

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District
other names/site number Fourteenth Avenue East; Volunteer Parkway

2. Location

street & number 626 - 1021 14th Ave. E., 1409 E. Aloha St., 1409 E. Prospect St. not for publication
city or town Seattle vicinity
state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98112

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide ___ local
Applicable National Register Criteria
___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

King County, WA
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
20	4	buildings
		district
1		site
6	1	structure
		object
27	5	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A (0)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Landscape / Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single Dwelling

Domestic / Multiple Dwelling

Landscape / Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Tudor Revival; Colonial Revival;

Classical Revival; Craftsman;

Renaissance Revival; Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Brick, Stone

walls: Wood, Stone, Brick, Stucco

roof: Asphalt

other:

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District is a linear segment of residential homes on 14th Avenue East in Seattle, WA. This stretch of homes, starting just south of East Roy Street, extends north to East Prospect Street, across from the main entrance of Volunteer Park, one of Seattle's most important parks. This portion of 14th Avenue East was called *Millionaire's Row* as early as 1913, because it is lined with a number of stately houses, built by some of Seattle's most prosperous business folk. Century-old trees border the street, which itself forms a grand entryway to Volunteer Park. In fact, this portion of the street has been designated by the city as *Volunteer Parkway*, and the trees are maintained by Seattle's Parks Department. The houses have, as a group, been well-maintained, and 18 out of the 19 initial houses still stand, appearing largely as they did in the early 20th Century.

Setting

Millionaire's Row runs along the northern ridge of Capitol Hill in Seattle. Capitol Hill is generally considered to be one of the seven hills of Seattle, rising 444.5 feet above sea level. Capitol Hill, developed as one of Seattle's earliest suburbs, is now an integral part of the city. It is one of the most populous neighborhoods in Seattle, with several large business districts, two colleges, many parks, and a wide variety of housing including high-density apartments, multi-family dwellings, and a diversity of single-family homes ranging from small bungalows to mansions.

At the top of Capitol Hill is Volunteer Park, a pastoral retreat within the city. Partially designed by the Olmsted Brothers, it includes natural landscaping, and a beautiful view of the city and Elliott Bay. It features a reservoir, an art museum, a children's playfield, lily ponds, an outdoor stage, and a conservatory. The Olmsted Brothers proposed an observation tower for Volunteer Park that would be high enough to provide panoramic views even as the trees around it grew. This observation platform was built on top of a landmark, brick-clad water tower, constructed in 1906. The reward for climbing all 106 steps to the top is a 360 degree view of the region. The entrance to Volunteer Park, the loop road around the water tower, and the water tower itself are all aligned with 14th Avenue East. Looking northward from 14th Avenue East, it appears as though the street terminates at the water tower.

Streetscape Character

James A. Moore, the original developer of Capitol Hill, set aside Millionaire's Row as his crown jewel or showplace residential district. He chose this street for his own home, and reserved this street for prominent Seattleites to build some of the hill's most impressive dwellings. Many of the houses are situated on multiple plats and have significant landscaping. With some exceptions, the houses typically face the street. Some houses are separated from the street by stone or concrete retaining walls, and are built above street level, while others are not. Some houses have stone horse hitching posts by the street, from the days before cars were available in Seattle. One house has a stone block by the curb with the original owner's name carved into it.

Trees planted by the original owners have grown to maturity and are often over a hundred years old, forming a nearly continuous canopy above the sidewalks. The street feels almost park-like (in fact, the street trees are owned by the Seattle Parks Department), and there is a nearly continuous stream of joggers, people strolling by

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

with their dogs, or others simply walking by, enjoying the neighborhood. Many people walk to and from Volunteer Park, which is appropriate as the street was planned to be a grand entrance to the park.

The nearby park had a profound effect on the street, but the street also had a strong effect on the park. Kathy Mendelson, a garden historian, wrote, "Although the Olmsted plan followed the lake shore north, they included a parcel off to the west. It has come to be known as the crown jewel of Seattle's parks – Volunteer Park on Capitol Hill. It is by far the most formal of the region's Olmsted parks. As they so often did, the Olmsted's intended the design to match the character of the surrounding neighborhood. In this case, the park adjoined Seattle's Millionaire Row and some other expensive real estate and so the Olmsted design called for elaborate arbors, circular lily ponds, formal planting beds, ample lawns, and fine trees."¹

Transformation of the Streetscape Over Time

Most of the trees of Capitol Hill had been turned into lumber in the 1880s, but as an initial step towards creating his Capitol Hill developments, James A. Moore had the remaining trees cut down and the scrub cleared. Back then, Millionaire's Row on top of Capitol Hill had impressive views of the Cascades Mountains, the Olympic Mountains, and Mount Rainier. As the new trees grew, these sights became harder to see. While some of the houses still have fine views, particularly from the upper floors, at street level, the beauty of the mountains has been replaced by the beauty of the trees.

Moore was a fairly progressive developer – he installed sidewalks, sewers and paved the streets in his neighborhoods prior to selling his lots. This was far from the norm in the early 1900s. A 1902 newspaper mentioned, "There is one section of the city where there is no dust, and that is Capitol Hill. The paving prevents that. This paving is an improvement that is worth twice what it costs."² So even in 1902, several aspects of the street's basic infrastructure were already in place.

Although Moore encouraged the city to build street car lines on Capitol Hill, he did not want one running down his own street. So at the suggestion of the City Engineer, he planted median strips with landscaping to block such a potential intrusion. According to several sources, the street was privately owned, and Moore placed an elaborate gate blocking access to 14th Avenue East near Roy Street to reduce the traffic – making it effectively a gated community. However, as cars and tourists became more plentiful anyway, the residents asked the Parks Department to take ownership of the street in 1924, and the gate and median strip, considered an impediment to traffic, were removed.

The last original homeowner on the street, Nathan Eckstein, died in 1945. After World War II, a wave of middle class people moved to Millionaire's Row. A few more modest houses were constructed starting 1949. A couple of the houses started operating as apartment houses. In 1967, an old carriage house was converted into a single family home, and the Seattle Times documented the arrival of middle class families at Millionaire's Row.³ These changes to the street were all made within the historic period of this district. The character of the streetscape today is much like it was at the end of the historical period in 1967 and in some ways like it was in the early 20th Century, with the exception that the trees are larger now and even more cars park along the street.

Originally Millionaire's Row was a segment of 14th Avenue North. In the early 1960s, Seattle changed the naming conventions for its streets. However to avoid confusion, throughout this document, we refer to the street by its contemporary name: 14th Avenue East.

¹ Mendelson, Kathy. "Olmsted in the Pacific Northwest: Parks, Public Gardens, and the Art of Landscape Design." <http://www.halcyon.com/tmend/Olmsted.htm>. 2008.

² No Dust There: Makes Home Buyers Appreciate Capitol Hill. Seattle Mail and Herald. June 28, 1902. p. 9.

³ Loken, Marty. "Millionaire's Row Still Has Elegance." *Seattle Times*. April 2, 1967. p. 42.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Building Character

Nineteen residences were built on Millionaire's Row between 1902 and 1915. They were all large houses, and in some cases, mansions. A headline for a 1913 newspaper article about Millionaire's Row declares "Palaces Replace Forest Stumps in Eleven Years."⁴ As one might expect, the houses were all different, not built from pattern books. Most of the houses were designed by notable Seattle architects,⁵ with the exception of two houses that were designed by prominent architects of other locales.

Part of the street's appeal is the variety of the architectural styles. A Neo-Classical Revival was built next to a Georgian Revival, which sits next to a Craftsman, which neighbors an Arts and Crafts house, which is next door to a Tudor Revival / Queen Anne design, which was built across the street from a French Renaissance Revival. Other styles present include Colonial Revival, and American Foursquare. All of these houses are significant representative designs from a mere 13 year construction period.

The build quality of all of the houses is high. Many of the houses took multiple years to construct. Not only are all the architects known, but most of the builders are known as well.

All of the original owners of these houses were affluent people, who in many cases made their fortune by selling Washington State's natural resources. And they wanted to exhibit those natural resources in their homes. For example, a quarry owner built his house out of stone. A lumber mill owner used massive beams in the exterior detailing of his house. Other houses were built for presidents of real estate companies, hardware stores, wholesale groceries, engineering firms, bridge and building construction companies, etc. These were prominent men and they wanted prominent homes.

Many of the houses were built on large or multiple lots. Some of the early houses had separate structures to be used for horse stables or carriage houses (a comment on one building permit for a stable indicated that separate permission would be required for a manure pit in the alley). Some of the later houses had associated garages, as automobiles became available over the course of the 13 year period in which the early houses were built.

Someone walking down 14th Avenue East from East Prospect Street to the houses just south of Roy Street would notice relatively few changes to the building structures, with some exceptions. First, only 18 out of 19 of the original houses exist. Charles Erickson's 1902 Swiss-inspired house was replaced with a more modern dwelling at 1021 14th Avenue East. Second, three of the stables or carriage houses have been converted into single family dwellings. These stables and carriage houses were typically updated with care so that they would continue to fit into the neighborhood architecturally. In addition, these structures tend to be smaller buildings, offset from the street (always on alleys), and with the mature surrounding foliage they have a fairly subtle presence. Third, two dwellings were added on what had previously been vacant lots. These are smaller buildings, one of which is barely visible from the street through dense shrubs. However, these too are of notable architecture.

District Integrity

A significant majority of the buildings in the Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District exhibit the seven qualities of historic integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). All of the historic buildings maintain their original locations, with the exception of the single residence that has been destroyed. The design of most of the historical buildings is intact – with a few exceptions.

⁴ Palaces Replace Forest Stumps in Eleven Years. Seattle Post Intelligencer. Jan. 19, 1913. Real Estate Section, p. 1.

⁵ Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects. University of Washington Press. Seattle. 1994.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

The setting of the district is very true to its historical past. The magnificent old trees, shaded sidewalks, landscaped lawns, and stately homes continue to form a grand entrance to Volunteer Park. In terms of use, the street continues to serve as an entrance to the park, and numerous pedestrians travel along 14th Avenue East to and from the park each day. At the beginning of the district's period of significance, median plantings and a gate were added to reduce traffic and prevent the city from locating a streetcar line there. No streetcar line was placed, and both the median plantings and the gate were removed well within the period of significance, as they were considered traffic hazards. The street, which was envisioned as a grand entrance to the park, has been designated *Volunteer Parkway* by the city, which gives the Parks Department responsibility for maintaining the significant treescape, and it has been kept in character with Volunteer Park.

The residences in general continue to be constructed of the same materials as they were when they were built. In cases where significant changes were made, this alters whether the building contributes to the district's historic status. The level of workmanship and craftsmanship of the buildings is immediately visible to the observer. Various of the buildings have carved stone and carved wood details, some have columns and balustrades and turrets, and reflect the level of the craft during their construction period. All buildings erected outside of district's period of significance have been listed as non-contributing here, regardless of their workmanship.

Most of the buildings here continue to evoke a feeling of the earlier time, as does the district as a whole. A majority of the buildings were constructed during the historic period and are contributing. There continues to be a strong association between Millionaire's Row and the captains of industry that resided here early in the 20th Century. These properties continue to provide insight into the lives of many of the key individuals that were responsible for Washington State's early development.

Here follows an inventory of the properties in the historic district. Buildings classified as "Historic Contributing" meet the applicable National Register Criteria, as well as the associated historic integrity requirements, to support the district's inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings that are evaluated to be "Historic Non-Contributing" were present during the historic period and have historic value, but the structures themselves have been modified to the extent that they no longer maintain historic integrity. The one building that is classified as "Non-Historic Non-Contributing" was built outside of the district's period of significance: 1902-1967.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES IN SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Site ID #1:

1409 E. Prospect St.	Historic Name: Parker-Fersen Mansion	Built: 1908
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 12, Lots 11 & 12	Legal: 1346300200
Capitol Hill Add'n Div #3	Block 12, Lots 13 & 14	
Style: Neo-Classical Revival	Architect: Frederick Sexton	Builder: J.S. Shockey
Classification: Historic Contributing		

Description: A 1909 Seattle Times article said of this house "It is a structure – of purely colonial architecture, the most truthful copy of the style in the city." Frederick Sexton was both the architect and superintendent of construction, and J.S. Shockey was the contractor. It is a massive white building, the largest residence in the district. The building construction, land, and landscaping cost \$100,000. Technically it is a Neo-Classical design. The house faces Volunteer Park, and four Corinthian columns support a portico two stories high,

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

emanating from the lower roof line, at the front of the house. A pediment rises above it. A lower portico, supported by rectangular columns, is one story tall and runs the width of the house. Additional one story porticos flank the sides of the house. The sides also are embellished with Corinthian columns, rising from the second floor to the third, with a balcony in between. The house has double hung windows, fine dentils lining the various cornices, and rectangular modillions, under the eaves, appearing as larger dentils. The balusters surrounding the various balconies and porches have been removed, but the house retains its original imposing character.

Cultural Data: This house has a colorful past, with the first owner being sent to prison for a notable case of stock fraud just about a year after moving into the house, and the second owner being a purported Russian baron who started a new religion / philosophy called The Lightbearers.

George H. Parker, the first owner of the house, was born in Canada around 1858. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1870, became a naturalized citizen, and married a lady named Evvie from Iowa. They lived in Colorado for a time where he befriended others that would also become part of the stock fraud, and then moved to Seattle around 1907, with no notable affluence at the time. George H. Parker took on the role of fiscal agent for United Wireless and Telegraph for the region west of the Mississippi. United Wireless sold shares in an enterprise promising to build a radio infrastructure throughout the country. There were only two problems. Firstly, they did not own patents that gave them the rights to this technology, which Marconi had developed earlier in Italy. Secondly, for each \$1000 that was invested in the company, Parker personally kept \$200, some friends in Denver received \$180, the state agent received \$220, the company officers in New York pocketed \$200, leaving only a measly \$200 to be invested in building wireless infrastructure.

Given this scheme, and the tremendous excitement about the limitless potential of wireless, one can easily understand how Parker cleared over one million dollars on this fraud. He spent some of this money on his home (\$100,000 in 1908 dollars), the nearby Parker apartment house (approximately \$100,000 as well), stock in the Arctic Club building, a significant art collection, several cars, and various other investments. This fraud was described as the first of its kind in the history of the U.S. (but unfortunately was not the last). In 1911, Parker was sentenced to spend two years in a New York federal prison. The company however did deploy some radio towers, which assisted coastal and trans-pacific vessels at the time.

Eugene Fersen bought this house several decades later, around 1939-1940. He was born on November 18, 1873 in St. Petersburg Russia. According to one source, he was the oldest son of Marie Alexandrovna, the Grand Duchess of Russia, and on his father's side he was a descendent of Count Axel Fersen. According to another source, he was the only acknowledged out-of-wedlock son of Czar Nicholas II. Fersen said that his family castles were taken by the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution. He came to the U.S. in 1901-1902, and formed a philosophic / religious organization called The Lightbearers, which still exists today. Two of his books, *Science of Being* and *Is there a God?* describe his philosophy. According to a neighbor, Fersen said that he chose this house because, "We've always lived in houses fronting parks. London, Paris, St. Petersburg."⁶ He died on April 24, 1956, leaving his house first to his sister, and then to revert to The Lightbearers upon her death. The Lightbearers operated their Science of Being College out of the house into the 1980's, at which point the house was purchased and used again as a private residence.

⁶Lynch, Frank. Seattle Scene: The Man in the Big House on E. Prospect. Seattle Post Intelligencer. May 17, 1956.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Site ID #1A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage with living quarters

Built: 1909

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: Building permit #71521 allowed for this garage to be built. It has living quarters above. George H. Parker owned several cars at this relatively early date. During the 1920 census, the gardener appeared to live here.

Site ID #2:

1021 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Hills, C. D., House

Built: 1977

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 5, Parcel B

Legal: 1346300004

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

North 18 ft. and East 56.04 ft. of Parcel C

Style: Modern

Architect: David W. Gee

Builder: C. D. Hills

Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing

Description: In 1977, owner C.D. Hills received permit #570579 to build this modern house, designed by David W. Gee. The building permit also lists C.D. Hills as the contractor.

Cultural Data: The owner of this house, C.D. Hills, co-headed the Northwest First Corporation, which was an owner and builder of real estate in the Puget Sound region. David W. Gee, who received his Master's in Architecture from the University of Washington, and who had previously worked at The Richardson Associates, designed this house.

The current house is actually the second house built on this site. The original house had been built in 1902, and was described as a 12-room residence, of Swiss design, built with concrete and pressed brick, and native wood finishing. The Ederer family, living to the south of the original house on 14th, bought the property around 1940. The King County Property Card listed the exterior and interior as being in poor condition, and indicates that the house was torn down in 1942.

Site ID #3:

1007 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Ederer, Edward P. and Gertrude, House

Built: 1903

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 5, Parcel C, Minus North 18 ft. & East 56.04 ft.

Legal: 1346300005

Style: American Foursquare

Architect: James H. Schack

Builder: Waddingham & Arveson

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: On July 21, 1903, Edward P. Ederer received permit #21673 to have this house, which was architected by James H Schack, constructed by Waddingham & Arveson for \$4,000. It is an American Foursquare house, with a sandstone porch supported by four rectangular columns. It has leaded windows. Two large double-hung windows face the street on each of the first two floors, with a set of four smaller leaded windows in between on the second floor. The first floor has a bay window on the south side.

Cultural Data: Edward P. Ederer, the original owner of this house, moved to Seattle with his business partner, Andrew Weber. The 1900 Census shows that their families had previously been neighbors in Chicago, and they chose to live near one another here as well on Millionaire's Row (with the Webers at 805 14th Ave. E.). Ederer was vice-president of Seattle Net & Twine Manufacturing Company, but later became founder and president of Ederer Engineering Company. The latter company specialized in crane manufacturing, initially serving the logging industry in Seattle. Later it became an international company, building cranes for nuclear power plants, NASA, and even the crane-derived mechanism that opens and closes the roof of T-Mobile Park, Seattle's baseball stadium. Ederer, LLC still operates in Seattle, but now as a wholly owned subsidiary of PaR Systems. Arthur F. Ederer, Edward's son, became president of the engineering firm after his father's retirement, and he

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

too lived in this house. Edward was also a well-regarded musician, and he served as the first music director for the church that was Seattle's temporary cathedral before the St. James Cathedral could be built.

Site ID #4:

1001 14th Ave. E. **Historic Name: Reed-Erickson Carriage House** **Built: 1903**
Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 5, Parcel D **Legal: 1346300020**
Style: Swiss and Craftsman **Architect:** Robertson & Blackwell **Builder:** George W. Wilder
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Description: This house was originally the carriage house to the Reed-Erickson House (the one original residence that was destroyed on this street). Although the house retains some elements of the structure's original design, the exterior has been significantly changed so that it no longer qualifies as a contributing building.

Cultural Data: This house has undergone interesting transformations over the years, early on serving as a garage (and possibly even a stable), and then becoming a residence. This house is believed to be the original carriage house for the demolished Reed-Erickson House. The evidence is as follows. King County dates the house to 1903, approximately when the Reed-Erickson house was built. An early plat map for the street (around 1912) shows the carriage house, with C.J. Erickson as the owner. Although there is another house separating this carriage house from the Reed-Erickson House, its placement with an alley to the rear best served its carriage house role. Tax rolls from the 1920s show the Scandinavian American Bank as the land's owner, but C.J. Erickson was a director, and he signed for the payment.

Also design elements of this carriage house match the original Reed-Erickson House. Early pictures show a similar roofline, similar bargeboards, similar massive carved corbels bookending the gables, similar double windows on the gables, each formed by a grid of leaded glass squares, and shingles on the 2nd story but not the first. For these reasons, the architect, builder, and owners are likely the same as those of the Reed-Erickson House.

P. Booker Reed, who built the Reed-Erickson House (and presumably Carriage House) was a former mayor of Louisville, and also a very successful businessman. During the Civil War, Reed served as a private in the Confederate army (in the Ninth Kentucky Infantry). After the war, he studied at the University of Louisiana and received a medical degree. In 1884, he was elected mayor of Louisville (by a 7:2 margin). Mayor Reed was a fiscal conservative who balanced the city budget and worked to reduce corruption in government.

C.J. Erickson subsequently owned this carriage house. The C.J. Erickson Construction Co. helped build Seattle and much of the Puget Sound. His company received a contract for part of the Denny Regrade, and dug much of the Lake Washington Ship Canal. The 'Montlake Cut' was originally called 'The Erickson Cut'. He built a railroad to supply Port Angeles' mills with logs. At the Bremerton Navy Yards, he built the largest U.S. Government dry dock at 863 feet. Erickson was also president of Erickson Shipbuilding and the Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding Company, which built steel vessels for the U.S. World War I emergency fleet. He also founded Adelpia College in Capitol Hill, whose former campus is now the site of Seattle Preparatory School. Erickson was honored by being granted Swedish knighthood.

The 1930 Tax Rolls has an annotation that this property was issued back to King County via a conveyance deed in 1931. It remained county property for several years, until the Ederer family purchased it, and it then became the garage to their house. It was subsequently sold, and in 1984 the carriage house was remodeled into its current house form.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Site ID #5:

1000 14th Ave. E. **Historic Name: Eckstein, Nathan and Mina, House** **Built: 1914**
Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 12, Lots 9 & 10 **Legal: 1346300190**
Capitol Hill Add'n Div #3 Block 12, Lot 8
Style: Georgian Revival **Architect:** Louis Mendel **Builder:** Pearson Construction Co.

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story Georgian Revival was the last residence constructed in the district during the early 20th Century. On June 18, 1914, permit #133568 granted Pearson Construction permission to build this 60'x66'4" house, designed by Louis Mendel, for an estimated \$17,000. The house is one of the most formal in the district, built of red brick, having a circular portico in front and a rectangular portico on the south, both supported by Doric columns and having railings supported by balusters. The house has three dormers facing 14th Avenue East, and an elaborate garden in the back. Dentils under the eaves contribute to the formal colonial feel of this house.

Cultural Data: Nathan Eckstein, the first owner of this house, was vice-president and then president of Schwabacher Brothers & Company, one of Seattle's most prominent businesses. Schwabacher Brothers, a wholesale grocery company, was at the time Seattle's oldest business. Under his leadership, the company weathered World War I, II, and the Great Depression. Its wholesale business served Washington, Alaska, and many Pacific Rim countries.

Eckstein also participated in numerous civic and charitable activities, earning the title of "Seattle's Most Useful Citizen" from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and a group of community service organizations. Eckstein was elected president of the Seattle School Board for three years, and served on the School Board for seven years. In recognition of his contributions to Seattle's schools, Eckstein Middle School was named for him. Eckstein also served as trustee of the White Cross, Goodwill Industries, and the Seattle Symphony Orchestra. He was president of the Community Fund and the Washington State Council for Social Work. He served on the commission to revise the Seattle City Charter in 1925. He was a founder of the Temple de Hirsch and a leader and patron there. He was a strong advocate for increasing the job base in Seattle, improving the city's municipal needs (infrastructure, parks, health, education, and culture), and expanding trade. He argued for the need of a first-class airport in King County, and worked to establish it.

Site ID: #5A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage **Built:** Between 1917-1940
Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: The brick detached garage does not appear in the 1917 Sanborn map, but based on the materials and design, it appears true to the district's period of significance. A pre-1940 property assessment card refers to a brick veneer garage of approximately the same size, so this accessory structure is likely in period.

Site ID #6:

925 14th Ave. E. **Historic Name: Rowell, Fred R. and May, House** **Built: 1903**
Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 5, Lot 6 **Legal: 1346300030**
Style: Arts and Crafts **Architect:** William D. Kimball **Builder:** Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story Arts and Crafts house was designed by William D. Kimball for Fred Rice Rowell (Permit: 1903: #19693). It is positioned laterally along the street, with its main entrance to the North. On the street side, it has bay windows to the south, a double hung window to the north, and two sets of two narrow double hung windows on the second floor. Also on the street side, a prominent dormer extends from the house,

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

supported by carved brackets, and the eaves are held by modillions. Dentils embellish the bottom of the dormer and the top of the ledge above the bay windows. The north porch has been modified since its original construction, but a 1957 photo shows that the house appeared then very similar to how it does today, with a change to the siding.

Cultural Data: Fred Rice Rowell, one of the most prominent Seattle lawyers of his time, contracted to have this house built; however, he died before he could move into it. His widow, May F. Rowell, lived in this house for several decades. Fred Rice Rowell came to Washington State from Maine in 1888. He was of an old New England family – his great-grandfather William Rowell had fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Fred Rice Rowell, like many of his neighbors, became affluent from Washington State's natural resources – his specialty was mining law. He also was vice president of Lake Sammamish Lumber and Shingle. In addition to having a large law practice, Fred Rice Rowell taught mining law at the University of Washington for two years. He also served as president of Washington's Sons of the American Revolution.

Site ID #7:

923 14th Ave. E.	Historic Name: Russell, Thomas A. and Rebecca, House	Built: 1902
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 5, Lot 7	Legal: 1346300035
Style: Arts and Crafts	Architect: August Tidemand	Builder: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This eclectic Arts and Crafts house was the very first house built on Millionaire's Row. On May 5, 1902, Thomas Russell received permit #13867 to have this house constructed according to the plans of August Tidemand. This permit is dated the earliest of the houses on Millionaire's Row. The permit states that the house would be 50'x30', built at a cost of \$5,000. Appropriately, Thomas Russell chose to have the house constructed out of stone from his own quarry in Tenino, Washington. The 2 ½ story home has a sandstone exterior for approximately the first two stories, with half-timbering just below the highest roofline. The house has a front portico, supported by groups of two to three Corinthian columns carved from sandstone. Above it is a porch (made of sandstone, as is most of the house), with the parapet, having a repeating rosette decoration carved in enclosing squares. The year "1902" is carved into the north side of the house.

Cultural Data: The first owner of this house was Thomas Russell. Around 1889, he started the Russell Stone Quarry in Tenino, Washington, about 16 miles from Olympia. His venture later became the Tenino Stone Quarries Company, of which he was owner, president, and general manager. The sandstone quarried there was used in important buildings, including Washington State's earlier Capitol Building (and of course, this house). The Tenino Stone Quarries Company shipped its product throughout the Pacific Coast, including Washington State, Oregon, California, and even Hawaii. After Thomas Russell retired, his son Dr. Donald G. Russell took over as president and owner. Donald Russell, who had been living in his father's house, eventually took ownership of it, residing there at least through 1935.

Site ID #8:

918 14th Ave. E.	Historic Name: Blackford, Dr. Harry, House	Built: 1952
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 11, Lot 12	Legal: 1346300185
Style: Northwest Modern	Architect: John C. Rushmore	Builder: Warren Meyer

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Description: This 1952 house was designed by John C. Rushmore for Dr. Harry Blackford, and it was built by Warren Meyer. The building permit, #415952, is dated August 7, 1952. This single story 33'4"x40'4" house is smaller than most of the neighboring houses, and mostly hidden in foliage. The house was originally L-shaped, with an exterior of vertical wooden boards. Later the siding was changed and an addition was built, but the date

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

of these changes is unknown. It was built on land that was originally owned by C.F. White, who built his carriage house and house on the same block to the south.

Cultural Data: This house was built for Dr. Harry Blackford when he was 67 years old. Dr. Blackford was born in Lithuania, earned his medical degree at the University of Oregon School of Medicine, and practiced in Seattle for about 40 years. During World War I, Dr. Blackford served in the Medical Corp. Dr. Blackford's specialization was internal medicine. He gave numerous talks about children's health, and visited clinics around the world. Dr. Blackford died in 1959.

John C. Rushmore, who designed this house, was born in Yakima, Washington in 1921. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Architecture from the University of Washington in 1949. He initially worked at Victor Jones & Associates, and then formed his own architecture firm in 1953 in Bellevue. Rushmore's other designs include the Tradewell in Columbia City and the John Danz Theatre in Bellevue.

Site ID #9:

913 14th Ave. E.	Historic Name: Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Carriage House	Built: 1913
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 5, Lot 8 and North 5 ft. of Lot 9	Legal: 1346300040
Style: Tudor Revival	Architect: Bebb & Mendel	Builder: J. N. Johnson

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Contemporary Name: Shafer-Baillie Carriage House

Description: Permission to build the original carriage house to the Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Mansion was granted by permit #124550, dated July 14, 1913. It specified that Bebb & Mendel would design the structure, and that J.N. Johnson would build it – just like the accompanying mansion (Site ID #11). While it is a historic property and the remodeled, expanded building remains a stately Tudor structure, enough changes have been made to the overall plan that the building is classified as Historic Non-Contributing.

Cultural Data: See Site ID #11, The Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Mansion.

Site ID #10:

908 14th Ave. E.	Historic Name: White-Clapp Carriage House	Built: 1905
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 11, Lot 11 and North 16 ft. of Lot 10	Legal: 1346300176
Style: Craftsman	Architect: Bebb & Mendel	Builder: George W. Wilder

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: Permits #36552 (August 9, 1905) and #36577 (August 10, 1905) allowed builder George W. Wilder to construct a 35'x42' 1 1/2 story frame stable, designed by Bebb and Mendel, for C. F. White. This stable was built originally as an ancillary structure to the White-Clapp House (Side ID #12), also designed by Bebb and Mendel a year earlier. The stable was to be built for an approximate cost of \$3,000 (30% the cost of the accompanying house). One of the permits states, "Permit not to cover manure pit shown on plans to be partly in alley." The building is of a very large size for a stable, and even in its earliest photos appeared more like a house, designed as a Tudor/Craftsman revival, with a partially half-timbered upper section, multiple fine windows, a dormer, a chimney, and a complex roof line. It was almost certainly partially residential from its very beginning, either as servant or guest quarters. The building was not designed to match the Chester F. White House exactly, in many ways it seems more reminiscent of the other Tudor/Craftsman revivals on the street. The building was addressed 906 1/2 in a plat map from the 1920s, suggesting that it was already residential then. Harvey Wright, Jr., a decorator, and his wife moved into the house in 1966, and finished remodeling it in 1967. When Wright bought the house, "the place was no more than a play area for stray dogs

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

and cats," according to his wife.⁷ Wright remodeled the carriage house to give it a more residential look, while keeping much of its original detail.

Cultural Data: See Site ID #12, The White-Clapp House.

Site ID #11 907 14th Ave. E. Historic Name: Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Mansion Built: 1913

Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 5, Lots 10 & 11 & South 45 ft. of Lot 9 Legal: 1346300045

Style: Tudor Revival Architect: Bebb & Mendel Builder: J. N. Johnson

Classification: Historic Contributing

Contemporary Name: Shafer-Baillie Mansion

Description: On March 6, 1913, Samuel S. Loeb received permission (permit #120909) to have a \$40,000, 99'x59'9" residence constructed by J.N. Johnson and designed by Bebb and Mendel. This 14,000 square foot Tudor Revival home is constructed of brick and half-timbering. The central entrance is through a rectangular brick portico with wood detailing. The dwelling's exterior is mostly brick, with a half-timbered gabled extrusion / wing to the south on the front of the house, and a brick gabled extrusion / wing to the north on the front as well. The brick gabled section has a grid of 8 stained glassed windows, with four short panels above four long panels, and paneled decorations below. The eaves of the steep roof are ornamented with modillions.

Cultural Data: The original owner of this house, Samuel S. Loeb, was a founder and president of Seattle's Independent Brewing Company. He was born in Indiana, son of a brewer. After working in several other businesses he came to Tacoma in 1889, and started a short-lived wholesale liquor business. Loeb then formed the Milwaukee Brewing Company of Tacoma (out of the assets of the earlier United States Brewery of Tacoma). He tripled the output, and sold his beer throughout the Puget Sound region. Around 1902 to 1903, he came to Seattle and formed the Independent Brewing Company, with operations in South Seattle. His company was well-known as the manufacturer of "Old German Lager". However, seeing the specter of Prohibition, he moved to San Francisco around 1917.

The next owner, Alexander Baillie, was a native of Scotland. Employed by the shipping company of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., he came to Portland in 1880, Tacoma in 1887, and later resided in Seattle for about 20 years. He became a partner of the shipping company in 1906, and then later its president. The Seattle Times called him "a man of world-wide influence and assuredly one of the great shipping powers in this country." He brought golf to the West Coast, establishing in Tacoma the first golf course on this side of the Mississippi. He was president of the Rainier National Park Company and also the Rainier Club.

Julius Shafer bought the property in 1928. Julius Shafer and his brother Issie came to Seattle around the year 1888, and with \$700 in savings, opened a small clothing store. Through hard work, they grew their business, and they became prosperous in part by selling goods to the Klondike prospectors. They relocated from store to store as they needed more space, eventually asking James A. Moore and G. Henry Whitcomb to build the Arcade Building, extending a full block downtown. The Shafer Brothers invested their profits into Seattle real estate, forming the Shafer Brothers Land Company, and owning the Mutual Life Building (now owned by Historic Seattle) and the Clemmer Theater (believed to be the first U.S. theater constructed especially for the showing of motion pictures), among other properties.

This building currently operates as a bed and breakfast.

⁷ Loken, Marty. "Millionaire's Row' Still Has Elegance." *Seattle Times*. April 2, 1967. p. 42.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

The wooden balcony is elaborately carved, as is the wooden frieze that visually separates the second floor from the top half floor. The massive wood beams are befitting a lumber baron's house. Above the stone first floor, the house is clad in half-timbering. Windows on the second and top floor are composed of small diamond-shaped panels. The roof consists of two gables, one facing Aloha and the other facing 14th, that intersect in the middle.

Cultural Data: Charles H. Cobb, the first owner of this house, was one of the Pacific Northwest's best-known lumbermen. In 1879 he founded and became president of the Port Susan Logging Company. Later, he also served as president of the Snohomish Logging Company, the Ebey Logging Company, and the International Timber Company of Seattle (which logged in British Columbia). Cobb was also vice-president of the Kerry Mill Company. His lumber interests led to his creation of the Marysville and Arlington Railway Company, where he also served as president.

As Cobb's wealth grew, he expanded into financial interests. Cobb became a director and stockholder of the Washington Securities Company, the Washington Trust Company, the Metropolitan Bank, and was a founder of the Cobb-Haley Investment Company.

Charles H. Cobb was also a director, stockholder, and one-time president of the Metropolitan Building Company, which constructed numerous buildings in downtown Seattle on land leased from the University of Washington. One of these is named The Cobb Building after Charles H. Cobb, but was sometimes called the "Doctors' Building", because it was the first medical-dental building west of the Mississippi. Interestingly a subsequent owner of the house in the 1920s, Elmer A. Nicholson, was a physician in the Cobb Building.

Site ID #14:

811 14th Ave. E. **Historic Name: Moore-Bordeaux House** **Built: 1903**

Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 6, Lots 1 & 2 and North Half of Lot 3 **Legal:** 1346300060

Capitol Hill Add'n Div #1 Block 6, Lot 23 and North Half of Lot 22

Style: Renaissance Revival **Architect:** William D. Kimball **Builder:** Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Contemporary Name: Moore Mansion

Description: James A. Moore was both owner and builder of this house, designed by William D. Kimball. The original building permit, dated April 2, 1903, called for a 45'x60' house to be constructed at a cost of \$18,000. This house is 2 ½ stories, constructed of brick (it was originally planned to be stone, and then brick veneer, but was amended to solid brick). It has been described as French Renaissance Revival (Francois I^{er}), with classical and gothic elements forming an eclectic architectural mix. Steps lead up to a portico, which wraps from the mid-front around to the north side of the house. The portico is supported by stone piers surrounded by Tuscan columns. Above the entrance at the second floor level, two pairs of additional Tuscan columns rise from the top of the portico, bordering a balcony. A large lunette appears between these two columns. Two triangle-peaked brick facades flank the left and right of the house's front, each having carved pediments and an additional column flanked by two windows. Though a parapet for the second floor balcony has been removed, the house appears very much as it did when it was built.

Cultural Data: James A. Moore, the father of Capitol Hill, and perhaps Seattle's best known developer, built this house for himself on Capitol Hill's showplace street. Moore arrived in Seattle in 1886, and soon started investing in real estate. In 1887, he formed the Moore Investment Company, which developed Latona, Brooklyn, University Heights, and other residential areas in Seattle. In 1900 the Moore Investment Company purchased a substantial portion of Capitol Hill for \$225,000, and developed the neighborhood's infrastructure (sidewalks, paved streets, sewers) for over \$100,000. This and Moore's other development projects were

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

largely funded by G. Henry Whitcomb and other moneyed individuals from the East Coast. Moore put the individual lots on the market in 1901.

Although best known for developing residential areas, Moore also developed major buildings downtown – the Whitcomb Building, the Estabrook Building, the Lumber Exchange, the Curtis Building, the Lincoln Hotel Building, the Franklin Building, the Amherst Building, the Moore Theater, and others. Some of these were built together with G. Henry Whitcomb, whose son David became another resident of the street, and later took over real estate operations for his father. Moore initially acquired development privileges for the University of Washington's Metropolitan Tract downtown, but sold these rights to the Metropolitan Building Company.

Moore made a considerable sum through his real estate dealings in Seattle – by some accounts \$15 million – but he lost it all by investing in the Western Steel company at Irondale, near Port Townsend, and by developing a town to support the mill. While initially successful, providing steel for Seattle buildings and ships, he was undercut by larger steel companies (he blamed U.S. Steel), and eventually went out of business. Moore then took the \$1,000 he had left by selling some personal items, and traveled to Florida, where in 1915 he created “Moore Haven” – the first town platted in the Everglades area. The town did well, and he had several prominent investors, but a 1926 hurricane resulted in the town flooding, drowning 200 people. Moore left Florida. In 1929 Moore died, essentially broke, living at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Moore moved into this house in 1906, before which he had been living in the Washington Hotel, another one of his projects. Joseph Bordeaux bought this house in 1913. He was the brother of Thomas Bordeaux who lived across the street at 806 14th Avenue East, in another house designed by William D. Kimball. Joseph Bordeaux was a partner with his brother in the Bordeaux Brothers Logging Company and then the Mason County Logging Company. Together they founded the town of Bordeaux. Thomas Bordeaux was president of the Mason County Logging Company, and Joseph was secretary-treasurer. They remained business partners for the remainder of their lives. Joseph also was a large stockholder of several Seattle and Olympia-based banks.

Site ID: #14A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage

Built: 1917 or earlier

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This garage, fronting the other side of the property on 13th Avenue East, is not visible from Millionaire's Row. It was shown in the 1917 Sanborn map, and photographed by the state in 1937.

Site ID #15:

806 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Bordeaux, Thomas and Esther, House

Built: 1903

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 10, Lots 9 and 10

Legal: 1346300150

Style: Tudor Revival / Queen Anne

Architect: William D. Kimball

Builder: Harvey J. Allan

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This house is a novel mix of Tudor Revival and Queen Anne architectural styles, although it has also been called "Tyrolean" as well as "Tudor Gothic". It was designed by William D. Kimball, the same man that designed The Moore-Bordeaux House (Site ID #14) and the Fred R. and May Rowell House (Site ID #6). The permit, dated July 16, 1903, called for Harvey J. Allen to construct a 40'6"x55'10" house for a sum of \$15,000. The exterior of the lowest story is brick, upon which rests an additional 1 ½ stories of half-timbering. A hexagonal turret, with a “candle-snuffer” top and three ornate round windows, adorns the southwestern corner of the house. The main entryway is on the west through a recessed porch. Above it is a second recessed porch with columns. An additional porch sits on the southwest corner, with a balcony above. The house's hipped roof has several striking dormers and high chimneys. The house sits high upon the street, with a stone

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

retaining wall bounding the property on the west and south sides. Although the house was remodeled in 1913 by Bebb and Mendel, early in the district's period of significance, it remains quite true to its 1903 form.

Cultural Data: This house was built for Thomas Bordeaux, another well-known lumber company owner in the Pacific Northwest. Bordeaux was born near Montreal, Canada in 1852, but immigrated to the U.S. at the age of 20, where he prospected for gold in the West. Having mediocre luck with mining, he eventually found himself starting a small lumber business near Shelton, Washington, initially hauling logs with oxen, having 8-10 men working at his camp. Thomas' brother, Joseph (later a neighbor living across the street at 811 14th Avenue E.) joined the business, and together they formed the Bordeaux Brother Logging Company, followed by the Mason County Logging Company. The latter became extremely successful over time, and Thomas Bordeaux served as founder, president, and principle owner. The town which formed around Bordeaux's lumber company was named "Bordeaux, Washington" in his honor. Later he simultaneously served as president and a principle stock owner of the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company.

Although Thomas Bordeaux was primarily associated with logging, he had other business interests. Bordeaux was also director of the First National Bank of Seattle, and vice-president, director and a founder of the State Bank of Shelton, Washington. Like several of his neighbors, Bordeaux was a stockholder in the Metropolitan Building Company, and he was also a stockholder in the Lumber Mercantile Company.

Site ID: #15A

Accessory Structure: Detached garage

Built: 1917 or earlier

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This garage, located off the alley behind the house, appears on the 1917 Sanborn map. To all appearances it seems true to the district's period of significance.

Site ID #16:

805 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Weber, Andrew and Barbara, House

Built: 1903

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 6, Lot 4 and South Half of Lot 3

Legal: 1346300075

Capitol Hill Add'n Div #1

Block 6, Lot 21 and South Half of Lot 22

Style: Classical Revival

Architect: Donnellan & Barton

Builder: Waddingham & Arveson

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story Classical Revival house was designed by J.J. Donnellan and Frances M. Barton for Andrew Weber. The original building permit, #16163, dated September 11, 1902, calls for Waddingham & Arveson to build a 31'4"x50' house for an estimated cost of \$7,000. The house is oriented laterally to the street, facing south. Stairs lead to a small rectangular portico on the south side. On the street-facing (east) side, there is a large, three panel bay window and five other windows of varying sizes. An ornate dormer faces the street, with a pediment, scrollwork on the sides, and a window topped by a fanlight with a keystone. The eaves of the roof, dormer, bay window, and portico cornice are embellished by modillions or dentils – sometimes both. The house appears to have been re-sided, but it retains most of its original detailing and character.

Cultural Data: Andrew Weber, the original owner of this house, was a business partner of Edward P. Ederer who lived up the street at 1007 14th Avenue East. Both men brought their families to Seattle from Chicago in 1901, and here the men founded the Seattle Net and Twine Manufacturing Company. Andrew Weber served as president, and Edward P. Ederer was vice-president. In many cases, the early residents of Millionaire's Row gained their affluence through Washington State's natural resources: logging, land sales, mining – and in Weber's case the fishing industry. According to Prosser's, *A History of The Puget Sound Country: Its Resources Its Commerce and Its People*, "The development of the fishing industry brings with it the

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

manufacture of fish-netting in all its various lines, which is now being successfully carried on in Seattle by Andrew Weber and his associates, constituting the Seattle Net and Twine Manufacturing Company. To supply the demands of the fishing industry on the Northwest coast, from four to five million pounds of netting made from cotton thread are required every year, and the demand is constantly increasing.”⁸

Work was completed on Weber's house in 1903. In 1905, Weber started the Andrew Weber Company, an import and export firm, while continuing as president of Seattle Net and Twine. Weber died around 1908-1909, but his widow Barbara Louise Weber (alternately Louise Barbara) lived in the house into the 1920s.

By 1925, William Edris, a very prominent businessman, had bought this house. Edris was president of the Seattle Brass Company, and vice-president of Skinner & Eddy Corporation. He was also the son-in-law of Seattle capitalist David E. Skinner, president and a founder of Skinner & Eddy, who lived directly to the south at 725 14th Ave. E. Edris had married David and Jeannette Skinner's daughter, Frances, but she had died in 1922. Edris was involved in numerous businesses. He operated the Olympic Hotel, Seattle's most prominent luxury hotel. He bought numerous local properties, including The Liberty Theater (Seattle), The Venetian Theater (Seattle), The Roxy Theater (Ballard & Enumclaw), The Grand Theater (Great Falls, Montana), The Broadway Market (Seattle), and the operation of Von's Cafe (Seattle). He also owned 10% of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company (of which Samuel H. Hedges of 702 14th Ave. E. was president). Through Edris' role as vice-president of Skinner & Eddy, he was also deeply involved in the Alaska salmon packing industry.

The Edris family gained popular notoriety in 1956 when William's daughter, Jeanette, married Winthrop Rockefeller, an heir to John D. Rockefeller's oil millions. She became Rockefeller's second wife (after the infamous Bobo Rockefeller), and he was her fourth husband (her previous husbands were a pro football player, a lawyer, and a stockbroker), and hence she acquired the name: Jeanette Edris Barrager Barley McDonnell Rockefeller. She was well-heeled prior to this wedding, having inherited more than a million dollars from her grandmother, Jeannette Skinner.

Site ID #16A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage

Built: 1917-1937

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This garage, fronting the other side of the property on 13th Avenue East, is not visible from Millionaire's Row. Although it was not shown in drawn in the 1917 Sanborn map, it was photographed by the state in 1937.

Site ID #17:

725 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Smith-Skinner House

Built: 1903

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 6, Lots 5, 6 and 7

Legal: 1346300085 and 1346300090

Style: Colonial Revival

Architect: W. W. Sabin

Builder: Otto N. Soderquist

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This large 2 ½ story Colonial Revival house was designed by Cleveland architect W.W. Sabin for the Reverend Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. Its original permit (#20381), dated May 7, 1903, called for a 65'9"x48' house to be constructed by Otto N. Soderquist and supervised by James Stephen, at a cost of \$15,000. This formal, stately home has wood shingle exterior and a gable roof. A rectangular portico supported by four Ionic columns, protects the main entrance. Above it is a 3-part window with an ornate wood-carved frame, including a wooden fanlight. The front center of the house has a partial pediment. Modillions

⁸ Prosser, William Farrand. *A History of The Puget Sound Country: Its Resources Its Commerce and Its People*. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1903. p. 199.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

windows with a diamond leaded glass pattern below. A granite block inscribed with "Stuart" the name of the original owner, still lies at the street corner.

Cultural Data: Elbridge A. Stuart, the original owner of this house, almost singlehandedly created one of Washington State's major early commercial successes – its dairy industry. The Carnation Milk Products Company, which he founded near Seattle, became a household name, shipped its products worldwide, and after his death, became a multi-billion dollar company.

Elbridge Stuart, who earlier had some success in the grocery business in El Paso and Los Angeles, moved to Washington State in 1899. With a partner, he bought a bankrupt evaporated milk plant in Kent, Washington for \$5,000. In 1901, after a number of business challenges, Stuart bought out his partner, and became owner and president of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company, which he renamed the Carnation Milk Products Company in 1915. The town of Tolt, Washington changed its name to "Carnation" in honor of Elbridge Stuart's farm and company.

The Klondike Gold Rush created demand for non-perishable foods, helping to boost the fortunes of Stuart's company. Also, Elbridge Stuart helped supply local farmers with better lines of milk cows – both by importing them and breeding them at his Carnation Farm – this making his own company more successful. By the time Stuart died in 1944, Carnation had manufacturing operations in 22 states and 7 countries. In 1984, Carnation Milk Products was sold to Nestle for \$3 Billion.

Like many of Seattle's early entrepreneurs, Stuart became involved in multiple business ventures. At one point he was president of the Metropolitan Building Company, which developed a large part of Seattle's downtown area. One of the buildings that they constructed was the Stuart Building, a high-rise that was demolished in the 1970s to make room for Rainier Square and Tower. Elbridge Stuart was a vice-president of the First National Bank of Seattle, and a director of the Metropolitan National Bank of Seattle. He also served as vice-president of the Pacific Steamship Company.

Site ID #19:

709 14th Ave. E.	Historic Name: Burwell, Anson S. and Augusta, House	Built: 1904
Capitol Hill Unrecorded	Block 6, Lots 8, 9, and Lot 10 minus South 35 ft.	Legal: 1346300095
Style: Craftsman	Architect: James H. Schack	Builder: R.G. Van Stone

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: Architect James H. Schack designed this Craftsman house for Anson S. Burwell. On April 16, 1904, permit #26816 granted permission for R.G. Van Stone to construct a 62'x48' house for \$12,000. The first story of this 2 ½ story house is clad in clinker bricks, and the second story is clad in wood shingles. An asymmetrically positioned front portico has its entrance shifted to the left. The piers supporting the portico, and the parapet (which has small semi-circular arches on the right) are also constructed of clinker brick. Above the portico is a curved balcony, clad with shingles. The hipped roof has two dormers facing the street, and elaborately carved modillions below the eaves.

Cultural Data: Anson S. Burwell, for whom this house was built, served as vice-president and then president of the Seattle Hardware Company, a pioneer mercantile firm that became prosperous outfitting prospectors in the Alaskan Gold Rush and serving the growing Pacific Northwest.

In 1884 (or 1885 by some accounts), Anson S. Burwell left Pennsylvania and arrived in Seattle with two brothers: A.P. Burwell and E.B. Burwell. All three brothers joined and invested in Ballard & Sox, an early

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Seattle hardware partnership. Later, in 1885, the partnership formally incorporated as the Seattle Hardware Company. Anson S. Burwell was one of the founders, and all three Burwell brothers served as officers.

In 1905, the company became a wholesale-only operation, and it moved into a huge office and warehouse space in the Pioneer Square district. That building still exists, but is owned by Starbucks now. Seattle Hardware Company became a million dollar corporation in 1912. Anson S. Burwell served as vice-president and manager of the company until 1924, when he became president. By 1929, the company had 300 employees, and was shipping to Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaii, and Asia. Anson S. Burwell was prominent in Seattle civic affairs, and served as president of the YMCA and a long-time member of its executive board. He died in 1935, having dedicated 50 years towards the development of one of Seattle's greatest companies.

Site ID: #19A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage

Built: 1989

Classification: Non-Historic Non-Contributing

Description: This garage, which matches the style of the residence, was built outside of the district's period of significance. An earlier photograph shows a carport in its location, and the Sanborn 1917 map shows a garage positioned further from the street. A Sanborn map from 1950 also shows a smaller structure positioned further from the house.

Site ID #20:

708 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Nelli, Pietro and Teresa, House

Built: 1949

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 9, Lot 9

Legal: 1346300135

Style: Mid-Century Modern

Architect: Fred Bassetti

Builder: F. R. Krull

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This one-story house was designed in 1949 by Fred Bassetti. Permit #395290, dated July 21, 1949, allowed builder F.R. Krull to construct this 45'8"x43'2" house for \$18,000. This is the first house built on the street since the early 20th Century. The exterior of the house is grey Roman brick. Stairs lead up to the front door, with a porch to the south. Under the porch, below the first floor is a garage in the southwest corner.

Cultural Data: This house was built for Pietro ("Peter") Nelli. Nelli arrived in the U.S. (and Seattle) in 1902. He was a winemaker and grocer. The 1940 Census shows that before building a house on Millionaire's Row, he lived with his wife Teresa and daughter Rina nearby at 521 Malden. Nelli loved the neighborhood, and walked miles a day. Even though he probably would not have been able to build a house on Millionaire's Row during its historic period, he was still unhappy with the zoning changes in the 1960's. He was quoted as saying, in a 1967 Seattle Times article, "But the times, they have changed so. You cannot imagine how they have changed...Now I think they want to tear down some of these beautiful houses for apartments....In the United States, I think they do anything for the dollar."

Fred Bassetti, the architect, was also responsible for designing many notable buildings in the city, including Seattle Municipal Tower, the Seattle Aquarium, part of the Woodland Park Zoo, updated components of Pike Place Market, and buildings at many Washington State universities. Bassetti was known for his "humane modernism" or "warmed-up modernism" style. He attended Garfield High School, and studied architecture at the University of Washington and the Harvard School of Design. Bassetti received numerous awards, including an AIA fellowship and the AIA Seattle Medal. He was an educator, teaching at MIT, Columbia, and the University of Washington. In 1988, Fred Bassetti was voted "Best Local Architect" by Seattle Weekly readers. He was a pillar of Pacific Northwest modernism.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Site ID #21:

702 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Merrick-Lane-Hedges House

Built: 1904

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 9, Lot 9

Legal: 1346300130

Style: Queen Anne/Craftsman **Architect:** Graham & Bodley

Builder: Timothy M. Ryan

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story house which mixes Queen Anne and Craftsman styles was designed by architects John Graham, Sr., and Alfred Bodley. The original building permit (#29228, August 15, 1904) allowed builder Timothy M. Ryan to construct this 50'x38' home at a cost of \$8,000. The lower story of the house is constructed of irregularly shaped stone and wood shingle. The upper story dormer facing the street is clad in stucco. In the front-left (northwest corner), a large distinctive turret rises to the top of the second floor. The roof extends significantly over the turret, as it does over the rest of the house. The house has double-hung windows with transoms composed of small rectangular glass panels. Piers of irregularly shaped stone support the front portico. To the right of the front portico is a sunroom or enclosed porch. While some detailing has been changed over time, the house feels true to its historic period.

Cultural Data: The first resident of this house, Frederick Merrick, owned The American Clothier, a men's furnishings store downtown. He lived here briefly – he was listed as a resident of this house only in the 1906 Polk's Guide. From 1907 to 1910, Polk's Guide lists John A. Lane as resident. His profession was variably described as president of the Trojan Gold Mining Company, president of the Empire Furniture Manufacturing Company, and vice-president of the Holly Motor Company.

By 1912, Samuel H. Hedges was living in this house. Hedges was a skilled engineer, and had been serving as president of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company since 1905. During Hedges' tenure as president, the company built Harbor Island, which was then the world's largest man-made island and is still the largest in the U.S. The company also built shipyards on Harbor Island for itself, and has since built thousands of ships of all sorts: 17 wooden ships for World War I, including two of the largest steamships, and subsequently barges, dredges, ferries, tugs, modern naval warships, hydrofoils, destroyers, guided missile frigates, minesweepers, diesel electric hydraulic ships, etc. Under Samuel Hedges' leadership, the company constructed the massive King County Court House in 1914. It built Husky Stadium in 1920 (then it consisted only of the lower bowl portion, seating 30,000 people). It constructed the Dexter Horton Building in the early 1920's, at the time, the largest office building in the country (Dexter Horton's daughter had lived a few houses away from Hedges on 14th Avenue E.).

Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company built waterworks, railroads, irrigation canals, bridges, mills, harbors, hotels, tunnels, office buildings, and ships. It dredged numerous harbors (Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Bremerton, Aberdeen, Olympia, Ballard, Everett, etc.). Later on in its history, it built the harbor at Port Townsend, Washington, Memorial Stadium at Seattle Center, the original Lake Washington I-90 Floating Bridge, the original Hood Canal Floating Bridge, approximately 2,000 ships, and much more. During World War II, the company employed over 50,000 people.

In 1959, Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging was sold to Lockheed, and became the Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company (Puget Sound Bridge and Dry Dock and Puget Sound Dredging had been spun off). The new company operated in Seattle, building numerous large ships for the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard until 1988 when the shipyard was closed.

Samuel S. Hedges was a generous man, and in 1916 he built and donated an architecturally significant "Prairie-Style" fraternity house to Sigma Nu on the University of Washington's "Greek Row", at a cost of \$35,000. Samuel S. Hedges was president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce in 1920 and the Washington State

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Chamber of Commerce in 1931. He was also a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Hedges remained president of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company until his retirement in 1928. He died on June 28, 1944 at the age of 78.

Site ID #22:

633 14th Ave. E. **Historic Name: Tripple-Whitcomb House** **Built: 1907**

Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 6, Lot 11 **Legal:** 1346300115

Capitol Hill Unrecorded Block 6, South 35 ft. of Lot 10 **Legal:** 1346300110

Style: Colonial Revival / Foursquare **Architect:** Henry Dozier **Builder:** Layton & White

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story American Foursquare house, designed by Henry Dozier, has also been described as Colonial Revival. The house's original building permit (#48094, dated March 6, 1907) gave permission to contractors Layton & White to construct a 32'x50' residence at a cost of \$10,000. The house is positioned perpendicular to the street, with its primary entrance on the north face. The house is clad in an unusual light grey brick. The (east) side fronting the street features a large frieze with an acanthus leaf motif. The (north) front of the house features a large portico with Doric columns and a railing supported by wide balusters. The large double hung windows have leaded glass in the upper panels. The hipped roof has dormers on the north, east, and south sides, and modillions in sets of three embellish the roofline. Although a few changes have been made to the house over the years, most notably a garage added to the northwest corner off the street in 1961, the house still "reads" as it did when it was built in 1907.

Cultural Data: Both of the two earliest owners of this house were presidents of real estate companies, both worked for a time with James A. Moore, and both later served in government.

Robert A. Tripple moved into this house from #626 across the street, a house he had built five years earlier, and he asked the same architect, Henry Dozier, to design it. Tripple was born in Pennsylvania, around 1855. In approximately 1888, he moved to Tacoma, and opened the largest shoe store in the city, which became a very successful business. By 1902 he had relocated to Seattle, entering into the real estate business. From 1902 to 1904 he worked with James A. Moore at the Moore Investment Company, before forming his own real estate firm in 1905. In 1908 he became president of the Skagit Queen Consolidated Mining Company. It was the largest mining operation in Thunder Creek, where silver was discovered in 1900 – but the silver was not plentiful enough to keep the operation going, so by 1910 he was back running his real estate company full time. Later, Tripple was elected to the Washington State Legislature for four terms: in 1921, 1925, 1927, and 1929.

David Whitcomb, who bought the house in 1912, was a Harvard-trained lawyer that chose the real estate profession. He was vice-president and then president of the Arcade Building and Realty Company, which built many of the city's largest office buildings – often together with the Moore Investment Company. During World War I, he put real estate aside to assist in the war effort, first serving as the Washington State Fuel Administrator (where he made the very unpopular decision to ration coal), and then as Executive Secretary of U.S. Fuel Administration in Woodrow Wilson's administration. David Whitcomb also served as president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Garage Building Company, the Woodway Park Corporation, the Arlington Investment Company, the Central Seattle Building Corporation, the Rainier National Park Company, and the Washington National Parks Association. He was a director of the National City Bank of Seattle, and a trustee of both the Washington Mutual Savings Bank and the Seattle Title Trust Company.

According to Bagley's History of Seattle, Whitcomb's father made his fortune being the first in America to manufacture envelopes by machine, and came to Seattle at the behest of James A. Moore. Bagley states, "In 1901 he purchased practically all of what is now Capitol Hill, cleared it, paved it and placed in on the market

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

operating near Ellensburg. He owned between 1,500 and 2,000 acres of farm land. Henry Kleinberg and his brother were the first to ship Kittitas Valley hay to the Puget Sound region, and in 1903, the first to ship it to Japan. Like Nathan Eckstein (Site ID #5), Henry Kleinberg was active in the Temple De Hirsch.

Around 1925, Edward F. Barnum bought the property. He was a partner in the Barnum-Lemcke Company, a real estate firm. He lived in this house, but also took in lodgers, initiating the house's use as a multifamily dwelling. This continued in the 1930s, when the house became known as Mary and Martha Hall.

Site ID: #23A:

Accessory Structure: Detached garage

Built: 1917 or earlier

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This garage was built during the district's historic period, as indicated on the 1917 Sanborn Map. It had been converted into a cottage apartment by 1956, with no changes to the overall footprint, and the cladding continues to match the house.

Site ID #24

626 14th Ave. E.

Historic Name: Tripple-Schreiner House

Built: 1902

Capitol Hill Unrecorded

Block 7, Lot 2

Legal: 1346300125

Style: Foursquare

Architect: Henry Dozier

Builder: Davis & Comstock

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: This 2 ½ story American Foursquare house was designed by Henry Dozier. It is the second oldest residence in the district. A June 20, 1902 permit, #14827, allowed Davis & Comstock to build a 31'x50' structure at a cost of \$4,000. The first floor of the building is brick. A small frieze separates this level from the next, which is a rough-finished stucco. Most of the windows have leaded glass. A bay window arcs from the north side of the first floor. The 2nd floor's upper left and right sections, as viewed from the street, appear as oriels, extending from the house, supported by brackets. The front porch, with brick piers, is inset under the second floor. Very little of the external appearance of the house has changed since the district's period of significance. One exception is that a garage was built into the basement level of the house on the north side, but this has little effect on the overall appearance of the house. This house was featured in a December 20, 1902 edition of The Argus newspaper, where the simplicity of the architecture was praised. The Argus article stated, "Among the many beautiful homes lately built on Capitol Hill, the one shown above is a notable example of the beauty and dignity of simplicity and elegance. Cultured taste recognizes in its complete harmony of detail, graceful lines and broad surfaces an unquestioned elegance. Contrasted with examples of architecture that rely upon startling effects of color and outline to attract attention, this building affords a most pleasing relief."

Cultural Data: Robert A. Tripple, the first owner of this house in 1902, was also the original owner of a house across the street (#633), built in 1907. Not only do the houses share the same first owner, they share the same architect. For information on Robert A. Tripple, please see the entry for 633 14th Ave. E. (Site ID #22).

Around 1908, Tripple sold this house to Frank (Frances) X. Schreiner. Frank Schreiner was born in Germany around 1860, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1876. He became somewhat affluent in the Klondike, and purchased the Merchants Cafe from its original owner, Charles Osner in 1898. The Merchants Cafe, a combination restaurant and saloon, still operates in Pioneer Square at 109 Yesler Way. The Merchants Cafe has the distinction of being Seattle's oldest currently-operating restaurant. Frank X. Schreiner operated a makeshift "Sunday Bank" out of the Cafe. Miners would exchange their gold for cash on weekends, and Schreiner would bring their gold to the bank on Mondays. Back in the Gold Rush days, a brothel operated upstairs. With the exception of a brief closure due to a rent dispute, the Cafe has operated continuously since 1890. Schreiner also

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

owned the Bank Liquor Company (with Louis M. Ruis), and was president of the Crown Liquor Company. Schreiner owned this house until 1923.

Site ID #25 14th Avenue East **Historic Name: Volunteer Parkway** **Type: Site**

Classification: Historic Contributing

Description: Volunteer Parkway is Seattle Parks Department's name for the segment of 14th Avenue East, from E. Prospect Street to 100 feet south of E. Roy Street. Unlike most streets in Seattle, this segment of 14th Avenue East (the street and trees) is technically park land. A map included later in this document, produced by the City of Seattle, entitled "Seattle Millionaire's Row", depicts the boundaries of the parkway graphically. The boundaries of Volunteer Parkway are formally described in Appendix I to Title 15 of the Seattle Municipal Code.

The trees on Volunteer Parkway are some of the oldest on Capitol Hill. They form a mature canopy over 14th Avenue East, leading into Volunteer Park. The trees represent a variety of species, and there are several notable individual trees. For example, between E. Roy St and E. Valley St. is an unusual cluster of four trees: three Sweetgums and a Tupelo. This is Washington State's tallest Tupelo, standing over 60 feet tall.

Cultural Data: This stretch of 14th Avenue East was platted by James A. Moore, who set it aside as his showplace of grand residences at the top of Capitol Hill. Moore built his own house here. This section of plats was not formally recorded by the city (now known as "Capitol Hill Unrecorded"), likely because Moore wanted to keep this street private. The original home owners planted trees along the street, as a result many are over 100 years old. To prevent the city from running a streetcar line down his street, Moore had median plantings installed, as well as a gate near East Roy Street. In 1924 the residents requested that the city take control of the street, and subsequently the gate and median strip were removed. This all took place within the district's period of significance.

The street formed a grand entrance to Volunteer Park, and the motorcades of many visiting luminaries, like President Harding, traveled down this street. Having this park-like avenue leading into Volunteer Park was part of the Olmsted Brothers' plan. That plan was achieved, and even today, numerous people stroll down 14th Avenue East traveling to or from the park. Few realize that 14th Avenue East is actually Volunteer Parkway, and official park land.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1902-1967

Significant Dates

1902 - 1915 - Early residences built on Millionaire's Row

1924 - Gate removed - city takes over management

1967 - White-Clapp carriage house turned into a residence,

and Seattle Times documents changing neighborhood.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various (see Narrative)

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Period of Significance: 1902-1967

The first year in the district's period of significance is 1902, the year that the first house was built on Millionaire's Row. That date is carved in the sandstone of 923 14th Avenue East. The last year in the district's period of significance is 1967, the year that the White-Clapp Carriage House was converted into a residence. That same year, the Seattle Times published an article, "'Millionaires' Row' Still Has Elegance", which documented how the street had stayed the same and changed over the 1902 to 1967 time period.⁹ Nearly all of the original houses remained, but an inflow of new middle class residents resulted in a couple of new, smaller houses being constructed and carriage houses being converted into residences.

Significant Dates

While the district's period of significance includes most of the important dates relating directly to Millionaire's Row, the broader chronology included below provides a more complete sense of the district's history.

1850-1851 – Western pioneers create their first Seattle settlement.

1872 – Lake View Cemetery is established on land acquired from Doc Maynard.

1873 – When Doc Maynard dies, his funeral is delayed while a wagon trail to the cemetery is built. The last leg of the trail is along 14th Avenue East.

1876 – Seattle purchases the land on which today's Volunteer Park is situated. Early on it was used as a cemetery.

1887 – City Park is established (later to become Volunteer Park).

1900 – James A. Moore purchases much of Capitol Hill for development

1901 – James A. Moore starts selling lots on 14th Avenue East towards the end of the year. He had already put in an unusual amount of residential infrastructure for those days: paved streets, sidewalks, water, and sewers.

1902 – Thomas Russell builds the first house on Millionaire's Row. That year is carved in sandstone on the north side of the house.

1903 – The Olmsted Brothers start developing their comprehensive plan for Seattle's Parks, which will include a formally landscaped Volunteer Park (partially motivated by the formality of the homes on 14th Avenue East), and will also include 14th Avenue East as a grand entranceway to the park.

1906 – The Volunteer Park Standpipe (water tower) is built, including an observation platform as per the Olmsted Brothers' specifications. This visually forms a northern terminus for 14th Avenue East.

1913 – A Seattle Times article, dated January 19, 1913, indicates that the term, "Millionaire's Row" is already in use for the district.

1914 – Nathan Eckstein obtains the last building permit for a period residence on Millionaire's Row. His permit is dated June 18, 1914. The house is completed in 1915.

1923 – President Harding visits Seattle, and his motorcade travels up Millionaire's Row to Volunteer Park. Neighbors buy a huge U.S. flag that is strung over the street between the Eckstein and Ederer Houses.

⁹ Loken, Marty. "'Millionaires' Row' Still Has Elegance." *Seattle Times*. April 2, 1967. p. 42.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

1924 – Neighbors request that the city take control / ownership of the street. The city removes the median plantings and gate, as they are perceived as traffic hazards.

1945 – Nathan Eckstein, the resident of 1000 14th Avenue East, dies in 1945. He is the last remaining original homeowner in the district.

1949-1952 – New construction of more modest dwellings, but still of noteworthy design, makes the neighborhood accessible to more homeowners.

1967 – White-Clapp Carriage House remodeled into a single-family residence. The *Seattle Times* publishes an article, “'Millionaires' Row' Still Has Elegance” describing the old and new residents and residences.

Architects of the twenty residences: Charles H. Bebb & Louis L. Mendel (5, including one designed by Mendel alone), William D. Kimball (3), Henry Dozier (2), James H. Schack (2), Frederick Sexton (1), August Tidemand (1), J. J. Donnellan & Frances M. Barton (1), W. W. Sabin (1), John Graham, Sr. & Alfred Bodley (1), W.D. Van Sicien (1), Fred Bassetti (1), John C. Rushmore (1).

These architects will be discussed in the Narrative Statement of Significance, later in this section.

Builders of the residences: George W. Wilder (2), Waddingham & Arveson (2), Woeck & Behrens (2), Pearson Construction Co. (1), J. N. Johnson (1), Harvey J. Allan (1), Otto N. Soderquist (1), R.G. Van Stone (1), Timothy M. Ryan (1), Layton & White (1), J. G. Boyle (1), David & Comstock (1), F. Sexton, J.S. Shockey (1), F.R. Krull (1), Warren Meyer (1), Unknown (2).

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register under two of the specified criteria. Under 'Criteria A', the district is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Not only is the actual formation of 14th Avenue East associated with important historical trends, but the actions of the individual property owners, both together, and individually, have had a direct impact on our local history, and in some cases our national history as well. Under 'Criteria C', the district embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period, it represents the works of masters, and possesses high artistic values. Nearly all of the architects of Millionaire's row are considered to be among Seattle's significant architects. The few that are not are significant architects from elsewhere in the country. The artistic value of the buildings and street are substantial.

The following two sections substantiate the Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District's claims under the aforementioned criteria.

Criteria A: Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District is Associated With Significant Historical Events and Trends

The historical events and trends associated with Millionaire's Row fall into three broad classes. First, significant events and trends occurring in the period of significance had a strong influence over the formation of Millionaire's Row. Second, interactions among the residents of Millionaire's Row had a direct effect on our history. Third, actions of the individual residents of Millionaire's Row strongly influenced our history. The next three sections will address each of these broad classes of historical events and trends.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Significant events and trends leading to the formation of Millionaire's Row

A great amount of the wealth created in Washington State at the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th Century was directly related to harvesting the region's natural resources. The wealth that allowed the creation of Millionaire's Row would not have existed without this historical trend. Five of the street's early residents were successful lumber tycoons (Chester F. White, Thomas Bordeaux, Joseph Bordeaux, Charles H. Cobb, David E. Skinner), while two gained affluence serving the lumber industry (Cyrus F. Clapp and Edward P. Ederer). Four gained affluence by supporting the fishing industry (David Skinner, William Edris, Andrew Weber and again, Edward P. Ederer). One gained his fortune by owning a stone quarry (Thomas Russell), and another gained prominence by serving the mining industry (Fred Rice Rowell). Seven gained affluence, at least partially by selling and/or developing land, and associated real estate (James A. Moore, Cyrus F. Clapp, Robert A. Tripple, David Whitcomb, William Edris, Julius Shafer, Samuel H. Hedges) – actually twelve if one adds in the residents involved in the Metropolitan Building Company (Chester F. White, Charles H. Cobb, Elbridge A. Stuart, David E. Skinner, Thomas Bordeaux). Also agriculture is often considered to be a natural resource (or closely associated with natural resources), and two made their fortunes in that industry (Elbridge A. Stuart, Henry Kleinberg). Some individuals are listed multiple times, because the capitalists of 14th Avenue East saw opportunity everywhere, and grabbed it. Also, a more obvious way that harvesting natural resources led to the creation of Millionaire's Row was that the clear-cutting of the trees on Capitol Hill in the 1880s enabled it to be later developed into a residential area.

While most of the wealth of Millionaire's Row derived from harvesting the region's natural resources, other wealth accrued by supplying the Klondike Gold Rush. Although these could be grouped together because gold is a natural resource, the individuals in this section gained at least some of their affluence more indirectly through this social phenomenon. The Seattle Hardware Company (Anson S. Burwell) sold extensively to the prospectors, as did the Schwabacher Brothers & Co. grocery and hardware operations (Nathan Eckstein). The Pacific Condensed Milk Company / Carnation Milk Product Company's condensed milk product got a boost from prospectors looking for goods that would not spoil (Elbridge A. Stuart). The Shafer Brother's clothing store shifted its inventory to target prospectors when the Klondike Gold Rush began (Julius Shafer). The Merchants Cafe notoriously drew prospectors into their saloon for their "Sunday Bank", which helped the miners cash in their gold, and for the brothel upstairs (Frank X. Schreiner). In fact, Frank X. Schreiner purportedly bought the Merchants Cafe with money that he earned in the Klondike. Also, the law firm of one man who built a house on Millionaire's Row (Fred Rice Rowell) certainly profited from the Gold Rush through its specialization in mining law.

The early residents of 14th Avenue East often made or increased their fortunes through regional and international trade. All five lumber company tycoons shipped their product via rail throughout the middle and western part of the country. Thomas Russell shipped his stone throughout the Pacific Coast, and even to Hawaii. Samuel S. Hedges' Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company operated from the Mexican border to Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, and the Arctic. Nathan Eckstein's and Anson S. Burwell's companies – Schwabacher Brothers and Seattle Hardware Company – shipped to multiple states and even Asia. Henry Kleinberg shipped his grain throughout the Puget Sound region and to Japan. Elbridge A. Stuart's Carnation Milk products sold internationally. Alex Baillie was resident partner, and then president of Balfour, Guthrie, & Co., an international shipper. David E. Skinner and William Edris built the ships that carried trade. Baillie and Eckstein actively advocated a larger role for Seattle as an international port. Hedges built part of that port. A book produced by the Seattle Times, *Seattle and the Orient*¹⁰, had the goal of "introducing ourselves to the people doing business in Siberia, China, Japan, the China Archipelago, the Phillippines [sic] and Hawaii, and to eventually open a way by which closer trade relations may be promoted," and featured articles not only on the

¹⁰ Bowen, Alfred D. *Seattle and the Orient (Souvenir Edition. The Seattle Daily Times)*. Seattle: The Times Printing Company, 1900.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Seattle Hardware Company, Schwabacher Brothers & Co., Schwabacher Hardware, Port Blakely Mill, Kerry Mill, but also articles on the Moore Investment Company and Fred Rice Rowell.

The small settlement of Seattle turned into a village, then a town, and finally a city. As the business district grew, residents moved further from Seattle's central core. Millionaire's Row grew out of the suburban migration that began at the start of the 20th century. As the residents' affluence grew, they wanted larger homes with more land. New streetcar lines allowed residents to more readily commute between their businesses and the "streetcar suburbs". James A. Moore promised that no lot on Capitol Hill would be more than a two minute walk from a streetcar line.¹¹ He also paved the streets and put in sidewalks *before selling the lots*, so that Capitol Hill was seen as a retreat from the dirty and dusty city. Moore's Capitol Hill lots were advertised as "the last of strictly first class residential property in Seattle".¹² Affluent individuals chose to build their homes near one another, and form their own little enclaves. The movement of residents towards the periphery of the city, motivated the acquisition and development of parks by the city, including Volunteer Park, which is key to this district. These trends, though not unique to the development of Millionaire's Row, all contributed to it. Of course, over time, land that was essentially an early suburb, became engulfed by the city. Capitol Hill is now one of the most densely populated areas of the city.

At the beginning of the 20th Century, a group of prominent building architects, landscape architects, and urban planners formed The City Beautiful Movement. They believed that good urban design could not only be aesthetic, but could make the residents more content and better citizens. The Olmsted Family was closely associated with this movement. The Olmsted Brothers, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. and John Charles Olmsted who created the grand plan for Seattle's parks, wanted to create a calming retreat from the city's bustling intensity, that would make people happier and more mentally fit.

The Olmsted Brothers envisioned a series of parks, connected by boulevards, creating an "emerald necklace" for Seattle. Volunteer Park, at the top of Capitol Hill, is often considered the crown jewel of that necklace. As part of the Olmsted Plan initiated in 1903, 14th Avenue East (where prominent residences were already being built), would form a grand entrance to the park. The park influenced the street in several ways. The water tower / observation deck specified in the plan created a landmark to cap the street. The formal plantings at the entrance to the park created an elegant transition into 14th Avenue East. The aesthetics of the park and the entrance off of 14th Avenue East influenced the formality of the street, and the homes yet to be built. High-profile visitors like President Harding, who rode down the street to enter Volunteer Park, further increased its status and formality. But the converse is also true. The aesthetics of Millionaire's row led the Olmsted Brothers to design Volunteer Park as the most formal of Seattle parks, with its decorous plantings, lily ponds, well-manicured lawns, and conservatory.

In 1924, residents of Millionaire's Row asked that the Parks Department to take control of the street, "because it is a main exterior to Volunteer Park and (Park control) would exempt [it] from street railway tracks, funeral processions or uses (other than) boulevards."¹³ The City Council and Park Board agreed to this, in order to maintain the grand entrance to the park that was the original intent of the Olmsted Brothers. Volunteer Parkway is defined to be 14th Avenue East from East Prospect Street to approximately 100 feet south of East Roy Street, with an additional 90-120 feet along streets intersecting 14th. Seattle's Appendix I to Title 15 of the Seattle Municipal Code defines this boundary in textual terms, and Appendix II to Title 15 includes a rough map. Also a district map depicting Volunteer Parkway is included later in this document. The existence of Volunteer Parkway and the park ownership of the trees has helped maintain the integrity of the treescape (an integral component of the City Beautiful concept), as well as the integrity of the street over the course of its long life.

A second wave of suburban migration led to members of the middle class moving to Millionaire's Row after World War II. Many of the original owners had passed away, and some of the rich families that built the early

¹¹ Rosenberg, Casey. *Streetcar Suburb: Architectural Roots of a Seattle Suburb*. Fanlight Press. 1989. p. 2.

¹² Rosenberg, Casey. *Streetcar Suburb: Architectural Roots of a Seattle Suburb*. Fanlight Press. 1989. p. 3.

¹³ Sherwood, Don. "Volunteer Park - History". Seattle Park and Recreation's Sherwood History Files. 1973.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

houses had moved elsewhere. Large middle class families found the spacious original homes to be suitable residences, and a few new, smaller homes were constructed on what had been empty land. A couple of the early houses became subdivided into apartments, and some carriage houses were converted to residences. This transformation of Millionaire's Row, from the residences of Seattle's early capitalists to the homes of the middle class was documented in the 1967 *Seattle Times* article, "'Millionaires' Row' Still Has Elegance".¹⁴

Interactions among the residents of Millionaire's Row had a direct effect on our history

Residents working together as members of The Metropolitan Building Company helped to develop downtown Seattle. The Metropolitan Building Company owned a lease from the University of Washington to develop ten acres of prime downtown Seattle real estate, referred to as The Metropolitan Tract, which included the former location of its campus. This company was a major force of downtown development, producing the Cobb Building, the Skinner Building, the White Building, the Stuart Building, the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Metropolitan Theater, the Olympic Hotel, and more. Their building projects were on a huge scale. In 1916, Bagley wrote that the Metropolitan Building Company may very well have built more frontage in the city of Seattle than any other entity.¹⁵

This company was formed by Chester F. White (one of the residents of the street), together with J. F. Douglas. White served as the initial president of the company. However, other residents of Millionaire's Row: Charles Cobb, Elbridge A. Stuart, and David E. Skinner also served as later presidents. Thomas Bordeaux, another resident, was a stockholder. The Company bought the rights to develop the University Tract from James A. Moore (yet, another resident) who had acquired the original lease. That makes six residents that were involved in some way with the Metropolitan Building Company, and together had a profound affect on how Seattle looks today.

In the first decade of the 20th Century, the railroads were gaining a great deal of power, and they announced a 20%-25% increase in the freight rates for lumber to the East Coast and Central West. This would have a devastating effect on the logging industry and the Puget Sound economy. Chester F. White, a resident of this street, took the impetus to organize lumber owners with properties exceeding \$100 million to fight the railroads. With so much of the region's lumber wealth controlled by 14th Avenue East residents, he must have coordinated this effort in part with his neighbors. The group was successful, and the freight increase undone. In all likelihood, other decisions regarding Puget Sound's lumber companies – cooperation and competition both – were hatched on 14th Avenue East.

In addition to the formation of the Metropolitan Building Company, neighbors collaborated on other important business ventures directly affecting Puget Sound's history. In some cases these ventures existed before the partners moved to the street, but their close residential proximity allowed them to make decisions and operate their companies more effectively. In other cases, companies were formed only after future business partners became neighbors. Here are some examples. Chester F. White was vice-president of the Metropolitan Bank. His direct neighbor, Charles H. Cobb, was a director and stockholder, as was Elbridge A. Stuart. Andrew Weber and Edward P. Ederer were co-founders of the Weber & Ederer Manufacturing Company, and then the Seattle Net & Twine Manufacturing Company. David E. Skinner lived next door to his son-in-law, William Edris. Skinner was president of Skinner & Eddy Corporation, while Edris was vice-president. James A. Moore and Robert A. Tripple both worked at the Moore Investment Company. David Whitcomb and James A. Moore were executives together at the Arcade Building & Realty Corporation. Later, after Whitcomb became president, Moore took a less active role in that company, but Arcade Building & Realty and the Moore Investment Company worked so closely on the construction of some buildings that contemporary sources differ

¹⁴ Loken, Marty. "'Millionaires' Row' Still Has Elegance." *Seattle Times*. April 2, 1967. p. 42.

¹⁵ Bagley, Clarence C. *History of Seattle From the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*. Volume 2. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1916. p. 637.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

on whom was the primary builder. David Whitcomb was also an officer in James A. Moore's ill-fated Western Steel Corporation.

In other cases, neighbors worked together to promote civic, business, religious, or social interests. James A. Moore and Chester F. White were trustees together for Seattle's Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition. Although Samuel H. Hedges was as well, this preceded his living on 14th Avenue East. Other neighbors sat on various committees. Samuel H. Hedges, and David Whitcomb, who lived across the street from one another, both served as presidents of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. Nathan Eckstein was vice-president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and many residents were members. Samuel H. Hedges, Anson S. Burwell, David Whitcomb, Elbridge A. Stuart, Alexander Baillie, and Charles H. Cobb all volunteered on committees to build a "Community Hotel", which became the "New Hotel", and eventually the "Olympic Hotel". David Whitcomb and Alexander Baillie, who both lived on Millionaire's Row at the same time, served as presidents of the Rainier National Park Company. Alexander Baillie was president of the Rainier Club, of which nearly every early resident was a member. Several residents were active members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, founded and operated by resident Rev. Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith. Several were members and/or benefactors of Seattle's Temple De Hirsch, which possibly through Nathan Eckstein's doings, ended up owning property on 14th Avenue East. Other residents together participated in different religious institutions. On a smaller, more local scale, the neighborhood helped develop Seattle's religious institutions.

Actions of the individual residents of Millionaire's Row strongly influenced our history

Actions and roles performed by the residents of Millionaire's Row, individually and by their companies, have had a strong influence on our local and national history. Here are but a few: James A. Moore developed numerous residential districts in Seattle, including Latona, University Heights, Brooklyn, and of course, Capitol Hill. David E. Skinner founded the Skinner & Eddy Corporation (and Shipyard), which produced steel ships at record speed for the U.S. Navy during World War I. Elbridge A. Stuart founded the Carnation Milk Products Company, which was known internationally, and which was bought by Nestle for \$3 Billion. David Whitcomb served as Fuel Administrator for Washington State, and Executive Secretary for Fuel Administration for the U.S. during World War I. Samuel H. Hedges' Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company created Harbor Island (then the largest man-made island in the world), Husky Stadium, the Dexter Horton Building (then the largest office building in the U.S.), the massive King County Courthouse Building, and constructed numerous ships. Nathan Eckstein's civic and charitable contributions to the city earned him recognition as "Seattle's Most Useful Citizen." Cyrus F. Clapp and Robert A. Tripple both served multiple terms in the Washington State Legislature. The crane manufacturing company that Edward P. Ederer built has since grown in the modern era to produce machines for nuclear plants, hydroelectric plants, NASA, and now ships its products internationally. It also built the mechanism that opens and closes the roof at Seattle's T-Mobile Park.

Nearly every early resident had an impact our local culture or history, or in some cases our national history. Here follows an alphabetical listing of the early residents of this district, and some information about their roles in our history. For more detailed information on the residents, please see the Cultural Data in Section 7's Site Inventory.

Baillie, Alexander (907 14th Ave E.): Managing partner and later president of Balfour, Guthrie & Co – a large shipping company. Brought golf to the West Coast. President of Rainier Club and Rainier National Park Company. Major proponent of international trade.

Bordeaux, Joseph (811 14th Ave. E.): Co-founder of the Bordeaux Brothers Logging Company, and then the Mason County Logging Company. Served as secretary-treasurer (brother Thomas was president). Co-founder of the town of "Bordeaux". Large stockholder in several regional banks.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Bordeaux, Thomas (806 14th Ave. E.): Co-founder and president of the Bordeaux Brothers Logging Company, followed by the Mason County Logging Company. Co-founder of the town of "Bordeaux", which was either named for him or both brothers (sources differ). President and principle stock owner of the Mumby Lumber and Shingle Company. Vice-president, director, and a founder of the State Bank of Shelton, Washington, and director of the First National Bank of Seattle. Stockholder in the Metropolitan Building Company.

Burwell, Anson S. (709 14th Ave. E.): Vice-president, then president of the Seattle Hardware Company, a long-time successful business that shipped products to Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, Hawaii, and Asia. Prominent in city's civic affairs, and long-time executive board member of the YMCA.

Clapp, Cyrus F. (906 14th Ave. E.): Gained initial affluence by selling supplies to logging camps. Was founder and president of the Merchants Bank in Port Townsend. Made his fortune by developing and "flipping" downtown properties. Elected to terms in Washington State's House of Representatives and its Senate.

Cobb, Charles H. (1409 E. Aloha St.): Founder and president of the Port Susan Logging Company. Also president of the Snohomish Logging Company, the Ebey Logging Company, and the International Timber Company of Seattle. Vice-president of the Kerry Mill Company. President of the Marysville and Arlington Railway Company. President of the Metropolitan Building Company (which developed much of the commercial space downtown). Cobb Building named in his honor. Director and stockholder of numerous financial firms.

Eckstein, Nathan (1000 14th Ave. E.): Vice-president then president of Schwabacher Brothers & Company wholesale grocer and merchandiser (then Seattle's oldest business). Vice-president of Schwabacher Brothers Hardware. Received "Seattle's Most Useful Citizen" award. President of the Seattle School Board and associated with numerous charities. Eckstein Middle School named in his honor.

Ederer, Edward P (1007 14th Ave. E.): Co-founded Seattle Net & Twine, serving the region's fishing industry. Formed Ederer Engineering Company specializing in cranes. The company first targeting the logging industry, and now builds cranes for numerous customers, including nuclear power plants, hydroelectric dams, and NASA. The company even built the mechanism that opens and closes T-Mobile Park's roof.

Edris, William (805 14th Ave. E.): President of the Seattle Brass Company. Vice-President of Skinner & Eddy Corporation (son-in-law of David E. Skinner). Operated the Olympic Hotel. Invested in numerous local properties. Was an executive in the salmon canning industry. Daughter married John D. Rockefeller's son, Winthrop, and was the wife after Bobo.

Erickson, C.J. (1001 14th Ave. E.): Founded the C.J. Erickson Construction Company, which received a contract for part of the Denny Regrade, and dug much of the Lake Washington Ship Canal. The 'Montlake Cut' was originally 'The Erickson Cut'. President of Erickson Shipbuilding and Seattle North Pacific Shipbuilding which built steel vessels for the US. WWI emergency fleet. Became a Swedish knight.

Fersen, Eugene (1409 E. Prospect St.): Russian Baron and purportedly the only acknowledged out-of-wedlock son of Czar Nicholas II. Started The Lighbearers, a spiritual organization that still has followers today.

Hedges, Samuel H. (702 14th Ave. E.): President of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company that built big things in the area, and throughout the Pacific Coast. Built Harbor Island (biggest man-made island at the time), the Dexter Horton Building (biggest office building in the U.S. at the time), Husky Stadium (which is pretty big too). Built many ships, dredged many harbors. After he retired, the company went on to build the first I-90 Floating Bridge over Lake Washington, the original Hood Canal Bridge, and thousands of ships. During World War II, the company employed 50,000 people.

Horton, Caroline E. (627 14th Ave. E.): Daughter of Dexter Horton, one of Seattle's best-known founders. Bookkeeper for Dexter Horton, and then secretary-treasurer of his estate. Lived with her stepmother, Dexter

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Horton's third wife. Dexter Horton created Seattle's banking industry. The Dexter Horton and Company Bank later became the Seattle First National Bank (Seafirst Bank), which was bought by the Bank of America. The Dexter Horton Building, built by Samuel H. Hedges' company, was the largest office building in the U.S. when it was completed.

Kleinberg, Henry (627 14th Ave. E.): Successful merchant of hay and grain, which he shipped from the Kittitas Valley across the region and to Japan. Owned between 1,500 and 2,000 acres of farm land near Ellensburg.

Loeb, Samuel S. (907 14th Ave E.): Founder and president of the Milwaukee Brewing Company of Tacoma and the Independent Brewing Company of Seattle.

Moore, James A. (811 14th Ave. E.): Seattle's best known residential developer, responsible for Latona, Brooklyn, University Heights, Capitol Hill, and others. President of the Moore Investment Company. Also developed numerous buildings downtown. The Moore Theater was named after him.

Parker, George H. (1409 E. Prospect St.): As a fiscal agent to United Wireless and Telegraph, became rich selling stock in what was then a high-tech startup company. The investment turned out to be a fraud, and the scam was reported as being the first of its kind in this country.

Reed, P. Booker (1001 14th Ave. E.): Former mayor of Louisville, KY, and also a very successful businessman. He was a fiscal conservative who balanced Louisville's budget and worked to reduce corruption in government.

Rowell, Fred Rice (925 14th Ave. E.): One of the most prominent Seattle lawyers. Specialty was mining law, which he taught at the University of Washington. Also vice-president of the Lake Sammamish Lumber and Shingle Company.

Russell, Thomas (923 14th Ave. E.): Founded the Russell Stone Quarry, which became the Tenino Stone Quarries Company. Was owner, president, and general manager. Shipped throughout the Pacific Coast.

Schreiner, Frank X. (626 14th Ave E.): After making a small fortune in the Klondike, came to Seattle and purchased the Merchants Cafe from its original owner. The Merchants Cafe is Seattle's oldest currently operating restaurant / saloon. Ran a "Sunday Bank" which traded cash for prospectors' gold. Co-owner of the Bank Liquor Company, and president of the Crown Liquor Company.

Shafer, Julius (907 14th Ave E.): Co-founder of the Shafer Brothers clothing store, which became prosperous, boosted by the Klondike Gold Rush. Co-founder of the Shafer Brothers Land Company, owning many prominent Seattle buildings.

Skinner, David E. (725 14th Ave. E.): President of the Port Blakely Mill (the largest mill in the world at the time). President of Skinner and Eddy, which built steel ships during World War I, faster than any other shipyard. Chairman of the Alaska Pacific Salmon Corporation. Another president of the Metropolitan Building Corporation – responsible for developing one of downtown Seattle's most important tracts of land. Skinner Building downtown named in his honor.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Edward L. (725 14th Ave. E.): Pioneering pastor in the Pacific Northwest. Founded and served as pastor of Capitol Hill's Pilgrim Congregational Church. Author of religious books. Later, pastor of Queen Anne Church.

Stuart, Elbridge A. (720 14th Ave. E.): Considered the father of Washington State's dairy industry. Founder and president of the Carnation Milk Products Company, which was an international success story. The

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

company was eventually bought by Nestle for \$3 Billion. Town of Tolt, Washington changed its name to "Carnation" in honor of his company. Bred world-record milk-producing cows. President of the Metropolitan Building Company, which built the Stuart Building downtown in his honor. Vice-president of the First National Bank of Seattle. Vice-president of the Pacific Steamship Company.

Tripple, Robert A. (626 and 633 14th Ave. E.): Colleague of James A. Moore at the Moore Investment Company, then later formed his own real estate company. Was elected to the State House of Representatives for four terms.

Weber, Andrew (805 14th Ave. E.): Co-Founder and president of the Seattle Net and Twine Manufacturing Company, serving the region's fishing industry. Later, president of the Andrew Weber Company import and export business.

Whitcomb, David (633 14th Ave. E.): President of the Arcade Building and Realty Company, which built and managed large downtown commercial buildings. Close collaborator of James A. Moore on many projects. During World War I, served as Washington State Fuel Administrator, then Executive Secretary of Fuel Administration for Woodrow Wilson. President of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, the Garage Building Company, the Woodway Park Corporation, the Arlington Investment Company, the Seattle Building Corporation, the Rainier National Park Company, and the Washington National Parks Association. Whitcomb's father was an East-Coast envelope-manufacturing tycoon, who funded much of the Moore Investment Company's work.

White, Chester F. (906 14th Ave. E.): Organized Gray Harbor Commercial Company, one of the Pacific Northwest's largest lumber mills. Co-founded and was president of the Metropolitan Building Company, which developed commercial buildings on ten prime acres downtown – likely responsible for more development in Seattle than any other contemporary company. The White Building was named in his honor. Vice-President of the Metropolitan Bank Company.

From the list above, it is clear that the early residents of Millionaire's Row had a significant impact on our local, regional, and sometimes national history.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Criteria C: Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District Represents the Work of Masters and Possesses High Artistic Values

Eighteen of the nineteen original Millionaire's Row residences still stand, and the architects of all of these are known. The two new houses built during the district's period of significance were also designed by notable architects. Each house, with the exception of two, were designed by significant Seattle architects. The other two houses were designed by significant architects that operated primarily outside of Seattle.

Architects of these twenty residences

Architect	Buildings	ID	History
Charles H. Bebb Louis L. Mendel	1000 14 th Ave. E. 907 14 th Ave. E. 906 14 th Ave. E. 1409 E. Aloha 720 14 th Ave. E.	5 11 12 13 18	All the buildings listed to the left were designed by Bebb & Mendel, except Site ID #5, which was design by Louis L. Mendel alone. Among Seattle's most recognized architects. Practiced together from 1901-1914. Designed many of Seattle's most beautiful residences, hotels, and business structures. Designed in diverse styles. Notable buildings include: The Oriental Block, University Heights School, Washington State Building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, William Walker House, Schwabacher Hardware Building, Hoge Building.
William D. Kimball	925 14 th Ave. E. 811 14 th Ave. E. 806 14 th Ave. E.	6 14 15	Graduate of the Virginia Military Academy. Worked as architect in Minneapolis and Milwaukee prior to Seattle. Began Seattle practice in 1901. Designed the Independent Telephone Company Building, the Baker Building, and the Trustee Building. Also designed fine residences.
Henry Dozier	633 14 th Ave. E. 626 14 th Ave. E.	22 24	Noted architect of Denver and Seattle. Practiced in Seattle from 1901-1909. For Chicago, designed the A.H. Weber House and The Ramona. For Seattle, designed the Pacific Hospital Building, the Alfred C. Smith Apartment Building, and the H.H. Dearborn House (in the National Registry, and home to Historic Seattle). Also designed the White Pass and Yukon Railroad Depot for Skagway, Alaska.
James H. Schack	1007 14 th Ave. E. 709 14 th Ave. E.	3 19	Learned architecture in Chicago. Arrived in Seattle in 1901. Formed partnerships with Daniel R. Huntington (Schack & Huntington, 1907-1909), and with Arrigo M. Young and David J. Myers (Schack, Young, and Myers, 1920-1929). Houses on 14 th Ave. East date to his private practice. Seattle buildings designed individually by Schack or in partnership include the W. Logan Gear Residence, the Roy P. Ballard Residence, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Civic Auditorium, and Hansee Hall at the University of Washington
Fredrick Sexton	1409 E. Prospect	1	English-born architect, practiced in Tacoma and Everett prior to moving to Seattle in 1900. Built some of Tacoma's largest business blocks, and some of its finest

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

			homes. Designed many school houses. Structures include Puget Sound University (Main Building) in Tacoma, the Garickson Woodruff & Pratt Building in Tacoma, and the Olympic Schoolhouse in Ballard. Built several notable residences in Seattle.
August Tidemand	923 14 th Ave. E.	7	Variably described as Norwegian or Danish born. Practiced in Minneapolis and Tacoma prior to arriving in Seattle after 1891. In Seattle, designed the Coleman Building and the Coleman Addition (with Arthur Loveless and Stephen Meany) – the latter building in the National Register. Also designed the J.E. Galbraith House and the Hamm and Schmidt Building.
John C. Rushmore	918 14 th Ave. E.	8	Studied architecture at the University of Washington, and initially worked at Victor Jones & Associates. Formed his own Bellevue-based architecture firm in 1953. Designed the Tradewell in Columbia City and the John Danz Theatre in Bellevue.
J. J. Donnellan Francis M. Barton	805 14 th Ave. E.	16	James J. Donnellan practiced broadly along the Pacific Coast. Designed the Louvre Café/Saloon/Hotel in Vancouver, B.C., which received City of Vancouver Heritage Designation. In partnership with John Huntington, designed the Albers Brothers Mill in Tacoma (listed on the National Register). Designed the Church of the Good Shepherd in Beverly Hills, CA. Francis M. Barton was a Chicago-born architect, who worked mostly in that area. He designed the Paradise Dance Hall, considered the first modern ballroom in Chicago to be designed specifically for dancing, and which became a prototype for other such buildings. He also designed the Sahagian Associates Building in Oak Park, Illinois. Barton served as secretary of the Board of Examiners of Architects for the State of Illinois. He had several patents on the use of concrete for building structures.
W. W. Sabin	725 14 th Ave. E.	17	W.W. Sabin was a prominent architect, practicing mainly in Cleveland. Buildings that he designed in Cleveland include the Dr. William Gifford House (in the National Register), The First Presbyterian Church, The Collinwood Congregational Church, The Williamson Building, and the John Vanek House. W.W. Sabin was also president of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.
Fred Bassetti	708 14 th Ave. E.	20	Designed many notable Seattle buildings, including the Municipal Tower, the Seattle Aquarium, part of the Woodland Park Zoo, updated components of Pike Place Market, and buildings at many Washington State universities. He was known for his “humane modernism” or “warmed-up modernism” style. He received an AIA fellowship and the AIA Seattle Medal, and taught at MIT, Columbia, and the University of Washington. He was

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

			voted "Best Local Architect" by Seattle Weekly readers in 1988.
John Graham, Sr. Alfred Bodley	702 14 th Ave. E.	21	John Graham, Sr. and Alfred Bodley practiced together for one year, in 1904. Both were born and trained in England. Graham arrived in Seattle in 1901. His works include many commercial buildings in Seattle. He designed the Frederick & Nelson Department Store, the Dexter Horton Building, University of Washington's Physics Hall, The Bon Marché Building, and the Exchange Building. Alfred Bodley arrived in Seattle in 1904. Some of his Seattle works include the John and Eliza Leary Mansion, the George L. Holmes House, and the First United Presbyterian Church.
W.D. Van Sicien	627 14 th Ave. E.	23	William Doty Van Sicien practiced in Seattle from 1901-1912. Some of his designs include the Eitel Building (a City Landmark), the A.L. Palmer Building, the Northern Bank & Trust Company Building, and the San Remo Apartment Building.

Justification for a Coherent, Separate District

As described earlier in this section, the Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District meets two of the criteria for National Registry listing: an association with historical events and trends, and the high degree of aesthetic value in the district's architecture and streetscape. While some of the criteria may be true for neighboring areas as well, Seattle Millionaire's Row forms a coherent and distinct area, separate from its surroundings.

The first evidence that Millionaire's Row is a distinct area is that it has a specific name. That name was in use as early as 1913, and continues to be used today. A January 19, 1913 *Seattle Times* article entitled, "Palaces Replace Forest Stumps in Eleven Years," begins "Fourteenth avenue, between Roy and Prospect streets, has been called 'Millionaires' Row,' for nowhere in the city of Seattle may be seen so many handsome homes grouped together." Native Seattleites use the term, 'Millionaire's Row' to refer to this segment of the street. Many visitor guide books to Seattle continue to use the term, 'Millionaire's Row.' The Seattle Museum of History and Industry and the Capitol Hill Historical Society have held walking tours focusing entirely on 'Millionaire's Row.' The term has even seeped into children's literature, with the publication of a 2007 mystery, *Hannah West on Millionaire's Row*.

Secondly, Millionaire's Row was perceived as being distinct by the people that built the street and designed Volunteer Park. James A. Moore considered 14th Avenue East his showplace street on Capitol Hill, and built his own residence there. The Olmsted Brothers chose to have 14th Avenue East be a grand entrance leading into Volunteer Park. The entrance to Volunteer Park was placed at the end of Millionaire's Row, and the Volunteer Park Water Tower / Observation Deck was built there. The stateliness of this avenue and the park's proximity led the Olmsted Brothers to design Volunteer Park as their most formal park.

To set the street off from its surrounding area, an ornate gate was placed across 14th Avenue E. near E. Roy Street. Median plantings were added to enhance the street's park-like avenue, and specifically to ward off the threat of a potential streetcar line being added to the street. Both the median strip and the gate were removed in 1924 when the city took ownership of the street, but they still helped define a distinct area that is still recognized today.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Finally, there are legal boundaries that very specifically correspond to the area. Millionaire's Row includes those properties that were part of Capitol Hill's Unrecorded Addition. In some cases the lots were expanded beyond this Addition early on, to allow for larger houses or detached garages, but Millionaire's Row remains a contiguous distinct whole, anchored by James A. Moore's unrecorded plats. Several early plat maps are included later in this document. Note that the owners' names appear in the maps because the street remained private and unrecorded, and the names were used to identify the plats.

Another legal boundary that helps define Millionaire's Row is Volunteer Parkway. Volunteer Parkway is an alternative name for 14th Avenue East, from E. Prospect Street to 100 feet beyond E. Roy Street to the south. It is formally defined in Appendix I of Title 15 of Seattle's Municipal Code. A map from The City of Seattle, included later in this document, shows the extent of Volunteer Parkway. Because the street is owned by the Seattle Parks Department, the trees are protected, and Millionaire's Row remains a fitting entrance to Volunteer Park.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Adams, Jeanne D. "Once a Lusty Logging Town, Bordeaux's Only a Memory Now." *Tacoma Tribune* (October 5, 1969): 10-11.

Bagley, Clarence C. *History of Seattle From the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1916.

Bagley, Clarence B. *History of King County, Washington*. Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1929.

Bartean, Gordon. *Who's Who in the State of Washington, 1939-1940*. Seattle, 1939. p. 192.

Berton, Pierre. *Klondike: The Last Great Gold Rush, 1896-1899*. Canada: Anchor, a division of Random House Canada. 2001. 96-100.

Booth, T. William (architect, submitter). *Landmark Nomination Form – The James A. Moore Mansion*. City of Seattle Office of Community Development and Office of Urban Conservation. 1991.

Bowen, Alfred D. *Seattle and the Orient (Souvenir Edition. The Seattle Daily Times)*. Seattle: The Times Printing Company. 1900.

Calvert, Frank and Ditty, T. Ross. *Homes and Gardens of the Pacific Coast. Vol. 1*, Seattle, Beaux Arts Village, Lake Washington: Beaux Arts Society Publishers. January 1913.

Capitol's Who's Who for Seattle, 1939-1941. 1939. p. 399, 850.

Capitol's Who's Who For Washington, 1949-1950. 1949. p. 298, 575.

United States Census. Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of the Census. Various Years.

"Jas. A. Moore, City Builder Miner, Dead: Noted as Realty Operator Who Hydraulicked Seattle Hills." *San Francisco Chronicle* (May 22, 1929).

A Volume of Memoirs and Genealogy of Representative Citizens of The City of Seattle and County of King Washington. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1903. 46-47.

"The Rush for Riches." *Seattle City Light News* (31) 8. June 1967. 6-8.

Conover, C.T. *Reflecting Some Aged Men of Fifty*. Seattle: Lowman & Hanford, Co., 1923. Chapter: "The Romance of Milk, Big Business and a Bull Calf".

Conover, C.T. "Just Cogitating: Nathan Eckstein Led Kind and Public-Spirited Life." *Seattle Times*. June 28, 1948.

Conover, C.T. "Just Cogitating: Alexander Baillie's Life of Service and Good Cheer." *Seattle Times*. Oct. 1, 1949. p. 11.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Crowley, Walt. "Seattle – A Brief History of Its Founding." HistoryLink.org Essay 303. Aug. 31, 1998. http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=303. (accessed October 18, 2009).

"Description of Park Drives and Boulevards." Seattle Municipal Code. Appendix I to Title 15. Undated. (Editor's Note: This appendix is set out in an attachment to Ordinance 117569). Available from the City of Seattle Legislative Information Service. <http://clerk.ci.seattle.wa.us/~scripts/nph-brs.exe?s1=Title+15&s2=&S3=&Sect4=AND&l=20&Sect3=PLURON&Sect5=CODE1&d=CODE&p=1&u=%2F%7Epublic%2Fcode1.htm&r=1&Sect6=HITOFF&f=G#h0>. (accessed October 12, 2009).

"Seattle - Her Growth and Industrial Development." *Seattle Daily Bulletin*. Aug. 19, 1903. p. 3.

"Bordeaux Mill Puffs Last Smoky Farewell to Half-Century-Long Saga of Singing Saws." *The Daily Olympian*. September 26, 1941. 1-2.

Seattle Department of Neighborhoods. "Historical Sites Listing." <http://web1.seattle.gov/dpd/historicalsites/QueryResults.aspx?QRY=ATTR&YEBUS=&YEBUE=&ST=&NE=Capitol+Hill&AR=> (accessed October 1, 2009).

Dorpat, Paul. "Seattle Neighborhoods: Capitol Hill – Thumbnail History." HistoryLink.org Essay 3188. May 7, 2001. http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=3188 (accessed October 5, 2009).

Duncan, Don. "Seattle's Oldest Cafe Turning 100." *Seattle Times*. Nov. 6, 1990.

Durham, Nelson Wayne. *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane Country, Washington: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*. Spokane: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1912.

Dwellely, Art. "A Brief History of Tenino." On the City of Tenino Web Site. 2009. http://www.ci.tenino.wa.us/history_by_dwellely.htm. (accessed September 30, 2009).

Eckstein, Nathan. "Cooperation and Payrolls, Great Seattle Needs." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. July 8, 1926.

"Valley Pioneer Dies on Coast: Henry Kleinberg passes in Seattle After Illness of Two Months from Heart Trouble." 45th Year, Vol. 6. *Ellensburg Capital*. Jan. 22, 1932. p. 1.

"Triple Divorcee Follows Bobo as Mrs. Rockefeller." *Los Angeles Examiner*. June 12, 1956.

Ferguson, Robert L. *The Pioneers of Lake View: A Guide to Seattle's Early Settlers and Their Cemetery*. Bellevue, Washington: Thistle Press, 1995.

Hanford, Cornelius C. *Seattle and Environs, 1852-1924*. Chicago and Seattle: Pioneer Historical Publishing Company, 1924.

Hanford, C. H. "Members of the Seattle Bar that Died Young." *Washington Historical Quarterly*. (17) 1. Jan 26, 1926. 20-21.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Hawthorne, Julian and Brewerton, George Douglas. *History of Washington, The Evergreen State, From Early Dawn to Daylight*. New York: American Historical Publishing Co., 1893.

Hays, Blendine. "Tenino Washington." In *The Coast*. (17) 3. March 1909. p. 201.

Hines, Harvey Kimball. *History of Washington: An Illustrated History of the State of Washington*. Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1893. p. 743

Howard, Allyne. Letter from Allyne Howard, Organizing Secretary of the Lightbearers to Robert D. Monroe, Head of the University of Washington Special Collections. In the George H. Parker File, UW Special Collections. Jan 29, 1981.

"Is There a God?" Advertisement for the book by Eugene Fersen. In the Eugene Fersen File, University of Washington Special Collections. Undated.

Jones, Richard Saxe. Extract from Eulogy to Fred Rice Rowell. In *Proceedings of the Washington State Bar Association, 16th Annual Session*. Seattle, July 7-9th 1904. Olympia, WA: Recorder Publishing Company, 1904. p. 172.

King County Department of Planning and Development. Original Building Permits. Specific numbers and dates listed in the document.

"Prominent Hay Merchant Henry Kleinberg with His Wife and Four Children, Ellensburg, ca. 1911-1912." Picture and notes in University of Washington Special Collections. Washington State Jewish Archives Photographs. PH Coll 650. Also:
http://content.lib.washington.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/jhp&CISOPTR=465&CISOBX=1&REC=6 (accessed October 5, 2009).

Knight Ridder Newspapers. "Mortgage Firm Gets Courtney Love's House." *Seattle Times*. January 7, 2006.

Kreisman, Lawrence. "A Capital House for Capitol Hill: The New Owners Restore a Colonial Revival on Seattle's Old Millionaire's Row." *Seattle Times*. April 7, 1996.

Landes, Henry. *Washington Geological Survey. Volume 2. Annual Report for 1902*. pp. 56-61.

"Historical House of Representatives Class Photos." Washington State Legislature: History of the State Legislature. <http://www.leg.wa.gov/History/House/ClassPhotos/Pages/default.aspx>. (accessed September 15, 2009).

"Baron Eugene Alexandrovich Fersen" Lightbearers – Science of Being Web Site:
<http://www.scienceofbeing.com/html/baron.html>. (accessed October 10, 2009).

Loken, Marty. "Millionaire's Row' Still Has Elegance." *Seattle Times*. April 2, 1967. p. 42.

Lynch, Frank. "Seattle Scene: The Man in the Big House on E. Prospect." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. May 17, 1956.

Lynch, Frank. "Seattle Scene: Baron Eugene Had Troubles with Art." *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Aug. 28, 1957.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

“Seattle Men Who Have Bought Sites on Capitol Hill For Homes That will Range in Cost from \$3,000 to \$40,000.” *Seattle Mail and Herald*. (5) 2. Nov. 23, 1901. p. 1.

“D. E. Skinner, Noted Leader, Passes Away.” *The Marine Digest*. (12) 20. 3-4.

Meany, Edmond S. *Origin of Washington Geographic Names*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1923.

Men of the Pacific Coast: Containing Portraits and Biographies of the Professional, Financial and Business Men of California, Oregon and Washington. San Francisco: Pacific Art Company, 1902-1903.

Michelson, Alan. “Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD).” UW Libraries. 2009. Available online at <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/>. (accessed October 9, 2009).

Murakami, Kerry. “Battle Over Rent Closes Historic Merchants Cafe: Building Owners Plan to Reopen Doors Later This Year.” *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. March 14, 2006.

Newell, Gordon. “Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company.” *Portage: The Magazine of the Historical Society of Seattle and King County*. (4), 2. Spring 1983. 11-14.

Nyberg, Folke, and Steinbreuck, Victor. *Capitol Hill: An Inventory of Buildings and Urban Design Resources*. Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority. 1975.

Owen, John. *Walking Seattle*. A Falcon Guide. Connecticut: The Globe Pequot Press, 2000.

“Our Companies: Ederer, LLC.” On the PaR Systems web site:
http://www.par.com/our_companies_ederer.php. 2009. (accessed September 5, 2009).

“PaR Nuclear History.” On the Par Nuclear web site:
<http://www.parnuclear.com/ParNuclear/Organization/History.shtm>. 2009. (accessed September 5, 2009).

Pierce, J. Kingston. “High Riser.” *Greater Seattle*. February 1993. 56-57.

“Clemmer (Columbia) Theater.” Puget Sound Pipeline Online.
<http://www.pstos.org/instruments/wa/seattle/clemmer.htm>. 2004. (accessed October 7, 2009).

“Seattle Mansion and Block Monuments to Seattle ‘Wireless’ Man in Tombs in New York Under Two Years’ Sentence in Prison.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. June 11, 1911. Section 2, p. 7.

“Made a Million in Quick Turns of Real Estate.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. July 9, 1914.

“Chester F. White 60 Years Old Today.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. March 28, 1916.

“Chester F. White Dies at His Home.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. April 28, 1917. p. 2.

“Joseph Bordeaux Obituary.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Sept. 4, 1925.

“Useful Citizen Trophy Given to Eckstein.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. July 6, 1926.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

"R. A. Tripple Passes at 75." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. June 17, 1930.

"D. E. Skinner, Ship Builder, Taken by Death." *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Dec 28, 1933.

Obituary for Thomas Bordeaux. *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. June 15, 1934.

"Pioneer Merchant Taken: Anson Burwell Dies at Home; Ill for Five Months. Here 51 Years." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Sept. 23, 1935.

"Rev. Dr. E. L. Smith, 75, Claimed by Death." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. July 26, 1940.

"E.A. Stuart, Carnation Founder, Dies in L.A." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. January 15, 1944.

"S.H. Hedges, 78, Once Bridge Co. President." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. June 29, 1944.

"Edris Acquires All Property of Von Herbere." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. May 20, 1948.

"Dropped Tray Hurts Edris, Not Hilton." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Aug 21, 1953. p. 9.

"Carnation's Humble Beginning Culminates in \$3B Sale." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Sept. 5, 1984. p. 65.

Prosser, William Farrand. *A History of The Puget Sound Country: Its Resources Its Commerce and Its People*. New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1903.

Richman, Dan. "Historic Cobb Building Begins New Era as Apartments." *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. August 2, 2006. Also at: http://www.seattlepi.com/business/279741_cobb02.html (accessed September 5, 2009).

Roberts, Milnor. "Tenino." In Henry Landes, ed., *Washington Geological Survey. Volume 1. Annual Report for 1901*. 167-170.

Rosenberg, Casey. *Streetcar Suburb: Architectural Roots of a Seattle Suburb*. Fanlight Press, 1989.

Sengstock, Charles A. Jr. *That Toddlin' Town: Chicago's White Dance Bands and Orchestras, 1900-1950*. Champaign & Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2004. p. 66.

"Tour The Inn." Shafer Baillie Mansion Bed & Breakfast. <http://sbmansion.com/tour-the-inn.htm> (accessed October 2, 2009).

Sherwood, Don. "Volunteer Park - History". Seattle Park and Recreation's Sherwood History Files. 1973. http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F_archives/sherwood/VolunteerPk.pdf (accessed December 31, 2019).

Snowden, Clinton A. *A History of Washington*. New York: The Century History Company, 1911.

Spencer Lloyd and Pollard, Lancaster. *A History of the State of Washington*. New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1937.

Stewart, Betty. "Pioneer of Puget Sound Shipping Sees World Ports Develop Here." *Seattle Times*. Oct. 18, 1931.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

“Cathedral Music: Humble Beginnings.” St. James Cathedral web site: <http://www.stjames-cathedral.org/history/music.htm>. 2008. (accessed Sept. 7, 2009).

Stone: A Monthly Publication Devoted to the Stone Industry in All of Its Branches. (37) 5. New York: Stone Publishing Co., May 1916. p. 261.

Swope, Caroline T. *Classic Houses of Seattle : High Style to Vernacular, 1870-1950.* Timber Press. 2005.

Tacoma Illustrated: Her History, Growth & Resources, A Comprehensive Review of the City of Destiny. Published under the auspices of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. Baldwin. Chicago: Calcutt & Co., 1889. p. 79.

“Lumbermen want C.F. White for Senator.” *Seattle Times.* March 28, 1909.

“Seattle Man Honored [David Whitcomb].” *Seattle Times.* April 24, 1918.

“Pillars of Our Business Structure.” *Seattle Times.* July 17, 1927.

“Host of Friends Attend Funeral of D. E. Skinner.” *Seattle Times.* Dec. 30, 1933.

Obituary for Thomas Bordeaux. *Seattle Times.* June 15, 1934.

“Pioneer of Village Days Chose Seattle as His Own.” *Seattle Times.* Oct. 14, 1934.

“Burwell, Hardware Man, Taken by Death.” *Seattle Times.* Sept. 22, 1935.

“E.A. Stuart, Carnation Milk Founder, Dies in Los Angeles.” *Seattle Times.* Jan. 14, 1944.

“S.H. Hedges, 78, Dies after 3-Year Illness.” *Seattle Times.* June 28, 1944.

“The Rev. Dr. Edward L. Smith (Obit.)” *Seattle Times.* June 25, 1940.

“Local Firm Chosen to Make New Stadium Roof Mobile – Ederer Services Builds Cranes Used Throughout World.” *Seattle Times.* Sept. 5, 1996.

“Collections Develop Barn Fervor – Rural Museum Honors Rustic American Icon.” *Seattle Times.* Oct. 1, 2000.

Wagonfeld, Judy. *Short Bike Rides in Western Washington.* 3rd ed. Globe Pequot Press. 1999. p. 207.

Warren, James R. “Seattle at 150: Dexter Horton Turned Hard Work Into a Bank.” *Seattle Post Intelligencer.* October 30, 2001.

“Residence for C.H. Cobb, Seattle, Washington.” *The Western Architect.* July 1909.

Press Release of David Whitcomb’s Credentials and Short Biographical Facts. Western Press Association. 1918. In the David Whitcomb file at the University of Washington Special Collections.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

King County, WA
County and State

Welcome to Carnation Farm. Undated Promotional Pamphlet. University of Washington Special Collections.
In the Carnation Company file.

White, Hugh. *Who's Who in Washington. Century 21 Edition.* 1963. pp. 340, 458.

Williams, Jacqueline B. *The Hill With a Future: Seattle's Capitol Hill 1900-1946.* Seattle: CPK Ink, 2001.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: UW Special Collections; State Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47.626667°</u>	<u>-122.314611°</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

King County, WA
County and State

The boundary for Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District is shown as the thickened line on the accompanying map entitled "Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District: Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The area encompassing Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District includes the property in the Capitol Hill Unrecorded Addition. Several early plat maps are included later in this document. In these maps, the original Capitol Hill Unrecorded plats are those fronting 14th Avenue East, with the owners' names written in. Since this area of the street was "unrecorded", the owners' names were the mechanism for identifying the property in those days.

In one case, a plat was subdivided into two: one fronting 14th Avenue East, and one behind it. Only the plat fronting 14th Avenue East is included. When early owners (within the district's period of significance) bought neighboring plats in other Additions to extend their property contiguously, and that land remains intact, it is included as well. In two such cases a residence is built on an original plat and an adjoining extension. In four cases, a garage was built on an adjoining extension.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David J. Kurlander
organization _____ date January 6, 2020
street & number 633 14th Avenue East telephone (206) 860-8422
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98112
e-mail info@millionairesrow.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Seattle Millionaire's Row Historic District Inventory Table – Buildings and Structures

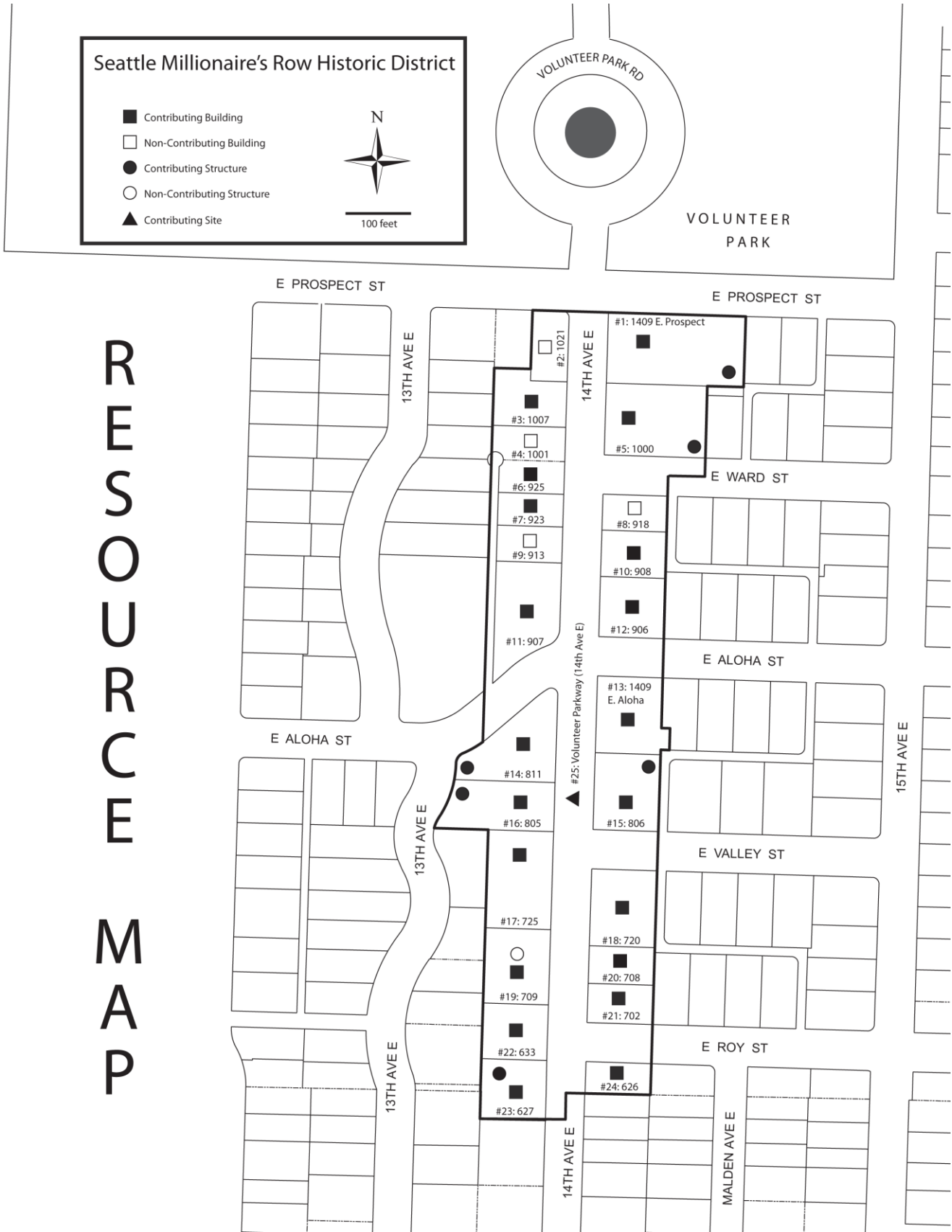
Address	Historic Name	ID #	Classification	Date Built
1409 E. Prospect St.	Parker-Fersen Mansion	1	Historic Contributing	1908
		1A	Historic Contributing	1909
1021 14th Ave. E.	Hills, C. D., House	2	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	1977
1007 14th Ave. E.	Ederer, Edward P. and Gertrude, House	3	Historic Contributing	1903
1001 14th Ave. E.	Reed-Erickson Carriage House	4	Historic Non-Contributing	1903
1000 14th Ave. E.	Eckstein, Nathan and Mina, House	5	Historic Contributing	1914
		5A	Historic Contributing	Between 1917-1940
925 14th Ave. E.	Rowell, Fred R. and May, House	6	Historic Contributing	1903
923 14th Ave. E.	Russell, Thomas A. and Rebecca, House	7	Historic Contributing	1902
918 14th Ave. E.	Blackford, Dr. Harry, House	8	Historic Non-Contributing	1952
913 14th Ave. E.	Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Carriage House	9	Historic Non-Contributing	1913
908 14th Ave. E.	White-Clapp Carriage House	10	Historic Contributing	1904
907 14th Ave. E.	Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Mansion	11	Historic Contributing	1913
906 14th Ave. E.	White-Clapp House	12	Historic Contributing	1904
1409 E. Aloha St.	Cobb, Charles H. and Carrie B., House	13	Historic Contributing	1903
811 14th Ave. E.	Moore-Bordeaux House	14	Historic Contributing	1903
		14A	Historic Contributing	1917 or earlier
806 14th Ave. E.	Bordeaux, Thomas and Esther, House	15	Historic Contributing	1902
		15A	Historic Contributing	1917 or earlier
805 14th Ave. E.	Weber, Andrew and Barbara, House	16	Historic Contributing	1902
		16A	Historic Contributing	Between 1917-1937
725 14th Ave. E.	Smith-Skinner House	17	Historic Contributing	1903
720 14th Ave. E.	Stuart, Elbridge A. and Mary, House	18	Historic Contributing	1904
709 14th Ave. E.	Burwell, Anson S. and Augusta, House	19	Historic Contributing	1904
		19A	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	After 1950
708 14th Ave. E.	Nelli, Pietro and Teresa, House	20	Historic Contributing	1949
702 14th Ave. E.	Merrick-Lane-Hedges House	21	Historic Contributing	1904
633 14th Ave. E.	Tripple-Whitcomb House	22	Historic Contributing	1907
627 14th Ave. E.	Horton, Caroline E., House	23	Historic Contributing	1906
		23A	Historic Contributing	1917 or earlier
626 14th Ave. E.	Tripple-Schreiner House	24	Historic Contributing	1902

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

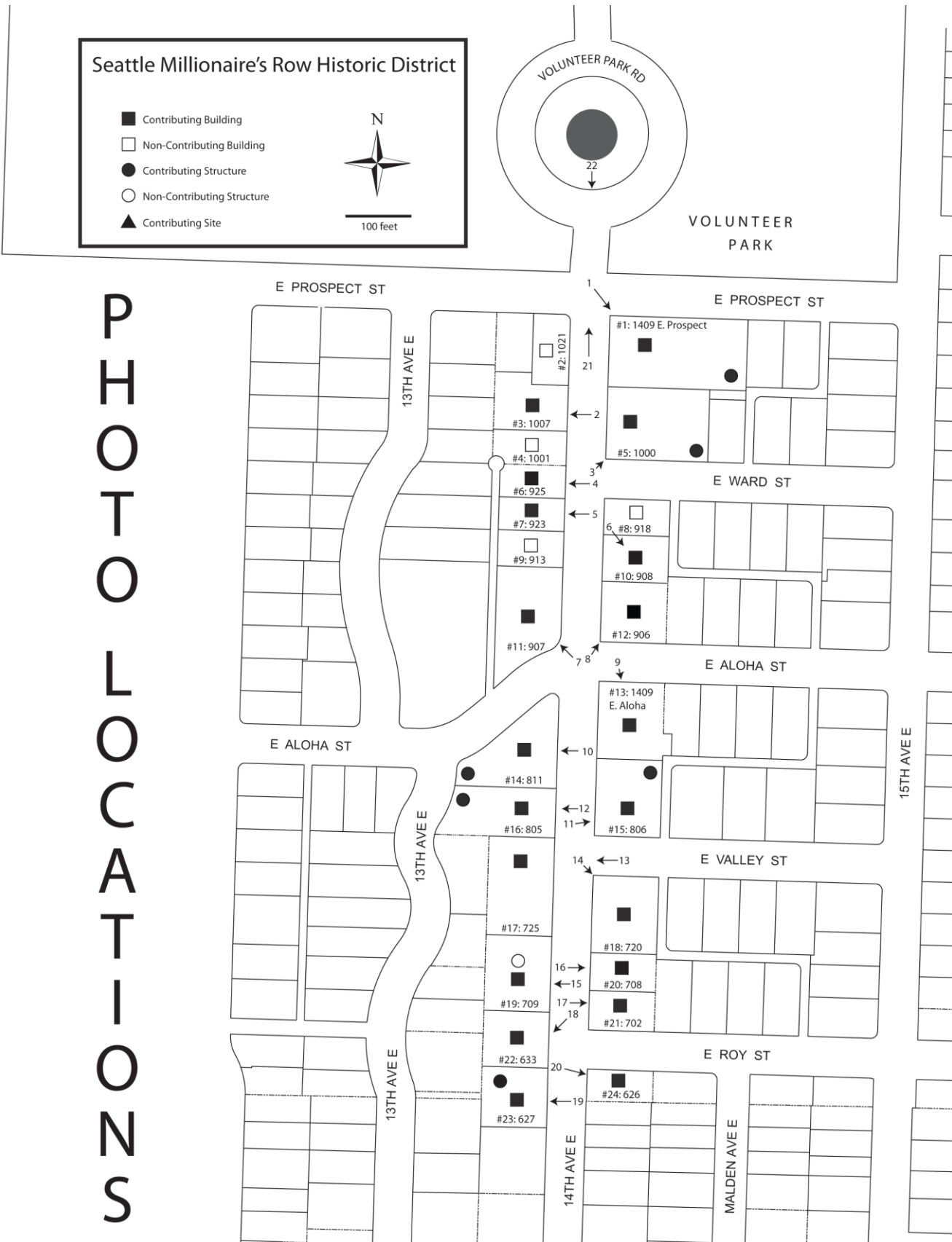


SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



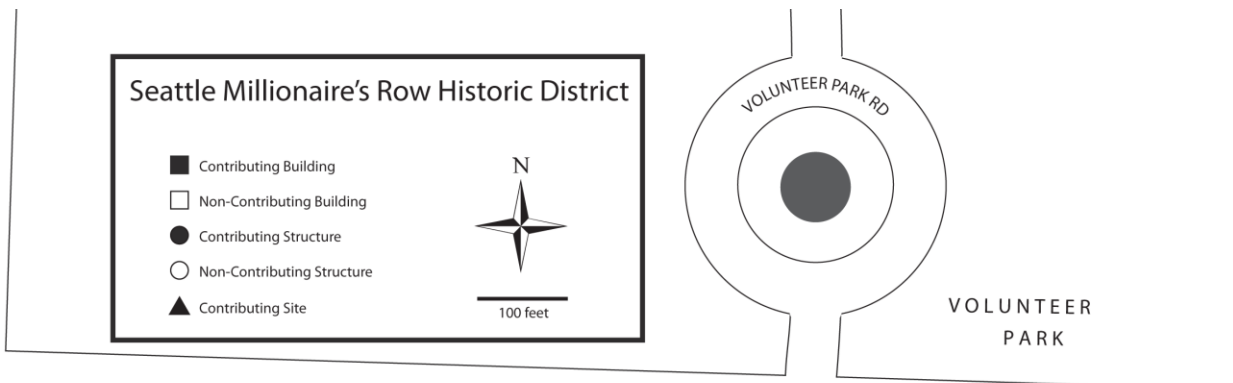
PHOTOLOCATIONS

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

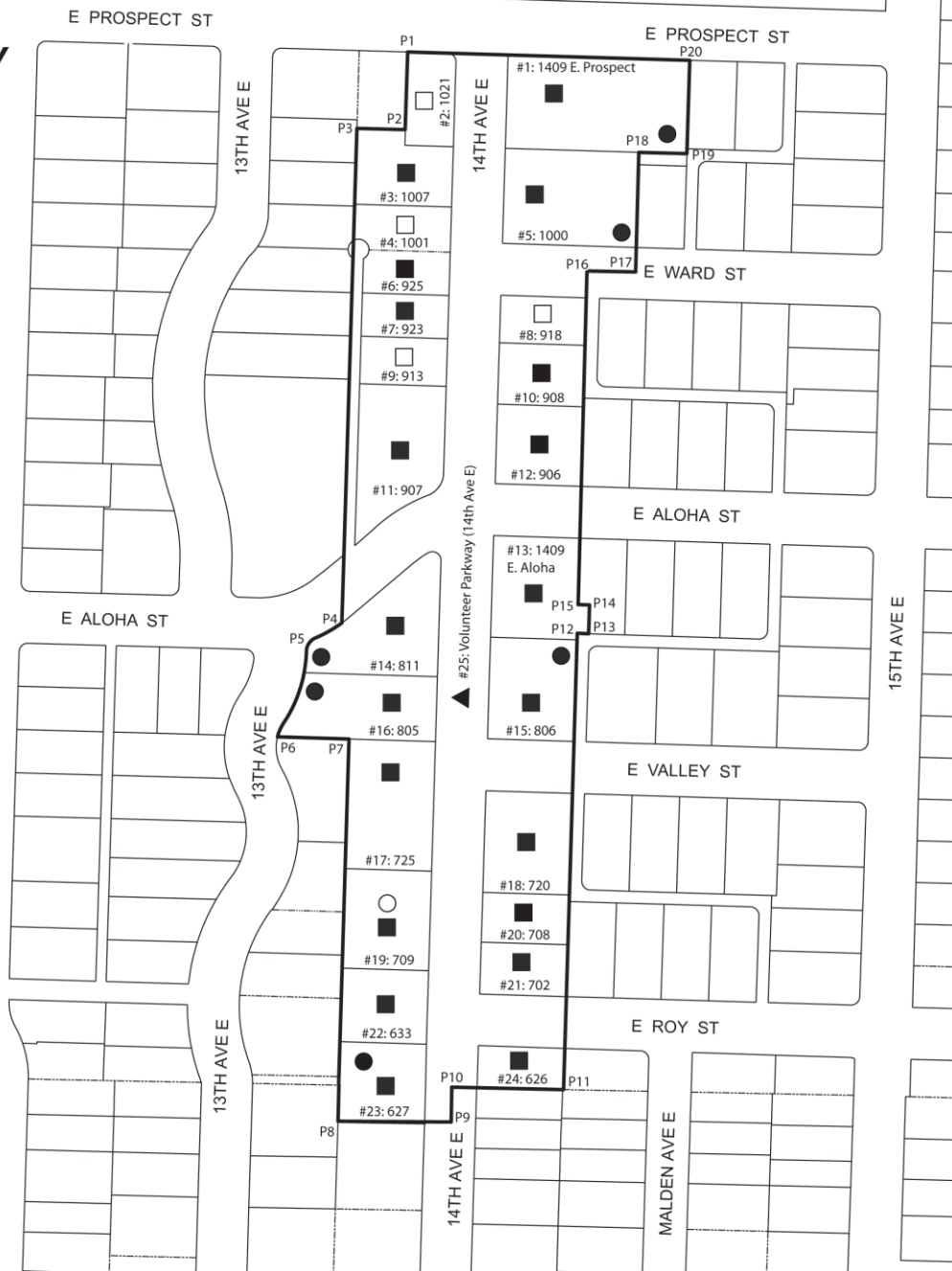
Name of Property

County and State



BOUNDARY MAP

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
P1	47.628344°	-122.314951°
P2	47.628093°	-122.314963°
P3	47.628093°	-122.315198°
P4	47.626532°	-122.315201°
P5	47.626468°	-122.315359°
P6	47.626161°	-122.315496°
P7	47.626159°	-122.315156°
P8	47.624952°	-122.315156°
P9	47.624956°	-122.314627°
P10	47.625074°	-122.314632°
P11	47.625074°	-122.314112°
P12	47.626516°	-122.314094°
P13	47.626510°	-122.314043°
P14	47.626599°	-122.314040°
P15	47.626603°	-122.314094°
P16	47.627656°	-122.314085°
P17	47.627658°	-122.313864°
P18	47.628043°	-122.313864°
P19	47.628041°	-122.313620°
P20	47.628334°	-122.313620°

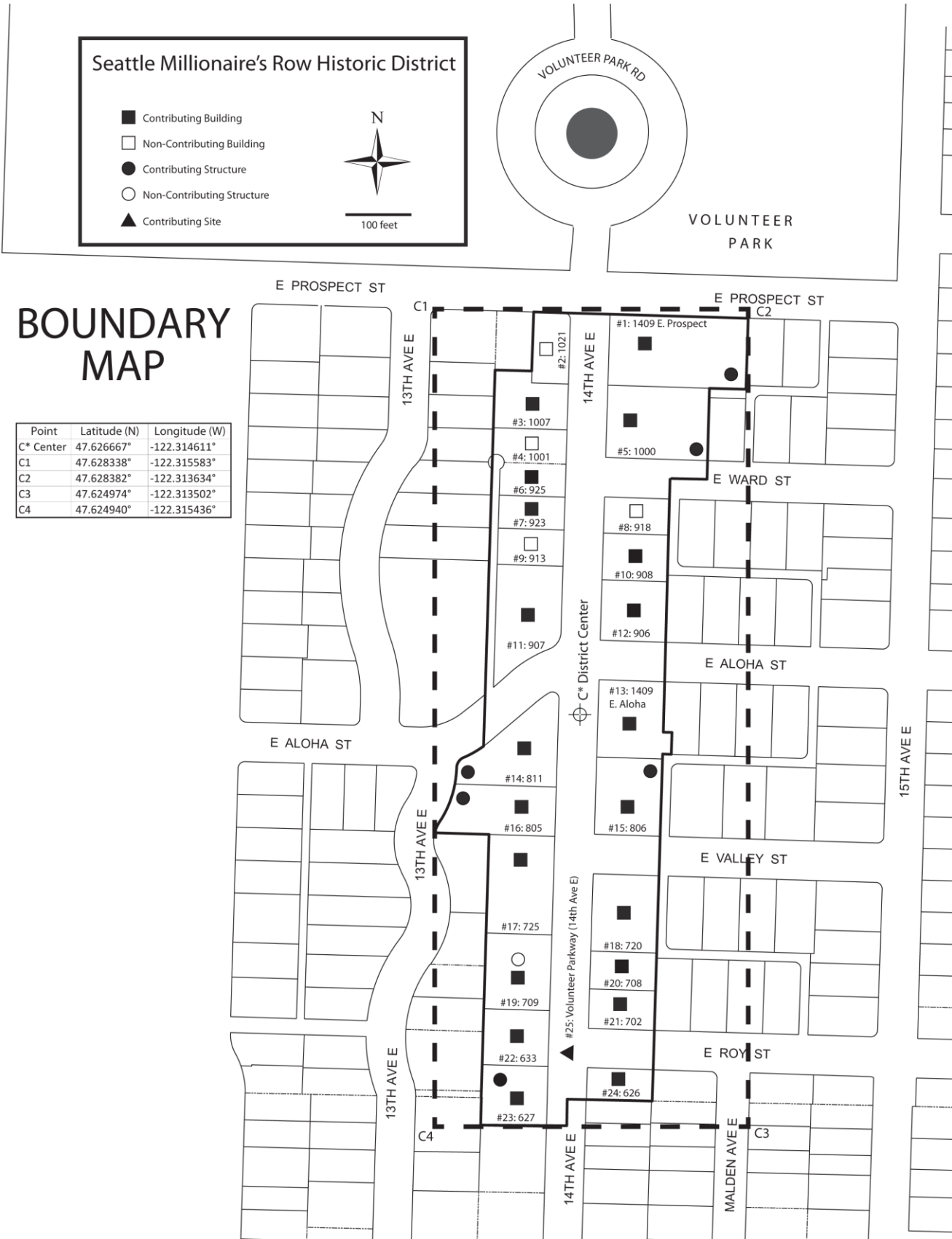


SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



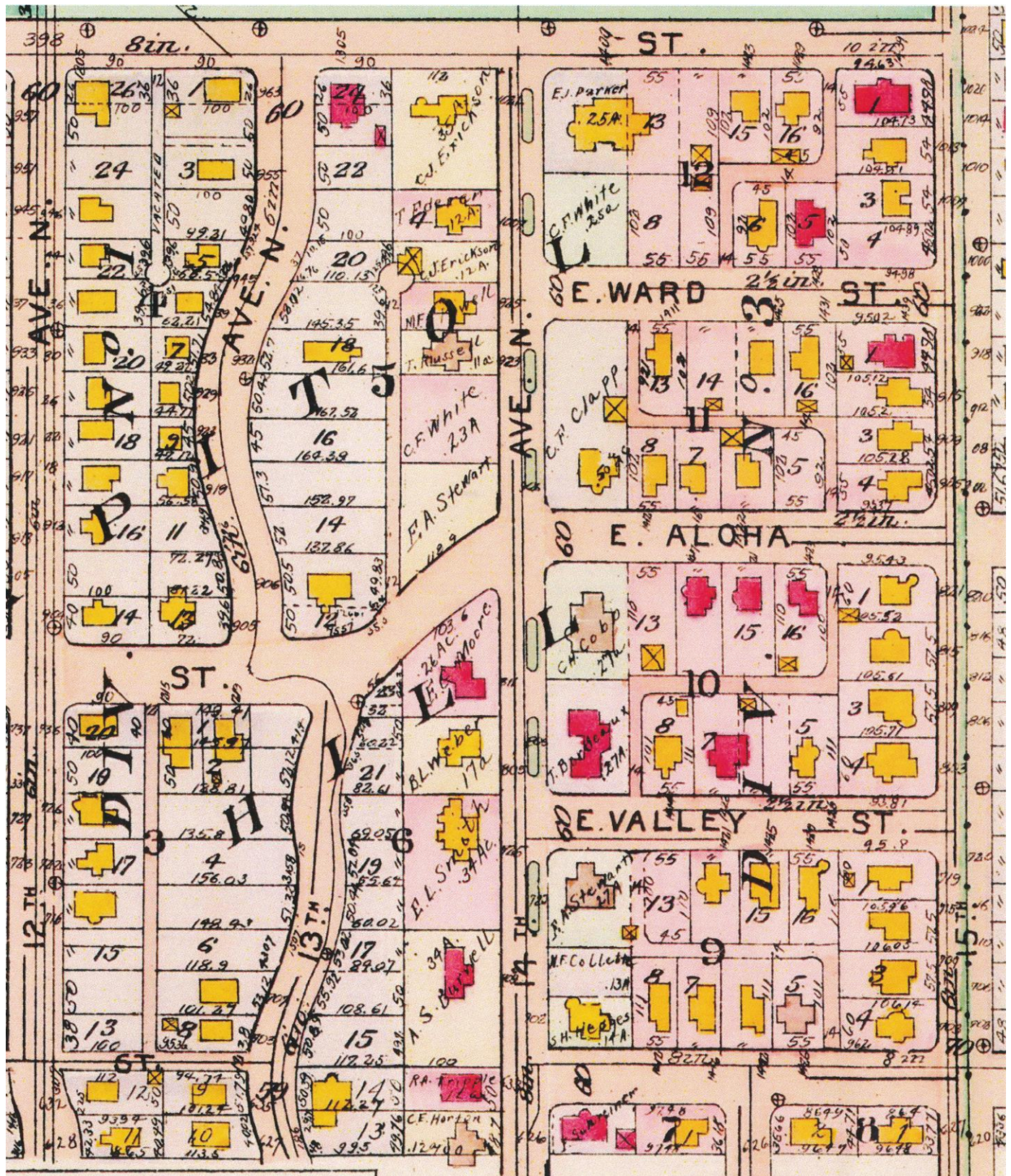
Volunteer Parkway: Map of Millionaire's Row, with Volunteer Parkway shown in diagonal hatching. Map produced by the City of Seattle.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



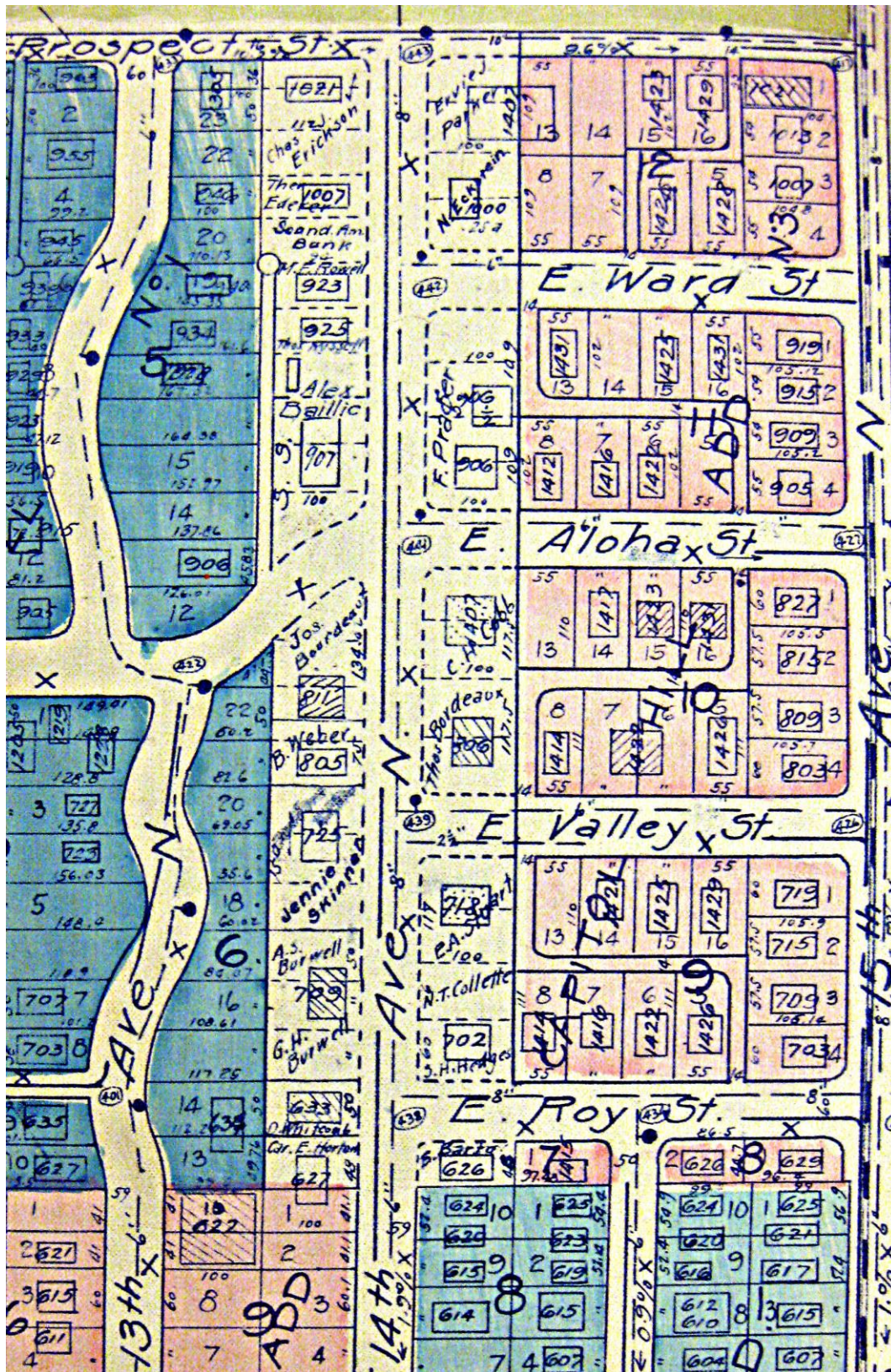
Early Plat Map (approximately 1907-1911). The Capitol Hill Unrecorded Addition is the land fronting 14th Ave. N., with the owners' names listed (From E. Prospect at the top to one plat south of E. Roy at the bottom). Note the median plantings on the avenue. (Courtesy of the Seattle Museum of History and Industry).

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Later Plat Map (1915-1919). The Capitol Hill Unrecorded Addition is the band of white/yellow down the center, with the owners' names listed. (Courtesy of the Washington State Archives).

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Photo by Webster & Stevens]

CAPITOL HILL
Fourteenth Avenue North is one of Seattle's many beautiful residence streets

(33)

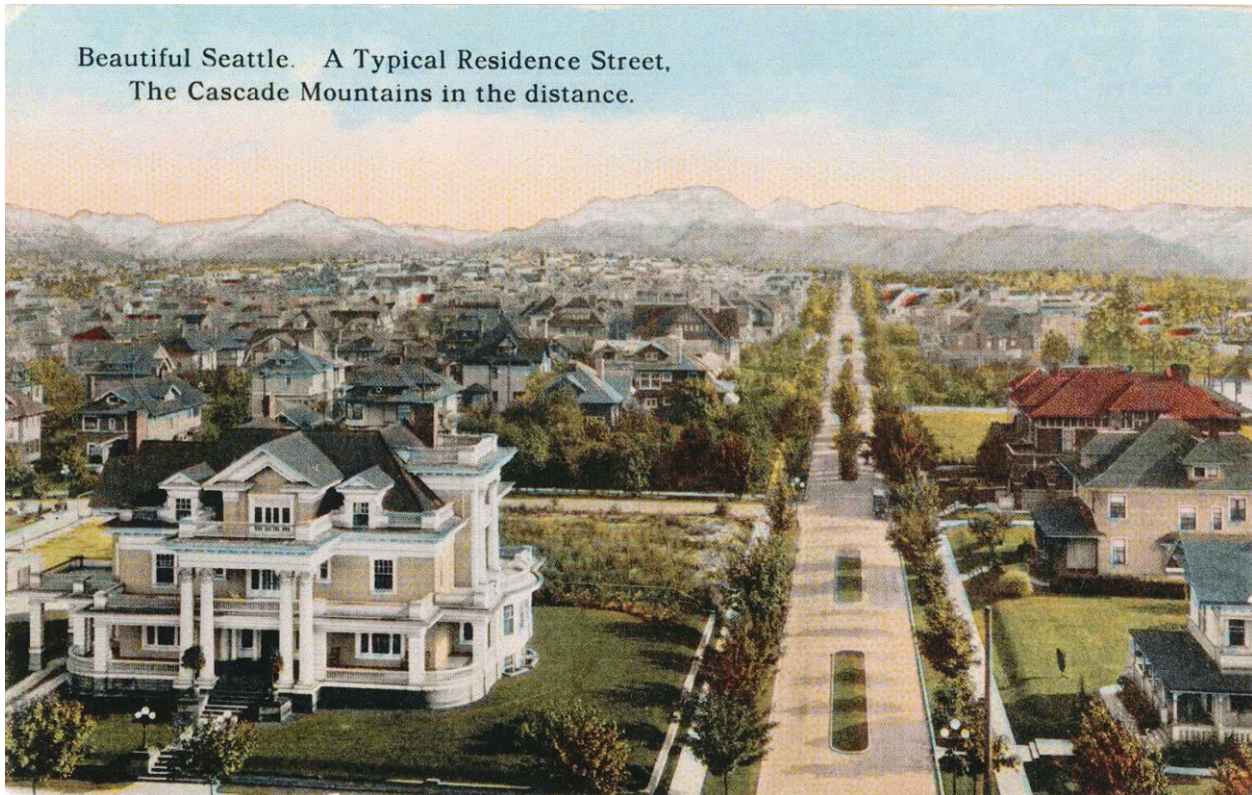
Picture from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Edition of *The Argus*, February 20, 1909, p. 33. Note the median strip, young trees, and well-manicured lawns. The houses pictured, from left to right, are the White-Clapp Carriage House, the White-Clapp House, the Charles H. and Carrie B. Cobb House, the Thomas and Esther Bordeaux House, and the Elbridge A. and Mary Stuart House.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Two postcards showing Millionaire's Row in its early history. The top postcard's picture was taken from the Volunteer Park Water Tower aiming south, and the Parker-Fersen Mansion features most prominently. The bottom postcard shows (left to right) the Charles H. and Carrie B. Cobb House, the Thomas and Esther Bordeaux House, and the Elbridge A. and Mary Stuart House.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Another postcard of Millionaire's Row, showing the median plantings, and a car heading down the road. The Volunteer Park Water Tower is seen in the distance towards the north. A horse hitch also is visible by the left curb – similar to some that still stand. The houses pictured here are (right to left) the Elbridge A. and Mary Stuart House, the Thomas and Esther Bordeaux House and the Charles H. and Carrie B. Cobb House.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs:

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



Name of Property: Parker-Fersen Mansion

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #1. North façade (left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast. WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_01.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Ederer, Edward P. and Gertrude, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #3. East façade, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_02.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Eckstein, Nathan and Mina, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #5. West façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_03.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Rowell, Fred R. and May, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: January 3, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #6. East elevation, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_04.tif on archival disk.

4 of 22

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Russell, Thomas and Rebecca, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #7. East façade, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_05.tif on archival disk.

5 of 22

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: White-Clapp Carriage House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: January 4, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #10. North elevation (left), and west façade (right), camera facing southeast.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_06.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Loeb-Baillie-Shafer Mansion

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #11. South elevation (left), and east façade (right), camera facing northwest.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_07.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: White-Clapp House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #12. West façade (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_08.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Cobb, Charles H. and Carrie B., House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #13. North façade, camera facing south.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_09.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Moore-Bordeaux House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #14. East façade, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_10.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Bordeaux, Thomas and Esther, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #15. West façade, camera facing east.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_11.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Weber, Andrew and Barbara, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #16. East elevation, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_12.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Smith-Skinner House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #17. East façade, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_13.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Stuart, Elbridge A. and Mary, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #18. North elevation (left) and west façade (right), camera facing southeast.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_14.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Burwell, Anson S. and Augusta, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #19. East façade, camera facing west.
WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_15.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Nelli, Pietro and Teresa, House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: January 3, 2020

**Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #20. West façade, camera facing east.
WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_16.tif on archival disk.**

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Merrick-Lane-Hedges House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #21. West façade, camera facing east.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_17.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Tripple-Whitcomb House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #22. East elevation (left) and north façade (right), camera facing southwest.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_18.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Horton, Caroline E., House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #23. East façade, camera facing west.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_19.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Tripple-Schreiner House

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #24. North elevation (left) and west façade (right), camera facing southeast.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_20.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Volunteer Park Water Tower

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: No Site ID. View of Volunteer Park Water Tower from 14th Avenue E. Camera facing north.

WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_21.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT

King County, WA

Name of Property

County and State



Name of Property: Volunteer Parkway / 14th Ave. E.

City or Vicinity: Seattle

County: King County

State: WA

Photographer: David Kurlander

Date Photographed: December 27, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Site ID #25. View of Volunteer Parkway, camera facing south.
WA_King County_Seattle Millionaires Row Historic District_22.tif on archival disk.

SEATTLE MILLIONAIRE'S ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

King County, WA
County and State

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

name Various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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