

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W83

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Boyer Avenue Overpass

Property Address: Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 20 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Line Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551357.53 Northing: 5276855.74  
Sequence: 2 Easting: 551369.77 Northing: 5276836.14

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

N/A

N/A

N/A

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/21/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

WA State Department of  
Transportation

PO Box 47300

Olympia, WA 98504-7300

Classification: Structure

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Current Use: Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories:

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

View of Boyer Ave overpass from Boyer Avenue

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: looking north

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA

Changes to plan: <u>Intact</u>	Changes to interior:	Style	Form/Type
Changes to original cladding:	Changes to other:	<u>None</u>	<u>Utilitarian</u>
Changes to windows:	Other (specify):		
Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1962

Study Unit	Other
<u>Community Planning/Development</u>	
<u>Transportation</u>	

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Boyer Avenue E. overpass that carries SR 520 over Boyer Avenue E. is a common transportation component and is not architecturally significant. It does not embody distinctive characteristics, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events. The overpass basically replaced the part of Delmar Drive E. that was removed by SR 520 construction. The overpass was constructed in 1962 as part of SR 520 to carry the highway from the Roanoke bluff area to the Portage Bay bridge. It does not meet any of the criteria necessary to qualify for the NRHP. The overpass does retain good integrity, with few changes outside of routine maintenance typical of an active transportation component. The overpass is not within the recommended boundaries of the adjacent Roanoke Park eligible historic district, and does not fall within the period of significance (1900-1940) for that district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

The Boyer Avenue E. overpass of SR 520 was constructed in 1962, and is located between milepoint 0 and milepoint 1, at approximately milepost 0.3. The overpass carries four lanes of SR 520 traffic, two east bound and two west bound, onto the Portage Bay bridge. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with metal railing along both sides. This railing is simple in design, with a single round top rail supported on steel stanchions. The railing sits on top of a solid concrete wall. The overpass is supported on round concrete columns, with metal bulkheads and chain link fencing lining Boyer Avenue East under the overpass. Other than general maintenance and road work, the overpass appears to be unaltered.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

King County Assessor's Records

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Mason, Alden House

at 2545 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W1

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Mason, Alden House

Common Name: Mason House

Property Address: 2545 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 20 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 551360 Northing: 5276817  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 551360 Northing: 5276817

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

1952200150

Delmar Park Addition/Block 3/Lots 1-2

.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/2/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Edward Porges

2545 Boyer Avenue East

Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front façade Alden Mason House

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Modern - Northwest Regional

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Mason, Alden House

at 2545 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Concrete - Block

Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Concrete - Block

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

**Roof Type**

Flat with Eaves

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1949

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Victor Steinbrueck

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Arts

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

Originally built as a private home for nationally renowned Seattle artist Alden Mason, this Modern-style house was constructed in 1949. It was designed by Victor Steinbrueck (1911-1985), prominent Seattle architect and one of the designers of the Space Needle. It is visually striking, sited on the hill overlooking Portage Bay, and an excellent example of its style. This house was published in Architectural Record, April 1953 (p. 159-163), in "Houses of the Northwest." It is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (design and craftsmanship), for its distinctive mid-century design, and as the work of master architect Victor Steinbrueck. The building has received few alterations and is very intact and well-maintained with a high degree of integrity in all seven aspects – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It is deserving of further study as a Seattle Landmark for its distinctive architectural style and its association as the home of Alden Mason, noted Seattle artist and influential long-time faculty member at the University of Washington.

The artist Alden Mason was born in 1919 in Everett, Washington. This nationally-recognized artist attended the University of Washington, majoring in zoology until he turned to art. He received a BFA in 1942, an MFA in 1947, and joined the faculty of the School of Art in 1949. Mason retired from the University in 1981 but has continued to paint actively. He originally worked in oil paints, but was forced to switch to acrylic after an allergic reaction to the toxic fumes of the oils. "Mason's work reflects both his country roots and his appreciation for primitive cultures" (Levy, nd). He is known for non-objective, figurative abstract art (AskART, 2003-04). His paintings have been shown at over 100 exhibitions. They are included in the collections of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art; the Denver Art Museum; the Milwaukee Art Museum; the Boise Museum of Art; the Portland Art Museum; the Tacoma Art Museum; the Museum of Northwest Art; the Seattle Art Museum; the Archer M. Huntington Gallery at the University of Texas in Austin; the Bellevue Art Museum; the Charles B. Goddard Center for the Arts in Ardmore, OK; the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco, CA; the Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA; Miller and Young Law Firm, Washington, DC; Newport Harbor Art Museum, Newport Beach, CA; and Warner Brothers Records, Burbank, CA, as well as many others (Laura Russo Gallery, nd). The Seattle Opera House displays his 4-piece mural on the main floor in the Impromptu Café (Levy, nd). He is represented in over a dozen published books. In addition to his artistic accomplishments, he is well-known for his extensive influence on the artistic community through his long tenure at the University of Washington School of Art.

Victor Steinbrueck was born in Mandan, North Dakota, but moved with his family to Seattle in 1913, when he was only two years old. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1935 in architecture. After a stint with the Civilian Conservation Corps, he worked with several local architects, including William Bain, Sr. He started his own practice in 1938. After World War II, he became part of the architecture faculty at the University of Washington. He served as Acting Chairman of the Department of Architecture there from 1962 to 1964.

Steinbrueck was also well known for his publications, Guide to Seattle Architecture, 1850-1953 (1953), Seattle Cityscape (1962), Market Sketchbook (1968), and Seattle Cityscape #2 (1973). Perhaps his most notable contribution was his efforts to ensure preservation of Pioneer Square and Pike Place Market. He founded Friends of the Market, which helped pass an initiative to preserve the Market in 1971. He contributed to the design of a number of important civic projects, such as the Space Needle (1960-62) with John Graham and Company, and several parks. He was the recipient of multiple Seattle AIA Honor Awards, including one for the University of Washington Faculty Club with Paul Hayden Kirk and Associates in 1960. But he is perhaps "best known today for his efforts to protect the historic Pike Place Market and Pioneer Square..." (Macintosh 2001).

Steinbrueck's design for the house was "characterized by a minimalist approach to structure and an economical use of space" (Ochsner, 1998). It has only 800 square feet of living space on the main floor, with another 130 square feet of living space in the basement. "An idealistic advocate of an architecture of social responsibility, (Steinbrueck) sought to integrate technology with the changing needs of modern society and focused on the contribution of Modern architecture to the development of a new regionalism" (Ochsner 1998). In keeping with this philosophy, Steinbrueck designed several houses that were modest in size and budget, including this one. Two years later, he designed another house for Mason in Richmond Beach that received a Seattle AIA Honor Award, but that house has been destroyed. This one remains intact as a testament to Steinbrueck's philosophy that good modern design could fulfill the needs of modest, affordable housing. Another aspect of his philosophy distilled in this house is the idea of "house and site...inextricably tied together, so that house design started by literally asking how to use the site most sensibly, at the same time making the least negative impact on it" (Woodbridge 1980). The house itself fits perfectly into its unique site on a steep grade overlooking the bay. Steinbrueck also "worked to adapt modern architecture to reflect the region's unique character.... Regional modernism, a local interpretation of the larger style, employed local materials and construction methods in the service of modern design. In many examples, regional modern architecture worked with the conditions of the building site, emphasizing the outdoors with large panes of glass" (Macintosh 2001). This aspect of his work is also clearly evident in this example.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a single family residence built above a full, partially finished basement that includes living area. It is sited at the top of a bluff, overlooking Portage Bay. The ground floor is constructed of concrete or stone block interspersed with glass blocks in a rhythmic pattern. The main floor cantilevers out slightly and is clad in narrow horizontal wood siding. The house has a flat roof and is rectangular in plan. On the front façade, the roof projects out with a boxed soffit, shielding the large front windows. The sides of the house on the main floor also extend out to meet the roof overhang, resulting in a small shield on each end of the front façade, clad in vertical board and batten. The front façade is dominated by the pattern of large windows, mostly single-light, that stretch across the entire façade, broken up by the unassuming entry door. Access to the house is gained via a long concrete stairway built into the hill with a simple wooden handrail that then connects to a wooden stairway on the side of the house. This stair accesses the large corner balcony that then leads to the front door. This balcony has a square picket wooden railing on the side, but the front is encased with a low wall of horizontal siding that matches the rest of the house. Beneath the balcony is a screen of wooden posts that the balcony cantilevers out over. An additional screen of wood lattice has been added behind these posts. A large concrete or stone block chimney punctuates the side elevation. Minor alterations include the addition of two square modern windows in the front façade of the ground floor, the replacement of the original entry door or the addition of a modern storm door over it, partial screening of the ground floor area under the front balcony with wooden lattice. It may have also had some minor window replacement on the main level.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

AskART. [http://www.askart.com/artist/M/alden\\_mason.asp?ID=71151](http://www.askart.com/artist/M/alden_mason.asp?ID=71151), 2003-2004. Accessed April 19, 2004.

Harrington, Lamar. "Interview with Alden Mason, January 13 and February 21, 1984." Smithsonian Archives of American Art. <http://artarchives.si.edu/oralhist/mason84.htm>, last updated September 26, 2002. Accessed April 19, 2004.

Laura Russo Gallery. [http://www.laurarusso.com/artists/bio/bio\\_mason.html](http://www.laurarusso.com/artists/bio/bio_mason.html), accessed April 19, 2004.

Levy, Hank. "Art in the Allen Center - Alden Mason." <http://www.cs.washington.edu/building/art/AldenMason/>, accessed April 19, 2004.

Macintosh, Heather. "Steinbrueck, Victor Eugene (1911-1985)." Seattle/King County History Link.org. [http://www.historylink.org/\\_output.CFM?file\\_ID=67](http://www.historylink.org/_output.CFM?file_ID=67), October 21, 1998, revised November 30, 2001. Accessed April 19, 2004.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, Ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press. 1994, 1998.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2542 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W104

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2542 Boyer Ave E

Property Address: 2542 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R4na Section 20 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551409.21 Northing: 5276820.17

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1952200015

Plat/Block/Lot  
Delmar Park Addition/Block 1/Lot 1-2-3

Supplemental Map(s)  
0.07 Acreage

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/1/2009

Owner's Name:  
FROLUND, BETTY LOU

Owner Address:  
2542 BOYER AVE E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front (streetside) elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: west elevation

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Ranch - Split Level/Split Entry

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2542 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Vertical - Boards</u> <u>Wood</u> <u>Wood - Plywood</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Shed</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1957

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This split level, Ranch style residence from 1957 retains good integrity. Available research did not reveal any associations with important persons or events, patterns of development, or methods of construction. This house is a common architectural type, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

This house is located south of the potential Roanoke Park historic district, on the south side of SR 520. It is outside the suggested boundaries, and its age is beyond the period of significance for that district (1900 to 1940), which would qualify it as an intrusion if it were included within the boundaries. This house is bounded on two sides by Portage Bay and SR 520. Although the NRHP-eligible Alden Mason House (2545 Boyer Avenue E) is across the street, most houses in the immediate neighborhood are not architecturally distinguished and do not convey the historic significance of the community. Therefore, there is no potential for a historic district here.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two- story, Ranch style, single family residence with a rectangular footprint. It is sited on a lot that steps down to the water of Portage Bay, and it has a split level floor plan. A shed roof with a very shallow slope covers the main house. The roof has open eaves and wood fascia, and two large rafter tails are exposed on the north and south elevations. A separate shed roof sloping in the opposite direction covers the carport on the front (west elevation) of the house, with four exposed rafter tails on the north and south elevations. The main body of the house is clad in vertical board and batten siding. The front elevation is punctuated by four clerestory windows with smooth plywood siding above and below them. Most windows are paired single-light casements with aluminum frames. Windows are highlighted by panels of narrow wood horizontal slats and panels of smooth plywood either above or below them. There is a brick, exterior chimney on the north elevation. The house appears to have had few alterations since its construction.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

King County Assessor's Records

Additional Photos for:

at 2542 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102



View of southwest corner

taken 9/25/2002

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2534 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W86

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2534 Boyer Ave E

Property Address: 2534 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 20 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551427.17 Northing: 5276801.63

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1952200025

Plat/Block/Lot  
Delmar Park Add/1/5

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.19

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/22/2009

Owner's Name:  
Frolund, Betty Lou

Owner Address:  
2542 Boyer Ave E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Multiple Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts

Single Family

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of front elevation

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: looking east

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2534 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Vertical - Board-and-Batten</u> <u>Other</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<u>Gable - Front Gable</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1911

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This residence from 1911 has had alterations to its siding, windows, and doors, as well as a large carport addition to the front façade. It has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Its setting has been impacted by the construction of SR 520 and the Portage Bay bridge to the north of the property. It retains only integrity of location and association. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not appear to meet any of the criteria for NRHP eligibility and retains little integrity. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP.

This house is located south of the potential Roanoke Park historic district, on the south side of SR 520, outside the suggested boundaries. Although the NRHP-eligible Alden Mason House (2545 Boyer Avenue E) is across the street, most houses in the immediate neighborhood are newer construction, or have been extensively altered, and do not convey the historic significance of the community. Therefore, there is no potential for a historic district here.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a single family house from 1911 that is now used as a duplex. It is on a lakefront lot with the rear of the house facing Portage Bay. Although it is one story, the property slopes away down to the water, so the rear elevation has three levels. The original house had a rectangular footprint, but a large carport has been added to the front, giving it an irregular footprint. It has a front gable roof of composition shingle with overhanging eaves on the sides and exposed rafter tails. The house retains an interior red brick chimney on the southern slope of the roof. The front gable end has a small non-original louvered vent and is clad in wood clapboards. The front elevation of the house is clad in vertical wood board and batten, while the sides are masonite siding. A large two-car, carport addition covers the southern half of the front elevation and extends out beyond the house to the south. This addition has a flat roof with exposed rafter tails in the front eave, and is partially enclosed on three sides with vertical boards. It is supported on a combination of square wood posts and round metal posts. The entry door is just to the north of the carport, and is a replacement paneled metal door. Next to the door is a vinyl sliding sash replacement window with a large window box below it sheathed in wood lattice. The side windows appear to be mostly original, Craftsman-style wood sash with 12/1 or 9/1 lights. These windows are the primary remaining historic visual element on the house.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

King County Assessor's Records

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2534 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102



View of northwest corner taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2524 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W85

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: Portage Bayshore Condominium

Property Address: 2524 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec Quadrangle**  
King T25R04na 20 NE SEATTLE NORTH

**Coordinate Reference**  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551457.39 Northing: 5276797.59

**Tax No./Parcel No.**  
6861900000

**Plat/Block/Lot**  
Portage Bayshore

**Supplemental Map(s)**

**Acreege**  
.57

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/21/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

N/A - 24 units

N/A

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Multiple Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Multiple Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 3

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of front elevation

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: looking east

**Form/Type**

Multi-Family - Multi-Story Apartment Block

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2524 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Stone</u> <u>Concrete - Block</u> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Flat with Eaves</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1958

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Modern apartment building from 1958 has had nearly all its windows and doors replaced, impacting its integrity of design and materials. Its setting has been impacted by the construction of SR 520 and the Portage Bay bridge to the northeast. Available research did not reveal any associations with important persons or events, patterns of development, or methods of construction. It is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

This apartment building is located south of the potential Roanoke Park historic district, on the south side of SR 520. It is well outside the suggested boundaries, and its age is beyond the period of significance for that district (1900 to 1940), which would qualify it as an intrusion if it were included within the boundaries. Most houses in the immediate neighborhood are newer construction or are heavily altered, and do not convey the historic significance of the community. Therefore, there is no potential for a historic district here.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a three story apartment building with a rectangular footprint. It was built in 1958 of concrete masonry construction. It sits on the shores of Portage Bay and has a dock behind it with 30 boatslips. The flat roof, elevated living area, and front screen of perforated concrete block give it a Modern style appearance. The ground floor is mostly open and used for parking. The two upper floors that house the living areas are supported on rectangular concrete pilings. The front façade has rough cut, stone veneer on the ground floor, with a stylized screen of perforated concrete block on the upper floors. The ground floor has a center opening flanked by two square concrete pilings. The screen above extends out beyond the ground floor wall on the north and south ends, giving the visual impression that the upper floors float above the heavy stone base. On the second and third floors, the poured concrete frame of the building is visible, with the infilled sections of concrete block forming the outer walls of the side elevations. On the second floor, a cantilevered concrete balcony with iron railings in a diagonal pattern runs from the front wall of the building towards the water, spanning 2/3 of the length of the building. On the third floor are three similar but smaller balconies. At each of these three balconies, the roof projects out to form a flat overhang to shield the balconies. Windows are vinyl replacements, with the exception of two large aluminum framed, four light, plate glass panels on each side. These have obscure glass and appear to be original. The balconies have vinyl sliding glass doors. The side elevations are symmetrical and unadorned except for the balconies. There are multiple chimneys on the roof. On the north elevation is an attached, one story accessory building with a flat roof and a pair of center doors. The front façade of this accessory building is composed of the same perforated concrete blocks as the front of the main building.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

King County Assessor's Records  
The Portage Bayshore Condominums and Moorage. <http://www.portagebayshore.org/>

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2524 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102



View of south elevation taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of north elevation taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of rear accessory wing taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2518 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W84

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2518 Boyer Ave E - Kelley House

Property Address: 2518 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 20 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551459.31 Northing: 5276771.13

Tax No./Parcel No.  
1952200035

Plat/Block/Lot  
Delmar Park Add/1/7-9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.17

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/21/2009

Owner's Name:  
Kelley, Robert A.

Owner Address:  
2518 Boyer Ave E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

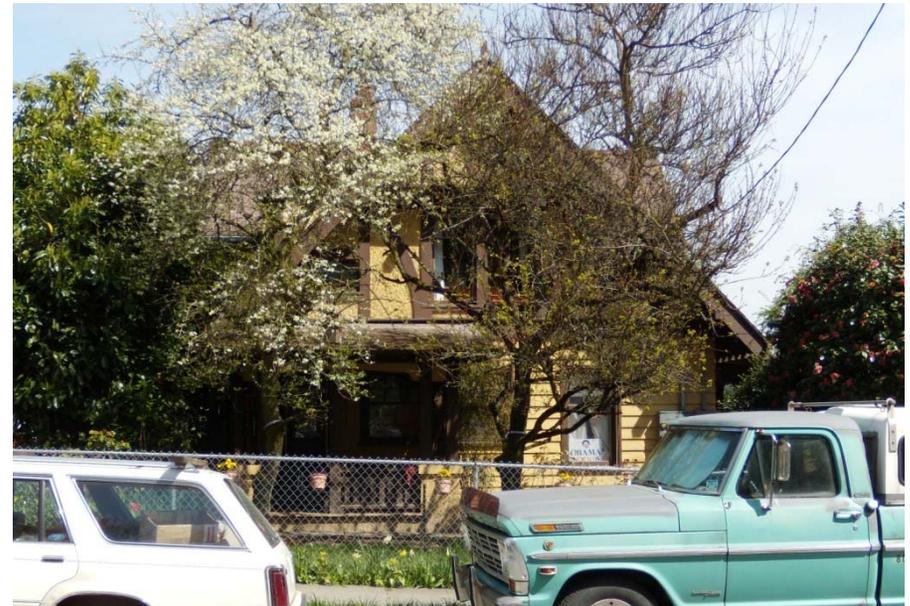
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front façade from Boyer Avenue

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Multiple Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Swiss Chalet

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2518 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Veneer - Stucco</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<u>Gable - Front Gable</u>

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1909  
Architect: Unknown  
Builder: Unknown  
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes  
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No  
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Arts and Crafts Swiss Chalet style residence from 1909 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events. Despite some alterations, such as the addition of the shed dormer on the north elevation and the single story addition on the south elevation, the house retains good integrity. The detached garage appears to be a historic addition. The property's setting has been somewhat impacted by the construction of a multi-story apartment building next door, and by the construction of SR 520 and the Portage Bay bridge to the north of the property. As the rear of the building faces Portage Bay and is on the water, SR 520 is highly visible from the property. However, the property retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, location, and association.

This house is located south of the potential Roanoke Park historic district, on the south side of SR 520, well outside the suggested boundaries. Most houses in the immediate neighborhood are either new construction or have been substantially remodeled and do not convey the historic significance of the community. Therefore, there is no potential for a historic district here.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a single family residence in the Arts and Crafts Swiss Chalet style that is now used as a duplex. It dates from 1909 and has a rectangular footprint. It is one and a half stories in the front, but sits on a bluff overlooking Portage Bay, so the rear elevation has two and a half stories. It has a steeply sloped, front gable roof of composition shingle with a gabled dormer on each side. The roof has deep eaves and wide vergeboards, and retains a red brick interior chimney on the north slope. It also has exposed rafter tails along the sides, and knee braces on the front elevation. There is a shed roofed dormer that has been added to the north slope, near the front elevation. The first floor of the house is clad in wide wood clapboards, while the gable ends are clad in stucco and elaborate "half timbering." The front gable end has a pair of 6/1 windows under a shed roof with three pronounced rafter tails. On either side of this pair of windows is a 6-light sash. There is a front porch on the north end of the front elevation, with a shed roof supported on two sets of three square, wooden, boxed columns connected by a decorative stepped spandrel. The porch is masonry covered in rough stucco, and the columns sit on masonry plinths. Another single square support sits in the middle of the porch opening. The porch railing is composed of flat wood vertical balusters with a single flat wood horizontal member near the top, framed by a wood hand rail and bottom rail. The entry door is paneled and glazed, with a 6/1 window adjacent to it. Most first floor windows are also 6/1. They all appear to be the original wood windows. A large metal electrical meter box and multiple conduits have been attached to the front façade of the house. The house has a single story addition on the south elevation that is not visible from the street due to its location behind the garage. The detached garage sits in the front yard, southwest of the house. It has a front gabled roof of composition shingle, with pronounced vergeboards and deep eaves. It is clad with stucco on the side elevations. The front has two pair of plywood, swinging garage doors. The front gable end is stucco with half-timbering, and a 3/1 wood window. A chain link fence surrounds the front and north side of the property.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2518 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

King County Assessor's Records

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2518 Boyer Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102



View of front façade

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of garage

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of rear elevation

taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W10

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Bureau of Fisheries Building

Common Name: NOAA NW Fisheries Building

Property Address: 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552002 Northing: 5277074  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552002 Northing: 5277074

Tax No./Parcel No.  
8805900001

Plat/Block/Lot  
Union City Addition, Block A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
4.15

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:  
US Dept of Commerce

Owner Address:  
NOAA/NMFS/NWAFC-BINC15700,  
7600 Sandpoint Way NE

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98115

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of West elevation

taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: from Portage Bay

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Education - Research Facility

Current Use: Education - Research Facility

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 3

Structural System: Brick

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Art Deco

Commercial

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): 1965 building added

**Cladding**

**Foundation**

**Roof Material**

**Roof Type**

Brick

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Flat with Parapet

Veneer - Terra Cotta

Metal

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1931; 1965; 1966

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: John Graham, Sr.

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Science & Engineering

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

Located in the Montlake neighborhood at 2723 Montlake Boulevard Northeast, this research and education complex contains multiple buildings and has restricted access. Five of the buildings date from before 1971. The original building on the site was constructed in 1931. Immediately to the east of the 1931 building is a 3-story building constructed in 1965. To the east of this is a larger building constructed in 1966. These three buildings are connected to each other by covered exterior walkways. To the south of these buildings is a hatchery constructed in 1940. To the southeast of the hatchery is a small metal "Butler" building also from 1940. The rest of the buildings on the site are of newer construction and are considered non-contributing to the eligible Montlake Historic District. Of the five potentially historic buildings, only the original building on the site, constructed in 1931, is contributing to the potential historic district. The 1931 building and the two buildings connected to it from 1965 and 1966, are also individually eligible under Criteria A for their association with important research that is significant locally, regionally and nationally. The 1931 building is also eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics, and for its design by a major architect, John Graham, Sr.

The original building, known as the West Wing, was the first Federal Fisheries building constructed on the West Coast. (Peacock 2004). Facing Portage Bay, it was designed in the Art Deco style and is ornamented with terra cotta details that reflect the marine nature of the facility, such as sea shells, coral, sea horses, and waves with fish. These details extend to the interior as well. The West Wing building contains a number of different science labs and is the main chemistry building.

The building has received few alterations. The most significant change to the site is the addition of a Modern-style 1965 building to the rear, which is connected to the historic building by two covered walkways. However, this newer building is detached and clearly secondary to the historic building, the attachment of the walkways is easily reversible, and from the front (west) elevation of the historic building, the newer building is not visible at all.

John Graham Sr., the architect of the West Wing building (Herkerlath 2004), was a major force in the construction and design of downtown Seattle, including the Dexter Horton building, the Bon Marche', and the Exchange building. He also designed the Ford Motor Assembly plant on Valley Street, several buildings on the University of Washington campus, and the Seattle Yacht Club. Graham is noted as being "particularly adept in the Art Deco style" and designed several other "finely detailed, terra-cotta clad commercial structures" (Ochsner 1998).

The 1960s buildings were constructed to house offices and meeting space to accommodate the expanded staff and mission of the NOAA at this site. They retain excellent integrity and are integral to the research and work of the NOAA at this site.

The 1940 hatchery building is significant for its continuous role in marine research and is the second oldest building remaining on the campus. However, the additions and alterations it has suffered have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In addition, the construction of many newer buildings adjacent to it, as well as the construction of SR 520 immediately to its south, have impacted its setting. Therefore, it lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

The Butler building is not architecturally significant and is utilitarian in design. The Butler building is a pre-fabricated metal building used to store chemicals. It does not embody distinctive characteristics, is not the work of a master, and does not possess high artistic value. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, it does not meet any of the criteria necessary to qualify for the NRHP.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

There are five buildings on the site that predate 1971. The original building on the property is from 1931, and is located at the western end of the site. Immediately to the east of the 1931 building is a 3-story building constructed in 1965. To the east of this is a larger building constructed in 1966. To the south of these buildings is a hatchery constructed in 1940. To the southeast of the hatchery is a small metal "Butler" building also from 1940.

The original building on the property was constructed in 1931 and is a three story, masonry, institutional building with a rectangular footprint, designed in the Art Deco style. It was designed by architect John Graham, Sr. and constructed in 1931. It is clad in variegated blond brick with extensive terra cotta details. It has a concrete foundation and a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. The building is nine bays wide with a center entry, and occupies a waterfront site facing Portage Bay. The windows are 1/1 wooden sash, and below each window between the second and third floors is a striated metal panel. The terra cotta ornament has a nautical theme, reflecting the marine mission of the building. It includes panels with fish and assorted marine life below the second floor windows, panels with sea horses flanking stems of coral at the top of the pilasters that separate the pairs of windows, seashells set in decorative brick 'V's in the parapet wall above the windows, and a band of what appears to be stylized jumping fish that runs across the top of the third floor windows. The impressive central door surround is also terra cotta, and bears the lettering "U.S. Department of (illegible), Bureau of Fisheries." Next to the entry, rendered in terra cotta on the face of the building, is a Federal-style shield topped by an eagle, featuring a masted sailing ship. The paired entry doors appear to be modern replacements, but are compatible with the building. The original bronze transom remains, displaying an Art Deco pattern. Other alterations are the removal of secondary entry doors on either end of the front façade, and the addition of window air conditioning units on metal platforms in many of the windows. The most substantial change to the site is the 1965 building immediately behind (east of) the historic building. However, this modern building is detached from the historic building, and connected only by two covered walkways that are easily reversible.

The 1965 building is three stories with a rectangular footprint. It is reinforced concrete construction. The exterior is clad in smooth concrete. It has a flat roof with a substantial overhang, and cantilevered balconies that run the length of the second and third floors. The roof overhang forms the cover over the second floor balconies. The balcony railings consist of a flat metal panel atop a solid concrete wall. The building has four substantial pilasters, one at each corner, that project up above the roofline. It has a center entry on both the north and south elevations, flanked by a pair of projecting wing walls that extend all the way up to the third floor. On the upper floors, these wings contain glass doors that access the balconies. This is the only fenestration on the north and south elevations. The east and west elevations have large, fixed plate glass windows in the center on all three floors. The building is connected to the 1931 building to the west and to the 1966 building to the east by the covered balconies.

The 1966 building is four stories with a rectangular footprint. It is reinforced concrete construction with a flat roof behind a simple parapet. The exterior is smooth concrete with brick panels under the windows. Windows are paired sliding sash, and are shaded by individual concrete awnings. There are two entries to the building, located on the west elevation ground floor. They are commercial glass doors with transoms. The ground floor has fixed plate glass windows on the west side, but the east side is below ground level due to a change in elevation.

The 1940 hatchery building is one and a half stories over a full basement with an irregular footprint. The original building is wood frame construction with wood clapboards on the exterior. It has a metal, side gable roof. A concrete porch with wood railings runs the length of the north elevation. Originally this elevation was open, but it has since been enclosed to accommodate offices, and now has six wood doors and six metal sliding sash windows. At the west end of this elevation, the building steps back and has a single metal door to access the main building. A large addition has been added to the building on the south elevation which also encompasses the historic section of the building. The entire structure is now clad in corrugated metal siding. While much of the historic building is still visible on the interior, and it still maintains its historic function as a fish hatchery, no sign of the historic building remains on the exterior. In addition, two tall, gable roofed, sections have been added to the rear of the building that project above the roofline. These are also clad in corrugated metal.

The 1940 metal "Butler" building has a rectangular footprint and is used for chemical storage. It has a front gable roof of metal, which replaced an original metal roof. The exterior is clad in original standing seam metal. The side elevation windows have been boarded over with plywood. The front elevation retains a pair of sliding metal doors hung from an overhead track.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Bureau of Fisheries Building

at 2723 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Herkelrath, John. Facilities Maintenance Manager, NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, WA. Personal communication. June 12, 2004.

King County Assessor's Records

King County Real Property Cards, on file at the Puget Sound Regional Archive, Seattle, WA.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Peacock, Jim. Librarian, NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center, Seattle, WA. Personal communication. June 14, 2004.



View of South elevation taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West Elevation detail of entry taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Interior, entry way taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Note Art Deco details in transom and stair rail, and leaping fish in molding trim



View of Interior, sea shell motif metal air register taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of south elevation of 1965 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southwest corner of 1966 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southeast corner of 1965 building taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northwest corner of Butler building from 1940 taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of front elevation from northeast corner of Hatchery bu taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northeast corner of Hatchery building from 1939 taken 4/16/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W256

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1891 E. Hamlin Street

Property Address: 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552174 Northing: 5277130  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552174 Northing: 5277130

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5655000385

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Addition, Block 3, Lot 17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.11

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:  
Krutch, William

Owner Address:  
1891 E. Hamlin Street

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Entry with sign

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Unknown

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1919

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1919 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This house is only accessible from the alleyway. It has minimal visibility due to a large fence surrounding the property. Although it has an E. Hamlin Street address, it faces Montlake Boulevard NE. It is a one story, single family residence with a rectangular footprint, and appears to have Craftsman details. It has a front gable roof of composition shingle with exposed rafter tails and plain vergeboards. It has no visible entry.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

**Additional Photos for:**

**at** 1891 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98102



**View of** View of house from Montlake Blvd **taken** 6/4/2009

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):** N/A

**Comments:**



**View of** West elevation **taken** 6/4/2009

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):** N/A

**Comments:**



**View of** West elevation **taken** 6/4/2009

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):** N/A

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W237

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1893 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188.07 Northing: 5277119.84

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000390

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/3/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.15

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:  
Smith, Katherine Holway

Owner Address:  
1893 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Georgian Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Brick - Flemish Bond</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1932  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Georgian Revival residence from 1932 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Georgian Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1893 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence constructed in 1932 in the Georgian Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint under a hipped roof of composition shingle. The eaves are boxed and feature a wide cornice with dentil molding and modillions. The exterior is clad in red brick laid in a Flemish bond. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry highlighted by a surround with a broken pediment, Doric pilasters, and dentil molding. The door is paneled and flanked by leaded glass sidelights with panels below. Above the entry on the second floor is a 6/6 wood, double-hung window. On either side of the entry is a fixed plate glass window between two narrow 12-light windows. Above these on the second floor are paired wood, double-hung, 8/8 windows. Side elevation windows are also 8/8. There is an exterior chimney in the center of the east elevation.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W234

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1885 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552164.47 Northing: 5277120.47

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000380

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/3/16

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.15

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name: Bodre, Margaret & Ronald Owner Address: 1885 E. Hamlin St. City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Colonial - Cape Cod

Changes to windows: Intact Other (specify):

Form/Type  
Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1941  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Engineer:** unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Colonial Revival Cape Cod residence from 1941 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it is a modest example and is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Sherwood, August 1974) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1885 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1941 in the Colonial Revival Cape Cod style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle. The exterior is clad in wood clapboards. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The entry is highlighted by a surround of reeded pilasters and contains a 6-paneled door. On either side of the entry are paired 6/6 double-hung wood windows flanked by fixed, inoperable louvered shutters. The front roof slope has two gabled dormers, each centered above a window opening.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W235

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1888 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552166.27 Northing: 5277166.64  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552166.27 Northing: 5277166.64

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000210

Montlake Park Add/2/20

.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Murray, James

1888 E Hamlin St

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southeast corner

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable - Side Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1920

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Sherwood, August 1974) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1920 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, its combination of elements does not provide a distinctive example of any type or style. In addition, it has suffered loss of integrity from façade window replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1888 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence built in 1920, with elements of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle. The roof has deep eaves with knee braces and exposed rafter tails. There is a red brick exterior chimney on the west elevation that pierces the eave. A wide, low shed dormer dominates the front roof slope. The dormer has knee braces at the corners, and a row of five 6-light wood windows, with the panes in a typical Craftsman style pattern of a center pane surrounded by narrow rectangular panes at the top and sides, and small square panes at the upper corners. The entry is on the east end of the façade and has a Colonial Revival style door surround of reeded pilasters and a cornice. There is no front porch - the entry is accessed by concrete steps with metal railing. There are two large windows on the façade with replacement fixed, plate glass. The east elevation has a projecting bay under a shed roof with 4-light wood casement windows. Other visible side elevation windows share the pattern of the dormer windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W238

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1896 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552187.12 Northing: 5277164.79

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000205

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/2/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.14

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:  
Budnik, Charles & Elaine

Owner Address:  
1896 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: None No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u> <u>Shed</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1925

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Colonial Revival residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1896 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence from 1925 in the Colonial Revival style. It has a central rectangular section with two one-story side wings and a two-story rear wing. The main body of the house is under a hipped roof of composition shingle, with deep, projecting, boxed eaves. An interior chimney is located on the east roof slope of the main section. The side wings have shed roofs, while the rear wing is under a hip. The exterior of the house is clad in red brick veneer. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. The entry is highlighted by a curved roof supported on large brackets and brick pilasters. On either side of the entry are tripartite windows composed of three 8-light casements with leaded muntins. The second floor has three symmetrically placed windows of paired 6-light casements with leaded muntins. The side wings each have an arched window on the façade, composed of three 6-light casement windows topped by three 4-light transoms forming the arch, all with leaded muntins. All windows have wide wood trim and brick sills. The second floor windows terminate at the top of the wall, reaching the eave.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W242

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2809 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552194 Northing: 5277180

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000200

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/2/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
0.10

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Warman, Dian

Owner Address:  
9328 12th Pl SE

City/State/Zip:  
Everett, WA 98205

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Vinyl Siding</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u> <u>Gable</u>
---	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1922

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Colonial Revival style residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it is a modest example. In addition it has suffered loss of integrity from vinyl siding and a large rear addition. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2809 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1922 in the Colonial Revival style. The roof is a side gable with clipped ends and boxed eaves, clad in composition shingle. There is an exterior chimney of brick on the north elevation. The exterior of the house is clad in vinyl siding. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. There is a semi-circle arch over the front door, supported on double scrolled brackets that sit on flat pilasters. The entry door is a multi-light french door accessed by brick steps. On either side of the entry are 8/1 wood windows with 4-light sidelights. On the side elevations windows are 6/1. There is a large rear addition that forms the "T" shape of the footprint where it extends out beyond the original house on the north and south elevations. This rear section is under a gable roof that faces west and runs perpendicular to the gable on the main house.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2815 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188 Northing: 5277193

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000195

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/2/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
0.10

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Olson, Meredith Beach

Owner Address:  
4262 NE 125th

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98125

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle - Coursed</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
---	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1914  
**Architect:** unknown  
**Builder:** unknown  
**Engineer:** unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1914 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2815 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family dwelling in the Craftsman style from 1914. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves, knee brackets and exposed rafter tails. There is a wide shed dormer on the front with three wood, 10-light awning windows. The exterior is clad in coursed wood shingles. The front porch extends the full width of the façade and is under the main roof, supported on four wooden, boxed columns on brick plinths. The porch is accessed by wooden steps. The façade is symmetrical with the entry in the center. The entry door is wood with 12 lights, with 10-light sidelights that have leaded muntins. There are three pair of 10-light leaded casement windows on either side of the front door. There is an exterior chimney at the center of the south elevation. The front of the house is partially obscured by a solid fence.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W247

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1897 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552189 Northing: 5277214

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000190

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/2/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.14

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Dibuz, Jen0 J+Judith

Owner Address:  
1897 E Shelby ST

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Stucco</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Front Gable</u> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	---	--

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1926

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Tudor style residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not known to represent the work of a master. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1897 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two story, single family dwelling constructed in 1926 is an excellent example of the Tudor style. It has an L-shaped plan under a very steep hipped roof with a projecting front gable over the east end of the house. The roof is wood shingle and has decorative vergeboards and stuccoed half-timbering in the gable ends. The exterior of the house is wood clapboard on the first floor. The entry is in the façade of the front gable projecting section. A metal pointed arch overhang marks the entry, hung on metal awning supports with a pointed finial on top. This shields the ornate Tudor style door. To the east of the door, a standing seam metal roof covers a rectangular bay window. Above this centered in the second floor is a three-sided bay window of leaded glass casements. The house features leaded casement windows, many of which are diamond-paned, and many with colored glass insets and cartouches. There is a small, one story, hipped roof projection at the apex of the "L" with a long narrow colored glass window. Above this on the second floor is a gabled dormer with a pointed arch window of colored glass. The façade of the hipped roof section of the house has a bay window with three 15-light casements. Above this is a shed-roofed wall dormer with three diamond-paned casements, with half-timbering that incorporates a row of quatrefoils beneath it. An exterior chimney is located on the east elevation, with stucco on the main part of the chimney, and decorative corbeled brick on the upper stem. There are two shed dormers on west slope of the roof, and one large hipped dormer on the east elevation. A double car garage designed in the same style as the house is located on the west side of the property. The property is surrounded by a split-face block wall with brick trim, with an iron gate and iron pickets at the entry.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1887 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552165 Northing: 5277207

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000185

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/2/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Wener, Mark & Corinne  
Fliqner

Owner Address:  
1856 E Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other: Slight

Other - Eclectic/Mixed

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): Porch alterations

**Cladding**

Metal - Aluminum Siding

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition

**Roof Type**

Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

Other

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1922

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not embody distinctive characteristics of any particular style or type. In addition, it has suffered loss of integrity from replacement of the siding and porch supports. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1887 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

---

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one story, single family residence has a rectangular footprint under a clipped side gable roof clad in patterned composition shingle with boxed eaves. It has an exterior chimney of red brick on the east elevation that pierces the roof eave. The front roof slope features a large sunburst eyebrow window. The façade is asymmetrical with the entry on the west side under a heavy arched roof with a curved underside. The porch has been altered and the roof is now supported on metal replacement posts and railing. The door is obscured behind a metal security door. To the east of the entry is a bank of five wood windows with 6-light, patterned upper sash and single light lower sash. Storm windows cover these sash. The exterior of the house has been clad in aluminum siding.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W247

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1894 E Shelby St

Property Address: 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552194 Northing: 5277250

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000095

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/1/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.14

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Campbell, Colin L

Owner Address:  
1894 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Ranch - Storybook Ranch

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
---	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1937

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1937 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It has very good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Storybook Ranch style architecture, it is not a distinctive example of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 1894 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling built in 1936 with elements of the Storybook Ranch style. This house has a telescoping plan of two rectangles that run parallel to the street, resulting in two side gables, both clad in composition shingle. Each gable has a brick chimney - the primary gable, which is larger and taller, forms the west section of the house and has an interior, ridgeline chimney; the second gable has an exterior ridgeline chimney on the east elevation. The west section of the house has a shed dormer in the center of the front roof slope, clad in wood clapboard. The gable ends of this section of the house are also clad in wood clapboard. The rest of the house is clad in red brick veneer. The entry is located on the façade where the two telescoping sections meet, and has a low-pitched, hipped roof with decorative wood cornice featuring a scalloped pattern. The entry door is recessed, and is wooden with a small window. A small 3-light casement window is next to the door. To the east of the entry is a large 12-light fixed window. To the west of the entry is another large window, composed of three 4-light casements. Next to this is a pair of small 1/1 windows. To the west of this is a projecting bay clad in wood clapboards with a pair of casement windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W241

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2907 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552191 Northing: 5277272

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000090

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/1/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.1

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Lysak, William+Jo Ann

Owner Address:  
9342 Lohrer Lane NE

City/State/Zip:  
Olympia, WA 98516

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East elevation, view from Montlake Blvd.

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Metal - Aluminum Siding</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
---	---	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1942

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1942 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has suffered loss of integrity from significant alterations, including the replacement of windows, the addition of metal siding, and the relocation of the main entry.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2907 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family dwelling from 1942. Exterior walls are aluminum siding. The hipped roof with a front gable is composition shingle. There is a louvered vent in the front gable end. It is likely that this front gable, which projects out slightly, originally shielded the entry, but the entry has been removed and re-located, presumably to the south elevation. The house has two 6-light, fixed picture windows that appear to be later additions, including one where the entry was, and 1/1 replacement windows on the side elevations. The façade is dominated by a large, central, exterior, brick chimney. The house has limited visibility due to a solid fence and dense, overgrown landscaping, likely to screen it from the traffic on the adjacent Montlake Bridge.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W240

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2908 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277270

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000590

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
0.11

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Johnson, Bruce A & Sean M

Owner Address:  
2908 Montlake Blvd E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/6/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Brick  
Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition

**Roof Type**

Gable - Side Gable  
Shed

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1921

**Study Unit**

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. While it does embody the characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example, and there are better examples of the style in the neighborhood. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP but only as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2908 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

---

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence in the Craftsman style from 1921. The exterior is narrow, cedar siding. It has a double-pitched, side gable roof with a front shed dormer. The dormer has a row of five wooden, casement windows. These windows, like others in the house, have six lights in a typical Craftsman pattern of a larger central pane surrounded by small, narrow panes at the top and sides, and small square panes in the upper corners. There are knee brackets on the dormer and on the main house. The front porch is contained under the secondary slope of the main roof, supported on a single brick column, and features wide arched spandrels. This arched theme is continued in the front bay of four windows. The windows are 6/1, with upper sashes in the same pattern as the dormer windows. The porch is only half the width of the façade, and has a brick wall on the south side, and brick knee walls flank the steps. The entry is on the south-facing wall of the porch. Another pair of 6/1 windows is on the façade under the porch, next to the entry. There is an exterior chimney on the north side of the house that pierces the roof eave. There is also a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope. This house is largely obscured from view by a solid fence of wood siding, likely erected to screen it from the adjacent Montlake Bridge traffic.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W239

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2904 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552258 Northing: 5277256

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000595

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Driscoll, Mark A+Grace A

Owner Address:  
2904 Montlake Blvd E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Slight

Other (specify): Front doors and side

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Shed</u> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	--

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1921

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from the replacement of both doors on the façade as well as the likely replacement of the entry sidelights, and the addition of metal porch railing. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2904 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family, Craftsman-style residence with a side-gabled roof of composition shingle. The roof has deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and knee braces. There is a large front-gable dormer over the entry with a small, walled balcony. The dormer has a replacement door flanked by a pair of 6/1 wood windows with typical Craftsman style light patterns, with a larger pane in the center, surrounded by small narrow panes at the top and sides, and small square panes at the upper corners. Most windows in the house share this pattern. The main roof bells out over the entry to create a shed roof, and the dormer and balcony are set into this change in roof slope. The porch is supported on a two sets of three slender, wooden, boxed columns atop substantial brick piers. The porch is wooden, with concrete steps and a replacement metal handrail. The entry door and its sidelights have been replaced. The exterior of the house is clad in wood siding. There is a three-sided projecting bay on the façade with a large 6/1 window in the center, and smaller 6/1 windows on the sides. There is a substantial exterior brick chimney on the south elevation that pierces the roof eave. There is a large shed dormer with a balcony on the rear roof slope. A solid wood fence obscures much of the front and south side of the property.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W248

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2112 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552286 Northing: 5277251

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000600

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/2

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Mickels, Erik Alan & Amy Lee

Owner Address:  
2112 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Intact

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard  
Stone - River Rock

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable - Cross Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1921

**Study Unit**

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a very large rear addition that overlaps the footprint of the original house. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1921 in the Craftsman style. The original part of the house has a rectangular footprint under a cross gable roof of composition shingle. The roof is embellished with deep eaves, wide vergeboards, and exposed rafter tails, with decorative projecting braces on the façade gable end. The cladding is wood clapboard. The façade is symmetrical with a full-width front porch under the main roof. It has a central front door with four panels and four small windows, flanked by two large fixed windows embellished with 12-light transoms. The porch has three square, wooden, half-height columns on massive masonry plinths at the two front corners, and two smaller masonry plinths flanking the front stairs, with flat wood picket railing between them. All four of these masonry plinths are clad in river stone. The house has a prominent exterior chimney of river stone on the east elevation. Side elevation windows include 6-light sash, as well as banks of 6/1 windows. A large two story addition with a cross gabled roof has been added to the rear of the house, and it projects out beyond the original house on the east and the west elevations. It overlaps and replaces the rear section of the original house. It is detailed to be compatible in design with the original house.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2112 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA



View of East elevation taken 6/29/2008  
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A  
Comments: southeast corner

View of taken  
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):  
Comments:

View of taken  
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):  
Comments:

View of taken  
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):  
Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W248

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2118 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**  
King T25R04na 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

**Coordinate Reference**  
**Zone:** 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source  
**Sequence:** 1 **Eastings:** 552304 **Northing:** 5277257  
**Sequence:** 1 **Eastings:** 552304 **Northing:** 5277257

**Tax No./Parcel No.**  
5605000605

**Plat/Block/Lot**  
Montlake Park Add/6/3

**Supplemental Map(s)**

**Acreage**  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:  
Balick, Bruce & Della

Owner Address:  
2118 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Extensive

Other - Eclectic/Mixed

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2118 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify): additions to front fac

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard  
Shingle

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Hip  
Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1926

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of any type or style. It has suffered loss of integrity from alterations, including door and window replacements and various additions. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence constructed in 1926. The roofline is an asymmetrical clipped gable on the facade, with a hip on the east side, and a hipped projection on the front. It is clad in composition shingle with boxed eaves. The footprint of the original house appears to have been rectangular, but a variety of front and rear additions has given it an irregular footprint. The cladding on the exterior of the house is wood shingle. The façade has had various alterations, including the introduction of an Art Moderne-style curved porch on the second story, clad in narrow wood clapboards and topped by a simple wood railing. This balcony terminates into a projecting rectangular bay under a hipped roof, and is accessed by a multi-light replacement door. The bay has two large, fixed, 9-light replacement windows. Below the balcony is a projecting section that contains the entry and may be an enclosed porch. It has four 8-light casements that are replacement sash across the front - the entry is on the east side of this projection. Next to this is a small oriel window with replacement sash, with a single-light, fixed plate glass window in the center and a 6-light casement window on each side. There is a projecting bay on the west elevation, as well as an exterior chimney of painted brick that pierces the roof eave. Skylights have been added to the roof.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2122 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552320 Northing: 5277260

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000610

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Strauss, Charlie

Owner Address:  
989 Capulin Rd

City/State/Zip:  
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

View of Front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Spanish - Eclectic

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Clay Tile</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Front Gable</u> <u>Shed</u> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1934

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Spanish Eclectic style residence from 1934 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Spanish Eclectic style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one story, single family residence was built in 1934 in the Spanish Eclectic style. The house is clad in painted brick veneer that has a textured pattern, and roofed in clay tile. It has an L-shaped plan formed of three main masses. The main body of the house is under a hipped roof; the front projecting section of the "L" is under a front gable roof; and the section on the west end of the house is under a steeply pitched shed roof. The "L" wraps around a courtyard with a low brick wall. The courtyard is accessed for entry to the house through a round-arched opening with iron gates in the projecting front section. The front gable end of this section has three round terra cotta vents, with a pair of single-light casement windows below. The window opening has a rough timber header. All windows in the house appear to be replacements. The façade of the main body of the house has three fixed plate glass windows below a large, rough timber header. An interior, ridgeline chimney of painted brick is also in this section. The shed-roofed west section has a projecting bay of two fixed plate glass windows with a wide, rough timber header under a bellcast hipped, copper roof. The front of the property is surrounded by a painted concrete retaining wall, and a wide, curved brick walk leads to the house.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2126 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**  
King T25R04na 21 NW SEATTLE NORTH

**Coordinate Reference**  
**Zone:** 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source  
**Sequence:** 1 **Eastings:** 552331 **Northing:** 5277258  
**Sequence:** 1 **Eastings:** 552331 **Northing:** 5277258

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000615

Montlake Park Add/6/5

0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: Ralph, David D & Susan Ott  
Owner Address: 2126 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding  
Veneer - Vinyl Siding

Foundation  
Unknown

Roof Material  
Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type  
Gambrel

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1915

Study Unit Other

Architect: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Dutch Colonial Revival residence from 1915 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window and siding replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2126 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Dutch Colonial Revival style residence is topped with a gambrel roof of composition shingle. The exterior has been clad in vinyl siding. The façade is dominated by an exterior chimney at the ridgeline. There is a large shed dormer on the west elevation. The entry is on the east side elevation. On the second floor of the façade, windows have been replaced with single-light, metal sliding sash, one on each side of the chimney. Lined up below these on the first floor of the façade, the openings have been changed to accommodate two pair of 12-light french doors. All four of these openings are flanked by inoperable vinyl louvered shutters. Much of the house is obscured by landscaping and wood fencing.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W249

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2132 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552345 Northing: 5277258

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000620

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Schuyler, William M et al

Owner Address:  
2132 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other: Extensive

Modern - Contemporary

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify): Extensively renovat

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2132 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Shingle</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Shed</u>
<u>Veneer - Stucco</u>			
<u>Wood - Clapboard</u>			
<u>Veneer - Permastone</u>			

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

**Date Of Construction:** 1955

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1955 was substantially renovated in 1998 and retains very little integrity. Therefore it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not known to represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Its date of construction is also outside the period of significance for the potential Montlake historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family home from 1955 that was substantially renovated in 1998 to reflect a contemporary style. It has an irregular plan and is clad in wood shingle, wood clapboard, and stucco, as well as a stone veneer that appears original. The roofline is composed of several shed roofs at different angles and in different directions. Windows are mainly 1/1 wood, and all are replacements. The larger front window and the entry door both are shielded under corrugated metal awnings. The projecting front section is two stories, clad in wood shingles on the first floor and stucco on the second, with a steep shed roof that slopes to the west. The other front section is one story and is clad in wood clapboards with the stone veneer along the bottom half of the wall. This section has a more shallow slope to the roof, which sheds to the east. The stone veneer half-wall continues a few feet beyond the main wall, framing the walkway to the recessed entry. While the current design of the house is intriguing, little appears to remain of the original design.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W250

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2136 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552364 Northing: 5277257

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000625

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/7

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Woods, Douglas O

Owner Address:  
2136 E Shelby

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1931

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1931 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is a good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1931 has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle, and a cornice ornamented with dentils and brackets. The exterior is clad in a brown brick veneer. The facade is symmetrical with a center entry. On the first floor, large, fixed, plate glass windows under canvas awnings flank the entry. The entry has a rounded porch with a wide molded cornice, supported on paired Ionic columns, topped with a wrought iron balustrade. The entry door is flanked by Ionic pilasters, and is a six-paneled wood door with decorative leaded glass sidelights. The second floor balcony over the entry is accessed by a slim french door with ten leaded glass panes. On either side of this are two banks of paired 6/1 double hung wood windows with leaded muntins. The facade cladding is a russet brick. The plate glass windows on the first floor may be later alterations.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W251

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2142 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552377

Northing: 5277257

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage

5605000630

Montlake Park Add/6/8

0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Warne, B. Patricia

2142 E Shelby

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1925  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture and is a very good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1925 has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingle. The roof has a boxed eave with a wide flat cornice ornamented with modillions. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. On the first floor, paired 8/1 wood windows with leaded muntins are found on either side of the entryway, under storm windows and canvas awnings. The entry porch has a projecting front gable roof with a broken pediment supported on a pair of slender Ionic columns. The wooden door has six panels and decorative leaded glass, half-height sidelights with molded panels below. The door has a molded fanlight above it, as well as other ornate molding. It also has a storm door over it. Immediately above the entry is a small, 6/1 wood double-hung window with leaded muntins. Flanking this on the second floor are two banks of paired 8/1 double-hung wood windows with leaded muntins. All windows have storm windows over them and are flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. There is a red brick, interior chimney at the ridgeline on the west end of the roof.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W251

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2146 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552392 Northing: 5277260

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000635

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/6/9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Gerlich, Ira

Owner Address:  
2146 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Intact

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle - Coursed</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Wood - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
--	-------------------------------------	---	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1921

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Craftsman style residence from 1921 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, and although it has had minor changes such as a rear addition and the replacement of dormer windows, it still retains good integrity and is a very good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-and-a-half story, single family, Craftsman style residence was constructed in 1921. The original house has a rectangular footprint, but a rear addition gives it an L-shape currently. It is topped with a side gabled roof of wood shingle with deep open eaves, knee brackets, and decorative vergeboards. There is a large gable dormer on the front clad in coursed wood shingles with three 1/1 replacement windows. The rest of the exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. There is a stuccoed, exterior chimney on the east elevation that pierces the roof eave, and a smaller, red brick, interior chimney at the ridgeline, just west of the center. The front porch extends the width of the facade under the main roof, supported at the far ends with massive brick piers. The porch has wooden railings and a wooden trellis style porch support near the stairs. The entry door is near the west end of the façade and has nine lights in a typical Craftsman pattern. Next to the door is a small 8-light awning sash. To the east of the entry is a bank of three wood windows - two 8/1 windows flanking a 10/1.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W252

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2152 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552412

Northing: 5277255

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000640

Montlake Park Add/6/10

0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Hooyman, Nancy Runkle

Owner Address:  
2152 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1915

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It embodies characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, but is not a distinctive example. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2152 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This one-and-a-half story, single family residence was built in 1915 and has elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side clipped gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves. It has a wide, shed-roofed front dormer with three 8/1 double-hung wood windows, one small between two larger matched sash. The projecting entry porch is supported on a pair of Tuscan columns under a wide molded cornice. The front door is a multi-light door flanked by full-length, multi-light sidelights. On the first floor, there is a pair of 8/1 double-hung wood windows on either side of the entry porch. The exterior of the house is clad in wood shingle.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W13

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2158 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552428 Northing: 5277265  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552428 Northing: 5277265

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000645

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Addition, Block 6, Lot 11

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.25

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:  
John Hutchinson

Owner Address:  
2158 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98102

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front façade

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2.5

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor - Tudor Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Veneer - Stucco

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable - Parallel Gables

Gable - Side Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1925

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Community Planning/Development

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2158 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

In addition to being a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district, 2158 E. Shelby is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. It is architecturally distinctive and one of the grandest houses in the area, and further research might determine the architect or designer.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a high-style Tudor Revival residence, with a very steep side gable roof, with two parallel front gable wall dormers and an arched wall dormer between them. The exterior is clad in stucco and features half-timbering in the gable ends of the dormers. Windows are 10/1. Gable windows are diamond-paned, and have scrolled brackets beneath them supporting a small shelf. In the center arched dormer, topped by a pointed finial, is a pair of arched casement doors. The entry porch roof is a shallow arch supported on two round columns and two square pilasters. The entry door is arched and flanked by 8-light sidelights. A draped cartouche is over the door. The porch and steps are brick. There is also a detached garage/carriage house on the property, detailed to match the house. This is one of the grandest houses in the area, and is very intact.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Houlahan, Mary House

at 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W14

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Houlahan, Mary House

Common Name: 2159 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 1/4 Sec 21 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Unknown  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552422 Northing: 5277210  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552422 Northing: 5277210

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

5605000515

Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 11

.14

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 3/27/2009

Owner's Name:  
Donald Stark and Karen Hude

Owner Address:  
2159 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front façade

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Brick

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

Houlahan, Mary House

at 2159 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98102

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Georgian Revival

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

**Foundation**

**Roof Material**

**Roof Type**

Stone - Cast

Brick

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Flat with Parapet

Veneer - Terra Cotta

Concrete - Poured

Brick

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1914

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Bebb and Gould

Builder: unknown

Engineer: unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Community Planning/Development

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

2159 E. Shelby is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It is also eligible individually for the NRHP under Criterion C. It is outstanding architecturally, and is the work of Bebb and Gould, prominent Seattle architects. It was originally built for Mary Houlahan, widow of Daniel Houlahan, the founder of Builders Brick Company (now known as Mutual Materials Co., the leading producer and distributor of masonry and hardscape products in the Northwest). He was a prominent brickyard owner whose brick company produced many of the bricks used to rebuild Seattle after the fire of 1889. It was also the home of their daughter, Kathleen Houlahan (1884 - 1964), a noted Northwest artist.

The house was designed by Bebb and Gould, who formed their partnership in 1914, so this would have been one of their first commissions together. Carl Gould, originally from New York, had a degree from Harvard and spent five years studying at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He then interned with McKim, Mead and White. He moved to Seattle in 1908 and was one of the few local architects with extensive architectural training and education. Gould partnered with Charles Bebb, an established architect in Seattle, and their successful collaboration lasted until Gould's death in 1939. Both men were leaders of the AIA both locally and nationally, and Gould was made an AIA Fellow in 1926. One of their most prominent commissions was the design of the University of Washington campus, which combined the existing buildings there with the "Ranier Vista" axis that the Olmsted Brothers had introduced for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Gould designed 18 buildings on the UW campus, including the Suzzalo Library, one of the grandest buildings on campus. Between 1914 and 1924, Bebb and Gould designed over two hundred projects in the Seattle area, including the buildings at the Hiram Chittenden Locks, along with schools, houses, hospitals, churches, and commercial buildings. After 1924, their pace slowed, but they continued to design prominent projects. The US Marine Hospital (1930) and the Seattle Art Museum (1931) both won awards from the Architectural League of New York. The Seattle Art Museum was the first museum in America in the Moderne style and received national recognition (Ochsner). Carl Gould is also notable as the founder of the Department of Architecture in 1914 at the University of WA, and he was head of the department from 1915 to 1926. It is today the College of Architecture and Urban Planning.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a high-style Colonial Revival residence, mimicking the Georgian period. It is two stories with a flat roof behind a stepped parapet. It features elaborate brickwork and has quoins at the corners. The cornice is terra cotta and has an acanthus leaf motif. It is highlighted by a prominent entry, with a segmentally arched pediment supported on two fluted columns and two fluted pilasters. This pediment has dentils and a center cartouche in the tympanum. The entablature below has dentils, a central panel, and triglyphs with guttae. The entry door has a leaded glass surround. Windows are 8/8 and 6/8. There are also extensive 10-light casement windows. On the lake side of the house is a one-story curved bay with a cast stone cornice featuring a Greek key design. On the other (Montlake Blvd.) side of the house is a two-story rectangular bay. This house is ornate and well-detailed, has received few alterations, and is very intact.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

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



View of East side elevation, facing Lake Washington taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front entry door detail taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2817 E Park Dr E

Property Address: 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552424 Northing: 5277194

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000520

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lots 11 & 12

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.21

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name: Elliott, Katherine & Wallner Owner Address: 2817 East Park Drive East

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate Changes to interior: Unknown Style  
Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Tudor  
Changes to windows: Extensive Other (specify):

Form/Type  
Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Stucco</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<u>Gable - Front Gable</u>
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>			<u>Shed</u>
<u>Stone - River Rock</u>			

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

**Date Of Construction:** 1914

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1914 and its carriage house from 1940 are eligible for the NRHP as contributing elements to the Montlake potential historic district and are representative examples of the early twentieth century buildings that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a large side addition and from window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence from 1914 in the Tudor style. It has a front gable roof of composition shingle with knee brackets, wide vergeboards, and exposed rafter tails. There is an addition on the south elevation under a shed roof. The house is clad in brick veneer on the first floor, with stuccoed half-timbering on the second. The façade is dominated by an exterior, river stone chimney in the center that pierces the roof eave at the ridgeline. The entry is in the addition on the south side elevation. The large side addition adds a parallel, projecting rectangle to the original rectangular plan of the house. Windows are replacements, and are either 1/1 or fixed plate glass. A roof deck is on top of the front of the addition and has non-original wood railings.

The house retains its carriage house to the rear, built in 1940. It is two stories, rectangular in plan, and decoratively detailed to match the main house. The first floor is clad in brick veneer, and the second is stuccoed half-timbering. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves and knee brackets. Skylights have been added to it. There are three plain, roll up, single-car garage doors on the west elevation. The north elevation has a wooden exterior stair that accesses a door on the second floor.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2817 E Park Dr E, Seattle, WA 98112



View of West elevation of carriage house located at the rear of the property taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W224

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2153 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552108.93 Northing: 5276814.64

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000510

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:  
Hill, Scott & Leah

Owner Address:  
2153 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1970  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence was constructed in 1970, which is outside of the recommended period of significance for the Montlake potential historic district (1905-1952). Therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element of the historic district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of NeoColonial style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a rear addition and window replacements. Due to this loss of integrity, the property is not individually eligible for the NRHP.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2153 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence built in 1970 in a traditional NeoColonial style. It appears to have originally had a rectangular footprint, but seems to have had a two story rear addition, connecting the main house to the rear one story garage. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle and an exterior chimney at the ridgeline on the west elevation. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard, and the second story projects out slightly above the first floor. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry in a pedimented surround. The surround features a pair of square, paneled pilasters with a denticulated cornice above. The door has six panels and is flanked by 4-light sidelights with panels below. Windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements, with inoperable, fixed, louvered shutters.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W228

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2147 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552393.61 Northing: 5277210.18

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000505

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:  
Allen, Frank & Nola

Owner Address:  
2147 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Clay Tile</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1926

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture and is a particularly good and intact example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2147 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family residence in the Tudor style, constructed in 1926. It has an L-shaped footprint, with a side gable roof over the main body of the house and front projecting gable. The roof is clad in flat clay or terra cotta tile. The exterior of the house is clad in brick veneer. On the front projecting section, the second story extends out slightly over the first floor, and the second floor on this section is clad in patterned brick veneer and wide wood, forming a half-timbered appearance. The wood pieces have bolts to give them the appearance of structural beams. In the center of this section is a three-sash metal casement window. Each sash has three lights, and there is a 6-light transom above. On the first floor below this window is a large metal window with casement sash. The brick veneer in this section features colored brick laid in a diamond pattern. At the apex of the "L" is a small enclosed entryway under a front gable roof. Here the brick veneer is ornamented with cast stone trim. The entry is a pointed arch outlined in cast stone, with a cast stone shield above it. The door also has a pointed arch and is made of wood planks. There is a small shed dormer on the west side of the entryway. On the second floor are two front gable wall dormers. The one directly above the entry has a diamond-paned single casement window. The other has a pair of 6-light casements. The façade also has very elaborate copper scuppers and downspouts. Side elevation windows are also metal casements.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W229

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2143 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552375.14 Northing: 5277209.28

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000500

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/8

Supplemental Map(s)

Acres  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:  
Dunn, Richard

Owner Address:  
2143 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northeast corner

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1923

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1923 was substantially renovated in 2001. It is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it has no clearly discernible style, perhaps due to the 2001 renovation. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2143 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family house built in 1923. It has a rectangular footprint and the plan runs perpendicular to the street. It has a hipped roof of composition shingle with a cornice under the projecting eaves featuring curved brackets. The body of the house is clad in wood shingle while the foundation and basement level are clad in wood clapboards. All windows are 3/1 wood windows with colored glass in the upper three panes. The north elevation faces the street and is symmetrical, with two windows on each floor. They are flanked by non-original, inoperable, fixed louvered shutters. There is no entry to the house from the street elevation. The façade of the house, containing the entry, is on the east elevation and is reached by a wide concrete walk lined with brick. This elevation has a center entry and is not symmetrical. The entry is reached by wooden steps and has a hipped roof with a wide bracketed cornice and is supported on two wood, boxed columns. The first floor has two windows to the north of the entry and one to the south, and these windows have wooden flower boxes below their sills. The second floor has two windows to the north of the entry, aligned with the first floor openings, and one above the entry. A fourth window is located to the south of the entry but does not line up with the first floor window below. The assessor's records note that this house was substantially renovated in 2001.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new11

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2137 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552362 Northing: 5277211

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000495

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Little, Sally

Owner Address:  
2137 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1923

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This Craftsman style residence from 1923 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is not a distinctive example and there are several better examples of the style in the historic district. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1923 in the Craftsman style. It has a rectangular footprint under a side clipped gable roof of composition shingle. There is a large hipped dormer on the front roof slope, clad in wood shingle. It has an arched opening with four six-light windows that follow the arched shape. A wood picket railing with paneled piers at the corners runs in front of these windows. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The entry is recessed at the west corner, supported on one square post with an arched front spandrel. The entry door is obscured behind a storm door, and is flanked by a pair of 5-light sidelights. The façade is dominated by a large, fixed plate glass window with a five-light transom. All windows are behind storm sash. This large window is flanked by two 8/1 windows. The house has an exterior chimney on the east elevation near the front of the house. There is a secondary entry under a hipped roof on the west elevation.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2137 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of northwest corner taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new10

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2133 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552345 Northing: 5277209

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000490

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Stettler, Reinhard

Owner Address:  
2133 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of northeast corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gambrel</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1920

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Dutch Colonial residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the characteristics of Dutch Colonial style architecture, it is a typical example of a style common to the historic district and is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2133 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1920 in the Dutch Colonial style. It has a rectangular footprint under a gambrel roof of composition shingle. The side elevation faces the street, with the main elevation facing east. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The north elevation that faces the street has an exterior, brick chimney in the center, with 12/12 wood framed windows on either side of the chimney on the first floor and 8/8 on the second floor. There are shed roofed dormers on the front and back elevations that span nearly the entire width of the roof. The dormers have two 8/8 windows, with two 6-light casements in the center. A front gable portico with an arched underside covers the entry porch. The portico is supported on a pair of Doric columns. The entry door is wood paneled with multi-light sidelights. To the north of the entry is a large 12/12 window flanked by 6/6 sidelights. On the south side of the entry is a pair of 12/12 windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new9

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2127 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552332 Northing: 5277212

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000485

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/5

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Eggerman, Irene

Owner Address:  
11233 SE 313th Pl

City/State/Zip:  
Auburn, WA 98092

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable</u>
-----------------------------------	---	--	----------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1920

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it retains good integrity, it is not representative of any particular architectural style and it is not architecturally distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1920. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves. A small front gable extends forward to cover the entry porch. The exterior of the house is clad in wood shingles. The porch is supported on two boxed columns and has wood picket railing. The entry door is wood paneled flanked by five-light sidelights. Windows are 4/4 wood framed, and usually paired. The house has two small gabled dormers clad in wood shingles, each with two 4-light casement windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

**Additional Photos for:**

at 2127 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112



**View of** Front elevation **taken** 7/9/2009

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):** N/A

**Comments:**



**View of** Entry detail **taken** 7/9/2009

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):** N/A

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of** **taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new8

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2121 E. Shelby St.

Property Address: 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552317 Northing: 5277210

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000480

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/4

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Baker, Marshall

Owner Address:  
2121 E. Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): large front dormer a

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Stucco</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable</u> <u>Shed</u>
---	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1925

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a large shed roofed dormer. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2121 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence in the Tudor style from 1925. It has an irregular footprint, and the exterior is clad in stucco. It has a very steeply pitched roof of composition shingle, and the front gable has a catslide that extends to cover the entry porch. There is also an L-shaped shed-roofed dormer on the front roof slope with a pair of 8/1 windows. All windows are behind modern storm sash. The entry is recessed and has an arched opening. The wood door has a segmentally arched window and is behind a metal storm door. On the façade to the east of the entry is a fixed, plate glass window flanked by multi-light casement windows. Above this is a pair of 8/1 windows, with an arched louvered vent above them. To the west of the entry is a multi-light, fixed window flanked by eight light casements.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new7

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2117 E Shelby St.

Property Address: 2117 E Shelby St.

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552301 Northing: 5277208

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000475

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/3

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Magnano Ben & Bracha  
Ephrat Toshav

Owner Address:  
2117 E Shelby St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1926

**Study Unit**

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does display some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, but it is not a distinctive or strong representative of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2117 E Shelby St.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story single family house from 1926 with elements of the Colonial Revival style. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. It has an L-shaped footprint under an intersecting gable roof of composition shingle with eave returns. The entry is recessed and shielded by an arched portico supported on scrolled brackets and framed by Doric pilasters. The door is wood, with two panels below four windows. Above the door is an arched, wooden sunburst panel. Adjacent to the entry on the façade is large, fixed plate glass window flanked by a pair of casement windows with leaded muntins. In the gable end above the entry is an arched window with sidelights. On the front elevation to the west of the entry is a set of triple casement windows with leaded muntins. Above these is a dormer with a pair of casement windows.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2117 E Shelby St.



View of Front elevation detail of entry

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W230

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2111 E Shelby St

Property Address: 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552284.03 Northing: 5277209.88

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000470

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/2

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege  
.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name: DeBuys, Mabry Chambliss Owner Address: 2111 E Shelby St

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1925  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody distinctive architectural characteristics and displays an unusual design, and although it has had minor changes such as a rear addition and false shutters on the façade windows, it still retains good integrity. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2111 E Shelby St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence built in 1925 with elements of the Colonial Revival style. The footprint of the original house is rectangular, but it has had a rear addition, giving it the current L-shaped plan. The house has a clipped, side gable roof of composition shingle with a molded cornice below the eaves. There are two round arched dormers on the front roof slope with molded surrounds and arched casement windows with decorative panes. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboards. The façade is dominated by a painted brick exterior chimney with high, rounded shoulders located just west of the center. The roof forms a front gable around the chimney stack in lieu of crickets. On either side of the chimney is a wood-framed plate glass window with decorative leaded glass transom. These windows are flanked by small, non-original, inoperable louvered shutters, and they have a full-width flower box at the sill. The entry is on the east corner of the house, recessed under a deep porch. The entry is marked by a projecting arched roof with cornice returns and dentil molding, supported on paired Tuscan columns. Two additional columns are located on the east side of the porch.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W245

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2818 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552263 Northing: 5277215

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000465

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.14

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Olson, Meredith B

Owner Address:  
4262 NE 125th St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98125

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

Colonial - Colonial Revival

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Shingle - Coursed

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition

**Roof Type**

Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1920

**Study Unit**

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has very good integrity and embodies characteristics of both Craftsman and Colonial Revival style architecture. However, it is not a distinctive example of either style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2818 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence from 1920 in the Colonial Revival style, with some Craftsman style elements. It has the asymmetrical façade, coursed shingle siding, 3/1 sash, and casement windows typical of the Craftsman style, with Colonial Revival style entry porch. The house has an L-shaped footprint with a side gable roof of composition shingle over the main body of the house, and an east-facing, perpendicular gable over the rear section. The façade is asymmetrical with a center entry. The entry porch is under a projecting front gable with a broken pediment and an arched ceiling. It is supported on two large Tuscan columns with an entablature that then wraps around the house as a flat fascia below the boxed eave. The entry door is paneled and flanked by 3/1 sidelights. To the north of the entry is a prominent exterior fireplace that pierces the eave. The chimney is flanked by pairs of 3/1 casement windows. To the south of the entry is a tripartite window with a large 3/1 center window flanked by smaller 3/1 windows. The exterior of the house is clad in coursed wood shingles.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W244

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2812 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec 25 Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552264 Northing: 5277193

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000455

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/1

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.1

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/25/2009

Owner's Name:  
Calton, Kyle

Owner Address:  
2022 NE 35th Pl

City/State/Zip:  
Renton, WA 98056

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman  
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding  
Shingle - Concrete/Asbestos

Foundation  
Unknown

Roof Material  
Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type  
Shed  
Gable - Side Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1922

Study Unit Other

Architect: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It embodies characteristics of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman style architecture, but is not a distinctive example of either. In addition it has suffered loss of integrity from siding and window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family dwelling built in 1922. It displays elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles. The massing, plan, and dormer are characteristic of the Craftsman style, but the entry and roof detailing are more Colonial Revival. Exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingle. The house has an L-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves. The front porch is under a shed roof with return cornices on the side, supported by two Tuscan columns, with two rectangular pilasters framing the door. The entry door is a glass, multi-light door flanked by multi-light sidelights. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry flanked by tripartite windows. All windows appear to be replacements, and are mostly either 6/1 or 4/1. The façade tripartite windows are 6/1 in the center, flanked by 4/1. Over the entry is a shed roofed dormer with three 6/1 windows. An exterior chimney is located on the north elevation, and a smaller, interior, ridgeline chimney is located just south of the center of the house. The rear ell is under a gable that faces the east and runs perpendicular to the main roof. A solid fence surrounds the property, obscuring much of it from public view.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2812 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA



View of Southwest corner taken 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W243

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2810 Montlake Blvd

Property Address: 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277179  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552261 Northing: 5277179

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000460

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/1&22

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
0.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:  
Walton, Gregory

Owner Address:  
2810 Montlake Blvd. E

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation, view from Montlake Blvd

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Moderate

Tudor

Form/Type

Single Family - Cross Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): Front porch altered

**Cladding**

Veneer - Stucco

Veneer - Brick

**Foundation**

Concrete - Poured

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition

**Roof Type**

Gable - Cross Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1915

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. The house was built for John Nordstrom and his family, who resided there from 1916 to 1963. However, the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from alterations to the front porch and replacement of the front door. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA

---

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two-story, single family dwelling from 1915 in the Tudor style. Exterior walls on the first floor are brick veneer, while the second floor is stucco with half-timbering in the gables. The plan is rectangular with a center projection on the façade, and a rear ell on the south end. It has a cross gabled roof of composition shingle with decorative vergeboards, exposed rafter tails, and exaggerated knee brackets. Most windows in the house are 8/1 wood double-hung. The front gable projection has three 8/1 windows above a shallow hipped roof that covers the entry. The entry porch has square wood newel posts with replacement wood picket railing and replacement open tread wood stairs. The front door is a replacement and has one small rectangular window. The entry door is flanked by sidelights and has a narrow transom. This house is located on a very large lot, mostly surrounded by a solid fence and heavy landscaping.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2810 Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA



View of Entry

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W233

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2110 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552285 Northing: 5277163.85

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000575

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/21

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/21/2009

Owner's Name:  
Hurley, Jan

Owner Address:  
2110 E Hamlin St

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southwest corner

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1924  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1924 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman style architecture and retains very good integrity. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family, Arts and Crafts/Craftsman style house from 1924. It has a rectangular footprint under a side gable roof of composition shingle with projecting boxed eaves. The house is clad in wood shingles laid in unequal coursing to achieve a horizontal pattern. The façade is symmetrical and has a center entry under a projecting front gable. This gable is supported on a two pair of wooden posts, with one straight post and one diagonal. These posts sit on brick plinths. The front spandrel is arched, leading into an arched ceiling. The porch has wooden railings and is accessed by a brick walkway and concrete steps with brick kneewalls. The gable end has a small 9-light window and three exposed beams with tapered ends. The entry door is a typical Craftsman style with three vertical panels below 6 small windows, flanked by 6-light full-length sidelights composed of two long narrow panes in the center with two square panes at the top and bottom. On either side of the entry are tripartite windows composed of three double-hung wood windows with a single-light lower sash and a 6-light upper sash. The pattern in the upper sash is a typical Craftsman pattern of a center pane surrounded on the sides and top by smaller rectangular and square panes. Above these windows are two front gable dormers with paired 6/1 windows. An exterior chimney of red brick is located on the east elevation. On the west elevation is a projecting bay under a hipped roof with three 9-light casement windows. In the gable end is a pair of 9-light casements and decorative cross-bracing. There is a large shed dormer on the rear roof slope.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2110 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front entry taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new1

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2112 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552301 Northing: 5277163

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000570

Plat/Block/Lot  
MontlakePark Add/5/20

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Smidt, Douglas & Pauline

Owner Address:  
2112 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Style

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman  
Colonial - Colonial Revival

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Cladding**

Wood - Clapboard

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable - Bellcast Gable

Shed

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1915

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1915 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not particularly architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. In addition, it has suffered some loss of design integrity from large shed roof dormers on the front and rear. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family residence from 1915. It has a rectangular footprint with a side gable roof of composition shingle. The roof has a bell-cast front slope with the second pitch covering the full-width front porch. The porch is supported on four sets of slender wood posts, three at the corners and two across the front, and has wood picket railing. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The façade has a 6-panel wood door surmounted by a four-light transom, with a pair of 8/1 windows. The façade also has a large shed-roofed dormer with two 8/1 windows. The house has a center ridgeline chimney. East side elevation windows are also 8/1, and are grouped in two sets of three on the first floor. The second, rear set of windows is in a shed-roofed, rectangular bay. A large shed-roofed dormer is also found on the rear elevation. The house has no clear style, and combines elements of the Craftsman style with the Colonial Revival style.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2112 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112**



**View of southeast corner taken 7/9/2009**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new2

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2122 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552317 Northing: 5277162

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000565

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/19

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Kaplan, Barry

Owner Address:  
2122 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1926  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival residence from 1926 was renovated in 2005. It is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not particularly architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. In addition, it has suffered some loss of design integrity from a substantial rear addition. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, Colonial Revival style residence from 1926. The original house had a rectangular footprint, but it has had a rear addition, giving it a T-shaped plan currently. It was renovated in 2005. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves that return on the side elevations. The exterior is clad in wood shingle. The façade is symmetrical with a center door, wood paneled, surmounted by a fanlight. The entry portico has a front gable with an arched underside, supported on two Doric columns. The front arch features a keystone. The windows are 6/6 wood framed, flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. The window centered above the portico is smaller and has a panel below it. The first floor windows are topped with small cornices, while the second floor windows terminate at the cornice line. Side elevation windows are also mainly 6/6. The house has a large, exterior, red brick chimney centered in the west gable end.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2122 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112**



**View of southeast corner taken 7/9/2009**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new3

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2128 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552334 Northing: 5277164

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000560

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/18

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Schoettler, Ceneth

Owner Address:  
2128 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family - Side Gable

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
--	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1922

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, there are many similar examples of the style in district, including the house next door. The Colonial Revival style is heavily represented in the Montlake district, and this is not a distinctive or exemplary representation of the style. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a two story, Colonial Revival style residence from 1922. It has a rectangular plan with a side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves that return on the side elevations. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The façade is symmetrical with a center door, wood paneled, surmounted by a fanlight, and flanked by a pair of 8-light sidelights. The entry portico has a front gable with pronounced eave returns and an arched underside, supported on two Ionic columns. The windows are 8/8 wood framed, flanked by inoperable louvered shutters. There are two small 4/4 windows centered above the portico. The second floor windows terminate at the cornice line. Side elevation windows are also mainly 8/8. The house has a large, exterior, red brick chimney centered in the west gable end.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2128 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southeast corner

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front entry detail

taken 7/13/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new4

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2130 E Hamlin St

Property Address: 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552346 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000555

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/17

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Kowalski, Paul & Alice

Owner Address:  
15528 26th Ave. NE

City/State/Zip:  
Shoreline, WA 98155

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of southeast corner

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family - Bungalow

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Unknown</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gable</u>
--	-------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1922

**Architect:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Craftsman style residence from 1922 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. It retains good integrity. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of Craftsman style architecture, it is a typical example of a style common to the historic district, is not distinctive or exemplary, and better examples of the style are found elsewhere in the district. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence in the Craftsman style from 1922. It has an L-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a side gable, and a front projecting section under a secondary front gable. The roof is clad in composition shingle and has deep eaves with wide vergeboards and decorative knee braces in the gable ends. The exterior is clad in wood weatherboards, with a drip board near the bottom, below which are wider weatherboards. The front projection contains the entry and is located on the east side of the façade. The porch is supported by a single boxed column at the front corner, and is accessed by wooden steps with a wood picket handrail. It is framed by half-wall of weatherboards on the west side, with wood trellis panels. The rest of the front projection is a sunroom with four windows across the front and three on each side. Windows are wood, with a single light sash at the bottom, and decorative 6-light sash at the top in a typical Craftsman pattern. On the west side of the entry is a triple window with the same sash pattern as the front sunroom, formed by two smaller windows flanking a larger center window. The house retains an exterior chimney on the east side, just in front of a projecting side bay under a shed roof.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

Additional Photos for:

at 2130 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112



View of southwest corner taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new5

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2136 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552364 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000543

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/15-16

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Turner, William & Sara  
Newbold

Owner Address:  
2136 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Tudor - Tudor Revival

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Shingle

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Gable

Hip

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It does not convey a clear architectural style and has suffered loss of integrity from multiple additions. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence from 1926, renovated in 2005, with elements of both the Craftsman and Tudor Revival/English Cottage style. It has an irregular footprint due to multiple additions. The exterior is clad in wood shingles. The roof is clad in composition shingle with boxed eaves, and is a combination of multiple rooflines, including front gable, side gable, hip, and gable on hip. Windows are mostly wood casements. The entry porch is located at the southwest corner of the façade, and is supported by a pair of paneled boxed columns. It also has one paneled pilaster. The door is Craftsman style. The façade features a bay window under a hipped roof. The house retains an interior, ridgeline chimney, as well as a second interior chimney further to the rear.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

**Additional Photos for:**

**at 2136 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112**



**View of southeast corner taken 7/9/2009**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A**

**Comments:**



**View of southwest corner taken 7/9/2009**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**View of taken**

**Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):**

**Comments:**

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: 520new6

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2142 E Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552379 Northing: 5277166

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000544

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Add/5/15

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 7/9/2009

Owner's Name:  
Waknitz, Kristin

Owner Address:  
2142 E Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 7/9/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Ranch

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Hip</u>
--	---	--	--------------------------------

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1949  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Ranch style residence from 1949 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is an example of the mid-twentieth century houses that add to the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does retain good integrity, except for the painted brick exterior, and embodies some of the characteristics of Ranch style architecture, it is a typical example of a common architectural style and is not distinctive. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2142 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family residence in the Ranch style from 1949. It has an L-shaped footprint and is clad in painted brick veneer. It has a hipped roof of composition shingle with deep boxed eaves. The entry is located at the apex of the "L," with a decorative wrought iron post for support. The door is a simple, unadorned wood door. The front projecting section of the "L" has a large, fixed plate glass window flanked by 1/1 windows in a wood frame. On the east side of the entry is a pair of 1/1 wood windows. The house has an exterior chimney on the west elevation.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W273

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2146 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552389 Northing: 5277161

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000540

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 14

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.13

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name: Petillo, Jeffrey & Betty Lynn Owner Address: 2146 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 3/7/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Single Family

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

<b>Cladding</b> <u>Shingle</u>	<b>Foundation</b> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<b>Roof Material</b> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</u>	<b>Roof Type</b> <u>Gambrel</u> <u>Shed</u> <u>Hip</u>
-----------------------------------	---	--	---

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

<b>Study Unit</b> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	<b>Other</b>
---	--------------

**Date Of Construction:** 1920  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown  
**Engineer:** Unknown

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes  
**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes - National  
**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

This Dutch Colonial Revival style residence from 1920 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Dutch Colonial Revival style architecture and is an excellent example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2146 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This two story, single family residence from 1920 is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. It has a T-shaped footprint, with the main body of the house under a front gambrel roof of composition shingle with raked molding in the gable end. It has a continuous shed dormer on both the east and west elevations, with cornice returns. The bottom edge of the gambrel roof wraps around the gable ends as a hipped projection with a wide flat cornice below, separating the first and second stories. There is also a smaller, east facing gambrel at the center of the east elevation. The house is clad in wood shingles. The main entry, located on the east side elevation, has a pergola structure supported on square posts with wood picket railing. Windows are 9/1, wood double-hung, with the exception of the middle window on the first floor façade, which is fixed and has 24 lights. In the front gable end is a small fanlight window ornamented with an oversized keystone. There is an interior, red brick chimney located near the ridgeline on the east slope of the roof.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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



**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

**LOCATION SECTION**

Field Site No.: SR520W273

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2150 E. Hamlin St.

Property Address: 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 21 Section NW 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference  
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source  
Sequence: 0 Easting: 552402 Northing: 5277161

Tax No./Parcel No.  
5605000535

Plat/Block/Lot  
Montlake Park Addition, Block 5, Lot 13

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage  
.12

**IDENTIFICATION SECTION**

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/27/2009

Owner's Name:  
Van Oosten, Roger and  
Jeanna

Owner Address:  
2150 E. Hamlin St.

City/State/Zip:  
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status  
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**DESCRIPTION SECTION**

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: T-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Slight

Tudor

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property  
Inventory Report for**

at 2150 E Hamlin St, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify): front dormer added;

**Cladding**

Shingle  
Veneer - Brick

**Foundation**

Unknown

**Roof Material**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Roof Type**

Gable - Side Gable

**NARRATIVE SECTION**

Date Of Construction: 1930

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes - National

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of  
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1930 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from the addition of a front dormer and a side entry with exterior stair. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance**

This is a one and a half story, single family residence from 1930 in the Tudor style. It is clad in brick veneer with a random pattern of clinker bricks. It has a rectangular mass with a small projecting center entry under a front gable forming a T-shaped plan. It has a steep side gable roof of asphalt shingle with raked molding and cornice returns. There is another front gable on the west end of the façade with a pair of 8-light leaded casements in the gable end. In addition, a shed-roofed dormer clad in wood shingle with two small windows has been added between the west gable and the entry gable. On the façade, flanking the entry, are fixed plate glass windows with leaded glass casement sidelights. The entry door faces west. There is a small, 4-light window on the south elevation of the entry. Windows on the side elevations are mainly 6/1 with leaded muntins. The house has an exterior chimney at the ridgeline on the west elevation. Wooden, exterior stairs access a side entry door under a hipped roof on the east elevation - this entry and stair do not appear to be original.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Jim\\_Gould.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm). January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." [http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc\\_history\\_Eugene\\_Smith.htm](http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm). n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." [www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file\\_ID=3682](http://www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682). January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

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

