

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 Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Various

☐

not for publication

city or town Seattle

☐

vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county King

code _____

zip code 98115

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 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

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single-Family Dwellings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Single-Family Dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Early 20th Century American Movements:

Craftsman, Foursquare

Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial, Dutch
Colonial, Tudor.

Modern Movement: Ranch, Northwest Style,

Eclectic, Minimal Traditional

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete, Stone and Brick

walls: Wood, Brick, Stucco, Stone

roof: Cedar Shingles, Composition

other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District located in North Seattle is a single-family, middle-class, residential neighborhood of one- and two-story homes, most constructed prior to the early 1930s, with a districtwide average construction date of contributing resources of 1918. This district exhibits a special character, scale and setting that represents a period of population growth and housebuilding resulting from the excitement generated by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the State University (now the University of Washington main campus) grounds in 1909 and lasting through the devastating economic Great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. The existing cohesive neighborhood conveys a unique feeling in place and time.

The area was originally developed and shaped by arterial city streets on the north and west, by the adjacent Ravenna and Cowen parks on the south, and by a natural ravine leading into Ravenna Park on the east. The area was served by a streetcar line originally running north from the University District along 14th and 15th avenues NE, running up to and along the southern boundary of Ravenna Park.

Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District exhibits the range of residential architectural styles prevalent during one of Seattle's greatest population growth periods. Styles mainly include Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles; many designs were taken directly from pattern books and kit home catalogs dating from the early 1900s to the 1930s. Most of the district's residences are relatively modest structures, built to appeal to young professionals and the working class. Some of the homes in the district were built on a speculative basis by individual and large-scale investors, while others were constructed for specific new owners. Many of the speculative homes were at first rentals, and later were sold to individual families.

Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District's period of significance begins in 1906, with the anticipation of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and runs to the early 1930s, with only a handful of homes built from the 1940s through the 1960s. The district retains a strong level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. A high percentage of homes within the neighborhood contribute to the character of the historic district. Many individual buildings within the district demonstrate a high level of integrity, but even those of less historic integrity support the cohesive feel of the district. The numbers of contributing and non-contributing resources are as follows:

Setting

The Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District is located north of Seattle's University District and generally southeast of the Roosevelt Urban Village district. The district is included within and located in the southwestern corner of the larger Ravenna-Bryant community as defined by the City of Seattle. The district includes the portion north of Ravenna Boulevard and east of 12th Avenue NE of Cowen's University Park Addition, the entirety of the University Scenic, University Place, and College additions, as well as the western portions of Ravenna Springs Park, Wade, and Alder Park additions.

The topography of the area generally slopes gently downward from NE 65th Street south to the northern boundaries of Ravenna and Cowen Parks, where the slope abruptly becomes steep leading downward into the natural landscapes of the parkland. Additionally, the steep slope of an unnamed forested ravine defines the district's eastern boundary.

The district's street pattern is only partially based on a grid pattern as the streets of the southern portion follow the diagonal line created by the boundaries of Ravenna and Cowen parks. Streets within the district generally have sidewalks on both sides of the streets, with well-kept parking strips, many featuring a range of street trees planted over time by individual homeowners. The exception is along the boundaries of Ravenna and Cowen Parks and the district's easternmost portion. Many of the residential blocks have central alleys, most paved, that reflect the introduction of the automobile and the need for garages to house them. In the blocks without

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alleys, garages are located either behind the house, accessed by a driveway or on sloping lots dug into the lower portion of the lot at sidewalk level.

All the streets within the district are currently paved, most with concrete, but one portion of NE 63rd Street between 17th Ave NE and 19th Ave NE and portions of Brooklyn Avenue NE is paved with fine-grained asphalt. Some streets had paving brick gutters, although most of these have either been removed or paved over. Street lighting is generally "Cobra-head" lights mounted on electricity/telephone poles.

A typical street has traditionally landscaped front yards with a small lawn, planting beds, shrubs and small trees. Most homes have landscaped front and side yards, with larger landscaped backyards and a garage or outbuilding at the alley. Some houses have large trees in either the front or rear yards. One notable City of Seattle heritage tree, an 90-foot tall English Elm, is located on the southern side of NE 63rd Street near 18th Avenue NE. Recently, some homeowners have chosen to remove lawns and landscaped the front yard with groundcovers, shrubs and other plantings. In some blocks, houses sit above the street with rockeries or retaining walls.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

A substantial percentage of the total buildings within the district are contributing resources, approximately 68 percent, although a relatively small number of buildings have had alterations significant enough for them to be considered non-contributing historic structures. Window replacement, small additions and decks to the rear of the house, basement egress windows, dormer alterations, or an additional roof dormer are the most common alterations to the houses. Replacement windows, especially if they follow the original design consideration, and appropriate residing and reroofing should not by themselves disqualify a property as an historic contributing resource. If a number of changes to a property occur that impact the physical integrity to an extent that is inconsistent with the intent of the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic properties that property is considered non-contributing to the district's overall historic character.

Outbuildings such as garages and sheds are present on many properties, but their date of construction was sometimes later than the original house on the property. Determination of their age or an understanding of alterations that have occurred to the outbuilding is limited by the information available. As ancillary structures, outbuildings have been listed with their associated residence rather than as separate contributing structures on their own.

The district has historic contributing residential properties, most all single-family residences, with a few two-family homes. Construction dates were derived from a combination of King County Assessor's records residing at the Puget Sound Regional Archives in Bellevue, the City of Seattle permit records at the Department of Construction and Inspection (DCI), and articles within the Seattle Daily Times archive available through the Seattle Public Library. The average year of construction of all the homes in the neighborhood is 1918. The majority of the homes were built prior to 1930, with about 96 percent. Less than 2 percent of buildings within the district were constructed after the period of significance (1969).

Existing Home construction by Decade:

1900-1909	58	13.09%
1910-1919	264	59.59%
1920-1929	85	19.19%
1930-1939	3	0.68%
1940-1949	10	2.26%
1950-1959	10	2.26%
1960-present	13	2.93%
	443	100.00%

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Buildings and Sites

Historic Contributing	300	67.72%
Historic Non-contributing	132	29.80%
Non-contributing	11	2.48%
Total	443	100.00%

Accessory Structures/Garages

Historic Contributing	128	50.59%
Non-contributing	125	49.41%
Total	253	100.00%

Residential Architectural Styles and Periods

Although the earliest historic contributing house in the district dates to 1900, residential construction occurred primarily between 1908 and 1930, and as a result the most common residential architectural styles found in the Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District are typical of those found in other older Seattle neighborhoods including Craftsman, Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. Other styles/types (including American/Workingman's Foursquare, Prairie and Federal) are also found although relatively rare. Styles from the post-World War II period, found in smaller numbers, include Minimal Traditional, Ranch and Modern/Contemporary. Below is a general description of predominant building styles, as well as their general distribution within the district. Residential architectural styles are generally well distributed throughout the district, and correlate directly with the construction dates of individual buildings.

American Foursquare or Seattle Box (1895-1920)

This housing type is generally square (but occasionally rectangular) in plan, has two and a half stories, and usually has a hipped roof with deep overhangs. Styles of American Foursquare dwellings range from Classical Revival to Craftsman. Cladding is typically horizontal beveled wood siding, and many examples have full or partial-width porches, hipped-roof bay windows at second-floor corners and large central dormers. There are 8 examples of this style, or about 2 percent of the houses, in the Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District, distributed randomly through the district. Representative examples in the district include: 1728 NE Naomi Place and 6129 Brooklyn Avenue NE.

Eclectic Classical Revival (1880-1920)

This stylistic category includes buildings that are not designed by trained designers and architects that respond to specific needs, rather than popular trends, utilizing traditional technologies. Eclectic Classical Revival design may incorporate a mix of elements drawn from Classical historical prototypes for aesthetic purposes which go beyond a building's functional requirements, but not with conscious or overall consistency. Examples in the district include: 6319 21st Avenue NE and 6310 22nd Ave NE.

Arts & Crafts – Craftsman (1905-1930)

The Craftsman style, manifesting in bungalows and two-story houses—is the predominant style in the Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District, representing nearly 59 percent of the district's buildings. This style originated in the late 1890s, and was influenced by the English Arts & Crafts movement, Asian and East Indian architecture, and Swiss chalets. Typical houses (many of which are bungalows) feature horizontal wood cladding (shingles or lapped bevel siding), low-pitched gable or hip roofs, brackets or corbels supporting roof eaves, exposed wood rafters supporting gutters, use of cobblestone or clinker brick walls, columns and chimneys, and prominent covered entry porches. Dormers, when present, are typically gabled or shed-roofed. Craftsman subgroups include front gables (gable end facing street), side gables (gable ridge parallel to street),

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intersecting gables and cross gable. These terms may also apply to other styles. and hip roofed. Porches are either full width, or partially wrap around the side of the house. Craftsman examples include: 6102 12th Avenue NE, 1731 NE Naomi Place, 6201 23rd Avenue NE, 1304 NE 62nd Street, 1301 NE 63rd Street, and 6323 21st Avenue NE.

The district also includes a few "aeroplane" bungalows, characterized by a "pop-up" second floor, usually of one or two rooms, resembling the cockpit of an airplane. Examples include: 6293 20th Avenue NE and 2206 NE 63rd Street.

Prairie style (1910-1930)

The Prairie style is an American architectural style that developed contemporaneously with the Craftsman style in Chicago, Illinois. Nearly all Prairie-style houses have two stories and low-slope hip roofs. Many have side entries and porches or sunrooms at the street front. There is often a siding material break (e.g., horizontal wood siding to stucco) at the second-floor windowsill line. Windows are usually double-hung wood-sash with upper divided lights. Only about 2 percent of the houses in the neighborhood were built in this style. Examples include: 1738 NE Naomi Place

Colonial - Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Approximately 26 percent of houses in the district are in the Colonial Revival or Colonial Bungalow style. These are widely distributed throughout the district. The Colonial Revival style was one of the most popular architectural styles in the United States between 1915 and 1930, reflecting the influence of early Colonial English and Dutch residences on the Eastern seaboard. These houses have one or two stories, with gabled, clipped gable, or hipped roofs, and are rectangular or square in plan. While Colonial Revival houses built before 1920 usually had a symmetrical street-front façade with a centered entrance often flanked by pairs of double-hung sashes (often multi-paned), later versions designed for narrow lots had primary side entries centrally placed on the long side of the house. The entry has a portico or an entry vestibule rather than a long covered sitting porch, with Colonial detailing and millwork such as pilasters, columns, fanlights or sidelights. In Seattle, horizontal wood siding is most typical. Representative examples of Colonial Revival houses in the district are: 1721 NE 63rd Street, 6118 21st Avenue NE, 6106 21st Avenue NE, and 1206 NE 61st Street.

The Colonial Bungalow is a smaller subtype of this style, with only one or one-and-a-half stories, but with a symmetrical façade and Colonial detailing. Examples include: 6114 21st Avenue NE and 6323 Brooklyn Avenue NE.

A subset of the Colonial Revival house is the Dutch Colonial Revival, which features a steep-slope gambrel roof. Early examples (c. 1915) often feature a front-gambrel roof, while later examples in the 1920s and 1930s have side gambrels with full-length shed-roof dormers on both sides of the longer side of the house. Some representative examples of this style include: 6230 Ravenna Avenue NE, 1419 NE 63rd Street, 6327 20th Avenue NE, and 2203 NE 63rd Street.

Another sub-set is "aeroplane" Eclectic Colonial Revival type bungalow. The two examples in the district are: 6303 19th Avenue NE and 6223 23rd Avenue NE.

Colonial - Georgian Revival (1900-1930)

Only one house in the district, 1220 NE 63rd Street, that appears to be built in the Georgian Revival style. This style was influenced by the New England Georgian Colonial, and is generally rectangular in plan, two stories, clad in masonry or brick veneer, with a hipped or gabled roof. Most have a central entrance, usually with columns, and windows are typically multi-paned double-hung wood sash.

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Tudor Revival (1910-1940)

Approximately 4 percent of houses within the Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District are in the Tudor Revival style, also referred to as Composite Tudors or English Cottages. The style is loosely based upon various late Medieval English prototypes, ranging from thatched-roof folk cottages to grand manor houses. The district contains many varied examples, ranging from the symmetrical half-timbered Elizabethan-inspired English Arts & Crafts house at 1304 NE 62nd Street, to the many asymmetrical steep-roofed brick "stockbroker" cottages constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s. These later Tudor Revival-style houses are generally clad in brick, although stucco and wood cladding are also evident. Brickwork can be patterned or clinkered, and stonework is often evident in trim, chimneys and quoins. Many houses have decorative half-timbering detail, arched doorways and large exterior chimneys, often stepped in and with patterned brick and stonework and multiple shafts. Windows are typically tall and narrow, often presented in bands, and have multi-pane glazing, occasionally diamond-shaped. Windows can be casement, double-hung, oriel, and semi-hexagonal one- and two-story bays. Roofs are steeply pitched and often side-gabled, and the street-front façade is typically dominated by a front-facing gable. Many gables are clipped. Representative examples within the district include: 6206 17th Avenue NE, 6218 17th Avenue NE, 6100 21st Avenue NE, and 6327 19th Avenue NE.

Minimal Traditional (c. 1935-1950) and Ranch (c. 1935-1975)

Since most of the residences within the district were constructed before 1930, there are only a 19 Minimal Traditional and Ranch style homes (about 4 percent). They are mainly seen as infill. The Minimal Traditional style house is generally smaller, with minimal architectural details. The roof is generally gabled or hipped, with narrow eaves. Entries are near the center and are recessed or have a simple stoop. Window sash may be wood or metal, with one-over-one double-hung sash, sliding windows or fixed sash (including picture or corner windows). Representative examples in the Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District include: 1520 NE 62nd Street, 1524 NE 62nd Street, and 1352 NE 62nd Street.

The Ranch style typically has a broad single-story form, is often clad in brick, has low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with overhanging eaves and no dormers. The entry is often asymmetrically placed and sometimes sheltered by the main roof of the house, and there is generally a picture window. Houses often include an attached garage. Representative examples include: 122 NE Ravenna Boulevard, 6321 18th Avenue NE.

Northwest Contemporary and Mid-Century Modern

Post-World War II architects who built practices in the Greater Seattle area developed a unique architectural style that strove to fit their designs gracefully into the landscape of the Northwest. Characteristics of the style featured natural elements including stone, rustic wood, and exposed structural timbers, while incorporating various design influences including European International style, Craftsman style, indigenous tribal art and Japanese aesthetics. Other characteristics include large overhanging roof eaves and horizontal asymmetry. Designs tended to extend the exterior landscape into the interior with large expanses of full-height glazing and the continuation of exterior materials into the interiors. The interiors typically include open floor plans, beam ceilings, skylights, and the continuation of the natural wood and stone features throughout. There are only a handful of Northwest Contemporary houses within the district including: 6101 Ravenna Avenue NE and 6211 23rd Ave NE.

Accessory Structures (Ancillary buildings)

Accessory structures within the district are generally small garages or sheds that are not the dominant or primary structure on a site. Accessory or ancillary structures could be classified as historic contributing to their site if they were built during the period of significance, retain a fair level of integrity of location, materials, design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. In general, historic contributing ancillary structures retain much of their original materials and form and are situated on the property in the same or similar manner

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as during the period of significance. The garage door was not considered as a determining factor of whether the accessory structure is contributing or non-contributing.

Styles found in this study

Contemporary	10	2.26%
Classical Revival	3	0.68%
Colonial Revival	112	25.28%
Craftsman Homes	259	58.47%
Foursquare	8	1.81%
Georgian Revival	1	0.23%
Minimal		
Traditional/Ranch	20	4.51%
NW Contemporary		
/Mid-Century	5	1.13%
Prairie, hip roof	7	1.58%
Tudor Revival	17	3.84%
Vacant lot	1	0.23%
	443	100.00%

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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.

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1906-1969

Significant Dates

1909, 1929-1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Alfred B. Berg, Builder
Lowell V. Casey, Architect
E. W. Chandler, Builder
M. L. Conley, Builder
Craftsman Bungalow Company, Builder
Robert L. Durham, Architect
Hamilton Eckert, Architect
Carl F. Gould, Architect
Graham & Meyers, Architect
Elmer Green, Architect
Okey J. Gregg, Architect
Gardner J. Gwinn/University Const. Co., Builder
Charles Haynes, Architect
Carl Hedeon/Hedeon Const. Co., Builder
Harry E. Hudson, Architect
Home Building Company, Builder
Paul Hayden Kirk, Architect
Norman P. Lacy, Builder
Stanley Long/Long Building Co., Builder
William Lucas/Wm. Lucas Building Co., Builder
Donald K. McDonald, Builder
George Millroy, Builder
Herbert Smith, Builder
John R. Sproule, Architect
George B. Taylor/Taylor Const. Co., Builder
Gus Thelberg, Builder
John R. van Emelen, Developer/Builder
Fred D. Wiseman, Builder
Andrew C. P. Willatsen, Architect

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District is a very intact residential community composed of early 20th to mid-century single-family houses that demonstrate the evolution of architectural styles typical of this period in Seattle's development. The neighborhood is significant at the local level and eligible as a National Register of Historic Places historic district under Criterion A, as it relates to the unique development patterns found within the City of Seattle and the people who lived within these homes, as well as under Criterion C for the consistency of architectural styles and workmanship found within the district. Although the period of historic significance might be considered to begin in 1887, the date of the first platted addition to the City of Seattle (Ravenna Springs Park), the first substantial improvements to the area, streets, utilities, and houses, began in 1906. The district's period of significance ends in 1969, following the construction of the homes on the remaining harder-to-develop lots within the neighborhood.

The single-family houses within the district were constructed to house a mixture of middle-class professionals and blue-collar workers. Occupations included physicians, architects, builders, attorneys, college professors, teachers, accountants, dentists, business owners, insurance salesmen, boilermakers, and railroad workers. The widow of General Hiram M. Chittenden, noted engineer and historian, moved to the district after Chittenden's death in 1917. Noted actor Howard Duff and pioneering Pacific Northwest architect, Paul Hayden Kirk, both grew up in the neighborhood. J. Harlan Bretz, Ph.D., the geologist whose research led to the acceptance of the Missoula Floods built a house here before he accepted a faculty position at the University of Chicago. Also, renowned Northwest naval architect and boat builder, Norman Blanchard, lived and raised a family with his wife, Eunice, in the neighborhood. This tight-knit neighborhood nurtured the lives of thousands of families that contributed to the development of the city of Seattle. Many of the houses have housed multiple generations and been passed on from generation to generation. It is notable that when people purchased or rented another house, they often stayed within the immediate area. It was not uncommon for a resident to live nearly their entire life in the neighborhood. Although the neighborhood attracted both blue and white collared workers, it was definitely one of the better educated neighborhoods in Seattle. In 1940, over 20 percent of the neighborhood population had completed four years of college and one of the highest professional employment levels in Seattle.¹ During the same period over 50 percent of the housing units were owner occupied.² It is also interesting to note that among the neighborhoods in Seattle in 1940, females made up the majority of the population, with fewer than 80 men per every 100 women.³

Although the neighborhood was predominantly ethnically northern European, demographic diversity has increased in recent decades, much to the benefit of the neighborhood. The neighborhood remains a vital community of individuals committed to positively contributing to the greater community. Early district residents and their occupations are included in the attached continuation sheets.

Although the first plats in the district, Ravenna Springs Park and the Wade re-plat, were filed in 1887 and 1889 respectively, most residential development did not begin until 20 years later due to the enthusiasm and speculation associated with the upcoming Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (AYP) Exposition held on the University of Washington Campus in 1909. Cowen's University Park plat, which included all of what is now Cowen Park, was filed in 1906, as was the adjoining University Scenic plat to the east. University Place and Alder Park plats were filed a year later in 1907, with the College Plat following in 1917. At that time the area was served by David Denny's Rainier Power & Railroad Company's streetcar line running from downtown Seattle north to the University District and continuing northward to Cowen and Ravenna parks before turning eastward along the southern boundary of Ravenna Springs Park to the eastern park entrance. The streetcar line was extended northward along 15th Ave NE in 1924, to better serve Roosevelt High School opened in 1922.

¹ Calvin F. Schmid, *Social Trends in Seattle*, (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press 1944), pp. 52 & 65.

² Ibid. p. 232.

³ Ibid. p. 87.

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Most of the district's existing residences were constructed before the Great Depression of the 1930s. Only a few lots with steep slopes remained along the northern ravine, and a few others were scattered throughout the district. The earliest houses were built in the Craftsman style, most one-story bungalows, while later houses tend to be eclectic revivals, either Colonial, Dutch Colonial, or Tudor. The district retains its basic integrity as a pre-Depression residential neighborhood closely linked the University of Washington.

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

Early Development 1880s-1910

Before European-American settlers moved to the land just north of Lake Union and Portage Bay, Native Americans had a winter settlement on the northeastern shore of Portage Bay.⁴ William Bell, a member of the Denny Party, was the first European-American landowner in the area, platting the land there prior to 1856. In the mid-1880s, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad line expanded northwards up the western edge of Lake Washington. The land north of Lake Union and Portage Bay increased in value as a result. By 1887, George and Otilde Dorffel purchased land that included a creek, running from Green Lake to Union Bay, that had carved a deep ravine. The Dorffels established a park along the creek and ravine, naming it Ravenna Springs Park after the Italian coastal city.⁵ In 1888 William Beck purchased 400 acres of land on Union Bay. This land housed Seattle Female College, which ceased operation following the Economic Panic of 1893. Beck also established a flour mill at Ravenna.⁶

David Phillips first surveyed the area surrounding Green Lake for the Surveyor General in 1855.⁷ Green Lake began to be developed by settlers as early as 1869, when Erhart Seifried, also known as "Green Lake John," filed the first homestead claim.⁸ Then-Mayor of Seattle William D. Wood had purchased Seifried's claim by 1887. Charles Waters, another important homesteader, owned land on the southwestern corner of the lake, which was purchased by Guy Phinney in 1889 and eventually became Woodland Park and Woodland Park Zoo.⁹

Seattleites were attracted to Green Lake as a place to get away from the city for recreation. The Green Lake neighborhood started to develop as a suburb of Seattle beginning in 1890, when Luther Griffith and Dr. E. C. Kilbourne developed rail lines to access their developments in what is now Fremont, Wallingford and Green Lake. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway route ran along the northern edge of Lake Union starting in 1885, but access from downtown Seattle to the area was made easier by a streetcar trestle linking what is now Westlake Avenue to the Fremont community, with lines continuing to Green Lake and Woodland Park. Griffith also built the Green Lake Electric Railway and connected the Westlake route to the Green Lake route with a trestle across the western end of Lake Union.¹⁰ Guy Phinney opened his estate to the public and built his private Woodland Park Electric Railway during 1890 to bring visitors up the hill.¹¹ Although Phinney died in 1893, his Woodland Park was important to the development of the neighborhood. In 1899 the city purchased the land for a public park from his widow.¹² At that time the park included formal gardens, a conservatory, a promenade, a hunting lodge, the "Woodlands Hotel" and a menagerie featuring North American animals such

⁴ David Wilma, "Seattle Neighborhoods: Ravenna - Roosevelt—Thumbnail History," HistoryLink.org essay 3502, August 20, 2001, <http://www.historylink.org/File/3502> (accessed November 13, 2015).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Louis Fiset, "Seattle Neighborhoods: Green Lake-Thumbnail History," History Link.org essay 2227, March 14, 2000, <http://www.historylink.org/File/2227> (accessed April 19, 2013).

⁸ Louis Fiset, "Erhart Seifried, known as Green Lake John, files a homestead claim on Green Lake (Seattle) on October 13, 1869," HistoryLink.org essay 1468, July 7, 1999 (accessed April 19, 2013).

⁹ Louis Fiset, "Seattle Neighborhoods: Green Lake-Thumbnail History," HistoryLink.org essay 1468, March 14, 2000 (accessed April 19, 2013).

¹⁰ Paul Dorpat, "Now & Then—First Record of Seattle's Fremont Neighborhood," HistoryLink.org essay 3028, February 27, 2001, <http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?keyword=3028> (accessed April 23, 2013).

¹¹ Leslie Blanchard, *The Street Railway Era in Seattle* (Forty Fort, PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968), pp. 28, 64, and 65.

¹² Brittany Wright, *Seattle's Green Lake* (San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), p.13.

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as black bear and deer as well as exotic African ostriches. The park's main entrance was at N 50th Street and Fremont Avenue N, where the main zoo entrance is today. A stone arch marked the entrance.¹³

By 1896, the street railway running from downtown Seattle through Fremont and along western Lake Union extended from the southern tip of Green Lake around the eastern and northern shores and to the western shore of the lake.¹⁴ Green Lake Station was located on the northern shore of the lake, on 72nd Street.¹⁵

In 1891 Seattle annexed the Green Lake neighborhood, including what would become the Roosevelt District and the land around the University of Washington. That same year, David Denny's streetcar line extended across the Latona Bridge to Ravenna Park, turning east and running along the southern edge of the park, thus making the region more accessible to the rest of the city. Like the Green Lake neighborhood to the northwest, the area became a bucolic tourist destination. The little town of Ravenna was annexed in 1907.¹⁶

School-age children in the area were served by a one-room log cabin, Weedin School, near the present intersection of 25th Avenue NE and NE 56th Street. Later the residents of the Green Lake area sent their children to a two-room school building on the site of the present day Green Lake School. The first James Stephen's "model plan" wood-frame school was completed on the site in 1902, with a southern addition completed in 1907. The Fairview School (James Stephen), located at NE 78th Street and 10th Avenue, later Roosevelt Way, was completed in 1907 to ease overcrowding at Green Lake School.

In 1906, Englishman Charles Cowen acquired several acres of land between 10th Avenue (later Roosevelt Way NE) and 15th Avenue, platting the area for residential use. He dedicated a large area for park use, located in the southeastern portion of the property at the upper end of the Ravenna Creek ravine and adjacent to Ravenna Park, thus creating the conjoined Cowen and Ravenna Parks.

Due to a number of factors, the population in Seattle grew from around 40,000 in 1890, to 80,000 in 1900, and between 1900 it more than tripled to nearly 250,000.¹⁷

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 brought tens of thousands of visitors to the area. As part of the exposition activities, the public was invited to name the massive trees that grew in Ravenna Springs Park. The tree with the greatest girth was named after Theodore Roosevelt on the day the president visited the park. After refusing to buy Ravenna Park for several years, the City of Seattle acquired the park by condemnation in 1911, and many of the trees were removed, ostensibly for safety purposes.

The popularity of the parks and the availability of public transit encouraged rapid development of the area after the 1909 exposition, which is why many of the remaining houses in the Ravenna and Roosevelt neighborhoods date from 1908 to the early 1920s. Many retain their original Craftsman-style architectural character.

Post A-Y-P Development, 1910- 1930s

To serve the growing population of north Seattle, the Seattle Water Department constructed a pair of water reservoirs, the Green Lake and Maple Leaf reservoirs, between 1910 and 1911.¹⁸ With a combined total storage of 110,000,000 gallons, the reservoirs were originally supplied with Cedar River water via the Volunteer Park Reservoir.¹⁹ Froula Memorial Courts (later Playground) was dedicated in 1939. The small three-acre park is adjacent to the southern side of the Green Lake Reservoir, located south of NE 75th Street and between 12th and 15th Avenues NE.²⁰

¹³ Woodland Park Zoo, "Chronological History of Woodland Park Zoo," <http://www.zoo.org/page.aspx?pid=2170> (accessed April 20, 2015).

¹⁴ Harry Foesig, "Seattle Street Railways, 1896," *The Street Railway Era in Seattle*, Leslie Blanchard (Forty Fort PA: Harold E. Cox, 1968).

¹⁵ Paul Dorpat, "Seattle Now and Then: The Green Lake Swimmers," DorpatSherrardLomont, June 18 2011, <http://pauldorpat.com/seattle-now-and-then/seattle-now-then-green-lake-swimmers/> (accessed April 23, 2013).

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Schmid, p. 3.

¹⁸ Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, "Summary for 7300 12th AVE / Parcel ID 6814600005 / Inv # SPU007," Seattle Historical Sites Survey, <https://web6.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=-36015009> (accessed January 31, 2017).

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Donald N. Sherwood, "Froula Park," Sherwood Park History Files, Seattle Department of Parks & Recreation,

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By 1915, street railways extended all the way around Green Lake and connected to downtown via the Stone Way Bridge, which was demolished in 1917 after the Fremont Bridge was finished.²¹

The unpaved 10th Avenue that connected to the Bothell Highway (later Lake City Way) is thought to have been informally renamed Roosevelt Way on January 6, 1919, the day the former president passed away, and was officially renamed by the City of Seattle in 1933.²²

Another elementary school, Ravenna (Edgar Blair, City of Seattle Landmark), was completed in 1911. It was north of NE 65th Street and Ravenna Avenue NE, and replaced a portable schoolhouse that had been located at NE 63rd Street and 22nd Avenue in the mid-1890s.²³

A footbridge was constructed across the Ravenna Creek ravine as early as 1915. A streetcar trestle was built across the ravine between Ravenna and Cowen parks in 1924. It was replaced in 1936 by a dramatic concrete arch bridge built as a Works Progress Administration project. The 20th Avenue Bridge over Ravenna Park was completed in 1922.

In September 1924, the first generator at Gorge Dam's powerhouse was turned on and the first current from Seattle City Light's Skagit River Project flowed south to the new North Substation at the northern end of the Roosevelt District.²⁴

Between 1921 and 1922, the school district's third high school, Roosevelt (Floyd A. Naramore, City of Seattle Landmark), was built on a sparsely developed two-block parcel between NE 66th and NE 68th streets and between 12th and 15th avenues NE. The school was named after Theodore Roosevelt; black walnut trees from Roosevelt's Oyster Bay estate in New York were planted on the front lawn of the school. Enrollment in north Seattle was so expansive that the school's enrollment nearly reached the building's capacity in its first year of operation. Within five years of opening, enrollment exceeded capacity.²⁵

Many houses were built in the district in the late teens and early 1920s in response to the opening of the new high school.

The former Denny streetcar line extended northward, first by way of a wooden trestle bridge across the intersection of Ravenna and Cowen parks along the 15th Avenue NE right-of-way, along the eastern side of the new high school, and up to the then-city limits at NE 85th Street.²⁶

Famed Pacific Northwest author Betty MacDonald (Anne Elizabeth Campbell Bard, 1907-1958), lived in the Roosevelt District and graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1924. After an unsuccessful marriage outlined in her most famous book, *The Egg and I*, MacDonald returned to Seattle and lived with her mother at 6317 15th Avenue NE (now demolished) from 1933 to 1942, a period that was covered in her 1950 book *Anyone Can Do Anything*. MacDonald's book focused on Depression era life in Seattle. The Ravenna-Cowen neighborhood was impacted by the Depression years as most residential neighborhoods in the United States were. A significant number of houses in the neighborhood were sold or returned to their lenders during this time.

The area was dubbed the Roosevelt District in 1927, eight years after Theodore Roosevelt's death. That same year, a decorative street lighting system was installed along the neighborhood's major arterials.²⁷

http://clerk.seattle.gov/~F_archives/sherwood/FroulaPG.pdf (accessed January 31, 2017).

²¹ HistoryLink Staff, "Fremont's first high bridge (called Stone Way Bridge) opens on May 31, 1911," HistoryLink.org essay 3313, May 27, 2001, http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3313 (accessed April 23, 2013).

²² *Seattle Daily Times*, "Merchants Urge Street Renaming," May 20, 1933, p. 12.

²³ Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr, "Ravenna," *Building For Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: School Histories Committee, Seattle Public Schools, 2002), pp. 257-258.

²⁴ Paul Dorpat and Genevieve McCoy, *Building Washington, A History Of Washington State Public Works* (Seattle, WA: Tartu Publications, 1998), p. 284.

²⁵ Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr, "Roosevelt," *Building For Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: School Histories Committee, Seattle Public Schools, 2002), pp. 261-262.

²⁶

²⁷ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Roosevelt District Light Fete Tonight, November 1908, 1927, p. 41.

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The district also constructed an intermediate school, John Marshall (Floyd A. Naramore), on Ravenna Avenue between 1926 and 1927.²⁸

In 1928, Sears, Roebuck & Co. established a store at the corner of NE 65th Street and Roosevelt Way NE. The store stimulated additional commercial development in the area, replacing older residences along NE 65th Street and Roosevelt Way NE. During this period a City Light store (now the Sunlight Café), a grocery store called Rhodes, a Bartell Drugs store, and Van De Camp Bakery were located along Roosevelt Way NE. Sears later expanded the store to the south, replacing the Rhodes store, the drug store and the bakery. The store remained a commercial anchor of the neighborhood until 1980, when Sears closed and was replaced by the Roosevelt Square shopping arcade. The commercial district would expand east-west along NE 65th Street in the 1930s and 1940s. Another small-scale commercial strip developed eastward along NE 65th Street between 20th and 25th Avenues NE, and included a grocery store, a bakery, taverns and a retail plant nursery, among other businesses. In 1969, the storefront at 2261 NE 65th Street became the first successful retail location of the Puget Consumers Co-op (PCC).²⁹

The Aurora Bridge was constructed in 1932; the streetcars tracks were removed in 1941 after the city replaced the streetcars with rubber-tired trolleys. The removal of the streetcars and the development of Aurora Avenue N altered the character of the neighborhood, as highway development brought more commerce to the western side of the lake and cut through Woodland Park and the western portion of the Green Lake neighborhood.

Post-World War II Development, 1940- 1960s

In 1941, Pacific Northwest Bell built a new two-story brick masonry telephone switching station to service the area. The building replaced an earlier telephone switching station that was on the site at 1208 NE 64th Street as early as 1917. The building later was expanded northward and two additional stories were added.³⁰

In 1948, the City of Seattle routed Ravenna Creek into the north trunk sewer, disconnecting it from Lake Washington at Union Bay.³¹ Just nine years later, on November 11, 1957, a massive hole swallowed part of Ravenna Boulevard between 16th and 17th avenues NE.³² The hole appeared when a sewer line broke and washed out thousands of cubic yards of earth.³³ Within a week the cave-in had grown to 60 feet deep, 120 feet wide, and more than 200 feet long.³⁴ The north trunk sewer, originally constructed between 1910 and 1911, runs under Ravenna Boulevard and crosses the University of Washington campus to the Lake Washington Ship Canal, runs west along the canal, getting bigger as other lines join it, until it discharges at Magnolia's West Point.³⁵

In 1957, Seattle received federal funding to extend Interstate 5 through the city.³⁶ The route cut a north-south swath through the Roosevelt District, running between Fifth and Eighth avenues NE, traversing residential areas. The freeway opened for traffic in 1962.³⁷ Reaction to the freeway among neighborhood residents and business owners was mixed. Some felt the freeway cut off the neighborhood and lamented the destruction of more than 200 local homes; others saw it as a boon to businesses, easing surface street congestion and bringing more customers in to shops.³⁸ Concurrently, Roosevelt Way NE was converted to a southbound one-way street, creating a couplet with a northbound 12th Avenue NE.

²⁸ Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr, "John Marshall," *Building For Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000* (Seattle, WA: School Histories Committee, Seattle Public Schools, 2002), pp. 202-203.

²⁹ Alicia Lunquist Guy, "Celebrating 50 Years," PCC Natural Food Markets, <http://www.pccnaturalmarkets.com/sc/0307/sc0307-50yrs.html> (accessed January 31, 2017).

³⁰ King County Assessor, tax records for parcel # 179750-0625. Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of the City of Seattle*, 1917.

³¹ Ravenna Creek Alliance, "Chronology," <http://home.earthlink.net/~ravennacreek> (accessed January 30, 2017).

³² *Seattle Daily Times*, "Crater appears on Ravenna Boulevard in 1957," <https://mulpix.com/post/1116753960314710802.html>, p. 1 (accessed January 30, 2017).

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Paula Becker, "First part of Seattle Freeway (Interstate 5) route receives federal funding on October 1, 1957," HistoryLink.org essay 4166, April 30, 2003, <http://www.historylink.org/File/4166> (accessed February 3, 2015).

³⁷ Priscilla Long, "Lake Washington Ship Canal Bridge (Interstate 5) opens to traffic in December 1962," HistoryLink.org essay 3312, May 27, 2001, <http://www.historylink.org/File/3312> (accessed February 3, 2015).

³⁸ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Some For, Some Against Freeway," September 12, 1963, p. 51.

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Many houses appear to have changed hands in the early 1960s, as the generation who had first purchased homes in the neighborhood began to move to retirement housing or pass away.

The Ravenna-Cowen neighborhood suffered from urban decline in the 1960, as more suburban developments drew families out of the city. This flight was later compounded after 1977 when the Seattle School District initiated mandatory busing to better integrate public schools. The District abandoned the busing program in 1999. In the ensuing years an opposite trend from white flight has occurred. Many families of color have been economically priced out of city neighborhoods through gentrification, choosing to relocate to less expensive areas outside of the city. Seattle as a whole has thus seen a significant decrease in racial diversity.

Another significant population and economic dynamic was the Boeing Recession of the nearly 1970s, which as in the Depression of the 1930s resulted in foreclosures or forced sales.

The Roosevelt neighborhood, particularly the area to the south and east of Roosevelt High School along NE 65th Street and 15th Avenue NE has recently suffered from urban decay with deteriorating buildings held by absentee landlords. Many of these properties are presently being redeveloped.

As with many of the close to the Central Business District, single-family neighborhoods in Seattle, housing prices have soared, along with the associated tax rate, forcing many families to reluctantly consider relocating to other more distant neighborhoods or towns.

Due to their proximity to the University of Washington, the Roosevelt District and Ravenna neighborhood continues to attract many university faculty, staff and students as residents. The annual Bull Moose Festival celebrates the community and local businesses.³⁹ This residential neighborhood also exhibits cohesiveness and smaller-scale cooperative neighborhood activities.

In 2007, the Sound Transit board voted to build a light-rail station at 12th Avenue NE, between NE 65th and NE 67th Streets, replacing a QFC grocery store, the first of the chain, which had been on that location since 1955.⁴⁰

The greater neighborhood is currently home to the following landmarked buildings: Roosevelt High School (Floyd A. Naramore, 1922), Dr. Annie Russell House (5721 Eighth Ave NE, Walter G. Frost, ca. 1908), 20th Avenue NE Bridge (Frank M. Johnson, 1913), and Cowen Park Bridge (Clark Eldridge, engineer, 1936).⁴¹

³⁹ Roosevelt Neighborhood Association, "Bull Moose Festival," <http://rooseveltseattle.org/bullmoose/> (accessed December 23, 2015).

⁴⁰ Eric Pryne, "Transit Board OKs Roosevelt light-rail site," *Seattle Times*, January 28, 2005, p. B2.

⁴¹ City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods, "Landmarks List," <http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/historic-preservation/landmarks/landmark-list> (accessed December 23, 2015).

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Significant Architects and Builders

A majority of houses in the district appear to have been built for resale as investments. Some designs were based on plans taken or inspired by published plan books, catalogs, or lumberyard plan sets of the day; other designs were provided by architects to a builder or developer for use multiple times. These designs were often used repeatedly with minimal changes made to provide a unique exterior appearance. Similar houses can often be seen in proximity to one another built by the same builder; an example of this are the Dutch Colonial homes at 3012 N 12th Street and 1116 N Cedar, which are similar but with just a bit of variation in their design to make each unique. Some of these architects and builders have been identified, and others have yet to be found. A few high-style houses were designed by architects for specific clients. A brief overview of some of the more prominent local architects and builders has been provided in alphabetical order:

Alfred B. Berg, Builder

Alfred Bratting Berg (1893-1971) was born in Norway in 1893. Besides building the Prairie-style house at 6303 19th Avenue NE, he built houses at 6248 27th Avenue NE, 1615 NE 63rd Street, and 6226 Ravenna Avenue NE. He built for himself a bungalow townhouse apartment court at 1801 E Spruce Street.

Lowell V. Casey, Architect

Lowell Casey was born in Illinois in 1900. Lowell had no college training but apprenticed with various Seattle architects including Joseph S. Cote 1923-1927, Stoddard and Son (1927-1928, Schack, Young & Myers, Arthur Loveless, Charles Haynes, and Albert A. Geiser. He married Flora Allen (1908-1984) who graduated from the University of Washington with a Bachelor of Architecture in 1931. Flora assisted him in his practice from 1932 until his retirement. Casey died in 1971.⁴²

Casey designed the house at 6211 22nd Avenue NE around 1927.

E. W. Chandler, Builder

Eliab Whitney Chandler (1859-1928) built 6315 Brooklyn Avenue NE.

M. L. Conley, Builder

Murry L. Conley (1877-?) was a plasterer and house contractor. He built 6321 17th Avenue NE.

Craftsman Bungalow Company, Builder

The Craftsman Bungalow Company, owned by Seattle's Jud Yoho and with offices in Seattle, New York and Los Angeles, sold, financed, and constructed bungalows. Yoho was also president of *Bungalow Magazine*, which featured many of his designs. Bungalow homes sold by the Craftsman Bungalow Company were extremely common in Seattle and elsewhere in the teens and 1920s, as developers, contractors and individual home owners constructed houses. Architect Edward L. Merritt, who worked for Yoho, designed many of the houses shown in their catalog. Merritt took over operations of the company in 1915. The company ceased operations with their last published catalog in 1920.⁴³

Robert L. Durham, Architect

Robert Lewis Durham (1912-1998) was born in Seattle and grew up in Tacoma. He received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1936. After graduation he was employed by E. Dudley Stuart between 1936 and 1937, and by the Federal Housing Authority between 1938 and 1942 as a cost estimator. He worked with Stuart and Paul H. Kirk between 1942 and 1945, designing war housing. In 1945 he formed a partnership with Stuart. He formed Robert L. Durham & Associates in 1951. During this period he designed the Fauntleroy Congregational Church (1951-1952), the First Congregational Church in Bellevue (1952-1953, with John Lindahl), Forest Lawn Mausoleum (1953-1954), and St. James Episcopal Church (1954, altered) in Kirkland. In 1954, Durham advanced David R. Anderson and Aaron D. Freed to partnership, forming Durham,

⁴² Alan Michelson, "Lowell Vernon Casey," Pacific Coast Architectural Database, <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6769/>, accessed April 23, 2018.

⁴³ Janet Ore, "Jud Yoho, 'The Bungalow Craftsman,' and the Development of Seattle Suburbs," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*, Volume 6, 1997, pp. 231-43.

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Anderson & Freed. The firm lasted until Durham retired in 1980, and completed numerous Northwest schools, banks and churches, as well as a few residences. Durham became an AIA Fellow in 1959 and served as the national AIA president in 1968. Durham passed away in Seattle in 1998.⁴⁴

Durham designed 6101 Ravenna Avenue NE for Irving Easton in 1968.

Hamilton Eckert, Architect

Hamilton Eckert (1917-1999) was born in Seattle in 1917.⁴⁵ He graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1936 and attended the University of Washington between 1937 and 1940. He served in the United States Army as a private during World War II. He received his architectural license in 1950, and he was in private practice by 1951. Eckert appears to have specialized in modern apartment building in the 1950s and 1960. Although Eckert's designs were initially rather pedestrian, his later shift toward modernism influenced by other Pacific Northwest architects such as Paul Hayden Kirk and Victor Steinbruek, resulted in a few handsome Northwest Contemporary homes, including 6216 23rd Ave NE in the district.

Carl F. Gould, Architect

Carl Freylinghausen Gould (1873-1939) was born in New York City in 1873. He lived in New York City and Tarrytown, NY, before attending Harvard University. Gould spent five years in Paris, attending the École des Beaux-Arts, before moving back to New York, where he worked between 1903 and 1905 for McKim, Mead & Wright, architects. In 1906 he worked for D. H. Burnham on a new urban plan for San Francisco, and later worked with former classmate James Otis Post on the design of the Wisconsin State Capitol. Between 1906 and 1907, he formed a brief architectural partnership under the name Carpenter, Blair & Gould. Gould moved to Seattle in 1908, where he worked briefly for architects Everett & Baker. Gould went into partnership with Daniel Huntington between 1909 and 1911, although he also continued to practice independently. In 1914 he and Charles H. Bebb formed a partnership that lasted from 1914 to 1939. In 1914 Gould founded the University of Washington's Department of Architecture and used his connections with the University's administration to obtain 18 building commissions on the Seattle campus. Gould was responsible for the design of many of Seattle's mansions, as well as commercial buildings including the Times Square Building (1913-1915), the Administration Building (1914-1916) at the Hiram Chittenden Locks, the U.S. Marine Hospital (1930-1932, altered), and the Seattle Asian Art Museum (1931-1933).⁴⁶

Carl Gould designed the house at 1206 NE 61st Street

Graham & Myers, Architect

David J. Myers was born in Glasgow, Scotland on December 24, 1872. Myers arrived in Seattle with his family shortly after the fire of 1889. After working in several Seattle firms up until 1894, he left to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked in firms in Boston and Pittsburgh before returning to Seattle in 1905. Upon his return, he joined the firm of John Graham, Sr. as a junior partner. He practiced with Graham as the principal designer for five years and then opened an independent practice in 1910. Myers was involved in design work for civic, religious, residential and commercial projects and taught architecture as a faculty member of the University of Washington from 1917 to 1920.⁴⁷

Graham & Myers designed the house at 1221 NE 61st Street.

Elmer Green, Architect

Elmer Ellsworth Green (1861-1928) was born in Minnesota arriving in Seattle in 1903. By 1908 he was practicing architecture, specializing in Craftsman style houses. He published the *Practical Plan Book* in 1912, which included 60

⁴⁴ Norman J. Johnston and David Rash, "Durham, Robert Lewis," *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, editor (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014), p. 434.

⁴⁵ United States Department of Commerce, "Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Seattle, King County, Washington."

⁴⁶ T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, "Bebb & Gould," *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, editor (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014), pp. 210-215. Harvard College, "Carl Frelinghuysen Gould," *Harvard College Class of 1898, Quindecennial Report*, June 1913, pp. 129-130.

⁴⁷ David A. Rash, "Schack, Young & Myers," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, ed Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014), p. 192-197.

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house plans. He designed numerous houses in Seattle, and also practiced in Victoria, B. C. Green designed the house at 6308 17th Avenue NE.

Okey J. Gregg, Architect

Okey Joseph Gregg (1880-1963) was born in Missouri and came to Seattle in 1904 where he began building houses. He designed several houses in the University District, including the Mission Revival style house at 5269 17th Avenue NE and 5225 17th Avenue NE. He also designed a warehouse in Wallingford and houses in Madison Park, Magnolia, Mt. Baker and Queen Anne. One of his best-known projects was the Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort in Olympia National Park. He bought Sound Construction & Engineering Company in 1947 and served as its president until he retired in 1947. Gregg died in California in 1963.

In the district, Gregg is known to be responsible for the design of 6400 Brooklyn, 6403 Brooklyn, 6320 16th Avenue NE, and 1738 NE 62nd Street.

Gardner J. Gwinn, University Construction Company, Builder

Gardner J. Gwinn (1888-1959) grew up in Nova Scotia, Canada, in a family of builders. He started his own construction company in Seattle in 1913, and quickly grew his company into a large operation, employing more than 150 workers in 1924. He published a series of plan books titled "Homes of Individuality." His success gave him the ability to purchase large tracts of land, including 44 houses in Cowen's University Park tract, and others in Ravenna, University Place, Ridgemont addition Gwinn Addition, North Broadway and Bothell. After 1924, Gwinn began developing apartment buildings, constructing more than 50 before the Depression.⁴⁸

In the district Gwinn is known to be responsible for building 6304 19th Avenue NE, 6103 Brooklyn Avenue NE, 6403 Brooklyn Avenue NE, 6322 22nd Avenue NE, and 2206 NE 63rd Street.

Charles Haynes, Haynes & Cantin, Architect

Charles L. Haynes was born in California in 1807. Before moving to Seattle in 1907, Haynes worked for San Francisco architect Alexander Cantin. In Seattle he designed a variety of buildings from apartment houses to warehouses, to commercial buildings, single family residences and automobile showrooms. Like many architects during the early 20th century, Haynes completed designs in a variety of eclectic styles ranging from Spanish Eclectic to Neo-Classical. Working as the architect for the Hunter Improvement Company, Haynes prepared plans for over one-hundred homes to be erected by the company in the Mount Baker neighborhood. Several of Haynes designs were published in *Bungalow Magazine* and his Prairie style home for the Margaret Calvert (1913) was well published, bringing him further commissions. Haynes also designed many apartments in Seattle including the Roy Vue Apartments (1924); Dunlap Apartments (1929); Brooklyn Building (1930); Narada Apartments (1925); Bonair Apartments (1925).⁴⁹

Charles Haynes was the architect for 6303 21st Avenue NE

Carl Hedeon/Hedeon Construction Company, Builder

Carl Hedeon (1884-1969) was born in Sweden in 1884 and immigrated to the United States in 1901. He moved to Seattle around 1907 and worked as a carpenter on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.⁵⁰ Hedeon built several houses around the University District and the Ravenna-Cowen neighborhoods before forming the Hedeon Construction Company around 1920. In 1922 he moved into an office in the American Bank Building, while

⁴⁸ Michael Houser, "Gardner J. Gwinn," Washington State DAHP, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/research-and-technical-preservation-guidance/architect-biographies/bio-for-gardner-j-gwinn>, accessed April 23, 2018.

⁴⁹ Michael Houser, "Charles L. Haynes," Washington State DAHP, <https://dahp.wa.gov/historic-preservation/research-and-technical-preservation-guidance/architect-biographies/bio-for-charles-l-haynes>, accessed April 23, 2018.

⁵⁰ United States, "Form for Naturalized Citizen, Carl Hedeon," May 14, 1915. *Seattle Daily Times*, "Carl Hedeon Funeral is Tomorrow," March 23, 1969, p. 93.

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maintaining his own house at 6523 18th Avenue NE as his University District office.⁵¹ Most of the houses he constructed from the late teens through the 1920s were either Colonial Revival or Prairie style. In 1917, Hedeem hired architect Andrew C. Willatsen to design 1738 NE Naomi Place, and may have employed Willatsen to design other houses.⁵² In 1924, Hedeem was hired as the contractor for the Clubhouse (Daniel R. Huntington, architect, Daughters of the American Revolution) which was modeled after George Washington's Mount Vernon.⁵³ In 1931, he constructed the Elber Arms at 2442 10th Avenue N.⁵⁴ During the Great Depression when very little construction was undertaken, Hedeem became a superintendent for the West Coast Construction Company.⁵⁵ He retired in 1960, and passed away in 1969.

Homes built by Carl Hedeem included 1738 NE Naomi Place, 1711 NE 63rd Street, 1717 NE 63rd Street, 1721 NE 63rd Street.

Harry E. Hudson, Architect

Harry Elijah Hudson (1881-1963) was born in New London, Minnesota in 1881. He moved to Seattle in 1904. Hudson listed himself as a general contractor in the 1910 United States Census and as an architect in the 1920 census. According to the 1940 census, the highest grade of school Hudson completed was the fourth year of high school. Nevertheless, Hudson designed many notable apartment buildings in the Denny Regrade area, including the Lexington Concord and the Paul Revere apartments. He was financially involved with his brother, John S. Hudson, in the Colonial Investment Company, and later worked as a real estate broker. Upon his retirement Hudson was elected to the King County Board of Recreation.

Hudson designed the house at 6223 Brooklyn Avenue NE.

Home Building Company, Builder

The Home Building Company was operated by A. F. Nichols and G. Clinton Bennett. They were speculative builders and financiers, funded through the sale of stock at a guaranteed six percent interest.⁵⁶

The Home Building Company was involved with the construction of 1711 and 1728 NE Naomi Place.

Paul Hayden Kirk, Architect

Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995) was born in Utah in 1914 and moved to Seattle with his family in 1922. The family lived within the district at 6327 21st Avenue NE. Kirk graduated from Roosevelt High School in 1932, and received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1937. After graduation Kirk worked for a number of architects, including Floyd Naramore, A. M. Young, B. Dudley Stuart, and Henry Bittman. He started his own practice in 1939 and began designing homes for his older brother, Blair Kirk, a building contractor. Kirk constructed a home for himself in 1944 at 6216 Ravenna Avenue NE (altered). In 1944 Kirk formed a partnership with James J. Chiarelli, which produced a number of modern structures including the Crown Hill Medical-Dental Clinic (1947), the Hammack House in Edmonds (1946), the Dr. Schueler House (1947) in Port Angeles, a variety of buildings at Camp Nor'wester (1946-62, Now a Paul Allen retreat) on Lopez Island, the Lakewood Community Church (1949), and homes in Bellevue's Norwood Village (1951). He practiced independently between 1950 and 1957. During this time, his designs for single-family residences displayed characteristics of the International Style with flat roofs, bands of windows and simple cubic shapes. Noteworthy examples include the Lewis Dowell House (1954) in Seattle, the George Tavernites House (1952) in Seattle, the Lake City Clinic (1952), Group Health Cooperative Northgate Clinic (1958), the Blakeley Clinic (1957), and the University Unitarian Church (1959). Many of Kirk's residential work during this time gained national

⁵¹ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Carl Hedeem Expands," June 19, 1924, p. 16.

⁵² Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, "1738 NE Naomi Place," Building Permit #156539, 1922.

⁵³ *Seattle Daily Times*, "\$40,000 in Clubhouse," November 07, 1924, p. 16.

⁵⁴ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Mart Lively on Brick Structures," February 1, 1931, p. 40.

⁵⁵ R. L. Polk & Co., *City of Seattle Directory*, "Carl Hedeem," 1938, p. 694.

⁵⁶ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Guaranteed 6% Interest," November 8, 1911, p. 1050; *Seattle Daily Times*, advertisement, June 11, 1911, p. 33.

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attention. Among them were the Frank Gilbert House (1957) in the Highlands, the Bowman House (1956) in Kirkland and the Evans House (1956) on Mercer Island.⁵⁷

In 1960 he formed a partnership with Donald S. Wallace and David A. McKinley, known as Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates, which took on larger projects that included the University of Washington Faculty Club (1960, with Victor Steinbrueck), the Magnolia Branch of the Seattle Public Library (1963), the Japanese Presbyterian Church (1963), the French Administration Building at Washington State University (1967), Edmond Meany Hall at University of Washington (1974), the IBM Office Building (1965) in Spokane, and the Alexander Graham Bell Elementary School (1967) in Kirkland. Kirk's work was widely published. Between 1945 and 1970, his designs were included in more than 60 articles in various national architectural publications. His work was respected both locally and nationally, and in 1959 Kirk was elected as a Fellow of the AIA. In 1976 he was elected into the National Academy of Design as an Associate member and acquired full membership in 1994.

Norman P. Lacy, Builder

Norman Peter Lacy (1869-1916) was born in Wyandotte, Michigan, the son of a brick mason. By 1907 he had moved with his family to Seattle, where he built the Boyer House (1907-1908, 1617 Boyer Avenue, City of Seattle Landmark). In 1909, Lacy constructed 1732 NE Naomi Place for his family and probably is also responsible for the construction of the adjacent house at 1728 NE Naomi Place. He listed his occupation as a contractor in the 1910 United States Census. Lacy passed away in 1916.

Stanley Long/Long Building Company, Builder

James Stanley Long (1883-1959) was a contractor in several Seattle neighborhoods and built houses for more than 50 years. Although his early houses were primarily Craftsman bungalows, in the 1920s he adopted revival styles. In 1926 he constructed 25 Tudor homes in the Montlake neighborhood on E Blaine Street, marketed as "Victorian Village." The houses were a mixture of Tudor Revival and French Norman and had names such as "The Alexandria" and "The Stratford." He also completed several homes in the "Varsity Villas" area of Montlake, along Lake Washington Boulevard. Long was a lawyer by training but marketed himself as a designer (although he never received a formal license). He may have had architects working for his building company as well.⁵⁸

The Long Building Company constructed a number of houses in the district including 6308 17th Avenue NE, and 6315 17th Avenue NE.

William Lucas/Wm. Lucas Building Company, Builder

William Mortimer Lucas (1857-?), the owner of the Wm. Lucas building Company, was born in Illinois.⁵⁹ Between 1908 and 1913 he was a speculative builder of houses in Seattle's north end, houses that were financed by the sale of stock.⁶⁰ Lucas and his company were involved in the construction of at least three homes in the district, including 6303 and 6307 16th Avenue NE and 6311 17th Avenue NE, all Craftsman bungalows.⁶¹ His office was located in the White Building in downtown Seattle.⁶² By 1912, the company was also selling plans for bungalows.⁶³

Lucas Building Company's homes in our district include 6303 17th Avenue NE, 6307 16th Avenue NE, and 1718 NE 62nd Street.

Donald K. McDonald, Builder

⁵⁷ David A. Rash, "Paul Hayden Kirk," *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, Jeffrey Karl Ochsner, editor (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2014), pp. 296-301.

⁵⁸ John Caldbick, "Long, Stanley (1883-1959)," HistoryLink.org essay 9081, July 14, 2009, <http://www.historylink.org/File/9081> (accessed March 4, 2018).

⁵⁹ United States Department of Commerce, "Thirteenth Census of the United States," Enumeration District 182, Seattle, King County, Washington, 1910.

⁶⁰ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Build Now," January 4, 1912, p. 21.

⁶¹ *Seattle Daily Times*, "Building Permits," August 23, 1908, p. 29.

⁶² *Seattle Daily Times*, "Build Now," January 4, 1912, p. 21. Page 22 of 90

⁶³ Sears Archives, "History of Sears Modern Homes," <http://www.searsarchives.com/homes/history.htm> (accessed on February 27, 2018).

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Donald McDonald (1880-1963) was born in Ontario, Canada. He was a carpenter by trade, but also built at least one house in the district, 6323 16th Avenue NE.

George Millroy, Builder

George Millroy (1883-?) was born in Wisconsin and was originally a plumber by trade. He also built a number of houses in the district, including 6414 Brooklyn Avenue NE, 6319 19th Avenue NE, and 1316 NE 62nd Street.

Herbert E. Smith, Builder/Developer

Herbert E. Smith (1879-1939) was an accountant and with his father was responsible for the construction of a number of houses in the district, including 6329 17th Avenue NE, 1919 NE Naomi Pl, 1901 NE Naomi Place, NE Naomi Place, and 6274 19th Avenue NE.

John R. Sproule, Architect

John Robert Sproule (1908-1993) was born in Winnipeg, Canada. He moved to Tacoma with his family in 1919, graduating from Stadium High School in 1930. Sproule received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Washington in 1934. After graduation, between 1934 and 1936, he worked for architect J. Lister Holmes and Paul Thiry. He received his license to practice architecture in 1937 and entered private practice. Sproule designed residences in the Modern style. Among his first projects was the Smith House (1936), a split-entry, three-level Modernist house. During World War II he worked for the Office of Civilian Defense and Scientific Research & Development Program at Princeton University. Sproule also was part of a joint venture to design the Holly Park Public Housing Project with Paul Thiry, Fred Ahlson and John Paul Jones. In 1948, Sproule became an instructor at the University of Washington. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1951 and full professor by 1960. Later projects include the Ballard Animal Hospital (1955, with Victor Steinbrueck), and the Park Drive Apartments (1956). Sproule retired from the University in 1978 and passed away in 1993.⁶⁴

John Sproule designed 6211 23rd Avenue NE.

George B. Taylor, Taylor Construction Company, Builder

George B. Taylor (1893-?) was a plasterer and contractor. He built the house at 1301 NE 63rd Street.

Gus Thelberg, Builder

Gustave Thelberg (1862-1943) was a native of Sweden who immigrated to the United States in 1884.⁶⁵ He resided in Minnesota before arriving in Seattle around 1920, where he worked as a cabinetmaker.⁶⁶ He built the district's only brick Georgian Revival residence, at 1220 Brooklyn Avenue NE, in 1925.⁶⁷

John R. van Emelen, Developer/Builder

John R. van Emelen (1879-1947) was born in Illinois. He constructed a number of houses between 1905 and 1925 in the Green Lake, Wallingford, and Denny Blaine neighborhoods and at least one house in the district, 6310 16th Avenue NE.

Fred D. Wiseman, Builder

Fred D. Wiseman (1869-1945) was born in Iowa. He was a carpenter by trade and also built houses including at least one house in the district, 1329 NE 63rd Street.

Andrew C. P. Willatsen, Architect (1876-1974)

Andrew Christian Peter Willatsen (a.k.a. Willatzen) was born in northern Germany in 1876 and immigrated to the United States in 1901. By 1902 he was working in Frank Lloyd Wright's Oak Park, Illinois, studio, soon becoming a valued apprentice. By 1907, Willatsen had relocated to Spokane, and was employed by the prestigious architectural firm of Cutter & Malmgren. The following year he moved to Seattle to supervise the construction of the Seattle Golf and Country Club (1908) at the Highlands community north of Seattle. In 1909, Willatsen joined former Wright apprentice Francis Barry Byrne (1882-1967) in a partnership that resulted in

⁶⁴ Michael Houser, "Sproule, John R.," Docomomo WEWA, http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=91 (accessed March 5, 2018).

⁶⁵ Swedish Emigration Records, "Gustaf Thelberg," July, 11, 1884.

⁶⁶ United States Department of Commerce, "Fourteenth Census of the United States," Enumeration District 76, Seattle, King County, Washington, 1920.

⁶⁷ Seattle Department of Construction & Inspections, Building Permit #250180 1922.

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many finely detailed Prairie- and Craftsman-style Northwest homes and mansions, which draw upon the Prairie School designs of Wright and Walter Burley Griffin. The partnership with Byrne ended in 1913, with Willatsen continuing in a primarily residential private practice until 1920, when he increasingly took on commercial commissions. Willatsen retired from practice between 1945 and 1950, devoting his remaining time to the study of theosophy. He passed away in Seattle in 1974 at the age of 97.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Sylvia L. Gillis, "Andrew C. P. Willatsen, Architect, AIA," MA Thesis, University of Washington, 1980.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 74.28

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10T</u> Zone	<u>551238.60</u> Easting	<u>5280467.44</u> Northing	3	<u>10T</u> Zone	<u>552500.12</u> Easting	<u>5279904.49</u> Northing
2	<u>10T</u> Zone	<u>552494.67</u> Easting	<u>5280508.64</u> Northing	4	<u>10T</u> Zone	<u>551243.92</u> Easting	<u>527984.29</u> Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47.675836 -122.317378 3 47.670400 -122.300644

Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District

Name of Property

King County, WA

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	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>47.675836</u>	<u>-122.300644</u>	4	<u>47.670400</u>	<u>-122.315868</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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

The district's northern boundary is bordered by the arterial NE 65th Street, excluding previously developed and currently developing commercial properties, by a natural ravine leading into Ravenna Park on the east, by the adjacent Ravenna and Cowen parks on the south, and by the arterial 12th Avenue NE on the west.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries enclose the core of a historic single-family neighborhood largely developed as the result of the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and later the construction of Roosevelt High School between 1921 and 1922. Boundaries are either street arterials or natural features.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Larry E. Johnson, AIA; assisted by Marilyn Spotswood, Lani v.d.L. Johnson, Dana Standish, John W. Stewart, Lori Cohen, Jeanne Martin, Sara McCoy, Kate Foster, Alison Jaeger.

organization Friends of Ravenna-Cowen date _____

street & number 1212 NE 65th Street telephone 206-523-1618

city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98115

e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

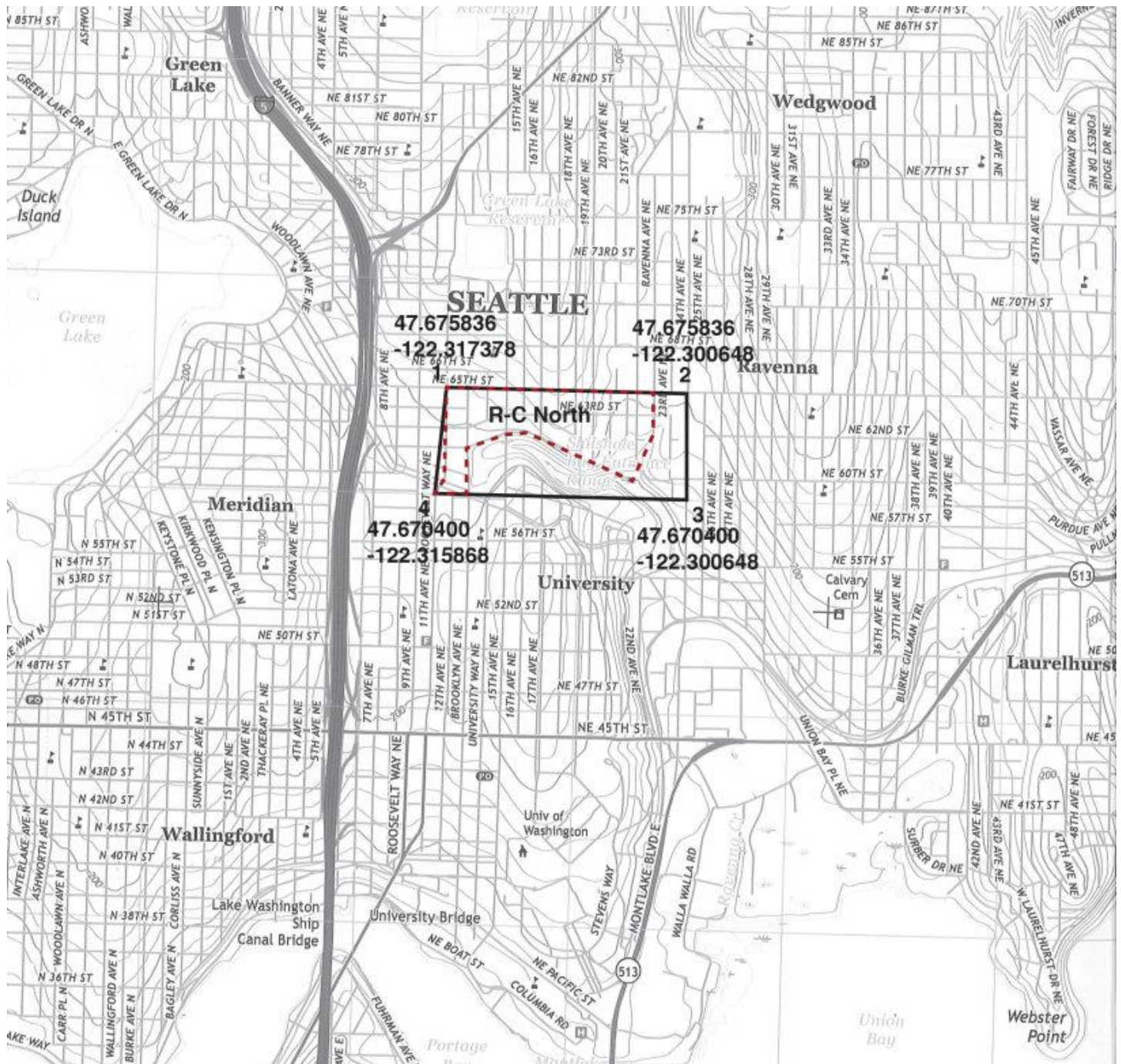
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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.)

Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District
Name of Property

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USGS Topographic Map Overlaid with Locational Coordinates

Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District
Name of Property

King County, WA
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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:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

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

name Multiple Property Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98115

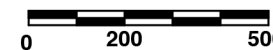
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.



Ravenna - Cowen North Historic District - Key Map

Construction by Decade





Ravenna - Cowen North Historic District - Part 1

0 50 100 200'





Ravenna - Cowen North Historic District - Part 2





Construction by Decade

1900 - 1909	1950 - 1959
1910 - 1919	1960 - 1969
1920 - 1929	1970 - 2018
1930 - 1939	Date Unknown
1940 - 1949	

Ravenna - Cowen North Historic District - Part 3



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Additional Documents / Maps, Accounts and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

2a. Historic Maps and Images



1863 – Surveyor's General Township Map

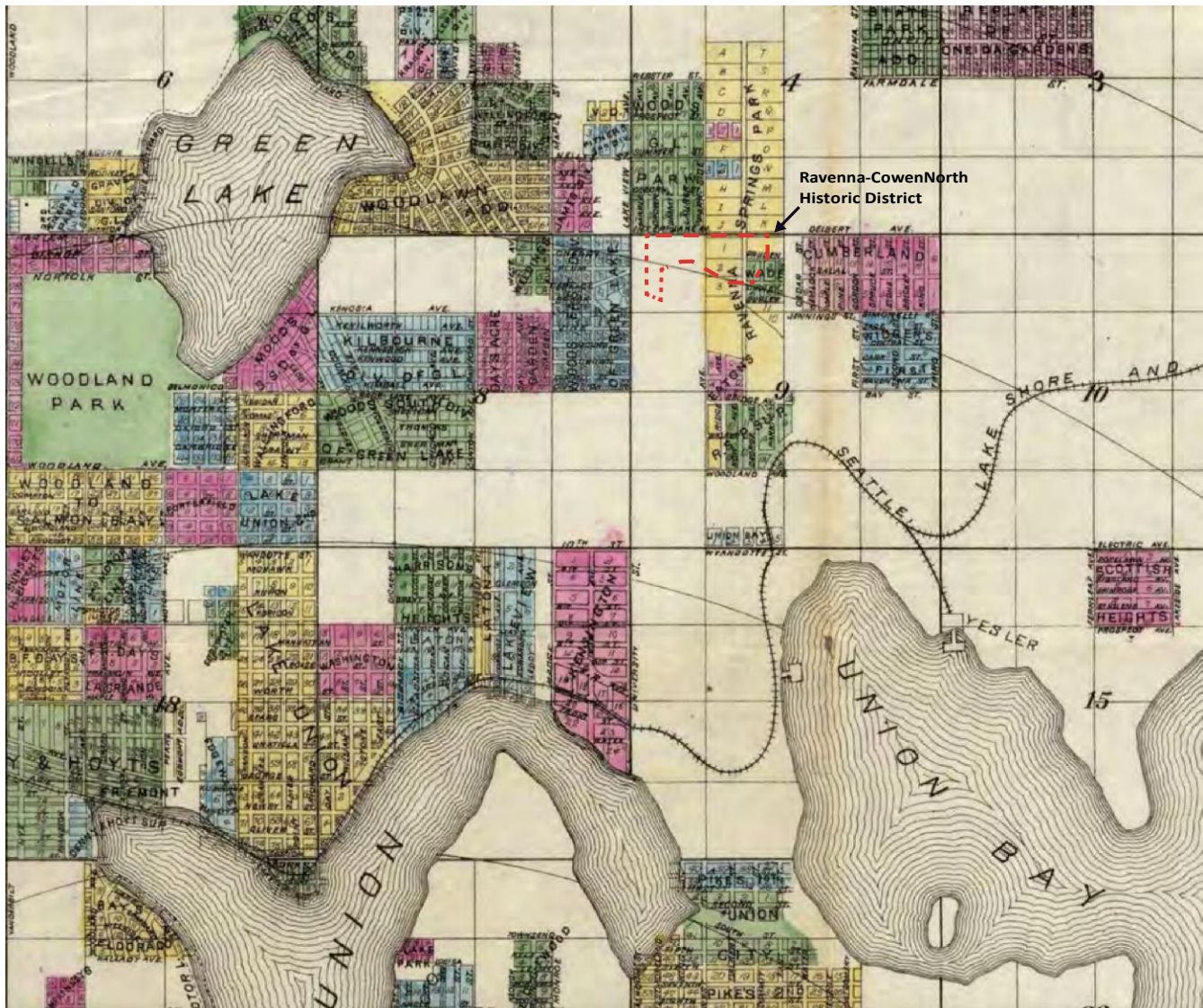
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National Park Service

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1890 - City of Seattle and Environs, Anderson, O. P. and Company (Source: David Ramsey Historical Map Collection)

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1900 - United States Geological Survey, Seattle Quadrant, Washington (Source: David Ramsey Historical Map Collection)

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1901 – City of Seattle and Environs, George Franklin Cram (Source: David Ramsey Historical Map Collection)

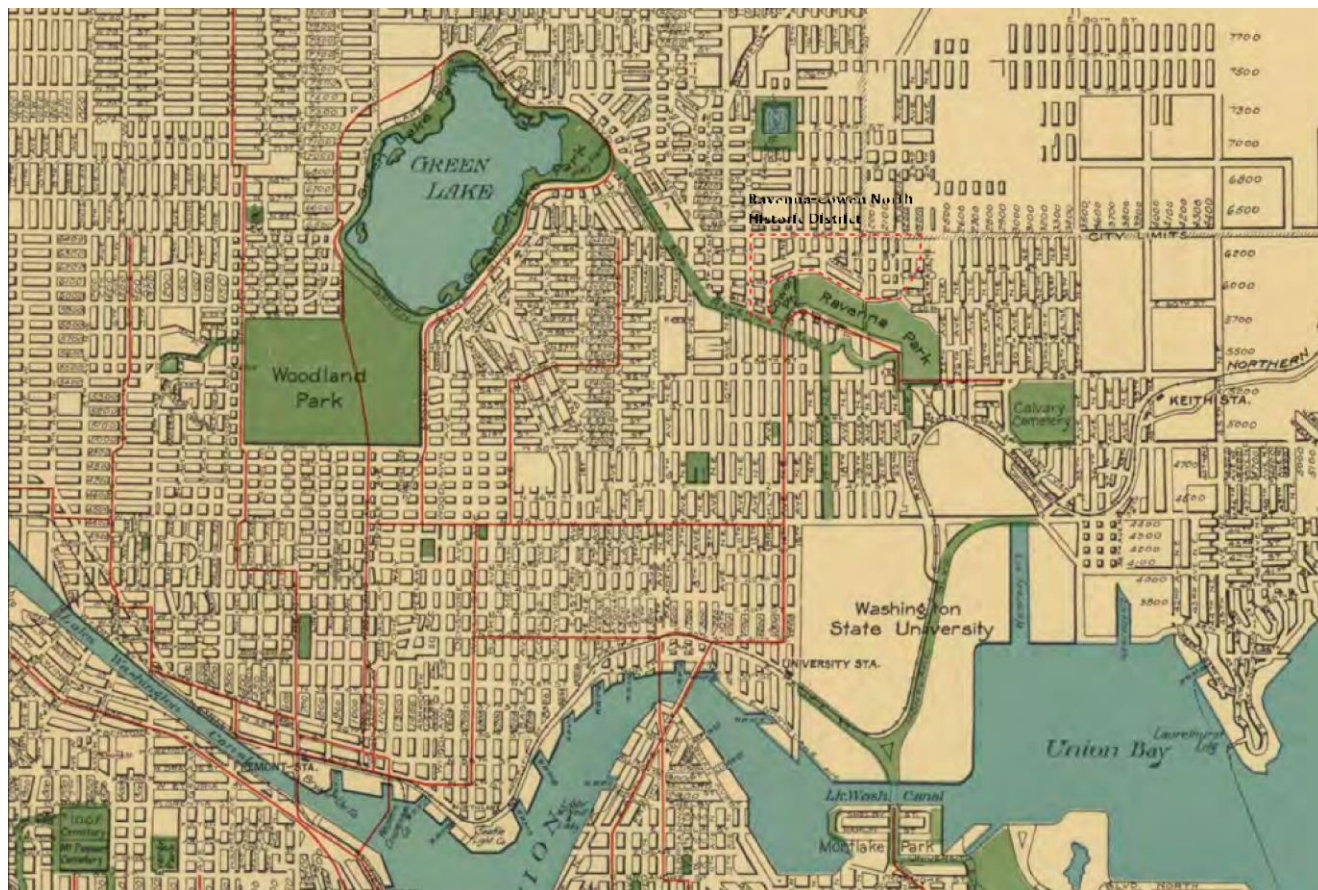
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1924 – Seattle, Rand McNally and Company (Source: David Ramsey Historical Map Collection)

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Ravenna-Cowen North



1951 – Composite Map, Sanborn Map Company

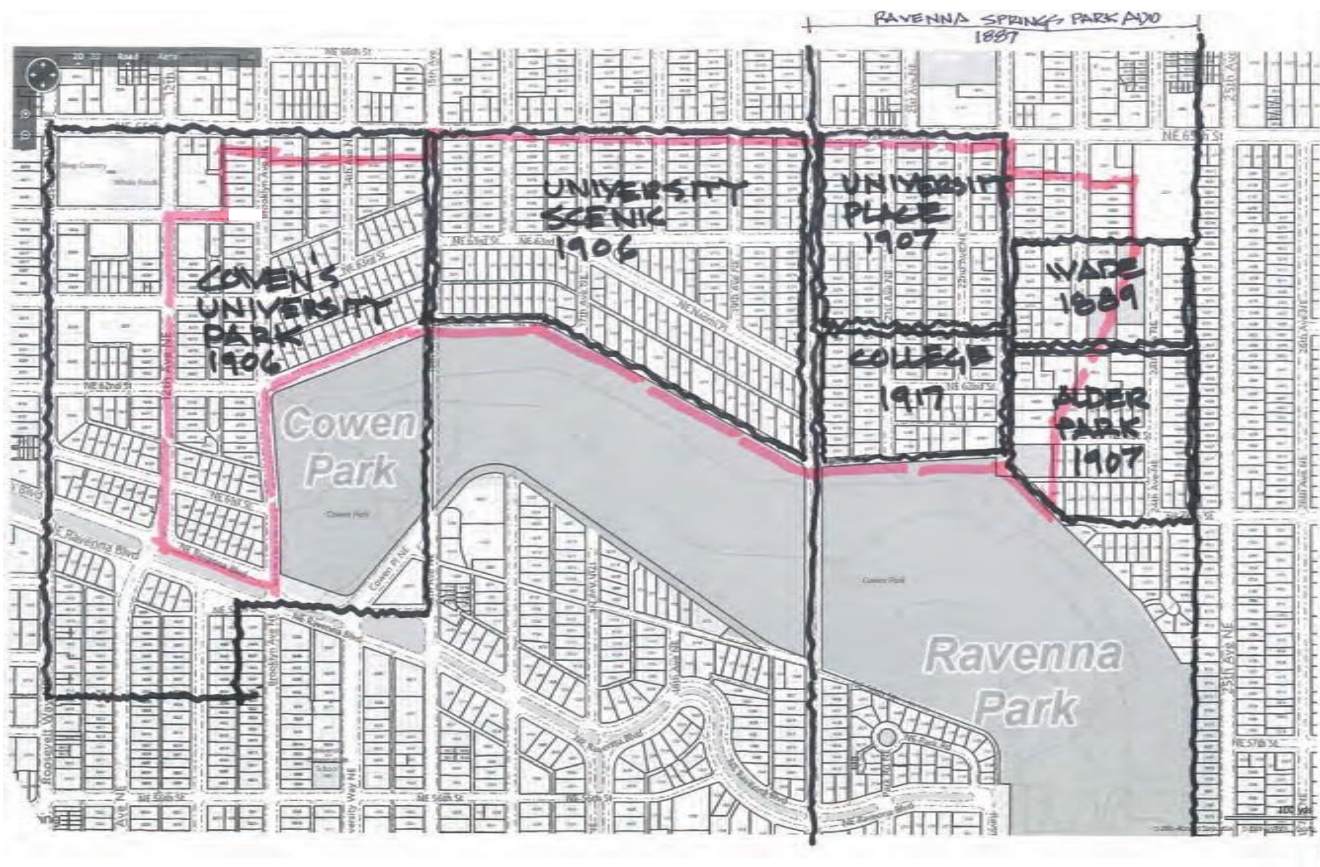
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Ravenna-Cowen North



Ravenna-Cowen North Historic District Plat Key

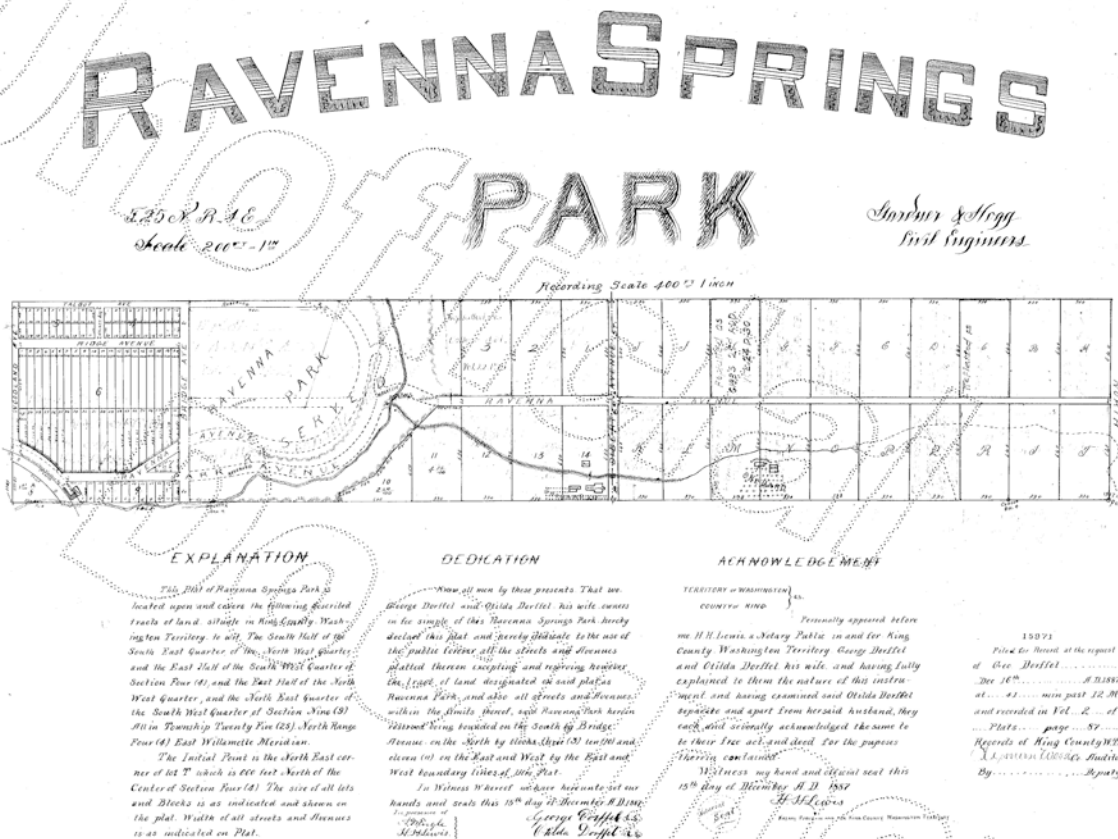
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Ravenna-Cowen North



1887 – Ravenna Springs Park Plat

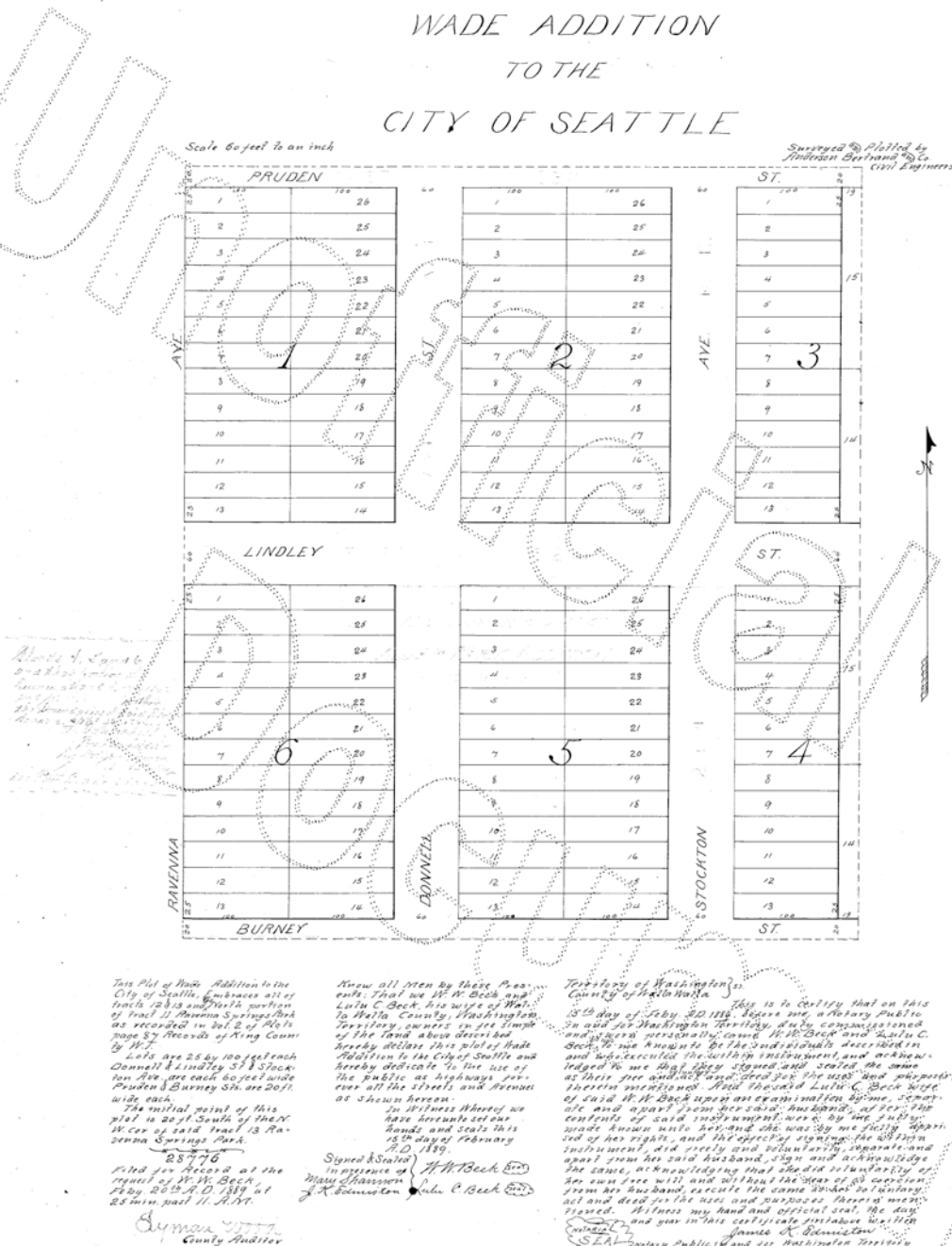
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Ravenna-Cowen North



1889 - Wade Addition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

DESCRIPTION

This "Cowen's University Park" includes the following described tracts of land in the City of Seattle, King County, State of Washington, to wit:-
The North east quarter of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4) of Section Eight (8) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range four (4) East of the Willamette Meridian. Also the Northwest quarter of the South East quarter of the Northeast quarter (N.W. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4) of said Section Eight (8), Township and Range aforesaid. Also the North half of the North East quarter of the Southeast quarter of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/2 of the N.E. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4) of said Section Eight (8), Township and Range aforesaid.

All dimensions of lots, streets and alleys are as shown on face of said plat in feet.

All courses are referred to the City Standard Meridian.

The Initial Point is the N.E. corner of Lot 1, Block 1, which is 30 feet south and 30 feet west from the Stone Monument at the corner common to Section 4, 5 and 9, T. 25 N. R. 4 E.

The "Easement" for sewer across Block A, is the right to lay and maintain a public sewer beneath the surface of the ground and for such purpose to go upon the strip of land there indicated, to wit: 24 feet wide, being 12 feet on each side of the center line of Sylvester Place, produced across said Block A.

Examined and approved by me this 9th day of July A.D. 1906.

R. H. Thormoon
By H. W. Scott
City Engineer

Approved by the Mayor and by the Council of the City of Seattle, this 9th day of July A.D. 1906, by Ordinance No. 13993.



D. W. Bowen
Acting Mayor
H. W. Carroll
Clerk

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents:- that the Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, and having its principal place of business in the City of Seattle, owner in fee simple of the land herewith platted as "Cowen's University Park", as described in the accompanying "Description" and J. M. Bernis its "Manager of same", do hereby declare said plot, and do hereby dedicate to the use of the Public forever, all Avenues, Streets and Alleys shown thereon, also easement for sewer purposes above described.

In witness whereof said Corporation has by virtue of a resolution of its Board of Trustees duly passed at a meeting of said Board on the 4th day of June A.D. 1906, caused these presents to be executed in its corporate name by Chas. Cowen its President and L. O. Lukon its Secretary, and its Corporate seal to be affixed this 20th day of June A.D. 1906.

And in further witness whereof the said J. M. Bernis has set hereunto his hand and seal this 25th day of June A.D. 1906.



Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company
By Chas. Cowen
Its President
Attest L. O. Lukon
Its Secretary
J. M. Bernis
Signed in presence of:
F. H. Whitworth Jr.
Geo. T. Colter

407550

Filed for record at request of Sylvester-Cowen Inv. Co. Jul 20 1906 at 40 min past 3 P.M. and recorded in vol 13 of Plats page 53 Records of King County, Wash.

J. P. Agnew
County Auditor
By [Signature]
Deputy

H. L. Thompson
Recorder

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington
County of King

This is to certify that on the 20th day of June A.D. 1906 before me a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, personally appeared Chas. Cowen to me known to be the President and L. O. Lukon to me known to be the Secretary of Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, and the officers described in and who executed the accompanying Dedication, and he the said Chas. Cowen as such President, and he the said L. O. Lukon as such Secretary, each acknowledged to me, that they, as such President and Secretary respectively, executed the accompanying Dedication, as and for the free and voluntary act and deed of the said Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And he the said L. O. Lukon Secretary of said Corporation, then and there acknowledged to me that as the legal custodian thereof, he affixed the corporate seal of said Corporation to said Dedication, and that the said acts of the said President and Secretary respectively in executing the accompanying instrument were duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.



F. H. Whitworth

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington residing at Seattle.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California
City and County of San Francisco

This is to certify that on this 25th day of June A.D. 1906, before me a Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, personally appeared J. M. Bernis to me known to be the person described in and who executed the accompanying Dedication, and he the said J. M. Bernis acknowledged to me, that he executed the accompanying Dedication and signed and sealed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.



Robert J. Tyson
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

DESCRIPTION

This Cowen's University Park includes the following described tracts of land in the City of Seattle, King County, State of Washington, to-wit:-
The North-east quarter of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4) of Section Eight (8), in Township Twenty-five (25), North of Range four (4) East of the Willamette Meridian. Also the Northwest quarter of the South East quarter of the North East quarter (N.W. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4) of said Section Eight (8), Township and Range aforesaid. Also the North half of the North East quarter of the Southeast quarter of the North East quarter (N.E. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4) of said Section Eight (8), Township and Range aforesaid.

All dimensions of lots, streets and alleys are as shown on face of said plat in feet.

All corners are referred to the City Standard Meridian.

The Initial Point is the N.E. corner of Lot 1, Block 1, which is 30 feet south and 30 ft. west from the Stone Monument at the corner common to Section 4, 5, 8 and 9, T.25 N. R. 4 E.

The easement for sewer across Block A, is the right to lay and maintain a public sewer beneath the surface of the ground and for such purpose to go upon the strip of land there indicated, to-wit: 24 feet wide, being 12 feet on each side of the center line of Sylvester Place produced across said Block A.

Examined and approved by me this 9th day of July A.D. 1906.

R. H. Thomson
By H. W. Scott
City Engineer

Approved by the Mayor and by the Council of the City of Seattle, this 9th day of July A.D. 1906, by Ordinance No. 13993.



D. W. Bowen
Acting Mayor
Attest H. W. Carroll
Clerk

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents, that the Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, and having its principal place of business in the City of Seattle, owner in fee simple of the land herewith platted as Cowen's University Park, as described in the accompanying Description, and J. M. Bernis as mortgaged of same, do hereby declare said plat and do hereby dedicate to the use of the Public forever all Avenues, Streets and Alleys shown thereon, also easement for sewer purposes above described.

In witness whereof said Corporation has by virtue of a resolution of its Board of Trustees duly passed at a meeting of said Board on the 4th day of June A.D. 1906, caused these presents to be executed in its corporate name by Chas. Cowen its President and L. O. Lukon its Secretary and its Corporate seal to be affixed this 20th day of June A.D. 1906.

And in further witness whereof the said J. M. Bernis has set hereunto his hand and seal this 25th day of June A.D. 1906.



Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company
By Chas. Cowen
Its President
Attest L. O. Lukon
J. M. Bernis
Its Secretary

Signed in presence of
F. H. Whitworth Jr.
Geo. T. Gatterill

407550

Filed for record at request of Sylvester-Cowen Inv. Co. Jul 20 1906 at 40 min past 3 P.M. and recorded in vol 13 of Plats page 53 Records of King County, Wash.

J. P. Agnew
County Auditor
By [Signature]
Deputy

H. L. Thompson
Recorder

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington, S.S.
County of King

This is to certify that on this 20th day of June A.D. 1906 before me a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, personally appeared Chas. Cowen to me known to be the President and L. O. Lukon to me known to be the Secretary of Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, and the officers described in and who executed the accompanying Dedication, and he the said Chas. Cowen as such President, and he the said L. O. Lukon as such Secretary, each acknowledged to me, that they, as such President and Secretary respectively, executed the accompanying Dedication, as and for the free and voluntary act and deed of the said Sylvester-Cowen Investment Company, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And he the said L. O. Lukon Secretary of said Corporation, then and there acknowledged to me that as the legal custodian thereof, he affixed the corporate seal of said Corporation to said Dedication, and that the said acts of the said President and Secretary respectively in executing the accompanying instrument were duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of said Corporation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.



F. H. Whitworth
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington residing at Seattle.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California
City and County of San Francisco, S.S.

This is to certify that on this 25th day of June A.D. 1906, before me a Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California personally appeared J. M. Bernis to me known to be the person described in and who executed the accompanying Dedication, and he the said J. M. Bernis acknowledged to me, that he executed the accompanying Dedication and signed and sealed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.



Robert J. Tyson
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

1906 - Cowen's University Park

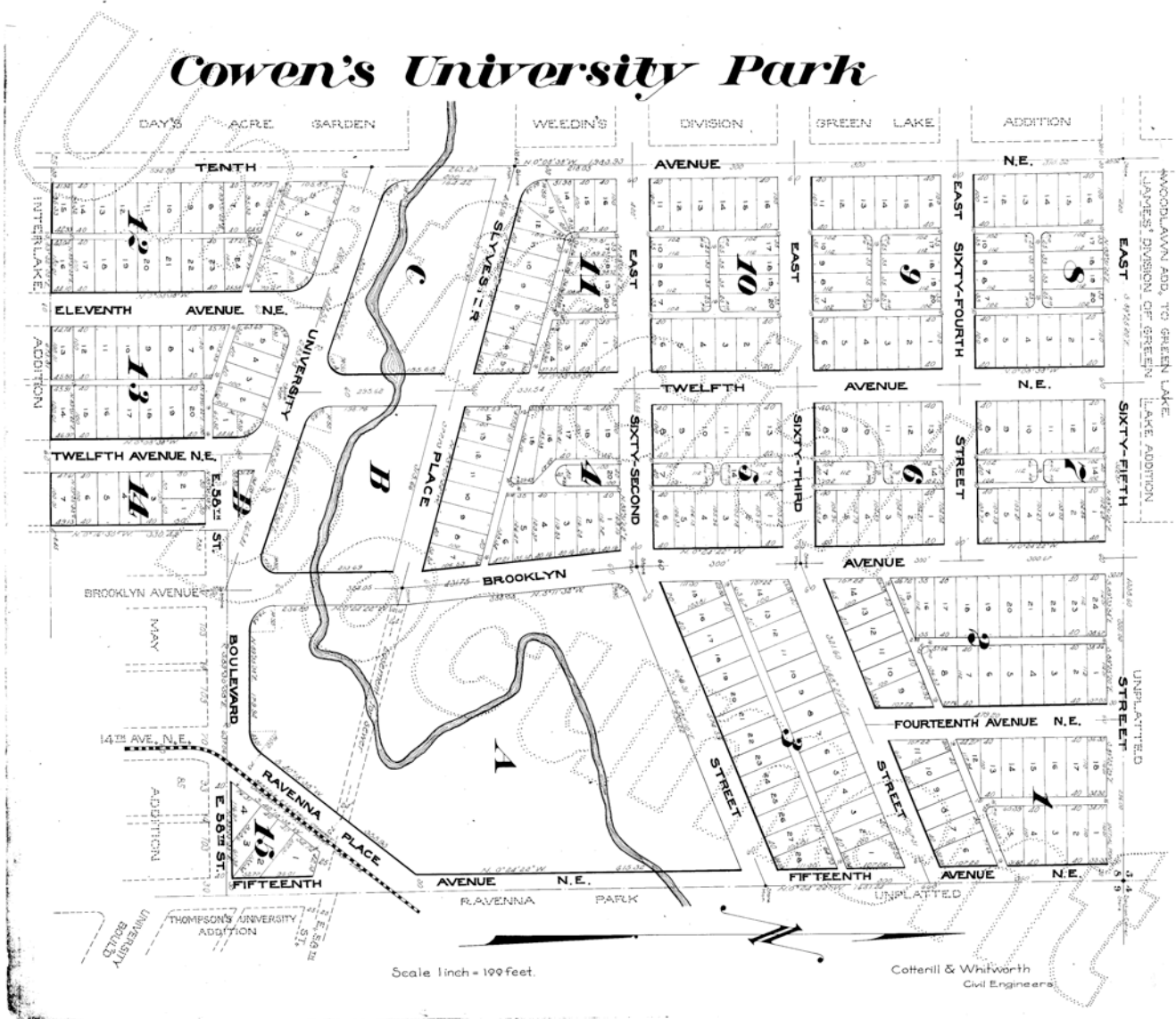
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North



1906 - Cowen's University Park

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

35

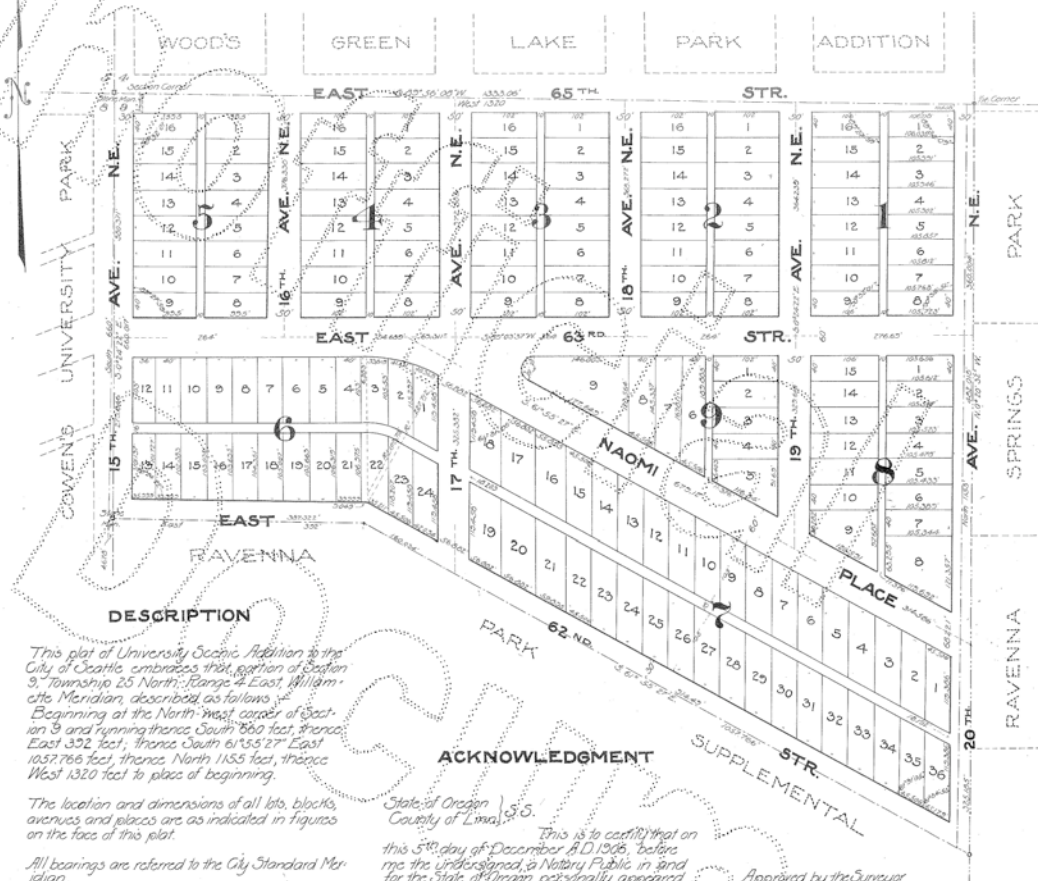
35

University Scenic Addition

TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

ROBLINS & SHORTT
CIVIL ENGINEERS

SCALE: 1"=100'



DESCRIPTION

This plat of University Scenic Addition to the City of Seattle embraces that portion of Section 9, Township 25 North, Range 4 East, Williamette Meridian, described as follows:
Beginning at the North-west corner of Section 9 and running thence South 860 feet, thence East 332 feet, thence South 61'55"27" East 1057.766 feet, thence North 1153 feet, thence West 1320 feet to place of beginning.

The location and dimensions of all lots, blocks, avenues and places are as indicated in figures on the face of this plat.

All bearings are referred to the City Standard Meridian.

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents, that we Naomi A. Young, owner in fee simple of the above described tract, and S.E. Young, her husband do hereby declare this plat and do hereby dedicate to the uses of the public for ever all the streets, avenues and alleys platted thereon.

Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of December, A.D. 1906.
In the presence of: P.A. Young, Naomi A. Young, Grace E. Ellison, S.E. Young.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oregon }
County of Lima } S.S.

This is to certify that on this 5th day of December, A.D. 1906, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the State of Oregon, personally appeared Naomi A. Young and S.E. Young, her husband, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument and they acknowledged to me that they signed and sealed the same, as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.



G.E. Sax

Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon, residing at Albany.

SUPPLEMENTAL

Approved by the Surveyor of the County of King this 13 day of Dec. A.D. 1906. A.L. Valentine, County Surveyor.

Approved by the Board of County Commissioners this 13th day of Dec. A.D. 1906.

Attest J.R. Agnew, Clerk, F.C. Smith, Chairman, By W.H. Hanna, Deputy, 44-5906.

Filed for record at request of R.F. Nichols & Co. Inc. Dec. 13, 1906, at 25 min past 11 A.M. and recorded in Vol. 14 of Plats, page 35, Records of King County, Wash.

By J.R. Agnew, County Auditor, Deputy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

UNIVERSITY PLACE

26

AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE

Scale 1"=100'

May 27th, 1907.

Rollins & Shortt,
Civil Engineers

DESCRIPTION

University Place, an addition to the City of Seattle, comprises the following described land:-
All of lots 1 and 2, Ravenna Springs Park Addition.
The location and dimensions of all lots, blocks, streets, etc., are as shown on the plat in feet.
All courses are referred to the Standard Meridian of the City of Seattle.

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents, that I, J.D. Sherrick, of Seattle, Washington, the mortgagee, of the property included in said plat of University Place, do hereby dedicate to the uses of the public forever all avenues, streets, and alleys shown thereon and do hereby release and discharge the same from my said mortgage.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of August AD 1907.

J.D. Sherrick
In the presence of:
Katharine Carrigan
James J. White.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Washington) ss
County of King) I hereby certify that on this 7th day of August AD 1907 before me the undersigned a notary public, in and for the State of Washington, personally appeared J.D. Sherrick to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing dedication and acknowledged to me that he signed and sealed the same as his free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and official seal this 7th day of August AD 1907. Howard H. Staritzman, Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, Residing at Seattle.

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents that we, M.J. Carrigan and Mary A. Carrigan, husband and wife, and James E. White, an unmarried man, all of the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, owners in fee simple of the above described tract, do hereby declare this plat of University Place, an addition to the City of Seattle, and hereby dedicate to the uses of the public forever all the avenues, streets, and alleys shown thereon.

Witness our hands and seals this 27th day of May AD 1907.

In the presence of: M.J. Carrigan
Katharine Carrigan
Mary A. Carrigan
James E. White
H.J. Ramsey

Examined and approved by me this 6th day of August AD 1907.
R.H. Thomson,
City Engineer

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Seattle by ordinance no. 16335 this 20th day of June, AD 1907.
Attest: H.W. Carroll, Clerk. C.H. Burnett Jr. Acting Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Washington) ss
County of King) On this 27th day of May AD 1907 before me, the undersigned personally appeared M.J. Carrigan and Mary A. Carrigan, husband and wife, and James E. White, an unmarried man, all of the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within instrument and severally acknowledged to me that they signed and sealed the same as their free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

H.J. Ramsey
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle.

5034-67
Filed for record at request of M.J. Carrigan, Aug. 14-1907 at 5 min. past 11 A.M. and recorded in Vol. 16 of Plats, page 26. Records of King County, Wash.
By J.P. Agnew, Deputy. J.P. Agnew, County Auditor.

1907 - University Place

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

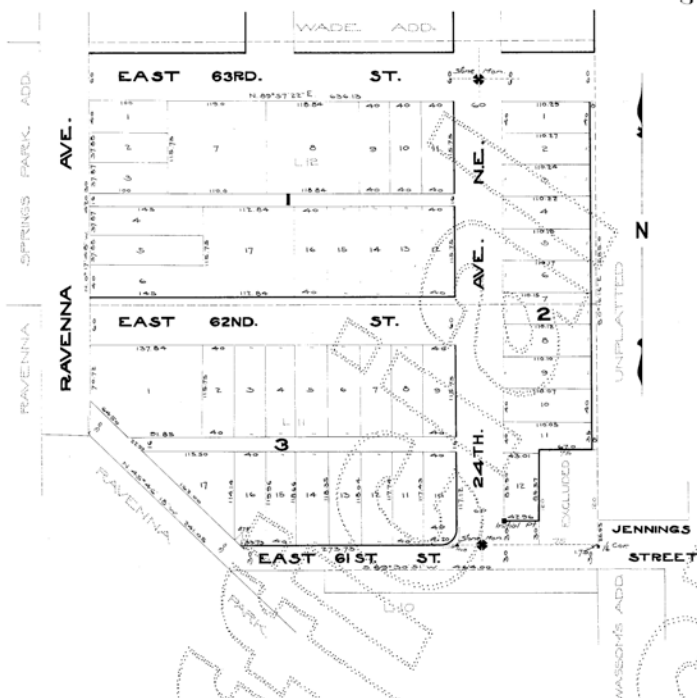
ALDER PARK ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

Scale 1"=50'

Livingstone & Weeden
ENGINEERS

22



DESCRIPTION

This Plat of Alder Park Addition to the City of Seattle comprises the following described tract of land: All of Block 11 in Ravenna Springs Park, lying south of the Plat of Wade Addition to the City of Seattle, containing 2.8 acres, more or less, excepting therefrom the following: Beginning at a point 30 feet north of the southeast corner of the said Block 11 running thence west a distance of 75 feet thence north along a straight line parallel with the east line of said block a distance of 20 feet thence east a distance of 75 feet to a point on the east line of said block 150 feet from the southeast corner thereof thence south along said east line a distance of 120 feet to the place of beginning, and excepting also that portion of said Block 11 dedicated to the use of the public for a street and all of Blocks four, five, six and seven in Wade Addition to the City of Seattle, according to the recorded plat thereof filed on February 20th, 1889, and also all the land lying between blocks 4 and 5 in said addition and designated in said plat as Jackson Street, and all the land lying between said blocks 5 and 6, and designated in said plat as Donnell Street, and all the land in said addition designated as Burnley Street in said plat, formerly part of tract 12 said Ravenna Springs Park.

All dimensions of lots, streets and alleys are as shown on face of said plat in feet, all courses are referred to the City Standard Meridian. The Initial Point is the SW corner of Block 2 which is 375 feet north and 17.96 feet west of the E corner running south on the center line of Sec. 9 T2S N. R. 4 E. W.M.

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents that A.E. Felmley and Mabel L. Felmley his wife, owners in fee simple of the land hereunto plat- ted as Alder Park Addition as de- scribed in the accompanying description do hereby declare said plat, and dedicate to the use of the public forever, all streets and alleys shown thereon.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 27th day of April A.D. 1907.

Signed,
A.E. Felmley
Mabel L. Felmley
Frank P. Lewis
Louis Henry Legg

503011

Filed for record at the request of F.J. Smith, on the 10th day of May 1907 at 3:55 min past 2 P.M. and recorded in Vol. 16 of Plats, Page 22 Records of King Co. Wash.

J.P. Agnew
County Auditor

By  Deputy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of Washington } ss.
County of King } This is to certify that on this 27th day of April A.D. 1907, before me the undersigned a Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared A.E. Felmley and Mabel L. Felmley his wife to me known to be the individuals who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they signed and sealed the same as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

Frank P. Lewis

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, Residing in Seattle.



Examined and approved by me this 3rd day of Aug. A.D. 1907.

R.H. Thomson,
City Engineer

Approved by the Mayor and by the Council of the City of Seattle this 9th day of August A.D. 1907, by Ordinance No. 16532.

Attest: H.W. Carroll, Mayor
C.H. Burnett Jr., Clerk.

1907 - Alder Park Addition

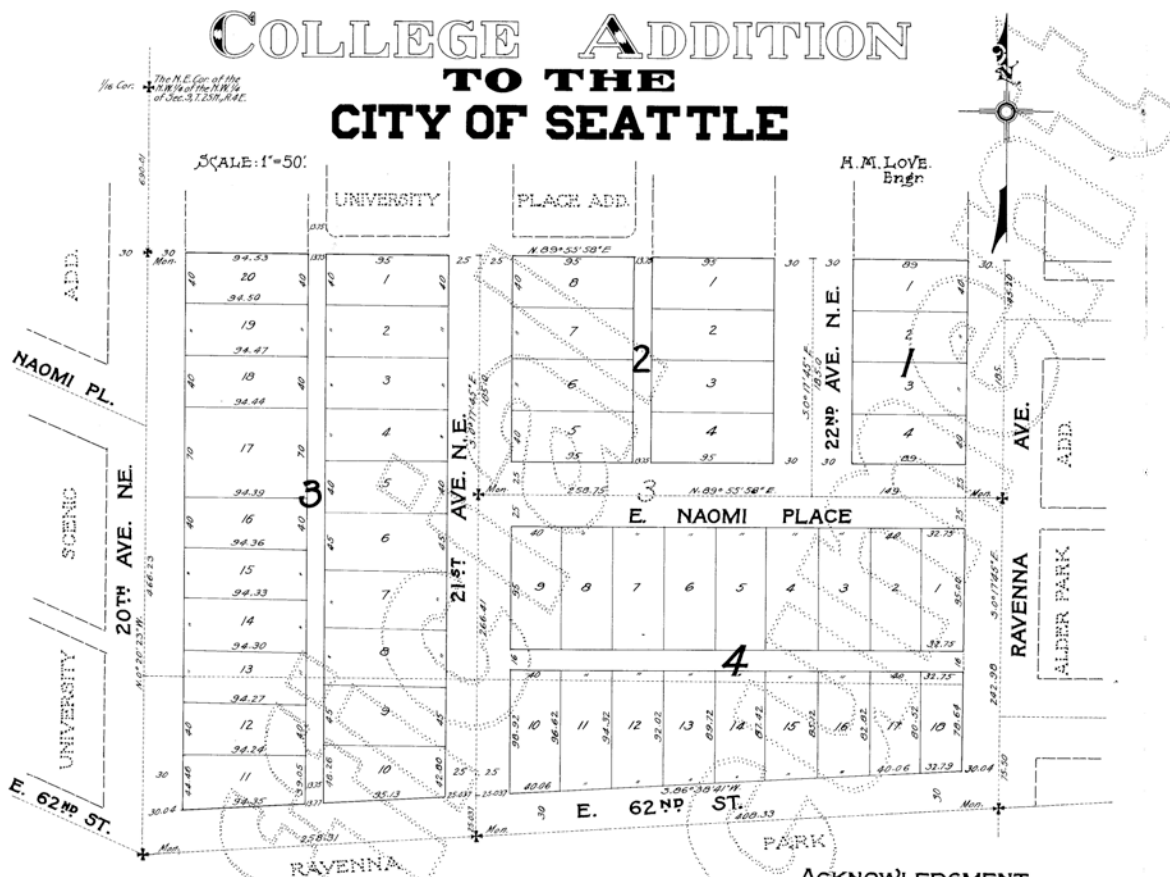
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North



DESCRIPTION

This Plat of College Addition to the City of Seattle comprises the following described tract of land: All of tract No. 3, and that portion of unimproved tract adjoining tract No. 3 on the South, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the S.W. corner of said tract 3, thence south 128° 15' 00" E. to a point on the west line of Ravenna Avenue 100 ft. south of the S.E. corner of said tract 3; thence north 100 ft. to the S.E. corner of said tract 3; thence west 630.0 ft. to point of beginning. All in Ravenna Springs Park Addition to the City of Seattle (James being on file in Vol. 4 of Plats, page 81) records of King County, Leased portion condemned under Ordinance No. 18,187, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point which bears S. 0° 20' 23" E. 690.3 ft. from the N. corner of the N.W. 1/4 of the N.W. 1/4 of section 3, T2S, N. 34 E., W. 1/4, thence S. 0° 20' 23" E. 266.23 ft. thence N. 86° 38' 41" E. 666.64 ft. thence N. 0° 17' 45" W. 421.90 ft. thence S. 03° 55' 58" W. 666.03 ft. to point of beginning.

Examined and approved this 17th day of Sept. A.D. 1918

A.M. Dignack
City Engineer

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Seattle this 18th day of Sept. A.D. 1918.

Attest: H.M. Carroll
1251978
Clerk

Filed for record at the request of City Engineer, Oct. 18, 1918 at 1:15 p.m. past 1 P.M. and recorded in Vol. 22 of Plats, page 23, records of King County, Wash.
by [Signature] Deputy

Norman M. Wardall
County Auditor

DEDICATION

Know all men by these presents, that the American Bible Society, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York and the Seattle Pacific College, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, own- ers in fee simple of the above described property, hereby declare this plat and dedicate to the use of the public forever all streets, avenues and alleys shown hereon, and the use thereof for any and all public purposes not inconsistent with the use thereof for public highway purposes, also the right to make all necessary signs for cuts or fills upon the lots, blocks and tracts shown on this plat in the reasonable original grading of all the streets, avenues and alleys shown hereon.

In witness whereof The American Bible Society by a resolution of its board of trustees have caused these presents to be subscribed by its President and attested by its Treasurer, and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 27th day of August, A.D. 1918, and the Seattle Pacific College by its resolution of its board of trustees have caused these presents to be subscribed by its President and attested by its Secretary and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed this 27th day of August A.D. 1918.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
James H. [Signature]
its President

Attest: Wm. Faulke
its Treasurer

The Seattle Pacific College
C.S. McKinley
its President

Attest: G.E. Gibson
its Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of New York } s.s. On this 5th day of Sept. A. D. 1918 before me the undersigned personally appeared James Wood, and William Faulke, to me known to be the President and Treasurer of the American Bible Society, the corporation that executed the foregoing dedication and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and on oath stated they were authorized to execute said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 5th day of Sept. A. D. 1918.



J. J. Faulhaber
Notary Public in and for the State of New York, residing at New York

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Washington } s.s. On this 27th day of Aug. A. D. 1918 before me the undersigned personally appeared C.S. McKinley and G.E. Gibson to me known to be the President and Secretary of the Seattle Pacific College the corporation that executed the foregoing dedication, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said corporation for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated they were authorized to execute the said instrument and that the seal affixed is the corporate seal of said corporation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 27th day of Aug. A. D. 1918.

G.W.M. Cooley
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Seattle



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

2b. Newspaper Accounts and advertising



Seattle Daily Times, October 27, 1906, p. 1

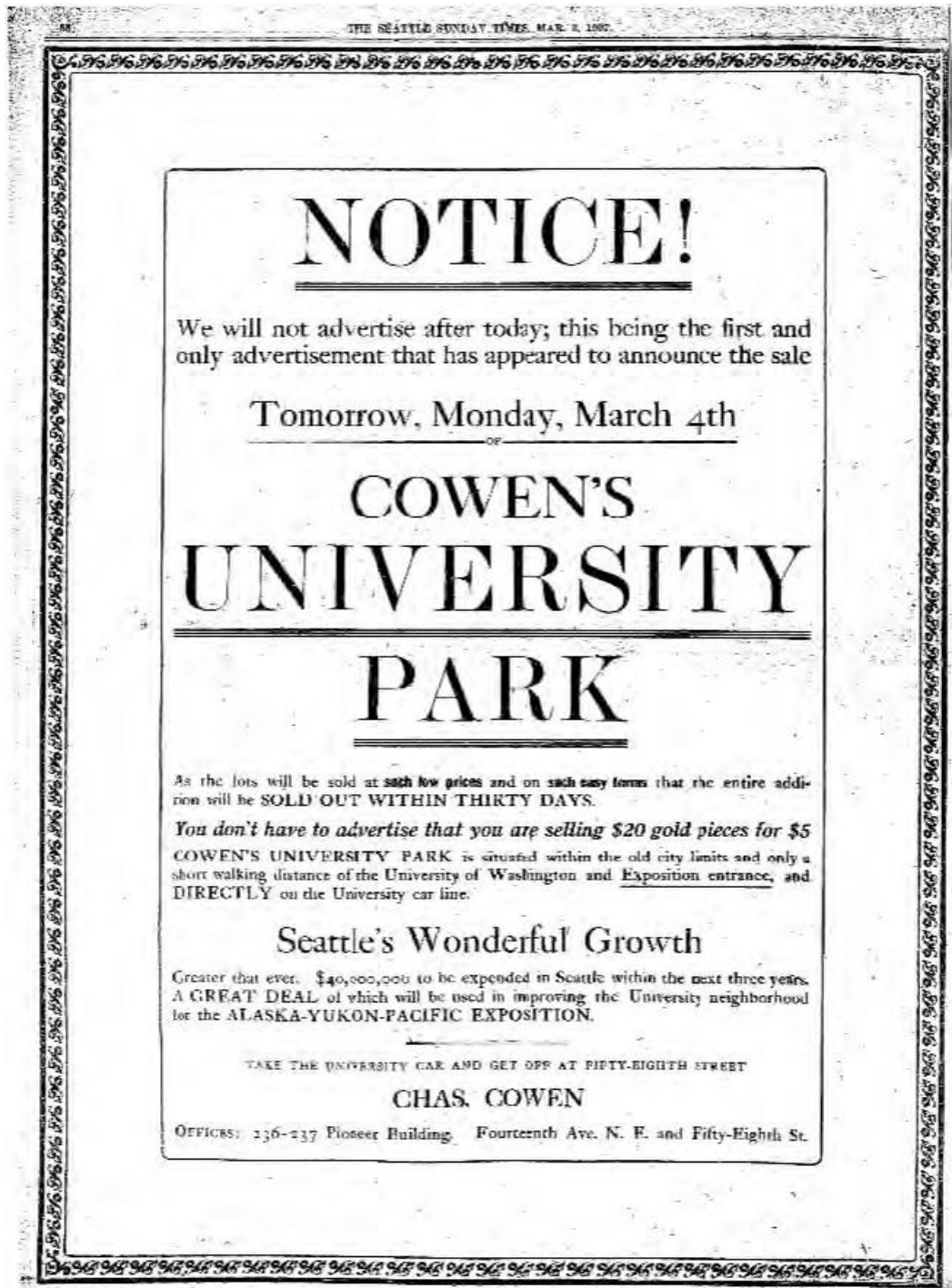
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North



Seattle Daily Times, March 3, 1907, p. 51

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North



Seattle Daily Times, March 4, 1907, p. 51

THE SEATTLE DAILY TIMES WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1907

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

AND VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

SIMPLY MARVELOUS

**Sixty-Five Lots Sold
in Three Hours!**

THIS IS THE RECORD OF

COWEN'S UNIVERSITY PARK

Which opened for sale Monday, March 4th.

Not a lot will be left in 10 days. Beats every record yet made. The greatest activity ever known in Seattle real estate will be in the University neighborhood. Buy where things are doing. Big Crowds in a few months will visit the progress of the Exposition buildings with money to buy around the University. If you are willing to double your money in a year GET BUSY and secure a lot in Cowen's University Park right away, as every lot will be sold in a few days.

Street improvements are in and paid for—right on the car line and only a short distance from University and Exposition entrance.

Take UNIVERSITY CAR RIGHT AWAY and get off at 58th Street.

Chas. Cowen, Owner

439-277 Pioneer Building 439-257 Pioneer Building

Seattle Daily Times, March 6, 1907, p. 10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

THE SEATTLE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 10, 1907.

You Are Dead Asleep Wake Up and Get Busy

F. L. Stiles, the wide awake real estate operator, purchased seven lots in **COWEN'S UNIVERSITY PARK** yesterday at \$1,150 each and has already refused \$1,500 per lot.

Some people are beginning to wake up to the fact that real estate in the vicinity of the University is far below its value, yes more than one-quarter below its real value. In just about six months, when the Exposition buildings are under construction, you will wonder why you hadn't purchased at the present low prices.

A Few Hundred Dollars

Invested in **COWEN'S UNIVERSITY PARK** may mean a **FORTUNE** for you some day and that day may not be very far off. If you don't get out to the University now you will very soon be with the rest of the crowd. Why not go out now and make some quick money?

Cowen's University Park

Has decidedly been the record breaker—65 lots in three hours and over half the addition sold in less than a week.

Take the University car right away and get off at 58th Street.

Prices of lots are exceedingly low and terms very easy.

CHAS. COWEN, Owner
Phone—Main 827, Ext. 238 236-237 Pioneer Building Park Place, North 881

Seattle Daily Times, March 10, 1907, p. 49

The Price of Lots in Cowen's University Park

Will Be Raised

10%

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, '07

CHAS. COWEN, OWNER
236-237 Pioneer Building.

Seattle Daily Times, March 11, 1907, p. 09

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7

Additional Documents / Maps and Images

Ravenna-Cowen North

Mr. Charles Cowen has just returned to the city after a very serious illness. He has been ordered away for a year's rest by his physician, and in order to dispose immediately of Cowen's University Park, Mr. Cowen has authorized us to sell, at a special reduction of 20%, the remaining lots in this beautiful addition.

This property is surrounded by the most **BEAUTIFUL PARKS** in the State of Washington; convenient to two car lines, and only a short walking distance from the University, **THE CENTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE**, and soon to be **THE CENTER OF THE GREATEST ACTIVITY** known in the history of Seattle.

All improvements were made under city supervision, and the addition was laid out in Park style, with an eye to the **BEAUTIFUL**.

Note the terms: One-Third Cash, One-Third in Nine Months, and One-Third in Eighteen Months. The sale opens Monday.

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO., Inc.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS

GROUND FLOOR, LOWMAN BUILDING

MAIN 4114

IND. 2499

Seattle Daily Times, March 11, 1909, p. 7

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Ravenna-Cowen North

COWEN'S University Park addition
OFFERS to Seattle homeseekers and in-
vestors
WONDERFUL opportunities to secure an
EXCELLENT building site at a sacrifice,
NOWHERE in Seattle can
SUCH beautiful surroundings be found as
near our State

UNIVERSITY which will be enlarged and
beautified by the
NEW buildings and grounds lavishly laid out
IN preparation for the coming Exposition—
VALUES depend entirely upon surround-
ings—
EVERY lot in Cowen's University Park ad-
dition is protected by building
RESTRICTIONS, which fact, coupled with
the
SCENIC beauty of two magnificent parks
INVITE the better class of investors—
THE center of education and culture is
here.
YOUR home is protected from the saloon
influence.

PRICES today are discounted 20 per cent.
AT these prices you can afford to
RESERVE two or three lots, in the full
KNOWLEDGE that they will rapidly in-
crease in value in the next two years.

Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
Ground Floor, Lowman Building

Seattle Daily Times, March 12, 1909, p. 51

**COWAN MAKES REPORT
OF SEVERAL SALES**

Charles Cowen reports the sale of eight lots in Cowen's University Park Addition to A.-Y.-P. visitors, who in the most part came here with no idea of investing.

M. A. Foster, of Missoula, Mont., purchased a lot on Sylvester Place and Brooklyn Avenue for \$1,150 cash, and is preparing plans for a bungalow to be built at once. His daughter will be registered as a student at the U. of W. next September.

A. C. Stevens is excavating on Fourteenth Avenue, Northeast and will have a fine cottage ready within ninety days.

S. R. Falkner has purchased a lot on University Boulevard in the same addition, and intends to build as soon as work on the boulevard extension to Green Lake is finished. Bids for this work are now being advertised for.

Seattle Daily Times, July 18, 1909, p. 34

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Ravenna-Cowen North

To Contractors and Home Builders

NO MONEY REQUIRED

Build Your Houses and Pay for the Lot When Your House Is Completed or When the Property Is Sold

Homes in Cowen's University Park

Sell Faster Than Any Other Addition in Seattle

Why?

1st—Cowen's University Park is surrounded by beautiful parks and boulevards.

2d—The street improvements are all in.

3d—One of the best street car lines runs through the addition.

4th—The property is just a short walking distance from the fast growing State University.

5th—Cowen's University Park is situated in the most progressive section of Seattle.

6th—It is the cheapest high-class property in the city.

7th—The property is situated in the center of education and refinement.

In less than a year you will be glad to buy lots in Cowen's University Park at 25% advance.

Be Sure of Your Investment Being SAFE and PROFITABLE and Buy in the UNIVERSITY DISTRICT

GO TODAY AND VISIT THE PROPERTY

If You Will Pay for Your Lot We Will Lend You the Money on Reasonable Terms With Which to Build

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO., Inc.

109 CHERRY STREET

AGENTS
PHONES—North 726—Main 4114—Ind. 2499

Ground Floor, Lowman Building

Seattle Daily Times, November 14, 1907, p. 15

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Ravenna-Cowen North

I Am Offering 100 Lots in Cowen's University Park at the Amazingly Low Price of \$850 Each!
Taxes and assessments fully paid. It doesn't need any inside knowledge of real estate values to appreciate what a sacrifice this means to me.

The Reason for This Startling Announcement—

To people who know anything about the value of property in Cowen's University Park, this announcement will be startling. It should be so. I mean it to be so.

After five years of retirement from business activity, I am coming back into the field and I want to make my return noticeable. I want to "get things going" in Seattle. I believe that the city is on the threshold of its greatest development. I believe that the best way to start things is to give people a real chance to make money and to make it quickly.

The property on which I am making this astonishing figure has never before been offered at less than from \$1,150 to \$1,375 per lot. Buyers at those figures made good purchases. The lots are worth that much and more.

1906—and Now—

In 1906 the Lake Washington Canal was only a board for achievement, still a problem; the Alaska Building was the only tall building in the city; Seattle's bank deposits, now over \$100,000,000, were then only \$10,000,000. The lines of the "Millwaukee" and the Union Pacific Railroads (the Seattle) were only prospects; the great scheme of harbor development, now assured, was then only a hope. If thought of at all, I have watched these wonderful changes from the side lines. I cannot believe that our people can longer be indifferent to the practical significance of these great forward strides. The whole tendency of events points to so early return to a normal market for Seattle real estate. When we reach that time, then coming, lots in Cowen's University Park should be worth several times the price at which they have been sold, and owners of lots there, bought at \$1,150 to \$1,375, will realize handsomely on their investments. Cowen's University Park is situated in the heart of Seattle's Park center, and in direct line of Seattle's growth. I know how good the investment is, for I have wanted to make it what is known as the choicest residential district in Seattle.

This offer means to me, as you can see, a sacrifice of time, money and energy. But it means an opportunity to you, and I want to be the one to offer that opportunity.

TERMS OF SALE
are \$100 down, with balance arranged for in payments over a period of two years.

Take Cowen Park car or Ravenna Park car to Cowen Park. Salesmen will be on the ground to show you the lots. Every lot is staked, with the number of the lot. An abstract will be furnished with each lot. Applications will be received in order until the 100 lots are sold. (Telegraphic orders will be filled in the order of this receipt). Application can be made at my offices at Cowen Park or 200 Leary Building.

Cowen Park Office:
5700 14th Ave. N.E.
Phone Kenwood 5

CHAS. COWEN
SEATTLE

Downtown Office:
200 Leary Building
Phone Elliott 4970

There will be a Concert at Cowen Park Sunday, 2 P. M., by Cavanaugh's Band

Seattle Daily Times, June 7, 1912, p. 12

**BIG COMPANY TO BUILD
100 HOMES**

**American Mortgage and Building Company,
Seattle Home Builders, Are Busy People—
Will Build 100 Homes in Cowen's University
Park Addition.**

With the opening up of real estate and building activities in Seattle, the American Mortgage and Building Company has taken its position to the front in new quarters on the ground floor of the White Building, Fourth and Union.

Our principal business is home building. We plan and construct "classy" up-to-the-minute houses, bungalows and cottages at lowest possible cost, quality always considered, and we sell them on payments like rent. It is a part of our business to help you get just what you want in a home—let us have your sketch and floor plan and our architect will make up a working plan—no charge.

**100 New Homes in
Cowen's University Park Addition**

To sell 100 homes in Cowen's Park Addition, and do it quickly we are going to help you, Mr. and Mrs. Home Buyer, to own your own place. Now, here is a pointed question:

CAN YOU WRITE?

To impress the fact that the American Mortgage & Building Company builds and sells homes on easy payments, we are going to give you some writing to do, and we will pay you handsomely for doing it.

Sharpen Your Pencil and Earn the Money

See how many times you can write the following words: "American Mortgage and Building Co. sell homes, terms like rent," on one (1) side of a standard size 3 1/2 x 5 1/4-inch postal card.

To the person writing the above words as specified the greatest number of times, a cash credit prize of \$250 will be given.

To the second best a cash credit prize of \$200.

To the third best a cash credit prize of \$150.

To the next best twenty (20) a cash credit prize of \$50 each will be given.

The prizes won are to be applied like cash as part of the first payment on a new home.

RULES OF CONTEST.

1—The words, "American Mortgage and Building Co. sell homes, terms like rent," must be written clearly in full, no abbreviations or writing across lines already written.

2—Each contestant to correctly specify how many times the lines have been written on his card.

3—Contest closes April 26, 1913, at 6 o'clock p. m.

4—None but 3 1/2 x 5 1/4-inch postcards to be used.

5—All successful competitors will be notified by mail.

JUDGES.

The judges will be selected from the advertising departments of the daily papers, their decision to be final. Address reply cards Desk A—

American Mortgage & Building Company
Seattle Home Builders
White Bldg. Ground Floor. Fourth and Union.

Seattle Daily Times, April 6, 1913, p. 13

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Building 100 Homes Are We Building Yours?

Have you seen Cowan's University Park Addition lately? No, well you would be very greatly surprised at what is going on out there.

You ought to hear the hammers—houses are going up double quick—are we working on yours?

INTERESTING POINTS

Scenic.
Convenient to business section.
Reasonable in price.
Good car service.
Excellent social conditions.
Close to state university.
City improvements all in and paid.
Proper building restrictions.
Many artistic homes already built.
Adjoining beautiful Ravenna Park.
Ravenna Boulevard, 150 feet wide, goes right through the addition.
Cowan's beautiful park and play-field with its gurgling brook and charming nooks and corners, are practically a part of this addition. It's all yours for all time to enjoy. Only a step from your door—if you are fortunate enough to live in this favored spot.
The man coming home from a heavy day in office, factory or shop is glad to

get away from the turmoil and smoke and noise of the business section. Truly, this is an ideal place to live.

TAKE A CAR. a "Ravenna" or a "Cowan Park," ride a very few minutes. You'll know when you get there. No other place in all Seattle to compare with this delightful home place beautiful—go out tomorrow.

HOW TO BUY.—Let our architect have your floor plan and rough sketch. He will work it out. No charge.

NEXT.—Select your lot, the rest is easy. In a few weeks you move into your home, built just as you want it.

TERMS.—Pay only one-tenth down and the balance like rent. We will gladly explain more fully. Come in. Glad to see you whether you buy or not.

We are building 100. Are we building yours?

American Mortgage & Building Company

"SEATTLE HOME BUILDERS"

White Building

Ground Floor

4th and Union



Seattle Daily Times, June 8, 1913, p. 31

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PHENOMENAL SALES

**University Scenic Addition Re-
ceives Great Amount of
Attention**

**Discriminating Purchasers Appreciate High-Class
Proposition—Addition Is Now One-Third Sold.
Improvements Paid—Prices \$700 and
Up—Easy Terms.**

As unqualified and flattering endorsement has been given to **University Scenic** Addition by discriminating purchasers, one-third of this addition having already been sold. Practically every prospective purchaser who has visited **University Scenic** Addition, has selected and made a payment on at least one lot. Some have purchased three and four, and every one who has purchased either one or four has wished that they were able to handle more, as they realize and know that the property is low in price, that it is bound to rapidly rise in value, that it is an excellent opportunity to secure a home site in a most desirable and high class residence district at a medium price.

The addition lies high and slightly, commanding a view of the Olympic and Cascade Ranges of mountains, Green Lake, Lake Washington and Union Bay, and adjoins Ravenna Park. It is only 600 feet from the University car line. This line is being double tracked, the road bed is being made firmer and better, all jogs, turns and grades insofar as possible are being eliminated, all of which will materially reduce the running time. Moreover two new franchises have been granted the Seattle Electric Company which will affect this district.

These improvements are guaranteed—street grade, cement sidewalk and water mains. Adequate building restrictions are required.

We could write on and enumerate enough advantages—and valid ones—in 800 a page, but it is not necessary to do so in advertising ink as property in **University Scenic** Addition sells itself if you but see it. Prices are \$700 and up. Terms easy.

Free illustrated circular upon application at our office, or mailed upon request.

Take the University car to Scenic Station. A salesman will be there to show you the property.

A. F. NICHOLS CO., Inc.

44-45 Haller Building
Main 253—R 1821

G. CLINTON BENNETT. A. F. NICHOLS.

You should buy property in **University Scenic** Addition, first, because you can afford to, and second, because you cannot afford not to.

Seattle Daily Times, February 06, 1907, p. 10

COMMENCE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY

**Large Sales in University Scenic Ad-
dition Continue—Lots Now
Over Half Sold**

**Seattle Realty & Improvement Company Pur-
chase Twelve Lots—Have
Begun Excavating**

**Balance of Property Soon to Be Withdrawn From Market Until
Improvements Are Completed—Prices Then Raised—
Choice Lots Remaining**

That **University Scenic** Addition will rapidly develop into a high-class residence district is absolutely proven, the Seattle Realty & Improvement Company having purchased twelve lots and already commenced to excavate. Mr. Lucas, the president and manager, who has built a great number of the largest and most beautiful residences in Thompson's University Addition, states that the company will soon have completed a number of very fine houses in **University Scenic** Addition.

Although over half of this addition is now sold, there are many choice and slightly lots remaining. The surveyors are working rapidly on the profiles and levels, which they will soon have completed, at which time contracts for improvements will be let. These improvements—grade, cement walks and water mains—will be put in under city supervision, at no cost to the purchaser.

Prices are from \$700 up, on easy terms.

The balance of the unsold lots will very soon be withdrawn from the market until all improvements are completed, when the prices will be raised.

For further particulars call at our office, 44-45 Haller Building, or take the University car to Scenic Station, Fifteenth Avenue N. E. and E. Fifty-ninth Street. A salesman will be there to show you the property.

A. F. NICHOLS CO., Inc.

44-45 HALLER BUILDING

Main 253 R 1821

G. CLINTON BENNETT. A. F. NICHOLS.

Seattle Daily Times, February 10, 1907, p. 9

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**Blowing Stumps, Starting Grading
and Building Houses in **University**
Scenic Addition**

Buildings and Improvements of a Substantial
Nature. Property Low Priced and
Highly Desirable.

Full Sized Lots, Improvements Paid. \$1,000, $\frac{1}{4}$
Cash, $\frac{1}{4}$ in 6 Months, $\frac{1}{4}$ in 12 Months and
 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 18 Months at 6% per Annum.

Lots Located High and Sightly, Command Good
View and are Convenient to the Car.

A. F. NICHOLS CO., Inc.
44 and 45 HALLER BUILDING
Second Ave. and Columbia St. SEATTLE, WASH.

Seattle Daily Times, August 18, 1907, p. 13

**VERY
EXCELLENT
LOTS**
For Improving With Home
or
for Investment
in
University Scenic Addition.

Street Grading.
Cement Walks.
Water Mains.
Paid for at Expense of Original Owners.

Forty-foot lots, convenient to Univer-
sity, schools, park and car line.
Adequate Building Restrictions.

Several Dwellings Under Course of
Construction.

\$1,000— $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, $\frac{1}{4}$ in 6 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ in
12 months and $\frac{1}{4}$ in 18 months, at
6 per cent interest.

A. F. NICHOLS & CO., INC.
44-45 Haller Bldg.
Real Estate, Loans, Rentals
and Insurance.
G. Clinton Bennett. A. F. Nichols.

Seattle Daily Times, September 1, 1907, p. 35

Seattle Daily Times, August 18, 1907, p. 1

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ENTIRE DISTRICT ON TAX DELINQUENT LIST

Holders of Improvement Bonds Want
Money—Property Owned by County
Commissioner Carrigan.

City Treasurer Ed L. Terry has asked the finance committee of the council what steps are to be taken toward the collection of delinquent assessments for improvements in the University Place Addition. The records show that all of the property is owned by M. J. Carrigan, county commissioner, and by James E. White.

The total frontage of the improvement was 2,666 feet and the owners of that amount signed the petition, and 300 per cent was the figure put on the improvement, which would amount to \$4,880 as the total of the assessment. Bonds were issued on August 8, 1908, and no part of the assessment has been paid up to date. The first installment became due on July 21, 1909, and then was certified to the county treasurer for collection.

"The first interest coupons on these bonds became due on August 8, 1909," Treasurer Terry says, "and there being no funds on hand to meet the same, the district is in default. In the meantime the holders of the bonds are demanding the payment of overdue coupons."

PLAN TO EXTEND STREET TO PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Councilman E. L. Blaine Introduces Resolution to Pave Permanent Way and Construct Steel Bridge.

A. J. GODDARD SAYS HE
WILL OPPOSE PROJECT

Declares Tax Commissioner
Carrigan Wants Improvement
in Order to Open Way
to City Addition.

Connection of a paved thoroughfare with the Pacific Highway at the intersection of East Sixty-fifth Street and Ravenna Avenue, by the construction of a steel bridge over Ravenna Park at Twentieth Avenue Northeast, and the paving of about a quarter of a mile of streets, is provided for in a resolution introduced at the council meeting yesterday afternoon by Councilman E. L. Blaine and referred to the street committee for consideration Thursday afternoon.

This is the second attempt that has been made by the council to make a connection with the state road at the city limits at East Sixty-fifth Street, and will be urged by the Seattle Automobile Club and others who have sought the connection for months, claiming that to the north the streets over which connection may be made with the state road are at times impassable and never in the condition that they should be kept in order to form a continuous highway from the south to the north.

Councilman A. J. Goddard, chairman of the street committee, has announced his intention of opposing this newest plan for a connection with the highway, claiming that the grades are not suitable, that it will be impossible to obtain an appropriation of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 from the general fund, and lastly that the plan is one of State Tax Commissioner M. J. Carrigan to gain access to his University Place addition at the intersection of Twentieth Avenue Northeast and East Sixty-fifth Street.

The King County commissioners already have agreed to pay \$20,000 toward the construction of a steel bridge on Twentieth Avenue Northeast, and Goddard contends that the improvement plan will fail for the reason that the remainder of the money needed cannot be obtained from the general fund, and because of the character of the improvement cannot be raised by the formation of an improvement district.

Urged By Auto Club.

Nearly two months ago representatives of the automobile club appeared before the street committee and urged the paving of Fourteenth Avenue Northeast between East Fiftieth Street and Meadow Drive; Meadow Drive between Fourteenth Avenue Northeast and Brooklyn Avenue; Brooklyn Avenue between Meadow Drive and East Sixty-fifth Street and East Sixty-fifth Street between Brooklyn Avenue and Ravenna Avenue. A resolution to this effect was introduced and indefinitely postponed, largely through the opposition of Carrigan, according to Goddard. This improvement it was estimated would cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and would provide a connection between the city and the boulevard system and the Pacific highway on an easy grade.

Goddard insists that this improvement would have been under way had not Carrigan raised an objection, simply as he says because the plan now proposed will better serve the Carrigan addition.

Councilman Blaine, who introduced the resolution yesterday, was given assurances by Carrigan that the county commissioners could be depended upon for a larger donation than \$25,000, and that the remainder of the cost, estimated at about \$60,000, could be raised by the creation of an improvement district.

Consideration of the newest plan for a connection of city and county highways to the north will be given by the street committee Thursday afternoon.

Seattle Daily Times, May 3, 1910, p. 5

Seattle Daily Times, April 2, 1912, p. 09

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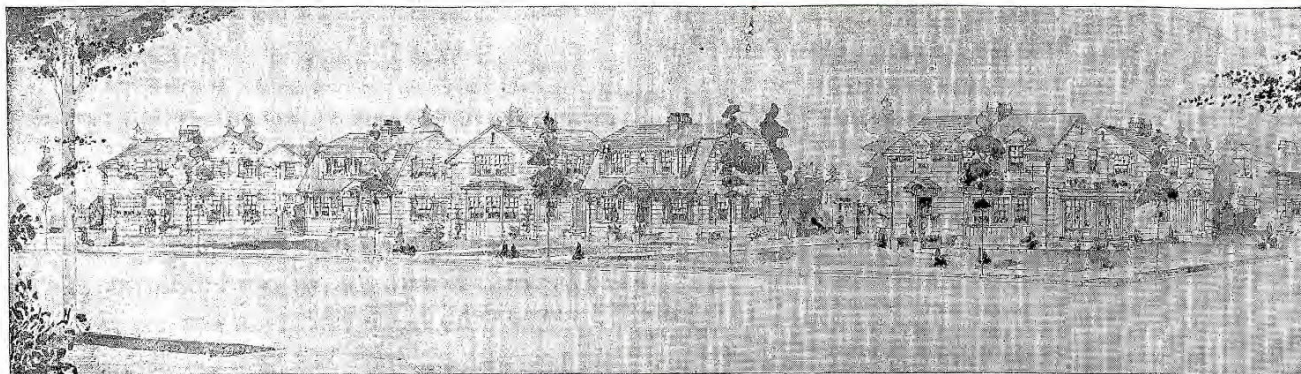
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PLAN SIXTY HANDSOME HOUSES FOR UNIVERSITY PLACE ADDITION



TENTATIVE SKETCH OF SEVEN OF PROPOSED HOMES.

Gardner J. Gwinn has purchased from M. J. Carrigan and James E. White sixty lots in the University Place Addition for \$60,000 and this summer will construct sixty homes there involving an expenditure of \$300,000. Work already has been started. The handsome row of houses shown in the picture are reproduced from tentative drawings and may be considered as typical of the average house that will be constructed in this addition, although more expensive houses will be built. The cost of the sixty homes to be constructed will range from \$4,000 to \$7,000. The territory in which they will be built extends from 20th Avenue Northeast to Ravenna Avenue and from Naomi Place to 66th Street.

Seattle Daily Times, April 27, 1919, p. 98

WILL BUILD SIXTY FINE RESIDENCES

Gardner J. Gwinn Buys All
Unimproved Lots in **University Place Addition.**

CONSIDERATION \$60,000

Gardner J. Gwinn, 6083 Brooklyn Ave., yesterday completed negotiations for the purchase from M. J. Carrigan and James E. White of sixty large residence lots in their improved plat, **University Place Addition**, for a consideration of approximately \$60,000, and will immediately proceed to construction there of sixty modern homes.

This transaction, which covers all of the remaining lots in this attractive addition in the University District, lying just north of Roosevelt Park, comprises the greater part of all of the property in the district between 20th Avenue Northeast and Ravenna Avenue, Naomi Place, extended, and East Sixty-fifth Street.

East Sixty-third Street, one of the main paved arterial highways of the city, and which here forms a portion of the Pacific Highway, runs directly through the center of the six city blocks embraced in this purchase. All of the lots are in shape for immediate improvement, with graded streets, water, gas and sewers.

Harmony in Design.

Mr. Gwinn's plans for the improvement of this property are altogether out of the ordinary. Every house will be designed with a view to complementing its neighbor. It is announced, and there will be no freak construction, no architectural discords. Every house will have a character of its own. The homes will range in price from \$4,000 to \$7,000.

Eighteen of these new residences will be built fronting on the paved boulevard, East 63rd Street; six on 20th Avenue Northeast; eighteen on 21st Avenue Northeast, and eighteen on 22nd Avenue Northeast.

Mr. Gwinn recently completed fif-

"A MAN

can borrow money on what he puts into a home. He can't on what he pays out for rent."

—W. B. Wilson, Secretary U. S. Dept. of Labor.

BUILD A HOME

This institution will be pleased to lend you the money. Either on the straight or monthly repayment plan.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

THOMAS S. LIPPY,
Vice Pres. Northwest Trust
& Savings Bank.

HENRY R. KING,
President King Bros. Co.

FRANK W. SHILLESTAD,
Denny-Renton Clay & Coal
Co.

WERRALL WILSON,
Pres. Title Trust Co.
Wash. Title Ins. Co.

GEORGE R. HANNON,
Lumberman.

FERGUSON JANSEN,
Hardware Merchant.

WILLIAM D. COMER,
Bonds and Mortgages.

Open Saturday Evening—6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

MUTUAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

SECOND FLOOR LEARY BUILDING

ty-four modern residences in the Cowen Park district and a number of fine homes in the University Scenic Addition, adjoining University Place.

Seattle Daily Times, April 27, 1919, p. 98

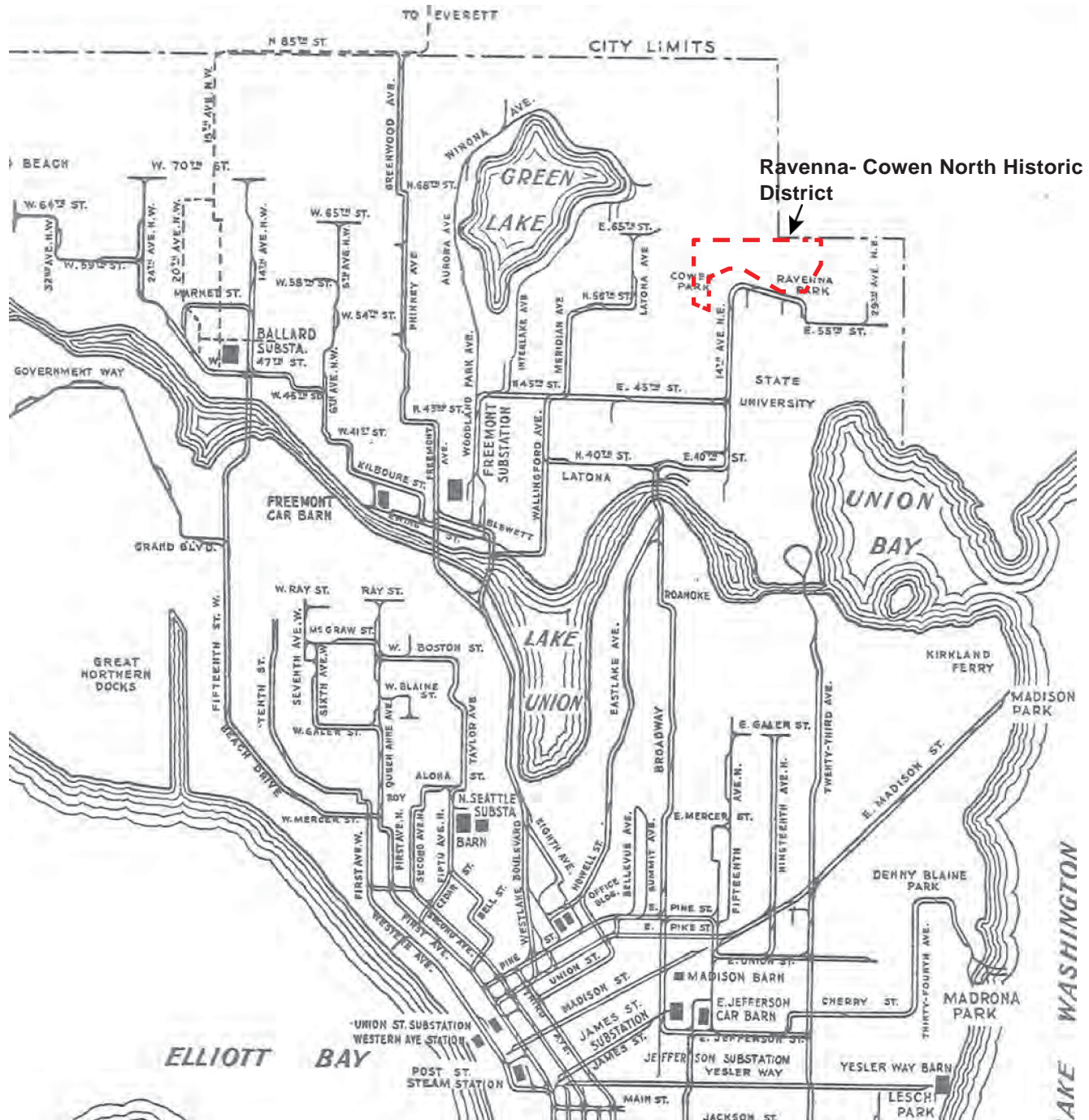
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Seattle Streetcar Map - 1915

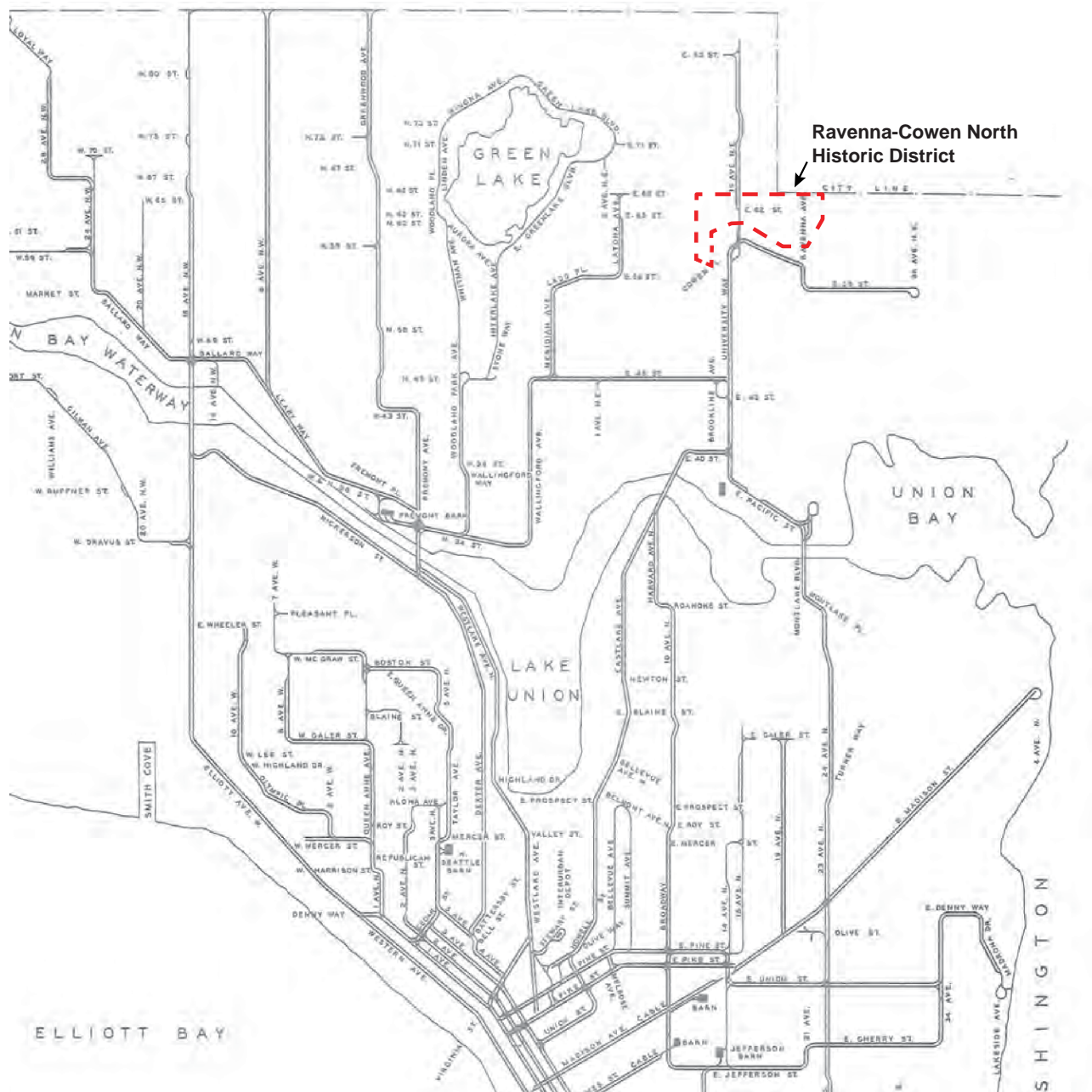
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Seattle Streetcar Map - 1935

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Railroad tracks running through the village of Ravenna near Lake Washington and Seattle Female College 1893. (Northwest Railway Museum)

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William Beck at the entrance of Ravenna Park, ca. 1890. (Seattle Public Library)

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Ravenna Park, 1893 (LaRoche, University of Washington Special Collections)

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Ravenna Park, ca. 1890 (William F. Boyd, University of Washington Special Collection)

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Big Tree, Ravenna Park, ca. 1893 (University of Washington, Special Collection)

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Rainier Power and Railway Company streetcar running along the southern side of Ravenna Park, ca. 1895
(Courtesy Peter Blecha)

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Dilbert Street (Now NE 65th Street) and Ravenna Avenue, ca. 1900. Old Ravenna School on left. Real estate sign on right. (Courtesy Jay Milton)

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Main Gate, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909 (Paul Dorpat)

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Cowen Park entrance, ca. 1908 (Webster & Stevens, Museum of History of Industry)

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Cowen Park viewing northeast, ca. 1908 (Webster & Stevens, Museum of History and Industry)

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Cowen Park viewing southwest, ca. 1910 (Webster & Stevens, Museum of History Industry)

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Cowen Park 15th Avenue foot bridge, ca. 1915 (Webster & Stevens, Museum of History and Industry)

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Viewing North from 1731 NE Naomi Place, ca. 1910 (Larry E. Johnson)



Viewing northwest on NE 61st Street along Ravenna Park, 1910 (James Lee, University of Washington, Special Collections)

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Ravenna Creek near Green Lake, 1910 (Museum of History and Industry)

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Cowen Park streetcar trestle and footbridge, ca. 1915 (Museum of History and Industry)

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Roosevelt High School (1922, Floyd Naramore), 1940 (Webster and Stevens, Museum of Industry)

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20th Street Steel Bridge over Ravenna Park, ca 1927 (Seattle Municipal Archives)

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15th Street Bridge (1937) viewing southwest, 1940 (Museum of History and Industry)

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15th Street Bridge with streetcar tracks, 1937 (Metro)

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House on 15th Avenue NE where author Betty McDonald lived with her family (Puget Sound Regional Archives, demolished)

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Roosevelt way and Northeast 64th Street viewing northeast, ca. 1955 (Seattle Municipal Archives)



NE 65th Street viewing west from Ravenna Avenue NE., ca. 1955 (Seattle Municipal Archives)

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Ravenna Avenue sewer cave-in, 1957 (Seattle Municipal Archives)

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12th Avenue NE viewing south near NE 65th, ca. 1955 (Seattle Municipal Archives)

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Park-Ravine Project Protested



CONTROVERSIAL PROJECT: A bulldozer today pushed fill dirt into Cowen Park's ravine. Some residents nearby are protesting bitterly they have "had their fill" of the project. They want the park preserved in its former natural state. (See Pages A and B.)

Filling-in the ravine at Cowen Park with freeway construction spoils. (Seattle Daily Times, July 1, 1960, p. 3)

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I-5 Construction cutting through the Roosevelt/Ravenna Neighborhood, 1960 (University of Washington, Special Collections)