid-1960s, and architects in Seattle and throughout the country were designing buildings in the various styles of the Modern era. Architect Thomas Albert Smith designed the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters in the New Formalism Style. New Formalism developed in the mid-1950s and continued through the early 1970s. It was a move away from the rigid formulae of the International Style, which embraced stylistic minimalism and rejected historical precepts. In contrast, New Formalism architecture combined decorative elements and established design concepts of classicism with the new materials and technologies incorporated in the International Style.

Three prominent architects were the primary developers of New Formalism—Edward Durrell Stone, Minoru Yamasaki, and Philip Johnson. Already well established and regarded in their profession, they had worked well within the International Style and other Modern design modes but wanted to experiment with new styles and materials. Some of the best examples of the style were used primarily for cultural and performing arts centers, including the Los Angeles Music Center, the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City, and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. New Formalism was also well-suited for institutional and civic buildings, which strove to achieve monumentality in an urban landscape.

Common features of the New Formalism Style include:

 High quality materials, such as travertine, marble, and granite or manufactured materials that imitate their luxurious qualities; OMB No. 1024-0018

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- Columnar supports;
- Appearance of monumentality;
- Flat projecting rooflines;
- Classical features, such as arches, colonnades, classical columns, and entablatures;
- Smooth wall surfaces;
- Symmetry; and,
- Formal landscape and hardscape, usually set within a plaza.

Historically, Federal government buildings were among the largest and most grand structures in a community. The unprecedented post-war population growth meant the need for increased services throughout the country creating both a backlog of building needs and the complexity of maintaining the monumental stature of Federal government buildings. In 1962, President Kennedy's Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space produced the "Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture," which set a broad policy of quality of design. The policy called for design to reflect "the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of the American National Government. Major emphasis should be placed on the choice of designs that embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought." ²⁵

The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters presents an excellent example of the further complication of Federal departments entering into long-term leases in privately built and owned buildings that still needed to communicate the civic stature of the Federal functions housed within. The General Services Administration's (GSA) efforts to address quality of design during the 1950s through 1970s provided the private sector with a framework for achieving monumentality in a Modernist architectural vocabulary.²⁶ The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters, though privately owned and built, was nevertheless specifically programmed and designed for the post office and regional headquarters functions. Its design responds to the neighborhood setting, office functions, and civic stature of its Federal government functions.

Thomas Albert Smith was the local architect chosen to design the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters. Post offices were considered special-use spaces, which meant they required certain features to make the spaces functional for operations. The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was to serve as the regional headquarters for the U.S. Postal Service, so it had more specific requirements and space needs than the typical branch post office building. The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters was one of the neighborhood's largest commercial structures at the time. Smith's plan for the building incorporated all the functional and spatial needs for the regional headquarters. On the exterior, he combined elements of the International Style (mostly out of vogue by the mid-1960s) on the first story east facade, with the aluminum frame windows and spandrels, as well as the Roman brick cladding (a common material used in the Northwest in the 1950s and 1960s). The

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²⁵ Growth, Efficiency, Modernism, p. 6.

²⁶ Growth, Efficiency, Modernism, p. 6.

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same brick was used for the planters on the east side. Smith incorporated urban landscape areas for the site on the east and north sides in order to soften the approach to the building. The building's New Formalism features include its white aggregate, pre-cast concrete exterior curtain-wall; articulated, vertical, concrete fins (ribs) between windows; columnar supports; symmetry of the second through fourth stories; and, appearance of monumentality. The building is quite massive relative to most other commercial buildings in the neighborhood. The columnar supports give the building the appearance that it is floating. The openness of the underground parking garage entrance shows honesty and transparency in function. On the interior, the use of materials is typical of Modern era buildings—the public retail postal station area has terrazzo floors, and the elevator foyer walls are sheathed in marble. The upper floors are for postal service employees and functions. Less expensive materials, such as asbestos floor tiles, acoustical tile drop ceilings, painted plaster walls, moveable metal partitions, and carpeting were used.

Compared to other post office buildings from the Modern era in Seattle, the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters stands out in terms of scale and size, architectural style, and function. Most of the other post office branches are located in neighborhood commercial areas and are housed in one- or twostory buildings (most designed in the International Style). The Downtown Seattle Post Office Building (301 Union Street) is a large, three-story, International Style building constructed in 1959 and reclad in 2009 with contemporary facing materials along its west and partial north facade. The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters is the only one that was designed in the New Formalism Style. The architect's choice of style and use of higher quality materials fit with the importance and role that the building played as a regional headquarters for the U.S. Postal Service.

Thomas Albert Smith

Born in Deming, Washington on January 11, 1913, Thomas Albert Smith grew up in Tacoma. His parents were Thomas A. and Blanche (Kerr) Smith. His father, a native of Illinois, came to the Pacific Northwest in 1905, first settling in Astoria, Oregon and then moving to Deming. He later relocated his family to Puyallup where he worked for the Northern Pacific Railroad as both a passenger and freight agent. The family finally settled in Tacoma where Smith attended elementary, junior high, and high school. He was a graduate of Stadium High School where he excelled in athletics, playing on the football and baseball teams and running track. He was president of the school's Beaux Arts Club and helped found the school's Architectural League, serving as its president. This early interest in architecture led Smith to study architecture at the University of Washington, graduating with a Bachelor in Architecture in 1935 during the depths of the Great Depression.²⁷

Smith worked for the State of Washington from 1936 to 1939. From 1939 to 1942, he was employed as a designer for the contractor Austin Co. During World War II, Smith served in the U.S. Navy (1942 – 1945) and spent most of his time overseas in Asia, New Guinea, and the Phillipines. After the war, he continued his

²⁷ Thomas Albert Smith, Obituary. Seattle Times. June 1996, 86.

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professional training as an architect with Crown-Zellerbach Co. from 1945-1946. After receiving his architect's license on April 4, 1947, he established his own practice in Seattle, operating out of an office located in the Lowman Building in Pioneer Square. Architect John Mattson's office was in the same building. The two men formed a partnership in 1949, but the firm of Mattson & Smith dissolved by the early 1950s. Both men reestablished their own practices and continued to work in the Lowman Building in separate offices.

In 1953, Smith married llene Ebken of Seattle. She was the daughter of Albert Frederick and Myrtle (May) Ebken. Her father, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was a structural engineer who came to Seattle in the early 1900s. He was a partner in Bittman-Ebken Engineering Company.

Throughout his forty-year career, Smith designed a wide variety of commercial, institutional, industrial, and residential buildings throughout the Puget Sound region. One of his earliest commissions was the clubhouse at Sand Point Country Club (1949) in Seattle. Some of the residences he designed in the 1950s were featured in the *Seattle Times* in its "Open House" column, which described the design of each house, showed a floor plan, and praised the architect for creating a home that served the needs of the modern family. The houses featured in the articles were open for public touring on a given day. Notable residences designed by Smith include the Marchisio House (1957) in the Hilltop Community near Bellevue; a home in Bellevue's Norwood Village (12311 SE 23rd Ave.;1954); a country home on a forty-acre estate for the Ray Wesley family in Bothell (1955); and, the Schoen Residence (1955) on Lake Washington in Juanita.

By the late 1950s, Smith had shifted away from residential architecture and focused more on commercial and industrial projects. He designed many shopping centers and bowling alleys in the late 1950s and early 1960s, a reflection of post-war suburban development and the demand for recreational and consumeroriented spaces for the increased population. Notable projects include the Holly Park Lanes and Duwamish Bowl in Seattle (1960); Villa Plaza Shopping Center in Lakewood (1959); Highland Bowl & Shopping Center in Renton (1960); Mercer Island Shopping Center (1961); and, the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters (1965). He also designed apartment buildings and small scale commercial buildings, such as Irving on the Lake Apartments (1958); the Clayton Building (1958) in Columbia City; and, the International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots Building (1957) in Seattle.²⁸

Smith was known for his contribution in developing early designs for tilt-up construction. This type of construction became an important and popular form of building utilitarian structures in Seattle and the country. He designed the largest civilian aircraft hangar in Alaska for the International Airport in Fairbanks and designed the world's largest prefabricated arches for use in the Snohomish Airport Hangar (1957).

Smith's Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters (1965) came near the end of his career in private practice. It was common practice for the Federal government to retain the services of local architects to design their buildings. Smith had a good reputation among Seattle architects and the building

²⁸ Seattle Times. March 1 1958.

Holly Park Lanes. Seattle Times. May 31, 1959, 29.

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industry. With the Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters, Smith created a building designed to serve the function of the post office as a regional headquarters. He also chose an architectural style that was popular for government and private office buildings at the time—New Formalism.

Smith continued in private practice until 1966 when he joined the Seattle School District No. 1 as its chief architect. He retired in 1976 after a long career. Smith's solid career was enhanced by his professional, civic, and community associations. He was a member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the American Legion, the Loyal Order of the Elks, Optimist International, and the Sand Point Country Club.

Thomas Albert Smith passed away in Seattle on July 8, 1996 at the age of 83. He was survived by his wife, Ilene.²⁹

²⁹ Koyl, George S., ed. American Architects Directory. 2nd ed. New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1962.

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(Expires 5-31-2012)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters	
Name of Property King, WA	
County and State N/A	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

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OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Queen Anne Post Office and Regior Headquarters	nal
Name of Property King, WA	
County and State N/A	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable	e)

Section number 9 Page 3

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OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

(Expires 5-31-2012)

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters	
Name of Property King, WA	
County and State N/A	
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

Section number 9 Page 4

Stein, Alan J. "Century 21-the Seattle World's Fair, Part 2." History Link, April 19, 2	2000.
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USGS Quad Map



King County Tax Parcel Map





Parcel Number Site Address Zip code Taxpayer	1784600000 424 QUEEN ANNE AVE N 98109	Parcel Number Site Address Zip code Taxpayer	1985200003 305 HARRISON ST 98109 SEATTLE CITY OF-SEATTLE CTR
Parcel Number Site Address Zip code Taxpayer	1988200025 500 QUEEN ANNE AVE N 98109 DICK'S DRIVE-INS LTD L P	Parcel Number Site Address Zip code	1988200055 505 1ST AVE N 98109

1974 view of the north facade along Republican Street looking west. Source: University of Washington.





1974 view of west facade from the intersection of Republican Street and Queen Anne Avenue North. Source: University of Washington.



1975 partial views of the north and west facades from Queen Anne Avenue North. Source: University of Washington.



1978 view of the north end of the east facade and the north facade along Republican Street. Source: University of Washington.



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters Name of Property A 44.0

(Expires 5/31/2012)

King, WA

County and State

Under **Criterion G** for exceptional significance due to the building's role in telling the story of post World War II U.S. Postal Service operation and organization essential in understanding the full background to more contemporary changes in the U.S. Postal Service. Constructed as the new regional headquarters building when that office was relocated from Portland to Seattle, the building has continuously served as the hub for post office management in the Pacific Northwest since 1965. Regardless of several national postal service reorganizations and district name changes, the building remains the office location for both the Seattle Postmaster and the District Manager.

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

See section 8 continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See section 8 continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See section 9 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 instea in 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: X State Historic Preservation Office

- Cher State Alstoric Preservation Off
- X Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	0548415	5274563	3				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2				4				
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters Name of Property (Expires 5/31/2012)

King, WA

County and State

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

Refer to the attached USGS map. The nominated property is located in T25R03ES25SE within Dennys D. T. Home Addition plat, on block 25, lots 1-4 and bounded to the north by West Republican Street, Queen Anne Avenue North to the east, an alley to the west, and parking to the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The above described boundaries encompass the nominate property.

11. Form Prepared By name/title Spencer Howard, Partner; Susan Johnson, Associate organization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. street & number 201 North Yakima Avenue telephone 253.572.4599 x103 city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98403

e-mail showard@artifacts-inc.com

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.)

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.

See continuation graphics sheets. Contemporary photographs precede historic photographs and original drawings.

Property Owner:			
(Complete this item at the n	equest of the SHPO or FPO.)		
name United St	ates Postal Service, Attn: Randy Alder		
street & number 160	Inverness Drive West, Ste. 400	telephone (303	3) 220-6547
city or town Englewo	od	state CO	zip code 80112-5005

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.

1978 view of the east facade and partial north facades. Source: University of Washington.



1965 view of the south and east facades. Source: Puget Sound Regional Archives.

1965 view of the east and partial north facades. Source: Puget Sound Regional Archives.



Contextual Timeline

-	IF A	Table 1 Contextual Timeline		
Date	Event	Comments		
1853–1869	Settled	Euro-American settlement of the Seattle area, including some parcels of what became known as the Queen Anne neighborhood began during this period.		
late 1880s	Linked	Public transit linked Queen Anne to downtown Seattle in the late 1880s. This al- lowed for a period of rapid residential growth over approximately the next forty years.		
1919	Established	The first Queen Anne post office was established on May 1, 1919.		
1926	Began	Air-mail postal service began between Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles.		
1932	Promised	Franklin Roosevelt promised a federal hydroelectric project on the Columbia in a presidential campaign speech in Portland in 1932. This project was intended to provide employment but also a system of public power, a topic which would divide the citizens of the Northwest for decades.		
1937	Created	The Bonnville Power Administration (BPA) was created by Congress in 1937 in order to manage the distribution and sale of electricity generated from Bonnev- ille Dam, then nearing completion. The BPA was later tasked with managing the power generated by additional dams on the Columbia River.		
1949	Opened	The new post office in Ballard opened in February 1949. The one-story brick building cost \$35,000 to construct. A small opening ceremony was held with Postmaster George Starr.		
1958	Demolished	A downtown Seattle landmark—the main post office—was demolished on June 2 1958. The building was roughly fifty years old.		
1961	Opened	A new Ballard post office building opened on April 13, 1961.		
1961	Dedicated	The West Seattle post office was dedicated on April 13, 1961.		
1961	Moved & Remained	The regional postal headquarters office was moved from Portland to Seattle. Re- gional post office was to stay in Seattle, along with the regional controller's office Oregon politicians fought to get the controller's office returned, but Postmaster General Day found in Seattle's favor. Day cited Seattle's advantages of proximity to other federal agency regional offices and superiority as a hub of transportation and communications. The annual operating budget of the Pacific Northwest Re- gional Post Office was more than \$1.4 million. The shift in regional office location was a decision of the previous administration.		
1962	Constructed	Century 21 World's Fair campus was built in lower Queen Anne.		
1962	Released	World's Fair stamp with Space Needle was released.		
1962	Created	The "Guiding Principles of Federal Architecture" were created by President Ken- nedy's Ad Hoc Committee, encouraging quality Modern design for Federal build- ings.		
1963	Adopted	New postal zone (zip code system) went into effect as of July 1, 1963.		
1964	Planned	The construction of a new Queen Anne Postal Station is reflected in building per- mit 506884-44, dated April 30, 1964. Building plans were revised in June 1964 (permit 506884-89).		
1964	Financed	The Govan Investment Trust took out a \$1.7 million mortgage through Seattle First National Bank to finance construction. Govan was the owner of record until the USPS bought the building in 1972.		
1964—1965	Constructed	Construction was carried out under building permit 506884 for the estimated cos of \$2 million.		
Date	Event	Table 1 Contextual Timeline Comments		
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1965	Opened	New Queen Anne Post Office opened on June 2, 1965. Senator Warren Magnu- son, Seattle Postmaster George Morry, and Lt. Governor John Cherberg were the special guests at the opening ceremony. The new building housed 200 posta employees as well as the administration headquarters for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska. The headquarters were previously located in dispa- rate downtown locations since 1961, when the regional offices came to Seattle from Portland. Postal operations would occupy the first floor whereas the second floor were expected to be office space for the FBI.		
1966	Occupied	Occupants included the Seattle Postal Employees Credit Union, the U. S. Post Office (Seattle Regional Branch), and the Queen Anne Station. The only non- postal occupant was the State Department of Economic Development Adminis- tration (main office). No floors or office assignments are known.		
1967	Occupied	Occupants were the same as those in 1966 except for two changes: the State Department of Economic Development Administration (main office) became the U. S. Department of Economic Development and the Bonneville Power Administration was added to the tenants list, room 263.		
1967	Honored	Postmaster Morry was honored by USPS along with other employees; he was presented a plaque by regional director James Symbol.		
1968	Passed	George Morry passed away on May 12, 1968.		
1968	Sworn-in	James J. Symbol was sworn-in as the new Seattle Postmaster. He formerly served as the regional director of the Post Office since his appointment in 1961. President Johnson nominated him to Seattle postmaster following the death of George Morry, predecessor in that position.		
1969	Occupied	No change in tenants occurred except the U. S. Dept. of Economic Development became the U. S. Economic Development Administration.		
1969	Named	Fred Huleen was named regional director for the Pacific Northwest.		
1970	Signed	The Postal Reorganization Act was signed. This legislation ended the Post Office Department and removed the associated Cabinet position for the Postmaster General. The new entity, known as the United States Postal Service, would begin operations the following year.		
1971	Transformed	The Post Office Department transitioned into a semi-private organization, the United States Postal Service. Whereas the General Services Administration was the property manager for the Post Office Department, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers became the interim property manager for the fledgling USPS. The Corps acted in this capacity from mid-1971 until late 1972.		
1971				

QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

	C Section 20	Table 1 Contextual Timeline					
Date	Event	Comments					
1972	Purchased	Queen Anne post office building was purchased by the USPS on June 9, 1972. The total price was \$1.85 million. Specifically, the Govan Investment Trust was paid \$400,000 for their equity, and the USPS assumed the \$1.453 million mort- gage. Seattle First National Bank was the mortgage servicer on behalf of Con- tinental Assurance. Govan Investment Trust quit claimed the deed to the USPS. At the time of purchase, the US Army Corps of Engineers acted on behalf of the USPS.					
1973	Sworn-in	James V. Jellison was sworn in as "district manager and officer-in-charge" at the Queen Anne office on August 9, 1973.					
1974	Changed	The U. S. Economic Development Administration vacated their office space in the Queen Anne building. The U. S. General Accounting Office was listed as a tena for the first time in the same building.					
1976	Sworn-in	John G. Mulligan was sworn-in as sectional center manager and postmaster of January 2, 1976. Former postmaster Jellison became an assistant postmaster general in the nation's capitol.					
1976	Delivered	Queen Anne post office delivered mail to zip codes 98109 and 98119.					
1987, ca.	Left	Bonneville Power Administration left the Queen Anne Seattle District Office Building around 1987. The U. S. General Accounting Office had vacated their of- fice space by 1986.					
1987-1988	Occupied	The occupants of the Queen Anne postal building included only the USPS.					
1996	Passed	Thomas Albert Smith, architect and designer of the Queen Anne Seattle District Office Building, passed away in Seattle on July 8, 1996.					

Comparisons

		Table 2 Seattle Post	Uffices Col	nparison	All all some of the second
Building Occupancy Date	Unit Name	Facility Address	Interior Square Feet	Site Square Feet	Image
6/1/1933	Federal Station	909 1ST Avenue	1,682	1,536	
6/1/1937	University Station	4244 University Way NE	11,778	14,420	
10/1/1945	Greenwood Station	8306 Greenwood Avenue N	5,253	9,848	
5/1/1952	Broadway Station	101 Broadway E	6,047	7,200	

		able 2 Seattle Post (Offices Co	mparison	
Building Occupancy Date	Unit Name	Facility Address	Interior Square Feet	Site Square Feet	Image
9/1/1954	Magnolia Station	3211 W McGraw Street	2,663	3,725	
9/1/1956	International Station	414 6TH Avenue S	9,372	13,320	
2/1/1957	Lake City Station	3019 NE 127TH	4,520	12,100	NA
2/1/1959	Main Office	Street 301 Union Street	43,109	11,109	
4/1/1960	Skyway Branch	7633 S 126TH Street	4,882	21,000	

	1	Table 2 Seattle Post	Offices Co	mparison	al
Building Occupancy Date	Unit Name	Facility Address	Interior Square Feet	Site Square Feet	Image
1/1/1961	Ballard Station	5706 17TH Avenue NW	8,312	22,800	
3/1/1961	West Seattle Station	4412 California Av- enue SW	7,359	17,250	
6/1/1965	Queen Anne Station	415 1ST Avenue N	84,165	28,800	
4/1/1967	Columbia Station	3727 S Alaska Street	10,208	53,193	

	1	able 2 Seattle Post	Offices Cor	mparison	
Building Occupancy Date	Unit Name	Facility Address	Interior Square Feet	Site Square Feet	Image
8/1/1967	Wedgewood Station	7724 35TH Avenue NE	7,247	29,738	
7/1/1969 10/1/1969	Seafirst Station East Union Station	1001 4TH Avenue 1110 23RD Avenue	1,040 12,300	1,040 95,243	NA Martine and a second



QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTED riginal Drawings







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QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

















QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA





QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA















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QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS








QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA





ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION KING COUNTY, WA QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA





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QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS





QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA





QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION KING COUNTY, WA QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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QUEEN ANNE POST OFFICE AND REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS KING COUNTY, WA

Contemporary Photographs

1 of 14

Description: front east and north facades. The east facade faces the Seattle Center and the Paul Thiry designed Key Arena. The mature trees along the sidewalk were selected and planted as part of the 1962 Century 21 World's Fair.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA

Queen Anne Post Office



2 of 14

Description: north and side west facades. The west facade faces an alley and provides an outlet for the basement parking. Inspectors entered the lookouts from an alley door.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA



3 of 14

Description: side west and rear south facades. The south facade provided the main loading and receiving area for mail. The Regional Director's office is loocated at the upper southwest corner of the building at the quietest corner relative to traffic and with the best view out of Seattle and Elliot Bay.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA

Queen Anne Post Office

4 of 14

Description: view looking south beneath the front open space and the curved ramp down to the basement parking.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA





5 of 14

Description: view looking south along the east side of the building at the edge of the curtain wall.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA

Queen Anne Post Office



6 of 14

Description: front main lobby providing access to the elevators and stairs to reach the upper floors and double doors leading to the main public service counter.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA





9 of 14

Description: intact fourth floor offices in the southwest corner.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle King County, WA

Queen Anne Post Office



10 of 14

Description: intact aluminum doors leading to the corridor on the fourth floor.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle, King County, WA



11 of 14

Description: fourth floor offices.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle, King County, WA

Queen Anne Post Office



12 of 14

Description: curtain wall and framing detail. The inner column is part of the building's structural frame from which the windows and pre-cast concrete curtain wall hang.

Date photographed: January 22, 2009

Photographer: Artifacts Consulting, Inc., Susan Johnson

Seattle, King County, WA





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME;

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 5/27/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/17/11 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/05/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/12/11 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000427

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Politics/Government, and Community Planning & Development. Completed under the auspices of the Commercial Leasing Program, the 1965 Queen Anne Post Office building is an excellent local example of mid-century Modernist public design in the city of Seattle. The construction and operation of the new facility reflected the exceptionally significant modernization and expansion programs of the postal service during the late 1950s and 1960s.

RECOM. / CRITERIA A CENTERIA A	<u>+</u> C
REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN	DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN
TELEPHONE	_ DATE _ 7/12/11

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.



Queen Anne Post Office Alls First Avener North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: Jan 22 2009 View: East and North facades

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Queen Ame Post Office 415 Fivet Avenue No Ath Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Suban Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2010 View: North and West facades 哲 of 其

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2



Queen Annu Post Office AIS First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Pate: 22 Jan 2009 VIEW: Westand South floodes B of H 3 14





Queen Anne Post Office AIS First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 View: South along cost side \$ of \$



Queen Anne Post Office 415 First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 VICW: Main Lobberg 王可到

14


Queen Anne Post Office 415 First Avenue North Scattle, King, WA Photographel: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 View: Upper floor Lallway \$ of 21 7 14



Queen Anne Post Office 415 First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 Vian: Intact 430 flooroffice Partition \$ 0f] 8 19



Queen Anne Post Office 415 First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 View: Intect 4th flooroffice

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Queen Anne Post Office AIS First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: ZZ Jan 2009 View: Intect 45 Aluminum doors to corridor 21 of 21 10 14



Queen Anne Post Office Als First Avenue North Scattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 Viow: Fourth floor offices B of EL 11 14



Queen Anne Post office Alls First Avenue North Seattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 View: Custain wall and framing 目 of 選 12 14



Quean Anne Post Office Alls First Avenue North Scattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Dite: 22 Jan 2009 View: Curtain wall corner defail E OF ZI 13 14



Queen Anne Post Office Als First Avenue North Scattle, King, WA Photographer: Susan Johnson Date: 22 Jan 2009 View: Corner office 19



H-2610

H-5725 H-5930

Photographic copies of the above and prior surveys may be obtained, at the cost of reproduction, by addressing the Director (N/CG243) National Ocean Service, National Oceanic Atmospheric Ad-ministration, Rockville, Maryland 20852



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Maximum depth

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TAV	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC	CES



STATE OF WASHINGTON

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

May 20, 2011

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

RE: Washington State NR Nominations

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the.

- Queen Anne Post Office & Regional Headquarters - King County, WA
- New Richmond Hotel King County, WA

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

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

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



"Jim Moore" <jmoore@rehabwashington.c om> 06/20/2011 01:35 PM

To <Edson_Beall@nps.gov> cc bcc Subject Nomination of Queen Anne Post Office

Queen Anne Post Office and Regional Headquarters,

415 1st Ave., S., Seattle, 11000427

I am writing regarding the above building that has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. I currently have a contract with the USPS to purchase the property. Closing is scheduled for 08/01/2011. This is a mid 1960's building that does not appear to have historic architectural significance. I am therefore in opposition to designating it as an historic structure.

DR 5.27 45th 7.12

Sincerely,

James E. Moore, PhD Rehabilitation Institute of Washington, PLLC 4300 Aurora Ave N, Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98103

Reception: 206-859-5030 Fax: 206-859-5031 Back line: 206-859-5035, ext 312 <u>imoore@rehabwashington.com</u>

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