

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Hans Floathe, a Carpenter from Norway, built 7558 32nd Ave NW in 1929-1930. The contractor, M. Pederson, was a popular choice on the block, per the Side Sewer Cards. The 1.5 story brick tudor was listed for sale by owner in 1931.

Henry N Potter, retired Detective Sergeant and founder of the Missing Persons Bureau, moved in with his wife, Rose, and children Barbara and William around 1934. Mr. Potter passed away in 1936.

The home was sold in 1937 to Otto H Mittelstadt, the King County Coroner (D) from 1934-1942. He ran for County Commissioner in 1942 but was unsuccessful in his bid. He had a son, Eugene, with ex-wife Dorothy.

By 1943, William H and Ora M Cook and called 7558 32nd Ave NW home. Mr. Cook was a lawyer. A son, William W, was listed in the Seattle Daily Times as a Seattle Blue Jacket sent to the Idaho Naval Training Station that same year. They lived there at least through 1955.

Donald H and Louis B Rutt were living in the house by 1956 and remained there through Mr. Rutt's death in 1995. Mrs. Rutt sold the home in 2002 to Robert Williams.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer and stucco, and features an asphalt-clad cross-gabled roof with clipped gables and overhanging returned eaves. The front façade includes nested Moorish-influenced peaked arch brick detailing, and an original wood door with a narrow rectangular leaded glass accent. To the left of the door is a large fixed-pane window flanked by eight-light sidelights. The second story is dominated by a triad of single-pane vinyl windows. Fenestration includes largely replaced vinyl windows. A stucco clad hipped roof dormer is visible on the south façade, and a large capped exterior capped chimney dominates the north façade. With the exception of replacement windows, the house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

NW-2 -25-3

Single family tudor home, built in 1928.

According to the sewer card, the Owner was Hans Floathe. A known building contractor, and president of the Seattle Builders & Contractors.

From 1931 - 1938: Olaf Pedersen and Annie T resided at this address. He was a gas station employee (quite possibly owner) at 3526 Fremont Pl. By 1940 they had moved out - where they later moved to 7702 33rd Ave NW.

By 1940: Torvald C. Simmons, however it doesn't appear that he lived there very long. According to a July 23, 1942 Seattle Daily Times article regarding a rabid dog, the L. J. Malnoti family resided there.

By 1944 the Schmidt family resided here, Samuel Schmidt and family.

From 1948 - 1959 the family of Ralph L Gregg resided at this residence. Ralph was a physician and married to Gladys (not to be confused with the Seattle Resident Ralph Gregg, a retired Public Health Official from Edmonds. The two were friends and co-workers, however). Dr. Gregg was also an active member in the community and a co-chairman with the New Ballard General Hospital.

1963 Newspaper article (December 3rd) reports that a Albert Godfrey resided here, but passed away. He was married to Shirley R and had at least one daughter, Vera Elofson.

1979 Newspaper article (January 4th). Michael and Linda Gooch resided there, and lived at this address until at least 1982.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1928, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is generally square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with coursed cedar shingles and half-timbered (with some diamond detail elements) stucco, and has a steeply cross-gabled asphalt-clad roof with returned eaves. The front façade includes a projecting stucco-clad entry vestibule with varied brick detail and arched door opening. The front façade also includes four 8-light leaded glass casement windows on the first floor and a pair of diamond patterned leaded glass casement windows beneath the gabled peak. Fenestration includes fixed pane and casement leaded glass windows. The house has an exterior brick capped chimney at the south façade. The house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no Seattle building permit available for this house built in 1908.

According to the Seattle directory, Joseph W Sand lived in the house in 1910. He was a mason, so it is possible that he was the owner and also the builder.

Starting in 1913 and continuing to 1940, Thomas H Haley and spouse Margaret Haley resided in the house. Charles Haley, Dennis Haley, Edward Haley (spouse Anna), William Haley and Joseph Haley all lived in the house during at least part of that time period. Apparently these were the children and daughter-in-law of Thomas and Margaret.

Architectural Summary

This two story colonial revival house has a hipped roof with a slight overhanging eave and a wide band of trim below. A full-width porch with classical columns extends over the front elevation. Front door is placed to the left, marked by a triangular pediment on the porch. All walls are covered with wood clapboards. Windows are one-over-one, two equidistant on the top story on both front and side elevations. First story windows are wider, situated directly below the upper story windows. A gabled one story unit on the back completes the rectangular plan. House sits above the street facing west on a mid-street lot surrounded by a lawn. Stone stairs that lead to the house are anteceded by two tall trees on the planting strip.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7356 12th Ave NW was built in 1940. The developer was possibly Fred Gasch, the contractor was John Manninen (who built most of the Mench houses).

This house has been owned by two families during its 75 year life. The original owners were Russell D. and E. Estelle Masecar. Russell was a trainman and carman for Seattle Transit. They lived there from 1941-1994, 53 years. The house was then sold to Vincent P. and Joyce M. Schile (1994-98). The current owner is Mary J. Schille, since 1998.

Architectural Summary

This house, at the southeast corner of 12th Avenue Northwest and NW 74th Street, is small and brick clad, with distinctive brick detail. Constructed in 1940, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. Buff-colored brick provides distinctive detailing around the windows, doorways, and corners of the house. There is a double-capped brick chimney dominating the north façade. There is a projecting entry vestibule accessed by six cast-in-place concrete steps with an arched opening on the primary (west) façade. The south side of the house features a secondary door, also with an arched opening. There is a small two-light square window near the front door. Other windows have horizontally-divided wood panes. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle, Wood/horizontal, Stucco

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This residence first appears on record as the family home of Charles W. McPherron and later his oldest son Cecil W. McPherron. Brothers Charles & David McPherron came from August, Kansas and set down roots in Ballard. Charles McPherron was a mechanic at an auto plant. His wife Daisy was an invalid for 11 years before her death in 1939. Probably because of her invalidism there was always domestic help living in with the family of three sons who all attended James Monroe and Ballard High School. The senior McPherron is shown on the U.S. Census as still in the residence as of 1940 but as of 1943 the primary in the household is the oldest son Cecil however as of his death at in 1959 the family had relocated to 7534 31st NW. Cecil's obituary cited him as almost lifelong resident of Ballard, car salesman for 40 years, Ballard Elks and Sur-Luster Bowling League Member. The residence had been

sold to the nearby Free Methodist Church on Mary Avenue NW to be their parsonage. Per King County property records the sale to the church on 6.21.56 was for \$12,500. It was occupied for the Reverend Forest Bush and his wife Ida. On 10.29.62 it was purchased by Lawrence R. Hilden and the following December they entered the "Christmas Trail" contest for judging as one of 300 homes in the Seattle Times' city-wide Christmas lighting contest. Current owners are Virginia and Forester Lawrence.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story house with a rectangular plan exhibits both Tudor and Craftsman influences. The steep cross-gabled roof has overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces below. Cladding consists of horizontal wood clapboard on the lower level, followed by coursed wood shingles on the upper story and stucco with decorative half-timbering on the roof gables. A wide course belt separates the wall materials. A projecting gabled entry porch houses a wood door and a multi-pane window to its right. South of the porch, a protruding front gabled square bay with a wide 9-paneled window takes up the first floor corner. A pair of centered 1-over-1 sash windows, flanked by smaller squared windows complete the front elevation. The side (south) elevation has one sash window on the side gable, a tall exterior brick chimney and a shed projecting bay with windows on the western part of the first floor. House sits above the street on a mid-street lot facing east surrounded by a lawn and vegetation. Concrete stairs lead to the elevated porch and a paved uphill driveway on the south leads to a detached garage at the rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Although listed as having been built in 1910, the first known occupants of the house at 7040 Mary Avenue were the Bird family in 1923, followed by the Fergusons in 1926. By 1940, residents on Mary Avenue included a janitor, mail carrier, lathe operator, kitchen laborer, steelworker, salesman, and carpenter; from places as diverse as Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Finland, Norway, and Sweden.

R.F. Bird is listed as the owner of the property in a side sewer permit application March 22, 1923. Curiously, the house address does not appear in the 1928 Seattle City Directory, or 1920 and 1930 Federal Censuses. Oscar Grohn was the side sewer contractor for 7040 as well as 7043 Mary Avenue and numerous other houses in Ballard in the 1910s and 1920s.

At the time of the 1900 Federal Census, Raymond F. Bird (born 1880) was living in Champlin, Minnesota with his parents who were farmers. By 1910, Raymond, then 30 years old, was renting a house in Ballard at 7333 19th Avenue NW with his wife Bertha sons George and Virgil M., and working as a carpenter. In 1920 the family was living on a farm in Idaho with Bertha and their (by then five) children. Presumably the family moved back to Seattle by 1923 when Raymond made application for the sewer permit at 7040 Mary Avenue. The Bird family's stay on Mary Avenue appears to have been short as a City of Seattle sewer card shows Mr. Bird as the owner of a property at 2021 NW 61st in 1926, and the 1930 Federal Census shows the family living at 8351 10th Avenue NW and running a chicken farm. By 1940, they had moved again, this time to 7319 15th Avenue NW, with Mr. Bird working again as a carpenter.

The next occupants of record are Harry George (born 1892) and Margaret Helen Furguson (born 1878) who are listed in the Seattle Directories at 7040 Mary Avenue NW for the years 1926-1954. Harry was a carpenter from Winnipeg, Canada, who emigrated to Washington via Vancouver, British Columbia in 1922, heading for Tacoma where his uncle, Robert Earl, lived. Margaret was born in Newberry, South Carolina, and married Robert Earl in 1895 at age 17, living in Tacoma with him and their children Ruth, Hazel, and Charles. They apparently later divorced, as she and Harry married in 1926, the same year that he applied for citizenship. Shortly after their marriage, Harry and Margaret headed to Seattle and purchased the house at 7040 Mary Avenue. Longtime neighbors on either side of the Furguson's included the Whithams (William and Agnes) at 7036 Mary Avenue and the Mayers (George L. and Annie E.) at 7044 Mary Avenue. The Mayers resided at 7044 for many years and were apparently good enough friends of the Furguson's for Harry to list George as his contact person on his WWII draft card. Margaret Furguson died on May 22, 1951 and Harry Furguson died on October 14, 1956; both are buried in Tacoma, Washington.

*Sewer card does not indicate any sewer construction on the street until 1921, with 7040's sewer being built in 1923. Does this mean that the houses were built in the 1920s (not 1910s) or that the houses were built earlier but without sewer lines? If the latter, does that mean the houses were on septic systems?? If the house was not built until 1923 that helps explain why it doesn't show up on the 1910 or 1920 censuses, although it doesn't explain why it isn't on the 1930 census... The Assessor's archives indicate both a 1910 construction date AND a building age of 22 years in 1942—confusing!

Architectural Summary

When it was built, the house was one of about a dozen on Mary Street;* the street was not fully built out until the late 1940s. It is a one and one-half story structure with a front-facing gable roof and offset gable-roofed entry porch. The cladding is narrow lap siding and the windows are a mix of double-hung and fixed. There is a fireplace chimney midway along the south façade as well as a smaller furnace chimney atop the roof. An oversized, single, two-light window faces the street. Simple Craftsman detailing consists of bargeboards, knee braces at the eaves, wide window trim, and a plain porch railing of narrow balusters. The house sits on a 2500 sf lot—half the size of standard city lots—featuring a flowering plum tree in the front yard and a decorative arched garden gate and pergola on its south side that dates back at least to the 1950s. A 1942 Assessor's photo indicates a possible basement-level garage and sloping driveway in the front yard; as early as the 1950s this driveway had been filled in and bricked over.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

NE-3 -25-3

Colonial single family house, built 1926. Unable to locate exact address on Sewer Card, but identifies P. Hansen, for 7747, as Owner.

As of 1928, Norwegian born laborer Ben B. Hansen resided at this residence. He worked for the City Water Department and was married to Carmel (sometimes known as Camilla) Hansen. They had at least one son, Arthur. Sometime during 1936 an additional resident lived at the home: Arvil Hansen (a plumber). The Hansens lived at this address until at least 1940.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1926, this single story single-family Colonial Bungalow-style house is square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt clad side-gabled roof with overhanging returned eaves and clipped gables. The front façade includes a symmetrically placed entry vestibule with turned piers and a slipped gable roof with returned eaves. Multi-light windows flank the entry. There is a large rear deck an, secondary entry, and dormer. Windows appear original. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This home has only had two owners since it was built in 1947. Lloyd and Myrtle raised their family here. Although Lloyd Olason died in 1995 the house stayed in family hands through a living trust until its sale in 2004 to Margaret and Douglas Boulter.

Lloyd Olason's family moved here in 1935 and he graduated from Ballard High School in 1938. He had an identical twin and was one of a family of five living at 3437 W. 62nd Street. He got an engineering degree from UW and worked at Boeing for 39 years, retiring in 1981. His wife was a fellow BHS grad, nee Myrtle Soderquist. They were in the home as of 1948 when son Donald, then 4, was featured in a Sunday, Seattle Times "photogravure" that also included children at Golden Gardens.

In the Seattle Times obituary of 9.12.95 Olason was recognized as Boeing engineer as well instrumental in creating the Icelandic Room at the Nordic Heritage Museum. In a 1968 piece in the Seattle Times he was quoted about his work as "Chief of Laboratory Operations of the Materials and Processes Lab" at Boeing.

Olason was a longtime member of the Calvary Lutheran Church.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1949, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad side gabled roof with a pyramidal entry vestibule and wing. There is a capped brick chimney dominating the west façade. There is a projecting entry vestibule accessed by five cast-in-place concrete steps with a recessed wood door, which is sheltered by part of the overhanging roof. There are several fixed pane picture, multi-light, and corner windows. A detached garage sits at the rear of the property. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This house is in a cluster of 1.5 story brick homes built in 1929 as part of the Ballard Waterfront Addition. Per the Side Sewer card, the owner was C. McFarland of 7740 33rd Ave NW and the contractor was L. Reccheo (who also built 7744 and 7748 33rd Ave NW).

The property was first listed in the paper in 1930 was inhabited by Ralph O Austin from 1931 to at least 1934.

The home changed hands many times over the years, from Neil Forsman by 1936 to James C Adams, a salesman for the Lewis Motor Company, and his wife Ruth by 1938; then to Louis Marino by 1941 and Ronald W and Ruth Carlson Heron by 1943. Mr. Heron, Vice President of a Truck Welding & Equipment Company, left his home to his wife, who ultimately sold it in 1964. Jack and Frances Oakes had it listed again in 1967. Richard and Elaine Powlesland were in the home by 1973. There have been at least three other owners since 2001.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with "skintled" brick detailing, and features an asphalt-clad cross-gabled roof with overhanging returned eaves. The front façade includes a recessed entry on the north end of the front façade, with an arched roof. The door is situated above an attached single-car garage. To the right of the door is of the door is a large fixed-pane window flanked by eight-light leaded glass sidelights and wood shutters. The second story is dominated by a pair of multi-light leaded glass casement windows. Fenestration includes largely replaced vinyl windows. A large capped exterior chimney dominates the south façade. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This house is in a cluster of 1.5 story brick homes built in 1929 as part of the Ballard Waterfront Addition. Per the Side Sewer card, the B & M Land Company owned the property and the contractor was L. Reccheo (who also built 7740 and 7748 33rd Ave NW).

Fred H and Esther H Hecht bought the home in late 1929, living there at least through 1940. Mr. Hecht was a salesman at the Bemis Brothers Bag Company. Per the 1940 Census, the couple had two children: Eloise and William.

In 1956 the house turned over twice in the span of one month: first to Frank Hand, then to Homer Fechter. Mr. Fechter sold the home to Lee Poletti and family in 1960. They resided there until 2002.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with "skintled" brick detailing, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with clipped gables and overhanging returned eaves. The front façade includes a recessed entry on the north end of the front façade, with a stucco-clad roof. The door is situated above an attached single-car garage, to the left of which is a porte cochere. To the right of the door is of the door is pair of multi-light leaded glass casement windows. A large capped chimney also dominates the front façade, with another pair of leaded casement windows to the right. A smaller pair of multi-paned leaded glass casement windows are seen beneath the gable peak. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This house is in a cluster of 1.5 story brick homes built in 1929 as part of the Ballard Waterfront Addition. Per the Side Sewer card, the B & M Land Company owned the property and the contractor was L. Reccheo (who also built 7740 and 7744 33rd Ave NW).

In 1931 Stephen Nogleberg was living the home. From at least 1934 to 1944, Paul A and Bernice F Pearson were residing there. Mr. Pearson was a manager with Foss Launch & Tug Company (now Foss Maritime Company). It was offered for sale in 1946 and Wallace G and Rose M Walters, owners of Bud Walter's Market (an I.G.A. grocery at 39th and 24th NW) moved in.

By 1955 and through at least 1957, Clifford A and Phyllis A Peterson were the new owners. Mr. Peterson was a department manager at Sparkman & McLean. The house changed ownership again by 1960 to Donald W Grobe, an electrician, and then to Erroll R McCord in 1961. The house has continued to change hands regularly since.

Interestingly, the house was listed as a residential polling place for the 1970 special election.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with clinker brick detailing, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with a large front clipped gabled wing. The front façade includes a recessed entry on the north end of the front façade, with the front door perpendicular to the front wall. The main body of the front façade includes a large single-light arched window, flanked by smaller multi-light arched windows with a flower petal detail. These windows are situated above an attached single-car garage. On the second story, below the clipped gable, is a pair of six-light leaded glass casement windows. A small wood-clad shed roof dormer with a single-light window flanked by six-light leaded glass casement windows is also visible. A large chimney dominates is on the south façade, with another pair of leaded casement windows to the right. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7755 33rd Ave NW was built about 1939 by Carl Schweizer. The City Directory lists the house as vacant 1940-41. Carl A. and Ruth E. Schweizer lived in the house from 1942 until 1975 or later (33+ years). Carl was a manager with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph which later became Pacific NW Bell. Succeeding owners are: Edward Lutz (purchase date unknown); Huib and Ann Van Leeuwen (2000). The current owner since 2012 is Ann M. Van Leeuwen.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1939, this two story single-family Colonial Revival-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad low-pitched hipped roof. The symmetrically placed front façade is recessed within an enclosed front porch with glass brick windows. This porch section has been modified. The second story includes three non-original windows and a door that accesses a deck above the first story porch. The north end of the house features corner windows and a large tapered chimney. The rear of the house overlooks the Puget Sound. This house has been altered but still retains many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Wood, Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This home originally belonged to Arthur W. Tenney. He was considered an early settler in Seattle arriving with his parents from Plymouth, Iowa in the late 1880's. He began working for University National Bank as a teller in 1906 and retired as Vice-President in 1953. He remained on as a director. He was a president and life member of Lions Club and Exalted Ruler of Ballard Elks Lodge #827. He died in his home in March 1955. He and his wife Lillian had been in the home since it was built in 1937. Before the house on 33rd he and his wife resided at 5602 15th NW. His mother-in-law Jane Barthelmy lived with them.

As of 1960 Gary A. Card is shown at that address along with other family members, including his mother Mrs. Alice Card. He's listed as cook at Totem House Fish & Chips. The Totem House was built by Ballard Locks in 1939 as a place to sell Native American goods. It had reopened as a restaurant in 1945 after World War II. Totem House closed in 2011 but was reopened by Red Mill Burgers. Gary A. and Judy M. Card are shown as owning the Totem House Fish n' Chips until 2006 although the residence on 33rd was sold to Richard Folsom & Christie Most in 1999.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1937, this is a late example of a Tudor Revival-style single family house. Irregular in plan, it sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick and has a steeply pitched cross-gabled asphalt-clad roof. At the intersection of the crossed gables is a turret with decorative stucco detailing, and the front door enters in this location. The front façade includes a bay window with a copper roof and a double-hung window above. It appears that the windows have been replaced. Despite the evidence of replacement windows, this house retains some integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick, Wood/vertical

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Emil Elverum is listed as owner and builder. In the 2.13.48 edition of The Seattle Daily Times it lists Emil Elverum as being elected an officer to the Norwegian Male Chorus as a librarian. In 1967 he purchased an apartment building in Everett. In 1964 his daughter Marie Anne was awarded a scholarship to the University of Oslo through the Sons of Norway Lodge #1. She was a BHS graduate (address listed as 7738 34th NW). In 1969 builder Elverum was involved in a five-way deal that included property sales and swaps in which he sold Marie Anne Terrace in Madison. Note it was named for his daughter.

Emil and Esther Elverum list their home address as the business address for Wenzler & Ward Plumbing & Heating.

The home last changed hands in 1999.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1949, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad slightly hipped roof. There is a capped brick chimney dominating the south façade. The front (east) façade includes the front door and picture window, and on the north end of the front façade is the attached garage, with no window above. This simple, unadorned house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This Craftsman home was built in 1925 in Ballard 4 Acre Tracts, Block 4, Tract #2 per the King County property cards. The owners were Arthur E. and Hilda Grankull, originally from Finland. They had previously lived in Ballard down on Seaview Avenue. He was listed as a trainman. They had a son Elmer who was a student at the time they moved into the house and later worked as an Engineer in Bremerton. The Grankulls were owners for fifty years through Hilda's death in 1975 and Arthur was listed as resident until shortly before his death at 91, in 1980. They lost both their teenage grandsons in two unrelated tragedies, an accidental shooting between brothers in 1958 and an Alaska plane crash in 1962 that also injured their son and his wife. All information outside of the King County Property record was gleaned from City Directories and The Seattle Times digital archives.

There is no information after the 1970s about ownership changes until present occupant.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1925, this 1.5 story single-family Craftsman-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding and wood shingles beneath the gable peaks, and has an asphalt clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and split verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting gabled entry vestibule and porch with wood piers. Five-light side lights flank the front door, and to the right of the entry is a triad of vinyl sash windows. Above this band of windows is a gabled dormer with a rectangular window, and below is a basement single-car garage. Secondary facades feature similar vinyl windows and a secondary entry at the rear of the house. Although the house has replacement windows, it still retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

SE-3 -25-3

Single family tudor home, built in 1927.

According to the sewer card, a N.C. Johnson was the owner of this property.

As of 1928, Marinus C. Johnson resided at 6821 (possible the address was changed or typed incorrectly?).

Marinus C. Johnson and his wife, Neomie M. Johnson (or Neamie) lived at this residence in from 1928 up to at least up to 1940. Quite possible N.C. Johnson was a relative. Marinus's occupation during 1929: Clerk for the Post Office.

According to the Seattle Sunday Times, dated May 10, 1914, it appears that Marinus was an energetic part of a committee who organized Ballard High School Alumni Association Annual Dances. Another Seattle Sunday Times article identifies Johnson as being part of this same committee since at least 1912.

Now, unless this family moved considerably - there is a conflict in the directories. According to the 1928 directory they lived at 6821 34th Ave. According to the 1930 directory they lived at 6727 34th Ave. According to the 1940 directory they lived at 6827 24th Ave. More interesting, according to the 1925 directory, they lived at 6821 34th Ave. Two years before the home was built. It can be safe to assume, considering 6821 is the parcel located directly next to 6827 that they lived next to their home as it was being built, mixed in with a few typos.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer and half-timbered stucco, and features an asphalt-clad steeply cross-gabled roof with some clipped gables. The front façade is dominated by nested gables that include a large single-car garage, whose copper awning has been removed, and the arched entry vestibule. Fenestration includes fixed pane and casement leaded glass windows. The front door is solid wood with turned mullions. A shed dormer with a pair of 12-light casement windows is placed at the apex of the two cross gables. A secondary

arched entry is placed near the garage, and a large exterior capped chimney with inlaid brick detail dominates the secondary façade. The house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The 1920 US Census lists Nels Eskberg (Nele Eskberg) (Nels Eckberg) (N. H. Eskeberg) Age 53, a carpenter, and owner/occupant of this 1918 Craftsman. Nels Eskberg was born in Denmark to Danish parents. He immigrated to the US in 1891 and became a Naturalized American. He owned his home, free of mortgage. In 1920, Nels family included wife Lena (Lillian), 45, and children Blanch 19, Reuben H. 17, and June R. 14. The following ad appeared in the 9/15/1919 Seattle Times: "FOR SALE - By owner, three, six, and seven room houses, two blocks from school, one block to paved street, one block to car line, view overlooking Sound. Phone Ballard 2424. Write 3404 W 68th ST."

The 1923 Seattle City Directory has the house occupied by Danl. W. Guiles, his wife Elvira A., and Mrs. Frances M. Guiles. Mr. Guiles was a Bookkeeper at Motor Mill Co.

February 23, 1927 a Sewer Permit & Plat# B-17260 was issued (inspected 3/14/27) to owner N. H. Eskeberg (sp?) and contractor Paul Massa.

The 1938 Polk Reverse Directory lists Danl. W. Guiles in the residence. So, do you think you know your Seahawks history? The following appeared in the November 8, 1933 edition of The Seattle Times: "It's Seahawks. It took two seasons for a tribunal of Seattle sports writers to reach a decision, but out of more than a thousand suggestions, they finally set on "Seahawks" as the official nickname of the Seattle hockey club. The name was suggested by two fans, T. D. Murray of 356 Wheeler St., and James B. Guiles, 3404 W 68th ST. Both will get a pair of season tickets." James name appears again in the Times on November 23, 1937: Marriage License James B. Guiles, 24, 3404 W 68th ST (and) Marianne E. Carriveau, 21, 941 W 62nd ST.

On May 21, 1939 the Seattle Times announced: Marriage License Kenneth B. DeRango, Jr., 23, Seattle (and) Lillian M. Jones, 19, 3404 W 68th ST.

The Polk Directories name Gunnar A. Fredrickson as the home's owner/occupant from 1943 to 1953. The 1959 Directory lists Gunnar's occupation as "Heater Isaacson Iron" and includes his spouse, Nancy C.

On July 8, 1998 the home was sold by Nancy C. Fredrickson to Peter L. Sheetz.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1917, this 1.5 story Craftsman-style single-family house is square in plan and sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with wood shingle and horizontal siding, and has an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed knee braces and verge boards. The front (south) façade includes an entry on the southeast side of the house accessed by wood stairs and railing, and sheltered by an overhanging shed roof. The first story of the front façade is dominated by a band of four three-over-one wood windows, and the second story has a shed dormer with a pair of six-over-one wood windows. A capped exterior brick chimney dominates the west façade. There is a secondary entry on the east façade, and a new shed dormer on the second story of the rear façade. The house has been moderately altered with replacement porch steps and railing, as well as the addition of the rear dormer, but still exhibits many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Tile

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This is another mid-century on an unusual block but unlike the Dunstan-designed home at 6721 there is little historical information on this home. It was designed with outdoor patio to include sink and BBQ. On the plans there's a Sewing Room, Sun Room (aka Flower Room) and an orientation with decks designed to optimize the view. The first listed owner is Lloyd M. James (wife Isabel) in 1947. However the James' appear to have lived a block north at 6831 35th Avenue NW per the City Directory.

On a side sewer card Al. Taylor is listed on 4.25.47 but so is Lloyd M. James. There may have been some changes in its street address as it shows as 6701 35th and then corrected to be 6705. The City Directory list Isabel as secretary for the L. James & Co. but there's no record of what business they operated. The property appears to have stayed in the ownership of Lloyd M. James through 1989 then was sold to Taylor & Helen Boyer for \$250,000, which was a large sum in 1989 for Sunset Hill. Isabel M. James had died in 1980 at the age of 71, with Lloyd surviving her. The property changed hands again in 2009 as part of an estate settlement (Boyers to Nordfors). The lots are uncharacteristically large on this block, this one a corner lot of 8,550 sf.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1947, this one story single-family house Ranch-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in Roman brick veneer, and has clay shingle hipped roof. The entry is recessed behind low brick screen walls, and is sheltered by the overhanging roof. A recessed window is to the left of the entry, and a two-car attached garage is to the right. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/vertical, Stone

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This home was designed by “prolific” Northwest architect Thomas E. Dunstan. Northwest raised, his work was often featured in the Parade of Homes section of The Seattle Daily Times. Cited as being inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright he would design and live in many of the homes. He and a partner had created a series of Puget Sound Home Plans (1-12). He then practiced as Thomas E. Dunstan architect and had a long career that led him to an entire development in Broadview and then to the eastside (for example Thunderbird House in Bellevue), and beyond (Chicago). He designed thousands of houses in the area.

This home still stands out particularly on Sunset Hill with its circular drive on the flat (west) side of the street. Its Open House was written up in the 7.25.48 Parade of Homes with much detail about built-ins. The plans show an unusual orientation designed to maximize the view. Thomas was married to Dorothy Kincaid (his first of three wives) and together they had three children. It's unclear how long Dunstan lived there. By 1955 he had moved onto another design-build. The house appears in a for sale listing in September, 1959, with the description of it being “Dunstan-designed.” Another advertisement appears on May 13, 1960 with the words, “priced at \$46,500 for quick sale.” This must have done the trick because as 1963 there is record of Ridgeway Cumming at that address in his obituary. He was survived by his wife Agnes; their daughter Mrs. William A. Brennan is on the King County Parcel Property District in a sale to the Hammers (current owners) in 2004 making for four decade family ownership run.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1947, this one story single-family house Ranch-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in stone veneer, and has an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The entry is accessed by a circle driveway and is recessed beneath a porte cochere. The aluminum windows are fixed, sliding, and hopper. The rear of the building faces the Puget Sound, and features floor to ceiling windows, porches, and balconies. An interior and exterior chimney can be seen from the street. This is a distinctive Ranch-style house and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

In 1925, lots in the Barron addition were advertised with the slogan, “[g]et out where the sun is bright, the air pure, the scenery and surroundings beautiful.” This 1.5 story brick tudor was constructed in 1929 for AR Seeley. The contractor on the project was C Cognina.

By 1938, Joseph F and Elfrieda J Best were living the home with their daughters Phyllis M, Averill L Jorgenson and son-in-law, Cedric K Jorgenson. The Jorgenson’s only stayed a year or two. For a time in 1945, after Phyllis married Robert J O’Connor, they also lived with her parents.

Mr. Best owned and operated the Super Brake Service at Third and Blanchard through 1947, then joining S L Savidge, Inc.

The Bests relocated from Pelican Rapids, Minnesota in 1922 after selling their farm. A Seattle Times article from 1946 highlighted the annual picnic of Pelican Rapids folk, crediting Mr. Best with writing his friends and family about the “advantages of the Pacific Northwest,” and encouraging about 100 to make the move.

Mr. and Mrs. Best celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1965; Joseph passed away in 1969 and Elfrieda joined him in 1979.

A 120 foot dormer was added to the house in 2005.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer and clinker brick accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed verge boards. The property includes a brick retaining well, septs, and inlaid planter boxes. The front façade includes a projecting nesting gabled entry vestibule, accessed by six brick steps and low railing, with an arched door entry. The entry vestibule is distinctive in that the northern wall is angled from the eaves to the top step. The front door is wood with a small opening. The front façade also includes a tapered exterior chimney which extends upwards at the gable peak, with clinker brick accents. A large window is placed at the left of the entry door, as well as to the right of the chimney. A porte cochere is visible at the north end of the house. Secondary facades feature leaded first and second story windows. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: Unable to Determine

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Unable to Determine

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This home built in 1931 was listed as the residence for Myron P. (Percy) Foote and his wife Irene in 1932. They may have been renting because on 4.30.33 The Seattle Daily Times records several real estate transactions including this residence "Sold for A. G. Moffat to Kathryn Turner through William D. Burkheimer."

Kathryn Turner was married to James A. Turner, a Seattle resident since 1906. He worked for the trolley company operating out of the Fremont barn, often on the Ballard-Fauntleroy route. His obituary listed him as an amateur photographer and a book on railroad history released in 1983 credits many of the photographs to his collection, railroads being his subject. Kathryn Turner is listed as a nurse and gave birth to a son James A. Turner Jr. around the time of the house purchase. They had been living on N. 82nd along with her parents Robert & Mary Raymond. As of 1940 her parents seem to be living elsewhere.

In 1951 James A. Turner died at the age of 63 leaving wife Kathryn, son James Jr. and two married daughters and three grandchildren. Mrs. Kathryn Turner is often listed for her involvement in travelogs and as worthy high priestess in the Masonic Temple. In 1957 the Seattle Daily Times mentions that her mother Mary Brewster Raymond celebrated her 90th birthday at her daughter's home. In 1964 James A. Turner Jr. are noted to be setting off on globe-circling travel.

Evidently the home stayed within the Raymond-Turner families until its sale in 1990 to Dennis E. Meyer, current owner, ending 57 years in the Raymond/Turner family.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1931, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting nesting gabled entry vestibule, accessed by brick steps, with a rectangular door entry. The front door is wood with a small opening. Fenestration is multi-light leaded glass windows. A triad of single-light windows are to the right of the door vestibule, and a porte cochere is at the far south side of the house. This house has been minimally altered and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Office of the Assessor, this craftsman house was built in 1906. By 1910, Geo Stratton and his wife Susan Stratton and son Guy Stratton lived in the house. Geo served as the Ballard Chief of Police in 1906; he had been promoted by Mayor J Wiley from a night patrolman to the Chief of Police.

Guy C. Stratton, secretary-treasurer of the Acme Shingle Mill, was the defendant in a well-publicized trial with events lasting from 1909-1911. Stratton ran over a child, Henrietta Margaret Johnson, in his motorcar in 1908 and he was charged with manslaughter. News of the trial was covered by the Seattle Daily News. Stratton was found guilty manslaughter with a fine \$500 and 1-20 years of jail time. His sentence was commuted and his sentence reduced to \$300. He did not pay the fine immediately and his tardiness and requests for extension were documented in the Seattle Daily News.

By 1920 Lott Geddis and his wife Maude had moved into the house with their children Lottie, Theodore, Dorothy, Claude and Leslie. Lott worked as a millman at a shingle mill and he died in 1921. Maude Geddis remained in the house until her death in 1935 when her daughter Lottie and her husband Oscar Hagbo took over ownership of the house. Oscar worked as a laborer for a utility and eventually worked for Sound Transit, and Lottie worked as a packer for a food company.

In 1942, the house was bought by Leta L Berg. Alex Beldeck bought the house in 1957 for \$10,950 and lived there with his wife Dorothy Beldeck and their daughter Susan Beldeck until at least 1960.

From 1991-2003, the house was owned by Greg Corbitt and Patricia Hedrick. They bought the house from John K. and Ragnhild Eidem but it is unclear how long they had owned the house.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1906 Craftsman house is one story and has a hipped, nearly pyramidal, roof clad in asphalt shingles. A rectangular dormer is located centrally on the front façade. The dormer has two adjacent single-pane windows and deep eaves with brackets. The house is clad in horizontal board with a stripe of wood shingle along the bottom portion. The front façade has a porch inset under the main roof that takes up just over half of the front façade. The front door is located centrally to the front façade and is accessed from the porch. The roof along the porch is supported by turned wood columns and has a railing with turned spindles. The porch is reached by five centrally-located concrete stairs. The front façade has two wide, one-over-one light windows. Deep eaves with brackets extend along the front façade and both sides. The visible side façade has numerous one-over-one light windows. Several single-pane windows at garden level on the side façade suggest a basement. A chimney is located on the left side of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Mr. Joseph A. Fleury and Mrs. Adeline M. Fleury built this home in 1905. Mr. Fleury, born in Quebec, Canada made his way through Luddington, MI, to Seattle in 1902. Mr. Fleury was 'a well-known shingle man' within the lumber industry in Ballard. According to the Polk Directories, It seems that the home stayed within the Fleury family from when it was originally through 1957. When the 1910 US Census was conducted Joseph and Adeline lived in the home together with their eight children; Raymond (15), Lucile (14), Laurence (12), Beatrice (9), Yvonne (8), Lillian (6), Charles (2), and Loraine.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1905 POLK: Fleury Joseph A, filer N Campbell, h 702 Times

1906 POLK: Fleury Edward b 702 Times

1906 POLK: Fleury Joseph A filer h 702 Times

1928 POLK: 3002 W 58th Fleury J A Su 0396

1940 POLK: 3002 W 58th Chas E Fleury clk (see also Flory and Flory)

SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS: SHEET 380

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: J.C. Nestgarth (sp) purchased home 05/28/57

PC: Elmer Hovermale purchased home 06/24/64

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Craftsman house has a cross gable roof and is 1.5 stories. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and the house is clad with horizontal board siding. A pair of one-over-one light windows is central to the gable end on the front façade. A small triangle at the top of the gable extends out slightly from the rest of the gable, presenting a face that is flush with the eaves and is covered with diamond shingling. The rest of the gable, which forms a trapezoid along the lower half of the gable, has horizontal board siding and eave returns. A porch extends across the full front façade on the first floor. The porch is supported by round columns, is reached by five wood stairs, and is bordered by a low wall with horizontal board siding matching the siding on the house. The visible side of the house features a bay window and a central gable end with the same step-out, window, and decorative treatment as the front gable end. The house is substantially deeper than it is wide.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled,Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Assessor's office this Queen Anne style house was built in 1906. Andrew Hansen worked as a laborer and lived in the house when it bore the address 706 Times before the annexation of Ballard in 1907.

The early occupants of this house revolve around a couple related families. Thomas Paulsen lived in the as early as 1910 as a lodger to Chas and Julia Linne. By 1920, Thomas Paulsen (born in Norway about 1877) and his family appear to be the primary occupants in the house. Thomas is married to Lona Paulsen (born in Norway in 1888) and Phyllis, Lester, and June are their children (1914, 1918, and 1921 respectively and all born in Washington). Thomas works in the shipyards in various roles including rigger and crane operator.

Marie Bringedahl (born in 1862 in Norway), Lona's mother, lives with the family and dies at the house in 1937 - Marie was the sister of Olaf A. Wiggen of Pheasant-Wiggen Mortuary (later Wiggen and Sons Chapel).

Thomas and his family occupy this house until about 1942 when Carl M Bringedahl (born in Michigan) appears to take over ownership of the house. Carl is the brother of Lona, and he lives in the house with his family, his wife Sibyl (Sibyl Pearl Nichols born in Washington), his daughters Evelyn (Morehead) and Gloria (Jordan), and his son Hubert. Carl and Sibyl remain in the house until at least 1973 when Carl is quoted in a Seattle Daily Times article about the postal service. Carl died in April 27 1980 and Sibyl died April 3 1980. Carl works as a machinist and laborer according to the Census from 1930 and 1940.

Robert G and Susan P Hamm have owned the house since 1982.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1906 Queen Anne has 1.5 stories and a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in horizontal board siding. The front-facing gable end has eave returns and two one-over-one light windows. A large bay window with a hip roof is located on the first floor below the front-façade gable end. To the left of the front-facing gable end on the front façade is an enclosed first-story porch. The porch has a low wall with multi-pane glass windows above and a glass door. The porch is accessed by five wood stairs. The visible side façade has multiple one-over-one light windows. A number of garden-level windows suggest a basement.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Eugene and Maude Schneider occupied the home for a period of time. According to the 1910 US Census the Mr. Schneider worked at a Furniture Store. Eugene, whose parents were of French descent and Maude, whose parents were from Illinois, both lived in Iowa for a period of time before moving to the Seattle area.

According the Polk Directory Chester and Aurel Steele occupied the home for a period of time between 1928 and 1937 when Mrs. Steele passed away.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1905 POLK:

1906 POLK: Schneider Eugene clk h 632 Times

1928 POLK: (2832 W 58TH ST) Steele Chester A Su 1731 (property possibly renumbered at one point?)

1940 POLK: Coon Ella E (wid Melvin) nurse r 2838 W 58th (see also Koon and Kuhn)

SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS: SHEET 380

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: Earl J Schneider + Phyllis Schneider owned home (~1935-1939)

PC: Carl Johnson owned home (~1937)

PC: N.I. Nelson purchased home 01/28/44

PC: J.K. Halbert purchased home 08/30/63

PC: Built 1904

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1904 Craftsman/Foursquare house is two stories and a hip roof and square dormers on the front façade and at least one side façade. The house has horizontal board siding. The dormers feature one window each with two vertical panes. The front façade has three one-over-one light windows, two on the second floor and one on the first floor. A front porch extends nearly the full width of the first floor, appears to have a low hip roof, and is supported by square posts. The porch is reached by five wood stairs that are slightly to the right, in line with the off-center front door. The visible side façade has two one-over-one light windows on the second floor and at least one one-over-one light window on the first floor. The house is located up a slight slope from the road. The yard features a set of concrete steps leading up to the wood porch steps.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no Seattle building permit available for this house that was built in 1909.

Nathan Jacoby II lived in the house in 1910 and was joined in 1913 by spouse Dorothy. It is likely they were the original owners.

By 1916, Wilber and Florence (spouse) Coddington lived in the house.

In 1918 Frank T Humphrey and Minnie (spouse) had taken up residence and stayed until at least 1943.



Architectural Summary

This two story American Foursquare has a low-pitch hipped roof with slightly flared eaves and two hipped dormers. A partial porch to the left of the front elevation covers the window paneled door and a casement window to its left. A wide window lays to the right of the porch, and two equidistant 1-over-1 windows are situated on the upper floor. Front dormer has two horizontal windows. Side dormer is on the west side elevation close to the front of the house. Side elevations have an array of several windows. Cladding is wood clapboard on all walls. The house sits above the street on a mid-street lot facing north surrounded by a lawn and colorful vegetation. Concrete stairs, flanked by trees lead to the house. A detached garage is accessible through the back alley. Historical photos suggest the now partial porch used to be a full-width flat roof porch.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Tile

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Assessor, this craftsman house was built in 1909. From 1910 until the early seventies, this house belonged to the Holtine family. Jno and Frederika Holtine (both from Sweden) lived in the house with their seven children. Jno work as a leader in a lumber mill and is eventually listed in a city directory as a carpenter. Frederika was a homemaker and she dies in 1920. Their children include Jean, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Arthur, Linda, Maude, and Josephine. Jno becomes John Holtine at some point and he raises the children in the house.

By 1930, Jean takes over ownership and becomes the head of the household with siblings Arthur, Eleanor (now Milbourn), Josephine, and her nephew John Milbourn living in the house. Josephine worked as a packer at a candy factory and John worked as a riveter in airplane manufacturing. In 1940, Jean, Josephine and John Milbourn continue to live in the house. Jean lives there until her death in 1966. Josephine lives in the house until her death in 1971.

Mary Maduzia has owned the house since 1989.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1906 Craftsman house is two stories and has a hip roof with terracotta roof tiles. A wide dormer is located on the front façade. The dormer has two adjacent single-pane windows, a hip roof, and deep eaves with brackets. The one-over-one light windows are located on the second floor of the front façade. A front porch extends the width of the front façade on the first floor. The porch has a hip roof with terracotta tiles, wide columns, and a low wall. The porch roof and house roof have deep eaves with brackets. The house is clad in horizontal board siding. The front door is accessed from the front porch and is slightly off-center. Several single-light and several one-over-one light windows are located on the front and side facades. Two single-light windows at garden level on one side suggest a basement. A chimney is located on the left side of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Flat,Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

James and Besse Sobey built and occupied the home for a long period of time before being sold to the Johnson family. Mr. Sobey was born in England and Mrs. Besse Sobey was born in Michigan. James Sobey was a prominent figure in the community. He was the owner of the one of the local shingle mills in Ballard, the Sobey Manufacturing Company. Throughout his tenure as owner the mill he influenced industry policy, encountered a fire at his mill in 1924, and was the victim of a burglary in 1902. According to multiple articles in the Seattle Times, the wedding of their daughter, Besse Sobey was a grand event with some of the themes referencing a recent trip a the bride-to-be took with her mother and some of her sisters. The wedding took place at St. Mark's Cathedral with the reception taking place at the Seattle Golf and Country Club.

In 1930, near the time Mr. Sobey passed away, it was determined that his estate was worth \$650,000. If that value is converted to current value, the estate would be worth in excess of \$9,000,000.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Craftsman house is 2 stories and appears to have a hip roof with square dormers. The house is largely obscured from the street by dense foliage. An enclosed porch surrounded by multi-pane windows extends along a full side of the house and appears to wrap around the front of the house. The porch may wrap around both sides. The porch windows feature nine panes between each square post. The porch roof is flat along the side façade and features a balcony reached from the second floor with low walls. The walls of the house and balcony are covered in horizontal board. The porch, house, and visible dormer all have deep eaves with evenly spaced brackets. Several windows are visible on the second floor including two windows with decorative panes on the top half and fixed single panes on the lower half.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This one story house has seen more than its share of history. Built in 1930 the City of Seattle Side Sewer cards list V.P. Vandever is owner and contractor of this residence as well as that of 7539 (an almost twin tudor) just north. It's interesting to note that V. P. Vandever of 32nd NW was Vera Pearl Vandever. She was one of four girls in a family originally from Iowa who lived in Ballard, their mother was deceased and a cousin was helping to raise the family. She was 23 when she's listed as owner of both homes. In 1936 she married Arthur Borgford (of 28th NW) and they lived in the home after their marriage until they relocated to Kirkland in 1945.

The home was initially a rental at \$35/mo. The tenants were Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Sankey. Mr. Sankey was the son of Percy C. Sankey who located in Ballard from England in 1892. He was a well-known Ballard clothing merchant doing business as Sankey & Grubb. In a September 26, 1899 Special Dispatch in the Seattle Daily Times notes he is building another brick building next to his existing one; the third brick building of the month. He is credited with preventing a garbage dump from being located along Shilshole and was involved with Shilshole Marine and promoting businesses along Seaview. Son James also played semi-professional football and baseball for the Ballard Meteors. The senior Sankeys lived on Leary Way.

In the early 1930's son Percy D. and his wife Ruth were involved in the community as she served several term as Club Secretary of the Sunset Hill Improvement Society. However by 1939 they had relocated to Magnolia (as did a brother Harold). Both Sankey sons worked for the City of Seattle for their entire careers; Percy retiring after 46 years and then moving to Freeland, Washington for his next two decades. His brother Harold was Chief Accountant for Seattle City Light but died of a heart attack while waiting for a bus near his home in Magnolia on his way to his workplace of 39 years.

In 1945 the Borgfords sold to James G. Rogers of whom nothing was found. It was purchased in 1947 by Herman J. Lether who relocated with his family from Ogden, Utah and worked for the Pullman Co. They were members of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Mrs. Naomi Lether was often listed in local fishing contests as a winner in Silver Salmon competitions. They had three children who attended James Monroe Junior High and Ballard High School. Unfortunately their oldest child, Brent Lether died in a boating accident at Lake Goodwin in Everett the summer (August 1954) before his Sophomore year at Ballard.

The residence changed hands in 1963, purchased by Stenis (Sten) Stokes. Stokes was a lifelong photography specialist whose father was in charge of aerial photography for General Doolittle during World War II. Per an article in Seattle Daily Times (Sept. 1978) Stokes opened Lakeside Camera in Kirkland after managing Tall's Camera and owning Camera and Sound Hut in downtown Seattle. Lakeside Camera became a family business with his wife and their four children all working in the shop.

Since 2000 the residence has changed hands five different times with Shawn & Andrew Moser the current owners.

All information from Seattle Daily Times, U.S Census and City Directories.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1931, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer, and features a steeply-pitched asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade includes two steeply pitched gabled bays that flank a centered window section. The entry is on the southern bay. Windows include triads of multi-pane glass (which appear to not be original) and tall, narrow window openings beneath the gable peak. A detached single-car garage is at the rear of the property. Despite the presence of some replaced windows, this house has been minimally altered and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The first owners and occupants of the house at 7558 16th Avenue Northwest were Joseph Hiram (born 1852) and Minnie Eleise (born 1867) Frost. Seattle City Directories show the Frosts living at the house from 1911 to 1929. Joseph worked as a lineman and later became district manager for the Security Benefit Association; Minnie was a seamstress but also held positions as forewoman for two companies; J.A. Baker & Company in 1911 and 12, and J.S. Graham Inc. in 1913. Joseph was born in Sidney, Iowa of parents from Tennessee and Virginia and reportedly came out to California in 1862 in a covered wagon; Minnie was born in California of parents from Germany. Application for a side sewer was made in 1923 with Joseph listed as owner and John Manninen as the contractor. John was also side sewer contractor for several other houses on the block between 1923 and 1949. In 1931 the Frosts moved to 6711 Alonzo Avenue. Joseph died on September 6, 1939. Minnie died just three months later on December 14, 1939.

The next family to occupy the house at 7558 16th Avenue NW from 1930 to 1931 were the Olsons consisting of Henry (born 1882), a carpenter; his wife Mary (born 1886); and their five children, LaVerne, Beatrice, Earl, Glen, and May. A mechanic named Walter Garvey also lived with the family as a boarder. The Olsons came to Seattle from Wisconsin and appear only to have stayed in Seattle a few years—records indicate they returned to Wisconsin in 1935.

Assessor's records suggest the house was owned by Jerry Hajek in 1936, however there are no records that indicate he ever lived in the house. Jerry was born in Illinois, in 1898, to parents from Prague, Bohemia, and lived in Ballard between 1938 and 1941 operating a gas station on Leary Way. He and his wife, Elsie, came to Seattle at least as early as 1919 from Montana. He advertised his automotive services in the Seattle Times throughout the 1930s, but by 1942 had relocated to Richmond, California, also operating a gas station there. By the 1980s they had moved to Sonoma, California where Elsie died in 1983 and Jerry died in 1986.

In 1940, Nellie C. Fish (born 1887), a widow working as a barber, was living alone in the house. Nellie (maiden name Paul) was born in Michigan and appears to have moved to Seattle in about 1920 with her mother and siblings. She married Anton Fish in 1899 and they had a son, Archie in 1902. It appears Anton died in 1939, after which Nellie moved to 7558 16th Avenue; sadly, she died in July of 1940, having only lived in the house a few months.

The King County Assessor's archives list Frederick C. Lindell as owner of the property in 1940, but it is unclear whether he ever lived in the house. Frederick was born in Washington in 1904; the last of five children and living with his parents, Carl Magnus and Ida Lindell, on Yancy Street in West Seattle. Carl was born in Sweden and had his own barber shop; Ida was born in New York and her parents were from Germany. Frederick lived with his parents on Yancy Street at least from 1910 to 1920; by the 1930 Federal Census he was living on his own at 7732 27th NW in Ballard and working as a fireman for a boat company. He was still living on 27th in 1939 working and traveling as a seaman, but by 1940 is not listed in the Seattle Directory. He appears again in the late 1950s, living in south Seattle. He died in Seattle in 1984.

Assessor's records indicate a Stuart G. Rough as owner of the property in 1963; however, no other records have been found to suggest he lived in the house—or even in Seattle.

Architectural Summary

Built in 1911, the house at 7558 16th Avenue NW is a nearly exactly square, one and one-half story, side-gabled, Craftsman-style home. Centered on the front façade is a small arched-roof entry cantilevered from the wall with wide corner supports and a wide, curved bargeboard. About a half dozen concrete steps lead up to the front door. Flanking either side of the entry are two sets of triple double-hung “cottage” windows; each upper sash divided into nine (side windows) or fifteen (center window) lights. Directly above the front façade windows are matching gable-roofed dormers—somewhat smaller in size than is typical of Craftsman houses—each with a pair of multi-paned windows in them. Short half-timbers top the windows and meet the center knee brace at the top of each gable. A narrow stringcourse separates the foundation from the first floor, and first floor from the attic. Cladding is narrow lap siding. The house sites on a somewhat smaller than average corner lot—just 2800 sf—that slopes gently eastward and is lightly landscaped. A rockery fronts house along 16th Avenue.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The earliest known owner was Marie Fish, a stenographer, in 1913. Ownership then transferred to Arthur and Hattie Ebersold from 1915 to about 1921. Arthur, Carl and Myrtle Fischer owned the house in 1922 until husband and wife, Olaf and Alta Sxenslid resided there in 1926. Olaf was a carpenter. Sine Erickson took over in 1927, followed by Arthur and Inga Abelsen in 1932, Emma Strom in 1935, followed by Frank and Delia Lavigne 1943 all the way until 1960 along with Rose Coltney 1957 and Inga Egerland 1958, Jeff Greenborg 1957 (may have all been students), and Conrad Danielson in 1958.

Architectural Summary

Built in 1915, the house at 7007 25th Avenue NW is a stately one and one-half story Craftsman style structure. Nearly perfectly square in shape, the front-facing gable roof sports two large gable-roofed dormers centrally located on both sides of the house. Prominent knee-braces are located under the main and dormer roofs. The house is approached from the street by several steps which lead up to the slightly asymmetrically placed front door. A shed-roofed porch spans the width of the front façade, supported by three square columns that rest on a half-wall that serves as railing on all three sides. Adjacent to the front door on one side is a classic Craftsman triple window—three narrow double-hung windows banked together. On the other side of the door is a smaller rectangular window of horizontal dimensions that are roughly the same dimensions as the upper lights in the triple windows. The main floor south façade includes a pop-out bay window. Another triple window is set high in the gable at the attic level, and is flanked with smaller square windows at the far ends under the eaves. All double-hung windows have divided-lite upper sashes. The exterior cladding is narrow clapboard siding at the first floor and shingles at the attic level. A wide stringcourse at the first floor level is echoed uniquely in a narrower stringcourse that runs just above the small attic square windows and through the middle of the attic triple window. The top trim of the large attic window extends beyond the windows to meet the knee braces in what gives the effect of yet another stringcourse.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Barring coincidence (different people with the same name), it appears this craftsman home may have been in the same family since it was built in 1923. The Side Sewer Card in 1923 lists the owner as A Johnson.

The 1930 Census shows owner Albin K Johnson, age 40, born in Sweden, a cabinetmaker for a boat company, his wife Hilda M, 33, also born in Sweden, and daughters Alice E, 11, and Florence E, 8, both born in WA. However, none of these family members show up in the 1940 Census. They may have not answered the census that year. But a few notices of family events in the Seattle Times suggest a continued connection between the family and this house.

King County Assessor lists current owner as Alice Anderson. If she is in fact Albin's daughter she would be about 97 now.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1923, this 1.5 story single-family Craftsman-style house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt clad front-gabled roof with clipped gables, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting entry vestibule with a clipped gable roof, concrete capped brick wing walls and pedestals, tapered wood piers with inlaid wood detail, and decorative brackets. Sidelights flank the front door. Fenestration includes pairs and triads of double-hung wood windows. There is a substantial clipped roof dormer on the south façade. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Over the 100+ years since it was built, the house at 7003 26th Avenue NW has been home to just a handful of families. The first known owner was William T. Roberts (born 1868) who applied for a side sewer permit in April of 1911; the contractor of record is Louis Benson, a Swede who emigrated to the United States in 1888 and worked as a blacksmith. Mr. Benson arrived in Seattle via Wisconsin, and lived in Ballard with his wife Ida from at least 1910 until his death sometime in the 1930s. Mr. Roberts was an electrician from Michigan who, in 1910, was living with his wife Mary and their children at 7332 25th Avenue NW—just a couple of blocks away from the site on 26th. They moved into the house at 7003 26th Avenue upon its completion and stayed there until 1918 when they moved to 5810 17th NW. In those early years 1910-1920, neighbors on the street included a logger, laundry girl, shipwright, lumber camp cook, and mason from California, Idaho, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Sweden. By 1930 the street included families from Canada, Iceland, Sweden, and Minnesota, as well as Washington state; occupations included restaurant workers, marine workers, dry goods employees, a laundress, and vegetable sellers.

The next occupants, George C. (born 1877) and Catherine G. (born 1879) Lawrence, lived in the house from 1918 until 1955. Both George and Catherine were born in California from German parents, however George had moved to Ballard as a young man, living on Times Street with his parents in 1900 and listed in City Directories for 1905, 1906, and 1907 at 421 Crawford Street working as a bricklayer. He continued to work steadily in the area as a brick mason his entire working life. From 1910 to 1917 he was living at 2230 West 64th with his wife and first son, George A., and in 1918 the family moved to 7003 26th NW, where they remained until his death in the early 1950s, after which Catherine remained until at least 1955. Their sons remained in the Ballard area after their parents' deaths; George living at 7312 26th Avenue NW with his wife Jewel and daughter Janis in 1940 and working also a brick mason, and Ralph living at 609 West 82nd Street with his wife Marie and son William. Ralph was a warehouseman for the Ford Motor Company.

Architectural Summary

When it was built in 1912, the house was one of just five on 26th Avenue; the street was not fully built out until 1948. It sits prominently on a small rise, giving it a commanding presence on the block. A rockery extends all around the outside edges of the property and concrete steps lead, first, to the lawn, and then to the house porch itself. The house is two stories with a front-facing gable, corner recessed entry, and prominent cross gable roof dormers centrally located. There is a pop-out with triple window on first floor south façade. A stringcourse demarcates the first and second stories, delineates the foundation from the first level, and articulates the ceiling level of the second story; all house windows hang from their respective stringcourse trim board which effectively also serves as upper window trim.

The primary windows on both stories are double-hung in pairs or triples. At the attic level, two square windows are placed on point—as diamonds—on either side of a pair of double-hung windows on the front and rear façade. The exterior is narrow lap siding for the first story, with wider lap siding at the foundation level, and shingles at the second story. The foundation stringcourse is wider than those above; these features—wider lap siding and stringcourse—at the foundation nicely “ground” the house to its site, and coupled with other Craftsman detailing including knee braces and barge boards, indicate a level of care and sophistication by the builder beyond the usual. The recessed front entry is situated at the northwest corner of the house and consists of a half wall supported by two large, square posts that extend to the middle stringcourse.

An Assessor's photo from 1967 shows uniform siding—perhaps vinyl or aluminum—covering all original stringcourse and window trim. Sensitive restoration since that time has brought the house back to its original detailing and beauty.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

SW-2 -25-3

Single family craftsman, built in 1927. According to the Sewer card the owner was S.L. Johnson.

Unable to find this exact address in any directory except in 1940, where a Jacob N. and Naomi A. Drage resided. Jacob was a fisherman, and the family remained in residence until at least 1955.

Although I'm not currently able to locate the original owner, it would be interesting to note that around the time the house was built (1928), there was both a Carl A. Johnson and a Andrew J. Johnson living on 27th Ave NW between 67th and 75th. Particularly interesting is that Andrew Johnson was a carpenter. I wouldn't rule it out of the question that they may all be related and worked together to build this house (and others surrounding it).

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, this 1.5 story single-family Craftsman bungalow is generally square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt-clad side gabled roof with clipped gables. The house is symmetrically organized with a centered entry vestibule, which includes a newer door, wood piers and a clipped gabled roof; it is flanked by fixed pane windows that are not original to the house. Two small gabled dormers with vent openings are seen on the front façade. A single-car garage is embedded in the house, and the door has been replaced. This house has been altered with replacement windows and doors, but retains some aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal,Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This Craftsman type house was built in 1912, in the Burnett Sub division of Seattle on lots 35-36 and part of 34 in Section 5 for owner Mr. Sumarlidalson by contractor Paul Peterson. Its address at the time was 7104 NW 28th.

Since at least 1907 the local Streetcar transportation system through Ballard now Seattle ran west along 67h NW turning north onto 28th NW which would have ran directly in front of their house for easy access to Ballard business and links to downtown Seattle.

With Daniel Webster Elementary school just blocks away, this property and home would be highly desirable for raising a young family.

As per the 1920 Census its address may have been changed to 7106 and two families live there.

In the front was part owner Kate Zeldensust with no husband, her five daughter and one son, along with two Boarders. In the back were the other part owners Mr. Grobschint and his wife and one son.

From the 1930 through the 1940 censuses show Karl Frederick as owner and his family consisted of his wife Mary/Marie, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Frederick, was born in North Dakota an was employed as a Superintendent of a Fish Cannery. As of 1940 MR. Frederick was a bookkeeper for State Garage.

Other owners were Burt Claire Miller and Bulla (Glades) Miller then ending with Steve and Jennifer Nagel the current owners.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story cross gabled house exhibits both Tudor and Craftsman influences. Cladding is horizontal wood cladding on the walls and stucco with decorative half-timbering under the gables. Gables have triangular knee brackets below the eave overhang. A full-width receding porch extends across the front elevation and has 4 square columns with triangular knee brackets. At the center below the front gable lays the wood front door flanked by two slender vertical windows and a wide wood frame. At each side of the door is a wide transomed window. Front gable has a group of 4 slender windows with patterned upper sashes. The side (south) elevation has multiple windows and a shed projecting bay at the rear corner. Concrete stairs at the center lead to the elevated porch. A concrete low retention wall contains the uphill front garden. The house sits above the street on a mid-street lot facing west almost in front of an intersecting street. Historic photos suggest a balustrade used to top the porch.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:

Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1900. It is located in the Gilman Park Addition (1889), Block 3, Lots 1 and 2. Now known as the Drake House, it was designated as a Seattle Landmark by the City of Seattle's Landmarks Preservation Board on April 7, 1982.

The house was located on 3rd [22nd] just south of Ship [now 65th], and the first entry in the 1904 Ballard City Directory shows Ole C. Thompson, a Norwegian bookkeeper living there. Other early residents included Robert E. Ward, a boarder and shingle weaver in 1905, and Charles H. White, a seaman/mariner from 1905 to 1907. The address at that time was 1460 3rd Av. W. Following annexation in 1908, George Palmer, an engineer and his family occupied the home. Ellen White sold the home to Ellen A. Cronquist about 1910, and the home was remodeled about the same time extending it to the rear.

Axel Theodore Kronquist (1874–1949), a Swedish immigrant house carpenter, and his wife Ellen Albertina Kronquist (1877–19??) owned and lived in the home from 1910 through about 1917. Between 1917 and 1920 they were divorced, and Axel continued to live in the home from 1917 to 1949. Axel was born in Hallefors, Sweden and came to Washington in 1901 by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec, Canada. Axel's initial petition for citizenship in 1908 was denied citing his inability to "speak or understand the English language"

Floyd H. Cosner lived in the home from at least 1960 to 1962, and soon after in 1963 and 1964 the home is advertised as a rental and described as a clean 2 bedroom furnished multiplex for adults.

In 1965, Mrs. Jean Tyler, vice president and secretary of Your Work Shop, a cabinet making company, lived in the home. In 1975, James Boe, a janitor lived there.

Sig and Opal Hendricks purchased the property sometime before 1977. Sig was born in Norway in 1918, operated the halibut schooner Yakutat from 1942 to 1964, owned Loyal Realty, and was one of four Scandinavian vessel owners on the Ballard Bank of Washington Board. Sig and Opal sold the property to Charles G. Bendock via Real Estate contract in 1977, and the property was subsequently subdivided and replatted as Short Plat 77-55. Bendock and perhaps Hendricks were likely involved in developing the home next door at 6416 22nd Ave. NW, which was built in 1979. Bendock sold Lot Parcel B in 1979 to Clifford C & Sarah E. Drake (from 1979–1982), and the Drakes owned the home when it was designated a Seattle Landmark – now referred to as the Drake House.

Subsequent owners include: David E. Plude and Karen E. Ognan (from 1982–1984), James P. Gelose and Nancy S. Jenkins (from 1984–1991), Kevin Larkin and Julie Anne Sweeney (from 1991–1992), Kari L. Becker/Fer(a/n) (from 1992–2003), Yoko Shimura and David Brooks (from 2003–2006), and Elizabeth M. Boram, the current owner, as of May 2016 (from 2006–).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Queen Anne house is one story and has a hipped, nearly pyramidal, roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is nearly square in plan. The front door is located centrally on the front façade and is flanked by two large bay windows. The bay windows each feature two one-over-one-light windows in the central panel and one one-over-over light window on each angled side panel. Decorative wood paneling is located above and below each window. A stoop reached by four wood stairs spans the area and decorative woodwork is found along the roofline between the two bay windows. Aside from the decorative wood paneling on the bay windows, the house is clad in horizontal board. Two chimneys are visible near the center of the roofline.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:

Historical Summary

According to the property cards it appears that Julius Jacobson and Chas Jacobson occupied the home at one time. Notes indicate that ownership of the home changed between the two during a probate hearing.

Gerald K Berg, a Fireman with the Seattle Fire Department, occupied the home for a period of time starting as early as 1940 through at latest 1953, according to the Polk Directory and the property cards on file.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1928 POLK: (2107 W 65TH ST) Jacobson Julius Su 0695
1940 POLK: (2107 W 65TH ST) Berg Gerald K (Kath)
firemn SFD h 2107 W 65th

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: Julius Jacobson owned home (08/05/35 lost home by probate?) (wife Chas Jacobson?)

PC: Gerald K. Berg owned home (04/02/53)

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1904 Farmhouse is 1.5 stories and has a side-facing gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in horizontal board siding. The gable end has eave returns and two adjacent one-over-one-light windows. A porch extends the width of the front façade and has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch roof is supported by turned columns and has a railing on three sides with spindles. The front door is centrally located and accessed from the porch. One one-over-one light window is located on either side of the front door. A single one-over-one-light window is located on the first floor of the visible side façade. A back wing with a gable roof is only partially visible from the street.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

George and Nellie Calligan owned the home for a period of time and lived there with their daughter, Marjorie and son, Thomas. George worked both as a laborer at a local saw mill and a truck driver who moved to Seattle from Maine.

Marjorie Calligan occupied the home for a period of time.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1928 POLK: (1102 W 64TH ST) Calligan Marjorie Su 5447
 1940 POLK: (1102 W 64TH ST) Calligan Marjorie bkpr
 Geo W Rourke r 1102 W 64th

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: Nellie Calligan owned home (04/24/39)

PC: Martius (sp?) Pederson owned home (02/54)

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 Craftsman house is 1.5 stories and has a side-facing gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. A large dormer with a double front-facing gable (forming an "M") is located on the front façade. The dormer has deep eaves with three brackets per gable, two one-over-one light windows, and wood shingle cladding. The gable dormer may be a more recent addition. A porch extends the full width of the front façade and is entirely under the main roof. The roof along with porch is supported by large square columns with brackets. The porch is reached by seven wood stairs and is surrounded by a wood railing with square balusters. The front door is located off-center and accessed from the front porch. A single, fixed pane window is located on one side of the door and a larger, tripartite window is located on the other side. A number of windows, a number of one-over-one light windows and three single-light windows, are located on the side façade. A brick chimney is also visible from the side of the house. The house is located up a slight slope from the road. The yard features a set of concrete steps leading up to the wood porch steps.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1900 or 1898, respectively. It is located in the Gilman Park Addition (1889), Block 9, Lot6.

The house was built on E North St. [now 65th] just east of 1st [now 17th], and the first entry in the 1903 Ballard City Directory shows Ernest Carlson (1867–1963), a carpenter/bridge carpenter and perhaps the builder, living there. Although the address was listed incorrectly in 1903 and 1904, by 1905 the address was correctly listed as 25 E North. Ernest C. W. Carlson, his wife Ida M. (nee Mattson) (1867–1947), and their family lived in the home through 1963.

Carlson was born in Aland Island, Finland, immigrated to Seattle in 1887, and was a bridge carpenter for the Northern Pacific Railway (from 1909–1938). When younger he had worked as a carpenter for the Newcastle coal mines and a mill company, and spent some time in Alaska. He also worked four years with the Great Northern Railway and at times built houses. Ida was also Finnish. She came to Seattle from Astoria, Oregon, married Ernest Carlson about 1892, and recalled an earlier Seattle with horse-drawn street cars and pastures that later became department stores.

The home was listed as vacant in the 1965 city directory, although it had already been purchased in 1964 by Glenn L. Hateh who sold the property three years later in 1967 to Stirling Whittle. By 1975 the home was owned and occupied by Ronald Chambers.

In 1979, John W. Kendall, III, and Carolyn J. Campbell (later Kendall) purchased the home, and resided there through about 2003, when John sold the property to Carolyn. Carolyn continued to live there until 2007, when she sold the home to John H. and Candace L. Rogers. The Rogers remodeled the basement and sold the home a year later in 2008 to John R. and Sarah J. Turosak, who lived there until 2015. The home was then sold to the current owners, as of May 2016, J. Shane and London Shanda McRoberts (from 2015–).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Queen Anne house is 1.5 stories and has a front-facing gable roof with eave returns. A rear 1.5-story addition that fits with in the approximately rectangular plan of the house has a side-facing gable roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The siding is horizontal board with scalloped wood shingles on the gable end. An enclosed porch extends the width of the front façade on the first floor. The porch has glass windows on all three exterior walls, five wood steps to the door, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. Two one-over-one light windows are located within the gable on the front façade. Several small windows are located on the side of the house on the first floor. A partially below-grade garage door is on the front façade below the porch on the right from the point-of-view of the sidewalk. A short, angled concrete driveway with vertical concrete retaining walls on both sides provides access to the garage.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no building permit available for this house. There is, however, a permit, #84090, to "Build woodshed 10 x 14" issued in the same year the house was built.

The shed was valued at \$30.

The name of the property owner was C Denend.

The permit is hand written and the microfilm is of poor quality.

The permit was issued on "11-16-9".

The Seattle city directory showed that Charles, Cora, Eliza (spouse), Opal and Samuel Denend lived at this address in 1910. In 1916, Orley Dened also lived there.

Architectural Summary

This 2-story Colonial Revival house has a cross-gabled roof and clapboard cladding. Roof is formed by a side gable crossed by two front gables. A projecting hipped partial porch extends across the eastern two-thirds of the façade, supported by three square columns with capitols. The wide band of trim that runs below the eave overhang stops at the gables where windows are placed slightly above the cornice line, a pair of 1-over-1 sash window on the centered front gable and a single 1-over-1 on the western front gable. Windows on the first floor to the left and right of the door are wood sash windows with an elongated hexagonal pattern on the upper sashes. The east elevation has a 1-story protruding bay with windows and a pair of 1-over-1 windows in each story of the side gable. House sits slightly above the street on a mid-street lot facing north with vegetation at the front and a lawn on the back. Two dense trees on the planting strip frame the house. A concrete driveway on the left leads to a detached garage at the rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Department of Planning and Development's Side Sewer Card lists "Permit & Plat# 14798 issued inspected. Owner: Ole Bolland Contractor: Louis Benson."

Polk's 1928 Reverse Directory lists I. Isaacson as owner/occupant, and the 1938 and 1940 Directories name the occupants as Isaac Isaacson (owner) and Robley E. Bremer.

The October 18, 1936 edition of the Seattle Times announces: "Marriage License - James E. Felder, 32, 1712 W 63rd ST (and) Marjorie M. Probstfeld, 25, 123 W Bertona ST"

John M Leggett appears as the owner/occupant in the 1943-1944 Polk Reverse Directory.

In the edition of The Seattle Times, 19 year old choir singer, John Leggett, Jr. of , routed a burglar from the and chased him for several blocks.

The Vital Statistics page of the December 12, 1952 Seattle Times includes "Swedish Hospital Born Yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Leggett 1712 W 63rd ST Boy."

The 1959 Polk Reverse Directory lists occupants John M. Leggett (owner), and his wife, Rena L.

By 1965, the Directory lists Rena L. Leggett (widow of John M.) as the owner/occupant.

Richard R. Rice and Suzanne E. Davis sold the home to Laurence A. Walters and Kimberly T. Lopez.

The home is sold by Laurence A. Walters and Kimberly T. Lopez to Thaddeus C. George and Erin Eason.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1920, this 1.5 story single-family house is square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood and stucco veneer, and has an asphalt clad front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, verge boards, and decorative bracing beneath the gable peaks. The front façade includes a full façade porch with inlaid wood piers and closed rails. The stairs have been replaced. The entry door is asymmetrically placed on the front façade, and varying multi-paned windows are located on this facade. Windows are typically one-over-one double hung wood sash and smaller multi-fixed pane windows. On the second story of the front façade, windows have been replaced. Prominent gabled dormers dominate the side facades. This house has been somewhat altered, but still retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This one and half story cottage was built in 1907 according to King County Office of Assessor. William R Wayne owned this house from 1932-1958 and appeared to use it as a rental property.

Renters of the house include Esther Nurmi in 1938-1939, Verner Day in 1941, Agnes Aalbu in 1949, Dorothy Tobin in 1970, and Christine Cooke in 1972.

In 1962, Hans Husby took over ownership and Reider Gurali and his wife became the owner in 1972. By 1997, Lisa Robbins and Julie Overbaugh owned the house. Between 1999-2006, Scott Hoskin owned the house.



Architectural Summary

This cross-gabled 1-1/2 story house is a modest dwelling that exhibits influence of the Queen Anne style, but executed with simple materials and forms. The texture of the front gable is achieved by small coursed wood shingles in contrast with the larger shingles that make up the general cladding of the house. Entry is on the left side of the front façade through a partial porch underneath the side gable. The two columns that support the porch have simple triangular brackets. Front door is situated on the middle of a projecting bay flanked by windows on each side. Windows are 1-over-1 single sash windows, except for one paneled window on the first story next to the porch. House is situated on a mid-street lot facing north surrounded by a garden with three prominent trees.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1903 or 1906, respectively. It is located in the Gilman Park Addition (1889), Block 26, Lot 7.

Alfred August Bjork (1871–1947) and his wife Ellen Wilhelmina (1883–1958), satisfied a mortgage on the property in 1906 from Anna S. Brygger, an early Ballard resident. The house was built on Chestnut St. [now 61st] just west of 4th [now 24th], and Bjork, possibly the builder, lived on the adjacent lot to the South at 416 Baker St. [now 60th] in 1904, 1905, and 1907. The 1905 Sanborn atlas showed a small structure on the lot, but its footprint didn't match the structure in the 1917 Sanborn atlas, suggesting the 1906 construction date may be more accurate.

Alfred and Ellen Bjork were both born in Sweden, and lived in Seattle since about 1901. Alfred was a millwright with the Stimson Mill Company and a ship carpenter, who arrived in Seattle in 1901. The Bjorks sold the property to H. Dahlstrom in 1908. Dahlstrom appears to have rented the home until he sold it in 1919 to Herman Broberg (1880–1952). Broberg was a Swedish real estate dealer, and he sold the property six months later to Peter John Nickolson.

Peter J. Nickolson (1880–1954), a native of Sweden, and a foundry worker and cupola tender for American Foundry Co., and his wife Gerda (1889–1978) owned and resided in the home from 1919 to 1954. Peter and Gerda's daughter, Mrs. Ruth A Green landed a 24-pound, 10-ounce king salmon, fishing out of Ray's Boat House in 1950, qualifying her for a spot in the Times City Salmon Derby. Following Peter's death in 1954, Gerda continued to live in the home working briefly for the Bon Marche. In 1957, Gerda remarried to John O. Jensen (1883–1962), a former commercial fisherman, and a recently retired Norwegian maintenance man for the Main Library. Jensen died a few years later, and Gerda continued living in the home until her death in 1978.

Subsequent owners included: Robert G. Duvall and Debbie Ewing (from 197?–1980), Robert F. Pfau, landscaper, and James F. Heacock (from 1980–2002), Colin D. & Kathy M. Carpenter (from 2002–2012), Steel Homes Inc. (from 2012–2013), who removed an existing garage, subdivided the lot and built two new townhomes behind the original house, and Hilary S. Seling, the current owner, as of May 2016 (from 2013 –).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1903 Queen Anne house is 1.5 stories and is clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The main portion of the roof has a side-facing gable roof, but the right side of the gable is hipped and a tall, narrow wing off the front of the house has a front-facing gable end. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The gables feature eave returns and the front-facing gable has a small window with an ornate upper portion within the gable end. A front porch extends left of the front wing and is partially covered by the deep eaves of the main roof. An additional flat roof extends out and is supported by turned wood columns. The porch is reached by seven wood stairs and has a low, solid wall along the exposed sides. Four one-over-one light windows are located on the first floor of the front façade. The left corner, which contains one of the one-over-one light windows, is angled. The front door is located off the porch within the front wing.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This duplex was built by New Housing Inc. as part of developments throughout the city after World War II. New Housing Inc. was a corporation that included V.O. Stringfellow with the Master Builders Association. He was often quoted in the newspaper in his role with the Master Builders on topics ranging from the G.I. Bill and “weeding” out inferior building practices. In the 1950’s New Housing Inc. became associated with larger and larger developments including one that needed a zoning variance on the slope of Queen Anne Hill. There was also reference to some refunds needed because of overcharging on rent. The land had been owned by the City of Seattle until development.

Of the residents of these side-by-side residences there was no information. King County property records show that in 2012 the property was acquired by Nick Stefonick following an estate settlement of Lorren S. Daugherty. Daugherty is shown on the U.S. Census as living nearby in 1944 and working for Consolidated Dairy. He may have been landlord acquiring it when New Housing Inc. sold the property.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1944, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style multi-family dwelling is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in coarsed wood shingles, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. There is a capped brick chimney dominating the south façade. The front (north) façade includes two large windows, which are not original to the house. The front door is at the far west end of the house, in fact opening to the east façade. The impact of the replacement windows have affected the integrity of this resource.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

It is unclear who was the original owner or builder of the house; a Seattle sewer permit records suggest that the Swedish Church was owner of record for the other early houses on the block, and possibly also owner of 2015, but this is inconclusive. The earliest documentation of ownership or occupancy is of Ethel Verna Soper renting or owning the house in 1938. Ms. Soper was a nurse who worked for Ballard Hospital; she emigrated to Seattle as a single woman via Victoria, British Columbia in 1918 and lived as a lodger at various locations in downtown Seattle and Ballard. The next occupants of record were Ludwig Arnold (born 1915) and Lois M Gerber (born 1917), husband and wife living in the house as of 1940; Ludwig employed as a helper at a plywood shop. Ludwig had come to Seattle via Colorado where he was born; living with his Swiss-born parents in south Seattle in 1930, and with his wife Lois in Ballard at 519 West 54th in 1937. Neighbors on 61st in 1940 included people from Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, as well as Washington; occupations included laborer, field worker, long distance operator, dental assistant, and painter. In comparing census records from 1930 and 1940, there was a lot of change on the street—very few families were present on the street in both censuses. The Gerbers themselves left quickly, moving to 7345 Mary Avenue NW in 1943 and staying there until 1957, Ludwig working as an electrician. The Gerbers moved to Reno, Nevada in the early 1970s and Ludwig died in Sparks, Nevada in 1991. In the mid-1950s several individuals—G.W. Howard, Edward Quist, Gordon Granger, and Sigrid Johnson—are named as owners of the house, but City Directories do not indicate that any of them actually lived there.

*King County Assessor's Office card states the house was built in 1900, but City of Seattle Sewer Card says 1910.

Architectural Summary

When it was built in 1910*, the house was one of only five houses on NW 61st Street between 20th and 22nd Avenues Northwest. It is a narrow one-story structure, gable-front with a front porch the full width of the front façade. Three square columns with simple trim support the shed-roofed porch roof and a short series of steps at the west end of the porch lead straight up to the front door. A pair of tall, double-hung windows sits adjacent to the door facing the street. Exterior cladding is narrow tongue-in-groove siding; windows and door are trimmed out in plain boards with a crown mold at the top.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The quality of this tenant occupied home was considered 'poor' from a very early date. In 1928, it was estimated that the home only had 7 more years of useful time remaining.

Martin and Leta Berg owned the home for a short period of time. The Berg's had rented previously as their careers developed. Martin worked as a confectioner for a period of time while Leta worked as a stenographer at a real estate firm. They both later became real estate agents.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1928 POLK: 2025 W 61ST ST(?)

1940 POLK: (2017 W 61ST ST) Nilson Marie (wid Scott) h
2017 W 61st

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: Martin A. Berg owned home (09/20/39)

PC: Marie E. Nimms (sp?) owned home (07/21/41)

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 cottage may be one of the neighborhoods Norwegian Bachelor cottages. It has one story and a hipped, almost pyramidal, roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is rectangular, almost square, in plan. A small, hipped roof supported by brackets on either side extends over the front door and concrete stoop. The door is centered on the front façade and a one-over-one light window is located on either side. The concrete stoop has a thin metal railing and is reached by three concrete steps. One one-over-one light window is located on the visible side of the house. A small chimney is located centrally and visible at the roofline.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Church

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This church has had a long and fruitful history in Ballard:

Although this particular building was built in 1927, the original congregation had a church on this site since 1916.

Some curious sounding sermons were spoken at the Bethany Baptist Church, including one by Rev. Charles A. Cook, in 1929 titled: "The Supernatural in the Christian Life". This one was spoken during morning exercises. Some newspaper articles suggests he was the pastor of a similar church located in West Seattle.

By 1930, Hugh P. Andrews, became the new pastor of Bethany Baptist Church. Some Seattle Times articles had suggested that he was acting pastor for several years. He would go on to preach a sermon titled: "Save Yourselves From This Crooked Generation" in May of the same year.

By 1932 Antrim H. Nickell became the Bethany Baptist Church pastor. Nickell had been a Baptist pastor throughout Seattle for years, prior to preaching at the Ballard location. He was also a pastor at this same location before the current building was built.

In 1937, the Rev. Earle H. Cleveland (Eunice J., wife) became pastor of the church. He took over for longstanding Antrim H. Nickell, who had to resign due to illness. By 1940 a Sander V. Johnson (painter) had taken up residence in this church, presumably as caretaker. Cleveland remained pastor here until at least According to a Seattle Daily Times article from January 16, 1937, the Rev. Earle Cleveland and his church held services for children only (under 15). It was one of two church in Seattle at the time that had such services. Additionally, an obituary from the Seattle Daily Times in 1955 suggests that the Cleveland family moved to Wisconsin, but that Eunice Cleveland was the daughter of Walter Creasey, a pioneering child of Washington state.

By 1943, a Ralph I. Cranston (Muriel C., wife) was the pastor of Bethany Baptist Church. According to a Seattle Daily Times advertisement, "He has thrilled countless thousands in Europe - Saxophonist Supreme". Articles suggest he was a pastor at this location throughout most of the 1940s.

By around 1957, the Richard W. Bishop was pastor at this location but transferred to another church (Faith Temple). Bishop had been the Bethany Baptist Church pastor throughout most of the 1940's and 1950's.

Sometime during the late 1950's and early 1960's the church name was changed to Bethany Assembly, and the Rev. John H. McCullough took over. He remained the paster at the now Bethany Assembly up until 1967. On September 6, 1969, this church held it's final service in the current building and moved to 8023 Green Lake Drive North. Reason for the move was for remodeling.

On October 25th 1969, the Evangelical Chinese Church (a non denominational church) moved in, John Sun as pastor. It appear the church was active until at least 1974. The church name was changed around the late 70's to early 80's to 'The Church of Divine Man.

By 1981 it appears the church was renamed once again to the Washington Psychic Institute. But it was also known as The Church of Divine Man-Washington Psychic Institute. It was transformed into a private residence in 2006.

Note, I was not able to locate when the current building ever housed the Second Swedish Baptist Church (some seem to think it once did). That assembly appears to have been housed 20th Ave NW and NW 63rd.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, this church includes a two story front-gabled main structure, with a two story flat-roofed tower on the northwest corner with round windows near the top and arched stained glass near the middle of the tower. The entry door is at the base of the tower, and has an arched window above the door and a newer aluminum awning. The primary gabled structure includes a dramatic arched stained glass window on the front façade and a round window beneath the gable peak. Secondary facades include additional multi-pane windows with arched openings above, as well as additional entries. Although this building has likely experienced many changes, it still conveys its history and retains many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Metal

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1888. It is located in the Gilman Park Addition (1889), Block 28, Lots 13 and 14. The home known as the "Baker St. House" was added to the Washington State Register of Historic Places in 1998, and the nomination form includes a more extensive analysis of the construction, architecture, and early residents. The house has been restored in several stages by its owners over the past 30 years.

Henry Schmidt, a saloon keeper, bought the property from the West Coast Improvement Co. in February 1890, and his wife Catherine appeared in a second deed six months later from Sam Cosel and his wife Rosie. The house was built on Baker St. [now 60th] at the corner of 2nd [now 20th]. The streets were not yet paved, many of the building lots in downtown Ballard were still vacant, and just a few blocks to the north the ancient cedar forests were still surrendering to the loggers' saws. The earliest entries found for this property in the 1893 Ballard City Directory is for Henry Smedt [sic], a saloon keeper in Everett. In the 1895 Seattle City Directory, he is listed at the same address with the correct spelling of Schmidt. A couple of years later in 1897, Catherine filed for divorce, alimony, and custody of their children.

Peter Hillen bought the property from the Schmidts in 1894, and sold it to James H. Boyce (1862–1911) in 1899. Boyce was born in Missouri, was a county commissioner (elected in 1896), and the co-proprietor of the Boyce & Pyle saloon. The other proprietor, Frank R. Pyle, was deputy sheriff of King County, and together they built a large brick building on Ballard avenue, opposite the city hall. In 1898, Boyce is indicted by a grand jury for his role in the Heaton affair, a case in which several county commissioners signed off on bills for road work by Heaton that were never performed. Despite the indictment, he didn't resign, but justice was somewhat served as Boyce was confined to his room with the measles. Boyce and his Canadian wife Annie (1862–1911) lived in the home in 1900. James was on the Democratic ticket for Representatives of the 42d District in 1902, and was listed in the 1904 and 1905 Ballard City Directories living at 202 Baker. In 1905, Anne Boyce secured a divorce from James on grounds of non-support and abandonment covering a period of over a year. The case was not contested. A year later, Boyce was accused of using county funds (about \$30 per month) to pay for "eating his fill at Seattle restaurants and country hotels, and paying other traveling expenses". Boyce died in 1911.

Michael A. Malloy (1877–19??), a street grade laborer born in Nebraska, lived in the home in 1906 and 1907. In 1910 he lived in the home with the owners of the property - his brother-in-law Ralph P. Mitchell (1883–19??), a North Dakota born logging camp Foreman, and sister Tessie/Theresa E. Mitchell (1880–19??).

By 1920, Patrick J. Lynch (1863–1950), an Irish laborer, and his wife C/Katherine/Katie (1873–1958) and family lived in the home, and in 1922 a basement was added using heavy timbers for support. According to census records, they rented the home in 1920 and owned it by 1930. Patrick immigrated in 1888 and was a laborer working as a "street flusher" on city streets. While working in 1920, one of his horses fell and became entangled in its harness, and when trying to extricate the horse, Patrick fell under the animal and broke his leg at the hip. Catherine was born in Syracuse, New York, went to Tacoma in 1889 and came to Ballard in 1907. Following Patrick's death in 1950, Catherine continued to live in the home until she died in 1958.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Queen Anne house is 1.5 stories and has a front-facing gable end and a slight lower side-facing gable on the east side. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and the walls are clad in horizontal board siding with portions of scalloped wood shingles on the front gable end, in a several-foot-wide strip at the first floor ceiling height, and on a bay window on the front façade. A corner porch provides access to the inset front door at the left side of the front façade. The porch roof juts out several feet forward from the building and has a small gable roof within the larger gable roof of the house. The porch features railings with spindles, turned wood columns, and spindling along the roofline. A single pane window is located within the gable of the porch roof. Two one-over-one light windows are located within the front gable and the side gable. The bay window, located on the first floor of the front façade, has three one-over-one light windows and a hip roof clad in corrugated metal. Several basement windows are visible just above ground level, one below the bay window and one of the side elevation.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Ole Moberg (boat builder), Sivert Sagstad and spouse Louise. Moberg/Sagstad lived there from before 1916 through 1920.

Henry Fredricks lived there in 1935.

In 1991 Robert and Patricia Kinzing bought and in 2005 sold to Justin and Cynthia Kozu. They set it up as a multi-family dwelling in 2007 and sold to Tang and Wong in 2014 for \$580k.

Architectural Summary

The house at 1757 NW 60th Street was built in 1902 and represents the type of simple, classic farmhouse or early Victorian style home that was common in Ballard at the turn of the century. The tall one and one half story house is arranged in a shallow L-shape with gable roofs. The front façade includes a hipped-roof front porch, enclosed as early as the 1930s, but possibly originally built as an open porch. The roof has a shallow overhang with Classical returns on the gable ends. A wide trim board follows the roof line all around the house. Windows at the attic level are “hung” from a trim board that extends across each gable façade. The windows are narrow, double-hung, with single lite sashes. The trim on each upper sash includes a decorative extension at each end—a small S-curved trim. The exterior cladding is primarily narrow clapboard siding, although an ornamental triangle of fish scale shingles clad the upper portion of each gable end at the attic level. The front door is topped with a transom window, and the door itself is located at the west end of the porch.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled, Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Unable to Determine

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Jonas J and Nellie Green, of Norway and Sweden respectively, occupied the home for a period of time. Jonas was a carpenter in the shipbuilding industry. They lived in this home with their daughter Hattie and son Elemer. They also rented to three fisherman, of Norwegian descent, for a period of time. It appears their oldest daughter Jessie (Green) Armstrong and her husband Harry Armstrong owned the home after Jonas and Nellie. Jonas lived in the home with them for a period of time along with Henry Schurman as a boarder.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1928 POLK: (2223 W 60TH ST) Green Jonas Su 0745
 1940 POLK: (2223 W 60TH ST) Schurman Henry A
 (Golden Glow Distributing Co) agt Berger Distributing Co h
 2223 W 60th

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: Miss Nellie Green owned home

Architectural Summary

This 1905 Farmhouse/Craftsman house in 1.5 stories and has a side-facing gable end and a large dormer centered on the front façade with a front-facing gable end. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The dormer has a full pediment, has two one-over-one light windows below the pediment, and is clad in a stripes of square and scalloped wood shingles. The side-facing gable end is also a full pediment with deep eaves along the bottom edge. The one-over-one light windows are located within the pediment. The gable end appears to have a similar mixture of square and scalloped wood shingles as the dormer. The remainder of the house is clad in horizontal board siding. A porch is located on the right side of the first floor and is inset under the main roof. The roof around the porch is supported by square wood posts. The porch is reached by two wood stairs and is surrounded by a low wall clad in horizontal board siding. The front door is accessed from the porch and a single pane window is located to the right of the door. A large window with a decorative, multi-pane portion across the top is located on the left side of the front façade. Multiple windows are visible on the side façade, including a bay window. A chimney is also visible from the side of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This craftsman house was built in 1907 with a pre-annexation of 307 E Baker Street. It's original owners appear to be Anna and Martin Farhey who lived in the house from 1907-1928. The house was designed to serve as a duplex and they seem to rent the other half of the house at different points throughout their ownership. Martin worked as a laborer and eventually as a gardener and was originally from Holland. Anna was born in Germany.

Other occupants included William A Duncan who lived in the house in 1910; William worked in real estate as a salesman at EB Cox Investment Company. Fred and Florence Sovala lived there in 1915; Fred worked as an iron worker at the time. John and Nellie Berrey lived in the house in 1916. From 1918-1919, two sisters, Christina and Regina Katzer, rented at the house; Regina worked as a forewoman at the Crescent Manufacturing Company, a spice and flavoring company, and Christina worked as a packer at an unknown company. In 1920, Hazel Martin who worked as a cashier rented space in the house. In 1921, Lawrence and Frances O'Bringer and Joseph and Frances Keiffer lived in the house; Joe worked as a furniture finisher. John and Ellen Lannan lived in the house in 1922; John served in the United States Army at the time.

Mary Verhey lived in the house from at least 1929 with her niece Vella Becker, and Mary married John Murphy in 1930. They lived there together until at least 1939. In 1934 Evelyn Johnson rented a room in the house and worked as a saleswoman. Marie Fifer lived in the house in 1940.

In 1954 Robert and Rose Holtman lived in the house. Margaret Fox lived there from 1956-1958 and married Gene Herbert; Fox worked as a stenographer and Herbert worked at Fox Shoe Repair. In 1959, Bruce and Vonda Lambert lived in the house; Bruce worked as an expeditor at Boeing. In 1960, Eugene and Gaylia Chicoine and Frank and Linda Day lived in the house. Eugene Chicoine worked for the United States Navy.

By 1992, Nazek Aboulhosen owned the house. Todd and Sarah Stine took over ownership in 1993 and remodeled the house from a duplex to a single family home in 2000. They sold the house that same year to John Scruggs and Sue Salget who have owned it until the present.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story Craftsman bungalow exhibits a rectangular plan, a hipped roof with wide open eaves and exposed roof rafters. Hipped dormers on each of the four slopes of the roof give way to 1-over-1 windows. Pairs on the front and back, and singles on the lateral dormers. A partial porch on the right corner of the front elevation gives way to a paneled front door flanked by a square fixed window. Porch exhibits classical architectural elements like a classical capital on the single square support, ornamental brackets and dentils. One-over-one windows with wide wood casings are present on all elevations. The half level basement windows are 4-pane windows. Horizontal wood clapboard is present on all walls except on the baseboard where cladding is made of coursed shingles. The house is on a corner lot facing north, surrounded by a lawn. A detached garage is accessible from the side street on the west.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Unable to Determine

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Assessor, this Queen Anne house was built in 1906. Victor A. Mickelson and his wife Katy of Finland owned the house by 1910 and lived there with their children Lillian, Carl, and Victor E. Victor A. worked as a carpenter. By 1920, Katy had remarried Peter Nordenberg. Peter brought his son Fred Nordenberg to the house at that time. Peter Nordenberg worked as a ship wright and carpenter in a Seattle shipyard.

In 1936, Victor E Mickelson died tragically in an overturned car and the driver Arne Ulbricksen was convicted of reckless driving; at the time he lived in the house with his wife Alice. We know Peter and Katy lived in the house at least until her death in 1947. According to the King County Assessor, Kathryn Tervonen bought the house in 1949.

Through the 1950s, there were many occupants suggesting a rental property. H and Joyce Rolls lived in the house in 1953. D. and Margaret Clifford lived in the house in 1955. Clifton D. Parks a driver lived in the house in 1956. Orvell and Alma Hester lived in the house in 1959. By 1967 William Wellein and his wife, both in their 80's, lived in the house.

Christine Claseman has owned the property since 1999.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1906 Queen Anne house is one story and has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house is clad in horizontal board siding. A dormer and a small projecting gable are located on the front façade. The dormer has two adjacent one-over-one light windows and is clad in square wood shingle siding. The small gable has eave returns, a diamond-shaped window, and patterned wood shingles on the front-facing gable end. A bay window is located below the small gable. A front porch extends from the bay window to the far end of the front façade. The porch has a low roof with wide eaves that is supported by square columns with decorative brackets. A railing with square balusters extends across the front of the porch. The porch is accessed by stairs on the left side. The front door is centrally located and is accessed from the porch. Two one-over-one light windows are located to the left of the door. A partially below-grade garage door is located below the bay window on the front façade. A short, angled concrete driveway with vertical concrete retaining walls on both sides provides access to the garage.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Mansard

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1903 or 1904 to 1907, respectively. It is located in the Graff's Salmon Bay Addition (1890), Block 11, Lots 7 and 8.

The house was built on Wilson [now 27th] just south of Brig [now 67th], and the first known property owner was Jennie Schoenle of Cincinnati, Ohio. Jennie likely received the land from the estate of her son Robert W. Schoenle, a Doctor of genito-urinary and skin diseases who died about 1905. His Will left a collection of medical works to the Washington Medical Library Association to be held in the Carnegie public library, and a \$10,000 insurance policy and much real estate in West Seattle and Ballard to his mother Jennie Schoenle. Jennie Schoenle sold the property to Mary W. Fish (1878–19??) in 1905. The first entries in the Ballard City Directory are for Mary's husband Emil Fish (1873–1950), a French Canadian edgerman, laborer for the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Co., and possibly the home builder, in 1905 and 1906. Carl G. Anderson, a teamster, and his family lived in the home in 1907. The address at that time was 134 Wilson.

The property changed residents and possibly owners several times in subsequent years. David H. Ester, a laborer and janitor, owned and resided in the home with his wife Sarah E. Ester from 1910 through 1917; Johan/John Johansen, mariner and ship rigger, and his wife Christine in 1918; Phillip G. Sandy, a shipyard laborer, and his family owned and occupied the home in 1920; followed by Earl L. Burd, a blacksmith, and his wife Ester S. in 1920; Jas E. Comrada, a laborer, and his wife Anna in 1921; Olem M. Jensen, a mechanic, and his wife Karen S. in 1922; and James D. Wrenchey, a laborer, and his wife Alice in 1922.

From 1926 to 1954, Peter Bunich (1888–1955), a Yugoslavian immigrant, sawmill laborer, millworker, and long-time employee of the Booth Fisheries Corporation, and his wife Mary Bunich (1890–1964) also of Yugoslavia owned and lived in the home. Peter immigrated in 1906 and Mary in 1914, and both were members of the Croatian Fraternal Union of America. Following Peter's death in 1955, Mary Bunich continued to live in the home until 1963.

From 1963 to 1979, Takashi Goto (1919–1975), a clerk for the Post Office, and his wife Yasuko (1924–1990), owned and resided in the home. After Takashi's death in 1979, Mrs. Takashi Goto continued to live in the home until 1989/1990.

Subsequent owners include: Chris Colvard and Nancy Vaques (from 1990–1991), and Phillip W. and Carol A. Merrill the current owners, as of May 2016 (from 1991–).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1903 Craftsman house is 1.5 stories and has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has three dormers, one on the front and one on each side. The dormers have hip roofs clad in asphalt shingles and each have a one-over-one light window. A porch extends the full width of the front façade a low-angle hip roof extends out over the porch. The porch roof is supported by square wood columns. The porch has a low wall on all three exposed sides and is accessed by a centrally-located set of stairs. The front door is central to the front façade. One window is located on either side of the door, each are nine-over-one light windows. A bay window is located on one side of the house and is covered by the deep eaves of the main roof. A single-story addition is located at the back of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Unable to Determine

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1903. It is located in Graff's Salmon Bay Addition to Ballard (1890), Block 26, Lots 1, 2, & 3.

The house was built on Ferry [now 25th] St. at the corner of Sloop [now 70th], and the first entry in the 1904 Ballard City Directory shows Robert J. Meehan, a carpenter and perhaps the builder, living there. Robert Meehan bought lots 1 and 2 from Mary E. Burgess, and lot 3 from Julius Jasperson, a Danish real estate agent, in Nov. 1904 and sold all three lots to Julius Jasperson's wife Susie in July 1905. The Jaspersons lived in the home in 1906 and 1907 [then as 243 Ferry Ave].

Julius Jasperson came to Ballard in 1899 and was in the real estate business. Jasperson was also Secretary for the Ballard Board of Library Trustees that obtained the Ballard Carnegie Library, and he fought against annexation to Seattle. He claimed that Seattle filled up the boarding houses to turn the vote in favor of annexation.

In 1914, John Schwender (1861–1920), a laborer for the electric railroad, and his wife Louisa (1872–1953) lived at 6755 25th Ave. NW. Several members of the family remained in the home through at least 1975 when Walter H. Schwender was listed there as retired.

In 1985, Mark Freedman and Jocelyn Brubeck owned and lived in the home.

In 1994, Thos. Neilsen owned and lived in the home, but also rented portions of the upper and lower house. Richard Clasen & Linda Leah, the current owners, as of May 2016, purchased the home in 1997 from James L. Guard, and continued renting apartments in the upper and lower levels of the home. There were two tenants listed in 2005 and six tenants in 2015.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1903 Colonial house is two stories and has a hip roof with a projecting front-facing gable above the second-floor porch. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the house has wood shingle siding. A front porch extends the full width of the house on the front façade and has a low angle hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch roof is supported by round, wood columns and is reached by six stairs located centrally. The porch has a low wall with wood shingle siding on both sides and in blocks underneath each of the columns. The front of the porch has a wood railing between the columns on the front side. A second floor porch takes up the central third of the second floor, has simple square columns and railings, and a pediment-like gable end on the roof above. The second floor porch is accessed by a central door. Two one-over-one light windows are located on the second floor of the front façade. The first floor of the front façade has a central bay window with two front doors, one on either side of the bay window. The bay window features two one-over-one light windows and a central multi-light window. Two additional one-over-one-light windows are located on the front façade. The sides feature additional one-over-one light windows but are obscured by large trees.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1902 or 1907, respectively. It is located in the Great Northern Addition to Ballard (1890), Block 31, Lots 5 and 6.

This house was located on Findlay [now 72nd] between 6th [now 28th] and 7th [now 30th], and the first entry in the 1905 Ballard City Directory shows Ernest B. Mills, a timekeeper, at 624 Findley. Early deeds show that that Mary Baxter and her husband sold the property to Henry and Loamy Mills in 1901, who in turn sold it to their son Ernest Burton Mills in 1903. The builder is not known, but Henry, a farmer, and Ernest, a timekeeper, were the owners when the home was built. Ernest B. Mills is listed at several different addresses in the early Ballard City Directories, but each is very close to the Findlay address and it seems likely the variants may be approximations or incorrect. The addresses are corner 7th av and Sloop (1903), 7th av. W. corner of Shelby (1904), 624 Findley (1905), 7th Av northeast corner of Canoe (1906), and 640 Canoe (1907). The 1905 Sanborn Atlas doesn't cover this area, but Findlay is roughly in line with Canoe, and just north of Shilby/Shelby.

Ernest Burton Mills (1880–1939), a timekeeper and clerk for the Seattle Electric Co., and later road master for the Seattle Municipal Railway, and his wife Edith Ina Mills (1881–1937), lived in the home from 1903 to 1937. The home was remodeled in 1935. Ernest Mills and Edna were married in Michigan about 1900, and soon after moved to Seattle. Ernest was vice-president of the Civil Service League in 1937, president of the Civil Service League in 1938, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, the Streetcar Men's Union, the Seattle Civil Service League, and Seattle Lodge, I. O. O. F. Edith was born in Fremont, Michigan, was a member of the Junior Order, Daughters of America, Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and died in 1937. Ernest remarried in 1938 to Myrtis S. Savage, a former deputy collector of internal revenue in Tacoma, and lived in the home until his death in 1939.

By 1942, Judson B. Pittsford (1891–1971), a steelworker, and his wife Leola M. (1890–1961) owned and resided in the home. They were married in 1911 in Denver, Colorado and moved to Seattle about 1913. Prior to moving to Seattle, Leola "spoke often and longingly" of the city and told her husband that "you could dry clothes even in the rain – it was so mild". After "growing weary of layoffs from the railroad" Judson said "Let's go to Seattle". "In Seattle, Pittsford worked for the Union Pacific Railroad six months and then was streetcar operator until 1918, when he went to work for the Bethlehem Steel Co. rolling mill here. He retired in 1956." Judson was a member of the Free and accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, Nile Temple of Shrine, and Ballard Shrine Club. Their son Robert C. Pittsford was at one time a chief inspector at Bethlehem Steel. Leola died in 1961, and Judson continued to live in the home until he died in 1971.

In 1972, the home was owned by Ross Hunter, an equipment serviceman for Metro Transit, and his wife Marian. The two lived in the home until 1974, and in 1975 the home was vacant.

In 1985 and 1989/1990, Josephine Johnson, a nurse lived in the home.

In 2000, Paul B. & Anita R. Beatty sold the home to Shana Y Iverson & Michael K. Speers, the current owners, as of May 2006, (from 2000–). According to Cole Seattle directories, they had lived in the home since 1994.

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1902 Craftsman house is 1.5 stories and has a side-facing gable roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad horizontal asbestos siding. A centrally-located dormer has a hip roof with bell curves and features two three-over-three light windows. The left corner of the first floor juts out and has a small first-floor-level hip roof and a large, twelve-over-one light window. All rooflines are defined by deep eaves and exposed beams. The left two-thirds of the house steps out further than the rest of the house and has a curved, catslide roof. The front door is central to the front façade, is reached by five cement stairs angled to the left, and is flanked by tall, narrow, multi-pane windows. A large, multi-pane window is located under the catslide. A brick chimney is located on the side facade, approximately central to the gable end.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Unfortunately the address for this home is missing from the Department of Planning and Development's Side Sewer Card.

From 1938 to 1940, Martin S. Vevang is listed as the owner/occupant in the Polk Reverse Directories.

1943-1944 the owner/occupant is Erling Johansen.

The Directory shows the home as vacant in 1951.

In Polk's 1953 Directory the owner/occupant is Reuben T. Jacobsen.

On March 10, 1997 Scott A. Michell and Rita B sell the home to Tammie L. Fehn.

the home is sold by Tammie L. Fehn to Cynthia A. Krueger, followed 3 days later by the filing of a Quit Claim Deed from Jeffery T. Krueger to Cynthia A. Krueger as a Property Settlement.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1918, this two-story Craftsman-style single-family house is rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete block foundation, is clad with coursed wood shingles, and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The front (south) façade includes a full-façade hipped-roof front porch with closed rails and wood piers, accessed by wood stairs and railing. The front façade includes a triad of three-over-one wood pane windows, as well as the front door. The second story includes two pairs of six-over-one wood pane windows. A short, wide dormer with an elongated window opening punctuates the roofline. The rear of the house includes a secondary entry and enclosed porch with vinyl windows.

The front stairs and railing have been replaced, and the cladding was once horizontal wood. The house has been moderately altered with replacement porch steps and railing, as well as the replaced cladding, but still exhibits many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/vertical

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This craftsman home was built in 1907 according to King County records. From 1910-1920, Frank and Edna Waskey owned the house and lived there with their children - John and Robert. Frank worked as a gold miner. In 1910, the family shared the house with a young woman Martha Haugen who is listed as a servant. By 1920, Frank had passed away and Edna remained in the house with the teenage John and Robert. Edna's aunt, Mary Skinner, had joined the household.

Robert Waskey became a radio operator and in 1926, he joined a team of mushers in Alaska tasked with carrying supplies to the crashed Detroit Arctic Expedition of under command of Capt. George Hubert Wilkins. Waskey operated the radio and relayed messages. The overland team reached Capt. Wilkins on May 1, 1926.

By 1930, Edna had married Ralph Newcomb, a master and pilot of sternwheelers in Alaska. His first post as a master was in 1921 when he served on the Tanana which carried freight on Tanana River between Tanana and Fairbanks. After serving as a master mariner, he worked as a watchman on the waterfront. Ralph lived in the house until 1942.

From 1950-1970, John and Lillie Deer owned the house. John worked as a farmer and railroad employee before his retirement. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in the house in 1963.

Architectural Summary

This large 1-1/2 story Craftsman has a low pitch hipped roof with wide unenclosed eaves overhang that create a wide wrap-around recessed porch. Square columns with decorative braces support the roof over the porch. Hipped dormers on each slope house grouped windows, five on the front elevation and three on the back and lateral dormers. Two interior brick chimneys rise above the rooftop. Door is situated on the center of the symmetrical front elevation flanked by rectangular windows on each side. To the right and left is a set of a wider fixed in between 1-over-1 windows. Six-over-one and fixed windows make the rest of the openings. Cladding is made of coursed wood shingles. House sits above the street on a corner lot facing east. A stone retention wall surrounds the lot, and concrete stairs on the center lead to the house. Important additions visible from the side street include a covered two car garage on the back of the house with a wood deck and a pergola on top.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Ezra Rose, Jennie Rose, Morris Boss (laborers) lived in home 1916, 1917. Morris Rossi moved in 1918.

R and Nettie Chas lived in home 1919. R was a 'Teamster'.

Zoola (packer), Soren, Shirley, Katherine (a pianist) Bronniche lived in home 1921-1954.

Michael and Sandra J Matson sold to Kevin Carrabine 1988.

Architectural Summary

The house at 3041 NW 72nd Street was built in 1912 as a one-story Craftsman bungalow. The front-facing shallow-pitched roof faces the street. In the 1930s, there was a shed-roofed porch across the front façade supported by three square columns resting on brick or concrete pier supports (difficult to see from the photo) and a low railing composed on square balusters. This has since been replaced with a gable-roofed porch supported by just two columns and two short segments of railing. The front door is located directly under the porch and a triple window graces the front façade. The exterior is clad in narrow clapboard siding at the first floor and shingles at the attic level. House trim includes simple knee-braces, wide bargeboards at the gables, and plain trim around the windows and door. A shallow pop-out on one side adds space to the interior.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The first owner of this craftsman built in 1920 was Lodewick (Lodwich) Trumbell, a fireman, age 48 in 1920. He lived there with wife Maria, 49.

Both naturalized citizens born in Canada. Some work was done on the house in 1928. It was sold in February 1929.

In 1930 it was owned by John Panchenko, a WW1 veteran and auto mechanic, age 35, who lived there with his wife of 5 years Anna, 27, and inlaws Michael & Maria Tischenko. All were born in Russia but spoke English & were naturalized.

The house was sold late in 1935 to an H.C. McLaughlin, and was advertised for sale again in December 1936. Headline on notice was "Leaving".

By 1939 it was owned by Patrick L O'Dowd, a mechanic. Per the 1940 Census, Patrick, age 40, lived there with wife Katherine, 33, and daughters Marilyn, 5, & Barbara, 11 months. House valued at \$3100. The O'Dowds evidently lived here at least to 1960, according to ST death notice for Katherine in 1956, and marriage of Barbara in 1960.

House was sold 3/28/96 by Jennifer Larson & Steve Davenport to Elizabeth R Maunz, current owner, & Arthur G Simpson.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1920, this one story single-family house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt clad front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting entry vestibule porch with a gabled roof, wood piers, and closed rails. The stairs and railing have been replaced. Windows include a triad of double-hung wood sash, and a multi-light fixed sash between beneath the gable peak. There is a basement garage with double wood doors and vertical windows. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled, Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

A City of Seattle Sewer permit card indicates that the house at 8302 13th Avenue NW was built in 1916 by a P.H. Nelson (possibly Peter Nelson), but no further documentation has been found. The side sewer contractor of record is S. Pentti who is listed as having built many side sewers in Ballard.

The next known occupant was Robert C. Roberts (born 1864) who purchased the house 8302 13th Avenue NW in 1925, moving to Seattle from Spokane with his wife Eva and two daughters. Sadly, Eva passed away that same year. Robert continued to live in the house with his daughters; the 1930 census lists Robert as a brakeman who was born in New York of Welsh parents. The 1934 Seattle Directory still lists him at 8302—and he may have continued to live there until 1937 when the house was purchased by the McLeans. In 1940 Robert was living with his older daughter Margaret and her husband at 321 North 16th Street, Seattle. He passed away in 1944.

In 1937 Allen Hector (born 1874) and Clara Mabel (born 1883) McLean purchased the house after having lived in various other houses in Seattle since their marriage on Vashon Island in 1924. Allen was born in Priceville, Ontario, Canada, and immigrated to the United States via Vancouver, British Columbia, crossing the border at Sweetgrass, Montana in 1923. Allen was listed as a laborer, carpenter and foreman in Seattle Directories; Clara worked as a cutter for a garment factory. Clara passed away in August of 1954, after which Allen moved to an apartment on Phinney Avenue; he died the following October 1955.

<abbreviated>

Architectural Summary

The entry porch is supported by two massive piers that taper upward from a broad base to meet an arched wall at the two forward corners of the porch. Before meeting the arched wall, the piers are accented with decorative trim in the form of angled 2" x 6" wood (???what do you call these??); eight to each pier. Two sides of the front porch are enclosed with a low railing of stout balusters. The front door is glazed in its upper half and centered within the porch, approached via a series of four steps. On either side of the front door is a double-hung window, the upper sashes divided into several vertical lights. Window trim is tapered outward at the sides at an angle that echoes the taper of the porch piers. This trim feature is featured on nearly all the house windows.

The front porch and dormer roofs have deep eaves and are more shallowly pitched than the main roof, giving a sense that the house is broader than it really is, and firmly grounds it to the site. Stringcourse trim separates first and attic floor levels. The bargeboards are cut with a kind of "fishhook" notch that results in a long, tapered end piece that extends far beyond the actual roof edge.

<abbreviated>

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Theodore Emmett Larson, wife Beryl, and son Theodore Jr. lived at 8027 Dibble Ave NW in 1931, the same year the home was built. Theodore would die in 1932 at the age of 41. In February 1933, Beryl hosted a party at this address which was recorded in the Seattle Times. Theodore Jr. and unnamed wife are recorded as having a child and living at the address in April 1932. The last record of Theodore Jr. living at this address is the 1934 city directory.

In 1934, a birth announcement in the Seattle Times shows Clarence Andrew Selden and wife living at this address. Selden was a railway postal-clerk. At the time of his death in 1959 he was not living at this address. His obituary states that he was survived by one daughter, Mrs. Edwin Willard, and two sons, Robert W. Selden and Theodor E. Selden.

In 1936, a Lorna Buchanan is recorded as using this address for a marriage license.

In 1938, a real estate notice is posted showing the home is for sale.

The 1940 census shows Erling P. Brastad and family living at this address. Brastad job is listed as "Seaman's Mate" and as owning the home. Elizabeth, his wife, Else and Jack, his two children, as well as Mary Dragich are also listed as residents. Erling later becomes a Ship Captain.

Several boating magazines, including the December 1953 issue of "Motor Boating" show the promotion of Arthur H. Nelson, who is listed as living at this home. His promotion is shown as factory Representative for Kermath Manufacturing. An obituary dated July 1967 shows a Selma M. Lygdman living at the address at the time of her death. She was 77 years old. She is listed as the Mother of Mrs. Arthur Nelson.

Current residents are Peter and Kathleen Cameron, who purchased the home in 2005.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1931, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan,

sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in brick, and features an asphalt-clad, steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with gablehead gables. The front façade includes an over-scaled chimney with decorative brick work that also is seen on the right and left sides of the home. Original wood carriage doors dominate the lower level of the home.

The entrance once included a turret over the main entrance, which has been removed. With the exception of the turret, the house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled, Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Property card from Puget Sound Regional Archives indicates the house was built in 1910 yet the first known residents are William L. Rowe and his wife Mary starting in 1925. William worked as a foreman/millworker at Bolcom-Canal Lumber, then as a gas station manager down the street from the house, and back again as foreman at Bolcom-Canal Lumber a few years later. He continued to live there until 1967, however the ownership was transferred to his daughter Nancy Lee (Rowe) Johnson in 1957.

In 1968 the house was vacant and then a series of residents turned over every year or two. Boeing employee Steven Booy and his wife Anita had a longer stretch between 1979 and 1983. In 1986 the house sold to Michael Mills. Then in 1994 the house went to his wife Lynn Hyde in a divorce settlement. In 2000 Ms. Hyde significantly altered the original house by adding a second story. Ms. Hyde is the current owner.

Architectural Summary

Highly modified, not recorded.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle, Stucco

Roof Type: Front gabled, Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

Ferdinand A. Christensen was a General Practice Physician with an office at

Born in to a father born in , and a mother born in . Dr. Christensen owned the home, free of a mortgage. According to the 1920 US Census, the family consisted of Ferdinand A. Christensen, 52, his wife Ida B., 45, children Valberg A., 17, and Ferdinand (Jr.), 14. Ferdinand A. Christensen's obituary in the Seattle Times is dated .

The Department of Building and Planning's Side Sewer Card states: Permit & Plat# A-7213 issued Inspected Owner: Dr. Christenson (sic) Contractor: G. A. Nilson.

Margt. C. Riddle is listed as a renter/roomer in the 1923 City Directory.

The Vital Statistics page of the Seattle Times, March of 1942, announces "Notice of Intent to Wed: Dean A. Riddle, 22, 3224 W 61st ST and Katherine Balsler, 22, 5330 Creston ST".

The Polk Directories for 1938, 1940, and 1943-1944 list Mrs. Ida B. Christensen as the owner/occupant.

Enard L. Rosen, , Air Force Reservist is called to active duty.

1951 & 1953 Polk Directories: Enard Rosen. The '53 entry lists Enard as the owner/occupant.

1959 & 1965 Polk Directories: Owner/occupants Enard Rosen (Mildred I) Wireman Bowie Elec

Mildred I Rosen sold the home to Todd C Sanchez and Kathy M. Pendas,

Todd Sanchez and Kathy Pendas sold to Pamela and Thomas Kilborn-Miller.

Note: The history of , including it's use as a private sanitarium for TB patients, was written up when the home was featured in the Ballard Historical Society's Home Tour.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1915, this two-story single family home sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer on the first floor and variated wood shingles on the second floor. The house has an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with two distinctive gabled dormers on the second story of the front façade. The front (south) façade is symmetrically arranged with a central projecting gabled entry flanked by two two-story gabled wings. The original house featured a small recessed second-story porch above the entry bay. Many original leaded wood sash windows remain on the second story and secondary facades.

Interior features include oak floors with basket weave corner detailing, and original light fixtures, door knobs, and radiators.

With its naturalistic materials, gabled rooflines, and exposed rafters and knee braces, this house is Craftsman in style, but its size and ornate details make this a rare example of residential housing stock in Ballard. It is on a double lot and the property includes mature fruit trees and a double carriage house, also built in 1915.

It appears that this house has not been significantly altered, and it retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this four-plex house was built in 1900. It is located in the Ballard Addition to City of Seattle (1890), Block 6, Lots 1 and 2. The property doesn't appear on the 1905 Baist or Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, which suggests the property may have been built later.

The home was built on the corner of Woodland Park Ave [now 65th] and 1st Ave. E. [now 11th], and the earliest known owner is C. R. Alexander who sold the home to Carrie Munson about 1908. The home was remodeled in 1908, and sold again to United States Realty in 1911.

Frank M. Stanley (1853–1940), a real estate man born in New York, bought the home from the United States Realty Co. in 1916, and received a permit to change the stairway. He came to Seattle in 1887 and was a pioneer apartment house builder and operator, owning several apartment buildings in his 50 plus years in the Seattle real estate business. Among the apartments he owned were: Lenawee Apartments, Barbara Frietchie Apartments, the Summit Vista Apartments, and the Stanley Apartments. He also built the Wall Street Court Apartments, which was operated as the Devonshire Apartments in 1940. Stanley later sold the property to one of his tenants, Jessie Kidd, in 1930.

Jessie Kidd (1859–19??), born in West Virginia of Scottish parents, and a laundress working on her own account, lived in the home starting in 1913, bought it in 1930, rented housekeeping rooms, and continued living there through 1942. Several advertisements for housekeeping rooms were published in the Seattle Daily Times and described one to four rooms, some large, furnished and unfurnished, with bath, kitchenette, light, and water. The King County Property Record Card remarks on the neighborhood: "colored family lives in adjoining house. Of good habits and behavior and liked by neighbors. Class 2 block and of that style of maintenance." Jessie sold the property in 1944 to Jennie M. Hagenstein. A 1949 permit officially converts the residence to 3 housekeeping units.

Subsequent owners include Thomas L. Samuelson (from 19??–1977) and the current owners, as of May 2016, Aldo A. & June Samboni (from 1977–), who continued to rent out rooms as apartments. Advertisements from 1973 to 1983 described unique studio apartments with Franklin stove, fireplace, and utilities included. Rental occupants vary from year to year and include electrical machinists, laundry workers, carpenters, nurses, mill workers, barbers, widows, clerks, butter wrappers, truck drivers, meat cutters, house carpenters, and sales ladies. Two long term tenants lived in the home for about 10 years include Gregor and Henry Zorin (from 1965–1975) and Roger E. Monda (from resident 1985–1994).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Corner Farmhouse is one story had has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house has an approximate L plan with the entrance and focal point at the center of the L, where a large dormer and the front door are located. The house is located on a corner and the front door faces this corner. The large dormer has a hip roof and two adjacent one-over-one-light windows. Two smaller dormers are located at either end of the L, facing the streets on either side of the house. These dormers have hip roofs and each have two single-pane windows. Two one-over-one light windows and two porches, one on each interior wing of the L, flank the door. The porches have low hip roofs extend off of the main roof and are supported by square posts. The porches each have a low wall enclosing them. Several double- and single-pane windows are located on each wing. A brick walkway extends from the street corner at an angle to the front door.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick,Other

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

6400 11th Ave NW is a multi-family home in the West Woodland neighborhood, Ballard District, Seattle, WA 98107. This 3,108 square foot building, includes 4 separate units, is mid-century modern in design and sits on a 5,000 square foot lot. This property was built in 1957.

According to the Seattle Times, units in this building once rented for \$75.00 per month.

Current owner, as listed by King County Assessor, is Cynthia Wilson.

Architectural Summary

6400 11th Ave NW is a multi-family home in the West Woodland neighborhood, Ballard District, Seattle, WA 98107. This 3,108 square foot building, includes 4 separate units, is mid-century modern in design and sits on a 5,000 square foot lot. The building has a flat roof and a deck is the dominate street side feature. This property was built in 1957.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Addresses include 7000, 7002, 7004, 1486, and 1484.

By 1928 Evelyn's Beauty Shoppe located at 7004, and Adkinson & Son was located at 1486. Dr. A.F. Brockman, a prominent and well respected member of the Ballard community and medical community, and the Salmon Bay Drug Company was located at 7000 and remained there until roughly 1940. Brockman, although already a high standing member of society was also a notated four term state legislator. If that wasn't all his adventures, also managed to escape a bullet (but not always the drug store robbery). He passed away at the age of 75 in 1943.

By 1934 Seiter Realty Co. was located at 7004, and no one seemed to be located at 7002, 1486, 1484. A Seattle Daily Times article also identified this Realty company as Shew & Seiter Realty Co.

By 1940: Donald D. Jones was then located at 7002, no name for 7004, 1486 or 1484. One directory (from 1958) suggests that a Donald D. Jones was a dentist and by this time moved his office location to 6750 15th Ave NW. The 1953 directory suggests the same and stated that he and his wife Marcia L. also resided at 6750. Additional note, a directory from 1930 and 1931 shows Dentist Dr. Donald D. Jones (and office) located at 7002. They had two children, Thesie and Garnet. According to a Seattle Daily Times article from September 5, 1953, husband and wife later went on to become temporary treasurer and secretary for the Pacific Northwest Motorist Owning Airstream House Trailers Caravan Meeting. By 1932, Jones was also an active member in local community clubs and in Ballard improvement. "Leaders of Clubs Organize to Aid Ballard Bridge" headline cites Dr. Donald D. Jones with the Whitter Heights Improvement Club. By 1934, Jones was also involved with the Federated Clubs as a Chairman to discuss phone rates and the use of public schools for private meetings.

By 1940 John O. Stevenson (proprietor of another drug company) was located at 7000. John A. Helgeland (Barber) located at 7002. Note, between 1931 and 1942 Directory states the barber shop is as located both at 7002 and 7004. John was married to a Cora Helgeland.

1940 Directory: Jask (Jack?) S. Segraves (Baker) is located at 7004. Nothing located for 1486 or 1484.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, his single story commercial block building known as the W.E. Hunt building is located at the northeast corner of NW 70th Street and 15th Avenue Northwest. It has a poured concrete foundation, is clad in buff brick veneer, and has a flat roof with a parapet on the south and west facades. A concrete cornice spans the roofline. The main entry is at the corner, where the nameplate is placed above the door. There are at least four storefronts on this building. Windows, doors, and bulkheads have been replaced, and transom windows have been either covered or removed. Although this building has seen several modifications, it is still a good example of a commercial building in the district, and retains its original use, form, and cladding.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Mixed Use

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

SW-1 -25-3

Mixed use commercial building and residence, built in 1926. Addresses within this location include: 7002 and 1418.

Once known as 1418 W 70th (rather than NW), James V. Moore resided here in 1928 and remained until roughly 1935. It is likely he ran the business located at 7002, a Confectionery and Ice Cream Retail store. One of several Frye Markets in the area at the time, advertising "Butter, Eggs, and Cheese at These Markets Only".

By 1938 it appears the store was taken over by Thomas J. and Zoa Mae Morin. Commercial use as "Dairy". Thomas and Zoa were married on June 15, 1910 in what the Seattle Daily Times called: "A pretty wedding" and "The ceremony was performed under an arch made of red and white roses and ferns." They remained in residence at 1418, and ran the shop at 7002 until at least 1940.

Architectural Summary

TBD

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Mixed Use

Number of Stories: 3

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Preston Apartments LLC at 6201 15th NW was known as the Del Ray Apartments for most of its life. The building was built in 1928 with ground floor retail shops and two floors of apartments. The twelve units are studio (625 sf) and one bedroom (725 sf) apartments.

The current owner since 2005 is Preston Apts LLC. Burton H. & Ralene P. Walls purchased the building in 1991 from John C. & Erica Harding. Older ownership information was not researched. Search of the Polks City Directory 1939-79 showed the Del Ray Apartments with a steady occupancy of 11-12 residents, generally equally divided between men and women. The 1939 Directory lists only four residents with phones, by 1951 all but one had phones.

The building has had four very long-term commercial tenants over the years. The longest at 39 years is the Family Dairy Store at 6209 (1939-78), run at least in the early years by Harvey W. Kirkbride. The 1939 Directory described it as a "butter and egg store". Walter Hill operated Hill's Barber Shop at 6203 from 1951-75 (24 years); and Harry F. McElhaney started the Fifteenth Avenue Drug Co at 6201 which operated from 1939-59 (20 years). In addition to the long-timers, the 1930s and 1940s saw a beauty shop. The 1950s had the Del-Ray Beauty Shoppe, Aplin Music Store/Accordian & Piano Studio and the grocery space shared with Tsukuno & Co, commissary contractor, for three years. In the 1960s the building leased space to The Marker Buoy sporting goods and the Navy & Marine Recruiter (1960-75). The 1970s added Collector's Corner Antiques, Ballard's Little Gallery.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1928, this three story building is a good example of a multi-use building in Ballard. This building is generally rectangular in plan. There is retail on the ground floor and two floors of apartments above. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with brick, and has a flat asphalt-clad roof. The storefront has a wide metal awning and multiple entries delineated by brick pilasters. Transom windows are evident above the awning, and windows are encapsulated with a concrete base. Many storefront materials appear to have been replaced at some time. Second story windows are replaced multi-pane aluminum sash. Although many materials have been replaced, this building is a relatively unusual example of a multi-use building in Ballard, and retains a moderate level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 3

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Reuben Rosand is listed as owner and architect of this 16 unit apartment building that replaced a large residence (torn down). In The Seattle Daily Times of 11.18.55 it's mentioned that Rosand was denied a permit because of not observing building line setback rules. The City Planning Commission ruled he would have to redesign the structure. He advertised regularly in the Seattle Daily with a caricature-like sketch of him looking professorial with glasses above a small body with the motto "A "Rosand" home you'll be proud to own at a price you can afford to pay." He had been building ramblers in Wallingford.

The Open House was featured in the March 10, 1957 SDT and described hand-painted murals by Barbara Boyle in the upstairs halls, Clay City Roman brick exterior and special insulation for soundproofing tested by the University of Washington. The 15 one-bedrooms (plus 1 two-bedroom) were to rent between \$75-80/month. It was listed as designed, built and owned by Reuben Rosand of Rosand Construction.

Rosand died after a long illness in 1966 at the age of just 57, with a home address of 1732 NW 61st. He had been in Seattle for 20 years, having relocated from Duluth by way of several years in Bremerton. He was active in Ballard Rotary, Masons and the Commercial Club.

Still listed as Keith's Apt. on the King County Parcel Viewer the apartments were sold to an LLC in 1998; before that it was still owned by individuals but not uncovered when Rosand was no longer the owner.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1957, this two story multi-family residence is a good example of a midcentury apartment in Ballard. It sits on a poured concrete foundation, is rectangular in plan, is clad in brick and stucco veneer, and has a flat roof with slightly overhanging eaves. At the corner of the building is are concrete retaining walls and stairway leading to a wide recessed entry with a vinyl sliding window above. The stucco clad bay includes the entry and internal staircase. Other facades include apartment windows – fixed and sliding vinyl sash. Additional entries are at the rear of the building. This building has been minimally altered and retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Church

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal,Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD

Architectural Summary

TBD

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Lars Peter Relling, along with contractor E B Erickson, built the apartment buildings at 1505 and 1521 NW 60th Street in 1928/1929. Mr. Relling went on to build the house next door at 1527 NW 60th Street in 1943, among many others in Ballard.

Lars emigrated from Norway in 1902 and was a builder by trade. He was very active in the Norwegian community – a trustee for the Norse Home, charter member of the Leif Erikson Lodge, and a Norwegian Commercial Club participant. He and his wife, Jennie, raised four daughters: Bergliot (Bee), Olive, Louise, and Tordis. Lars and family lived in and managed both apartment buildings from the Fifteenth Avenue Building Apartments at 1505 NW 60th Street, apartment 4, for a number of years. Eldest daughter, Bee, married Willard A Bergh (a teacher at Lincoln High School) in 1932 and they moved into the Arna Apartments at 1521 NW 60th Street following their honeymoon and stayed through at least 1938.

The building changed hands over the years, though youngest daughter, Tordis Mittet, owned the property again until 1991. It is now operated by Arna Ballard LLC.

The building has a basement unit plus four apartments on the first floor and another four on the second. A number of interesting tenants and local business owners have called Arna home over the years (all dates approximate according to reverse directories and newspaper articles):

- Thomas W and Barbara A Ryan (Butcher) (1930)
- Roscoe E and Mollie Benson (Owner of Benson's Pharmacy), apt 201 (1934 – 1940)
- Calvin D and Olive Henniger (Manager at Ralph A McDonald's Pike Place Market Grocery), apt 203 (1938 – 1949)
- Martin H and Olga Lorentvel (Fisherman), apt 101 (1938)
- Lloyd E and Cath A Norris (Dentist at the Ballard Eagles Building), apt 104 (1938 – 1940)
- Merdelle F Packard (Driver for Paul F Buchmann Hardware) (1938)
- Robert W and Mary Shadwell (Division Head of the Carnation Company), apt 202 (1938)
- E Ray and Maxine Steele (Pipeman), along with father Chester A Steele (Department Supervisor for the City Water Department), apt 101 (1940 – 1948/49)
- Faris S and Maida A Walkley (Embalmer at Mittelstadt Funeral Parlors & Beauty Shop Owner), apt 102 (1940)
- Peter M and Myrtle Czak (Account Purchasing Agent at Square D Company), apt 101 (1948/49)
- Robert A and Agnes C Harper (Bartender at Pac's Restaurant), apt 204 (1948/49)
- Jay W and Janice J McAfee (Salesman & Stenographer for the Coast Mortgage and Investment Company), apt B (1948/49)
- John W and Stella Nelson (Engineer for the Great Northern Railway) (1940-1948/49)
- Kenneth K and Betty Endorf (Ballard Mortgage Company), apt B (1955 - 1960)
- Robert and Patricia S Muzevic (Prosperity Laundry Equipment), apt 101 (1955)
- Henry and Ellen H Schlickmann (Seaman & Assistant at the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association), apt 103 (1955)
- Robert J and Eldena H Kelgard (Owner of Kelgard Real Estate), apt 104 (1955)
- Mitchell P and Ruth Pentell (Owner of the Green Apple Pie Restaurant, former Chef for the Washington Athletic Club and Tacoma Elk's Club), apt 202 (1955)
- Edward B and Alda Thorell (Commercial Fisherman & Clerk for the National Bank of Commerce), apt 204 (1955 – 1964)

Architectural Summary

This two-story apartment building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is rectangular in plan, and has a stepped flat roof with an arched parapet above the main entry door. The front (north) façade is symmetrically arranged with the primary entry centered, and three banks of windows on either side. The front entry has a single door and sidelights, surrounded by terracotta framing with a keystone, pediment, and cornice. Above the entry is a pair of multi-light leaded glass casement window with a large multi-light window above. The parapet includes a pair of capped rounded cast columns and arched cornice with a keystone, and a buff and red brick checkerboard pattern. Buff colored accent brick is used to surround windows and doors. Fenestration is largely pairs of double-hung windows. This apartment building has been minimally altered and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick, Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1948, this is a single-story commercial building is unadorned and relatively small at 1960 square feet. It sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad in brick veneer, and has a flat roof. Two commercial units are evident, each with aluminum windows, doors, and sidelights. This is an increasingly rare example of a mid-century commercial building and has been minimally altered. It retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 3

Cladding: Brick,Stone

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Tile,Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Lauren May Apartments at 5814 22nd Avenue NW was known as the Westwood Apartments for most of its 88 years. The brick veneer building was constructed in 1928 and has 33 units, three stories and a basement. The original owner was listed in King County records as 22nd NW Building Co. In 1999 John E. Moffat (Westwood Apartments Partnership) sold the building to Westwood Apartments LLC. The current owner is Metropolitan Management Co.

According to the Seattle Polk's Directory, the thirty-three 600 sf and 700 sf units have been mostly occupied (31 - 33 residents) with one two years period exceeding that when Carl A. Larson took up residence in the "basement" (1955-56). No one has occupied the basement since then. In 1939 two-thirds of the residents were men, but by 1979 80% of residents were women. In 1939 only 13 of the 32 residents had phones, by 1951 all but 5 had phones. According to Seattle Times want ads, studio apartment rent increased during the 1970s: from \$82.50 (1973), \$97 (1975), \$105 (1976), to \$125 (1977).

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1928, the Lauren May apartment building is an excellent example of a low-rise apartment building in Seattle. This three story building is rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with stucco accents, and has a flat roof. It features a prominent central entry bay with ornate terra cotta trim with a Federal style pediment entry feature. The single primary entry has a sheltered vestibule and a small lobby.

The corners of the building include a tile clad hipped roof above a scalloped terra cotta cornice. A decorative frieze is found around the parapet, as well as coping, belt courses, water tables and window sills. Fenestration is generally four-over-one double-hung wood windows, which appear to be original.

This is an excellent example of a pre-WWII apartment building in Seattle, and it has been very minimally altered. It retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

This apartment building was built under City of Seattle building permit number 64075 in 1909.

It was valued at \$3,000.

There is little information on the permit and the microfilm is in very poor condition so as to be almost illegible. It authorized to "build a 2 story apartment from 38' x 54'.

The signoffs are all initials, so there are no names of the owner, builder, etc.

The Seattle city directory indicates that Bessie A Conway (bookkeeper), Jeremiah Conway (broker) and John A Hazelet all lived in the building in 1910, but there was no indication who owned the building.

Architectural Summary

This two story 4-plex wood-frame building has a flat roof with parapet. Cladding is stucco on the baseboard, vertical wood clapboard on the first floor and horizontal on the top floor. A low pitch cornice supported by exposed beams surrounds the building below the parapet. Front elevation is symmetrical with protruding bays on each side and a projecting entry porch on the center. Two square columns with ornamental brackets support the flat-roof of the porch. Concrete steps lead to the four entry doors below the porch. A single one-over-one vinyl window on the center of the front elevation is above the entry porch. Fixed windows flanked by 1-over-1s are on each bay. Building is on a lot next to the corner facing east anteceded by a small lawn and surrounded by vegetation.

Significance:

This type of 4-plex was common of Ballard at the beginning of 20th century. This is one of the best preserved examples that still remain in the neighborhood.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This is the site of the telephone exchange building that was built by Pacific Bell in 1942. They had acquired the property with existing structure in 1940. The company became Qwest and is now CenturyLink.

It had been home to a two-story building with store on the ground floor and apartments above, built in 1917.

The store was Shaffer Pharmacy.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1942, this Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company building was reportedly the second such telephone exchange operated by the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company (and its successor firm, the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company). It is a two-story rectangular building with a poured concrete foundation, buff brick veneer, and a flat roof. The building is organized in the Art Deco style, with vertical projections and zigzags and other geometric motifs.

The primary entry is on the east end of the south façade, and includes a curvilinear concrete or terra cotta railing leading to the rectangular front door, with ornate terra cotta trim with inverted T geometric detailing above the door. The base of the building, and some window trim is also clad in terra cotta tile. There is a tall, narrow window in vertical bands on each floor; each band is divided by a projecting brick parapet. Between the windows is decorative brick in a modified chevron style. The concrete cornice is slightly projecting. Windows appear to be multi-pane metal frames. This building is an excellent example of a utilitarian Art Deco style building, and has been minimally altered. It retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Built in 1912 this one story corner structure has always been used for commercial purposes. Originally there were three storefronts, with an apartment in the rear. The first property record lists two storefronts and a beauty parlor. The entrance at the northeast end has always had a door diagonal to the street. The 1937 photo from the Puget Sound Archives bears signage for Sunfreze Ice Cream. This was a Western Dairy Product and the local plant was considered cutting edge for its quick freezing methods. Their motto for Sunfreze was "A food as vital as sunshine." A look at the census for 1930 shows a surprising number of people in the ice cream business. The plant employed some 200 employees.

The business name in the 1952 is obscured but signage indicates Groceries and Frozen Meats. Based on census various renters lived in the rear apartment. Through 2011 the business was the home of Brewers Lawn Mower Repair. The King County Property Report shows that Phillip & Cheryl Brewer sold the building to Gregory Payne in 1986, who remains today's owner. Until 2011 the business operated as Brewers with one owner (unknown if it was the Brewers). New business owners didn't do well in customer service and appear to have left after non-payment of rent. Portalis Wine Shop is the current tenant, operating a tasting room in what was once a separate shop. The bones of structure seem remarkably unchanged although three stores are now incorporated in one location.

Architectural Summary

This single story wood frame commercial building has wood shingle cladding and a flat roof with parapet. A simple molding tops the parapet. Entry to the main storefront is through the wood door on the chamfered northwest corner of the building. To the south on the west elevation is a string of four tall 1-over-1 wood windows followed by a pair of square windows with square panels at the top that flank a secondary door. The side (north) elevation has a single 4-over-1 square wood window. Building is situated on the southeast corner of the street crossing with back shop access on the back. A separate structure at the back is accessible by the side and back streets.

Relevance:

This building is a very well preserved example of Ballard's corner stores. It's location on 15th Avenue is also relevant.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

City of Seattle sewer card records indicate the property at 3036 was owned by a Sam Dorris in 1912 at the time of application for a side sewer permit, however, no additional information has been found to further document him as the original owner and/or occupant. A K. Cramey is listed as the side sewer contractor; it is possible this individual is one of three Syrian immigrants (George, Hassan, and Kabalon—possibly brothers) with the last name Cramey who were working as laborers in Seattle at that time and listed in the 1910 City Directory living together at 324 Second Avenue North. Just five houses were built on NW 66th that year; the next house wasn't built until 1914, after which another five were built between 1919 and 1927. The rest of the block was built out in the 1940s, 60s, and 80s.

In 1923 or 24 Peter and Marie Rodal moved into the house with their children Clara, Ingwald, and Paul. Peter was a halibut fisherman who had immigrated to the United States in 1900, living initially in Ishmending, Michigan, as a boarder with Edvard Rodal—possibly his twin brother. Two years later in 1902 Peter met and married Marie Gjore, and by 1905 they had moved from Ishmending to Seattle where Peter was listed as a laborer living at 155 Post Street in Ballard. By 1910 Peter and Marie had settled in at 928 West 64th where they lived until at least 1922 before moving to 3036 NW 66th Street. A newspaper from June 28, 1914 advertised a big July 4th celebration—"a glorious, old-time fourth at Ballard"—and lists Peter Rodal as Chairman, guaranteeing all who attend a "grand spectacular parade" and "three dance halls... , races of all kinds; contests, in fact, all the old-time amusements..." with a 5 cent car fare from any point in Seattle.

Peter and Marie's children, Clara, Ingwald, and Paul, lived with them in the house on NW 66th Street through most of the 1930s; Clara and Ingwald only moving out when they married. Peter worked as a fisherman until 1928 when he joined the City of Seattle Engineering Department as a street maintenance worker. Clara worked as a telephone operator, Ingwald was a salesman, and Paul was a shipping clerk. In 1923 Peter's brother Edvard lived not far away with his wife Irene at 3237 24th Avenue West, and several other Rodals—including some who were halibut fishermen—also lived within Ballard who may have been related to Peter and Edvard.

In the 1930s Peter's and Marie's neighbors were from Kansas, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, and Alaska, but mostly of Norwegian and Swedish descent; occupations included minister, delivery man, planer, stenographer, salesman, and grocer. In 1953 Marie died, age 72, and Peter moved to 6743 11th NW; Marie was a member of Breidablik Lodge #10; Daughter of Norway; and Scandinavian Fraternity Lodge #65. Peter passed away just three years later on July 11, 1956, age 76. His obituary notes that he was survived by his children Mrs. Mons (Clara) Wick of Seattle and Ingwald of North Hollywood, California, plus six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was a member of Leif Erickson Lodge #1; Sons of Norway; Ballard Lodge #65 SFof A; Ballard Aerie #172 FOE, and Nordmorslaget.

Architectural Summary

The house is one and a half stories with a hipped-roof and centrally located, also hipped-roof, dormer. Across the full width of the house is a front porch with asymmetrically-located front steps and front door. Three narrow, square columns support the porch and a simple railing with square balusters forms a low barrier on three sides. The doors and windows have narrow trim with crown molds at the top. Cornerboards finish off the corners of the building; narrow lap siding covers the exterior walls. The lot is simply landscaped with a front lawn, low shrubs, and a specimen tree.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Unable to Determine

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Assessor records, this house was built in 1910. In 1910, a carpenter in the housing industry John Lund and his wife Johanna from Sweden lived in the house. By 1920, Frank Wuscher and his wife Josephine, both originally from Austria, had moved in with their family, Josephine, Alvena, Frank Jr., Olga, and Bertha. Frank Wuscher worked as a cabinet maker and was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The Wuscher family lives in the house until about 1942. By 1942, Alvena had married Floyd H Reid and they lived in the house. By 1960 Betty Wolford lived in the house.

In 1972, Cynthia Star bought the house. John McBride owned the house from an unknown date to 1998. Lorraine Wright owned the house from 1998-2003 and David C and Latife Neu have owned it from 2003 to the present.

Architectural Summary

This large two story colonial revival house has a cross-gable roof anteceded by a side gable on the front elevation. A large continuous dormer across the front elevation roof accommodates two 1-over-1 sash windows. A porch extends the full width of the front elevation, with the far right section converting into a paned-glassed sun room. The front door is situated on the left side of the porch, flanked by a large three section window on the right. The three supporting columns of the porch are adorned with ornamental brackets. The house sits on a mid-block lot with a lawn surrounded by a low wooden fence. A detached garage sits on the south-east corner of the lot.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1903 or 1906, respectively. It is located in the Leary Addition to Ballard (1901), Block 3, Lot 12.

William Schur (1866–191?) and his wife Benedicta (1867–1958) bought the property from James P. Ferry (1853–1914), likely the son of former Governor Elisha Ferry, in 1904. The house was built on Polk St. [now 63rd] just west of 5th [now 26th], and the first entries in the 1905 and 1906 Ballard City Directories show Jay D. Beach, a clerk for the G. L. Holmes Furniture Co., living there with an address of 519 Polk. William G. A. Schur, a German born merchant tailor, is listed there in 1906 and 1907 with a similar address of 509 Polk.

William disappeared from the records after 1910 and apparently died by 1920, when Benedicta is listed as a widow. Benedicta continued to live in the home through 1935. She was born in Germany, immigrated to the U.S. about 1885, and came to Seattle in 1904. The King County Property Record Card provides the following remarks about the home and its location: "average houses to this block all old buildings. Two blocks to car line. One block from grade school."

In 1936 and 1937, the home was advertised as a furnished rental house, with five-room cottage, yard, large garden, trees, garage, and a nice location. Following the advertisements, residents changed nearly every year. In 1948, the home was offered for sale with automatic electric hot water, a double lot, with lots of fruit trees and near a school and bus.

From 1951 to 1977, Barbara E. McDonald (widow of Bernard McDonald) and her family lived in the home. By 1975, Barbara had remarried to Earl A. Drake. Following Barbara's death in 1980, the property was sold by Barbara's son Robert Kelly and others to Paul M. Strick and Lynn Carrigan.

Subsequent owners include: Joyce E. Erickson and Kenneth Brown (from 1994–1998), Judith D. Suther (from 1998–2006), who added a 1st and 2nd story addition with alterations including changing the roof line, and Carolee and Stephen Grumm, the current owners, as of May 2016 (from 2006–).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1903 cottage is 1.5 stories has a side-facing gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The house has horizontal board siding. Two one-over-one-light windows are located on the side façade under the eaves of the gable end. A front porch extends the full width of the front façade and is covered by a low-angle hip roof supported by square wood columns. The porch is reached by two stairs located centrally and is surrounded by a simple railing. The door is located centrally on the front façade and one multi-light-over-one-light window is located on either side of the door. Two small portions of the first floor extend outward several feet on the side façade and are covered by shed roofs. The larger pop-out has three one-over-one light windows visible from the front of the house. A first floor addition is located on the rear elevation. A portion of the roof has also been raised at the back of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The King County Assessor records that the house at 7502 28th NW was built in 1952; however the side sewer permit was taken out in 1946 by J.F. Gordon, owner, with M. Malaspina, contractor.

Joseph F. and F. Irene Gordon were the house's original builder/owner. The couple lived in the house for 40 years (1952-92) and Irene continued to live there until 1998. Joseph was a Seattle Fire Fighter. In 1965 the Seattle Times had a charming story and photo of Joseph's 79th birthday gift from his 19 year old granddaughter, Terry Gordon -- his first ride in a small plane flying over Seattle. He was reported to have enjoyed it.

This house has had only three owners in its 64 year life. The Gordens started off with 46 years. In 1998 it was sold from Irene's estate to Hubert W. & Sherri Carson for \$269,500. In 2008 it was purchased by Daniel R. Hamann for \$568,500; he and Kirsten Hamann are the current residents.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1952, this one story single-family Ranch style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. There is an exterior capped brick chimney. The house sits on the corner of NW 75th Street and 28th Ave. NW, and the front entry is located in a projecting bay, accessed by several concrete steps. Fenestration includes sliding and fixed pane vinyl windows, many of which wrap around the corners of the house. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/vertical, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7545 25th Ave NW was built in 1941.

This house has had only two owners in its 75 year life. The original residents were Conrad and Grace M. Molvik. He was a fisherman and sheetmetal worker. They lived in the house from 1942 - 2008, a full 66 years. Upon Grace's death in 2008, the house was sold to Matthew A. Wiley. He is the current owner.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in coursed horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt-clad side gabled roof with a pyramidal entry vestibule and wing. There is a capped brick chimney dominating the south façade. There is a projecting entry vestibule accessed by five cast-in-place concrete steps with a recessed wood door, which is sheltered by part of the overhanging roof, and supported by a wood beam. There are several fixed pane picture windows, and a multi-light accent window next to the front door. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no known architect for this house, however because of its modest size and style it falls into the category of a one-story craftsman cottage with 610 square feet on main floor and 610 square feet of unfinished basement. The house appears to be entirely unchanged today.

King County Assessor information reports the house was built in 1924 but Polk City Directories show that boatbuilder Olaf Gulla and his wife Olga started living at the address in 1922. Census information reports he was head of household and renting, not owner. Olaf's occupation changed from boatbuilder to machinist and then to plasterer in the eight years that he and Olga resided there.

Property cards from Puget Sound Regional Archives indicate the house was owned by Elias Gulla in 1932, although Elias lived with his parents a few blocks away. Census information also reveals that Olaf was Elias's younger brother. At that time records show the the street was gravel and the sidewalks were plank. Because residency turned over frequently during the 30's, 40's and well into the 1950's it is likely the home was a rental property. In the 30's and 40's residents included a painter, grocer, fisherman, and a Bartell Drug Co. warehouseman.

In 1959 Mrs. Jennie Hoflin, a widow from Minnesota bought the house. She lived there only a year before she too passed away in 1960. The house appears to have stayed in the family with her daughter Margaret Morchin. Again, frequent resident turnover seems to indicate use as a rental property. Current owner/resident is Peter Morchin, Jennie Hoflin's grandson.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1924, this single story single-family Craftsman-style bungalow is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and split verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting entry vestibule with a gabled roof and pairs of wood piers. The front door is flanked by triads of multi-light wood sash windows. A

nested gable bay is visible on the south façade. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The brick Tudor house at 8001 25th Avenue NW was built in 1930. A bedroom addition was done in about 1943. The 1940 census shows the house valued at \$5,000.

It's unclear who the original owners were, Stewart B. & Ada M. Fallis' names show up on permits in 1934 but the Seattle Polks Directory doesn't list them living there until 1937. Stewart was a jeweler/watch repairman/optometrist who worked for his father at Elliott C. Fallis & Son Jeweler & Optometrists at 1516 1st Avenue.

Next couple to own the house were William D. & Vena B. Lewer (1942-44, maybe longer). He was an instructor at Metropolitan Business College. The Lewers did a bedroom addition. It is not clear when Jack D. & Marie G. Tarrant purchased the house but the 1951, 1952 Seattle Polks Directories lists them residing there. Jack was a driver. William E. & Irene B. Woodbury lived in the house from 1954-1963. William was a machinist for Rowe Machine Works. Rolf D. & Ellen I. Larsson owned the house for 30 years from 1964-1994. Rolf was a cutter for Elmer Moody. In 1994 Ashley A. & Pamela D. Mitchell purchased the house from Ellen Larsson for \$160,000. Ashley bought out Pamela's interest in the house in 2001, then sold the house to the current owners, Michael D. Gurley & Becky Hart.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, this is a very unusual example of a single-family Spanish Revival house in Seattle. It is single story and roughly L shaped in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer, and has a flat asphalt clad roof. The front entry is an enclosed projecting bay with a rectangular door, accessed by brick steps. Overhanging tiled roof elements provide detail at the entry and on the secondary facades. The house corners are squared and give the illusion of inlaid towers. There is a large exterior brick chimney and windows appear to be replacement aluminum. Despite the presence of some replacement windows, this house appears to retain a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The “castle-style” house at 8020 25th NW was built in 1930. The owner listed on the side sewer permit is K. Karseth but he probably was not the actual owner; the contractor was F. Hagenars.

According to the Seattle Polk's Directory, the first owners were Icelanders Isak & Jakobina Johnson (1930-38). Isak studied architecture in Denmark before immigrating to Ballard in 1908. The couple raised seven children: Johan, Konrad, Ingolf, Kari, Harald, Marie and another daughter. Marie, a talented vocal student and Ballard H.S. grad died in 1942. One son, a Navy photographer, was killed in 1945. Isak's career as a carpenter, building contractor and architect raises speculation that he may have been the author of the house's unique design. His 1949 obituary noted he was a member of the Icelandic Unitarian Church. Wife Jakobina was a well-known and highly regarded Icelandic writer, translator and outspoken advocate of all things Icelandic. She shows up numerous times in the pages of the Seattle Times: denouncing a Times article that denigrated Icelanders, discussing modern Icelandic lyric poetry at the Sunset Hill unit of Music & Art Foundation program, or an ahead-of-its time article discussing a woman's literary ambition vs. her duty as a homemaker. Through her work as a poetess and translator of Icelandic poetry, the King of Denmark in 1933 awarded her the Order of the Falcon “for her literary efforts on behalf of the Icelandic people”. Her journey to Reykjavik for the ceremony involved a three day train trip across Canada, then twelve days by boat, first to Liverpool then Iceland.

The 1939 Seattle Polk's Directory shows the house vacant. The next owners (1940-80) were Leroy L. & Lucy J. Beven; he was a marine engineer. The house was vacant again 1981-86. J. Phillely is shown as the resident about 1987-90. There are no listings for the house 1994-96. It is not known when the next owner, Arnhild Knight purchased the house. It was sold to the current owners, Bradley S. & Kristal L. Hale, in 1998. Hale Design & Associates was also listed at that address in the 2000 Polk's.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, this is a very unusual example of a single-family Spanish Revival house in Seattle. It is two-story and irregular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with buff brick veneer with red brick accents, and has a flat asphalt clad roof with a stepped parapet. The house is organized in two bays; the primary bay includes the entry, and the secondary bay is projecting and not flush to the primary bay. The front entry is an arched door accented by decorative brick. Large windows are also found on the first story, with diamond shaped red brick patterned accents. Red brick is also used to delineate window trim and belt courses. The uppermost belt course has a chain pattern. door, accessed by brick steps. Wrought iron balconies are found on the second story windows of the front façade, as well as around the roof line. Window materials are unknown. Despite the potential presence of some replacement windows, this house appears to retain a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The original owner and likely builder of 6507 12th Avenue NW was Howard D. Masterson who was born in Silver City, Idaho in 1865. A Seattle sewer card lists the house as located on "H.D. Masterson's Replat of Block B; Hamblett's Acre Gardens" suggesting perhaps that Mr. Masterson owned some or all of the entire block, building his own home there first and later selling off parcels to others starting in 1922 (possibly also an explanation for his retirement at that time).

A 1913 obituary for Howard's father, James Masterson, notes that the latter was born in Ohio, moved to Seattle in 1873 and, in addition to Howard, was father to a daughter, Hattie, and son, Harry. Presumably Howard was living in Seattle with his father in 1873 when he was 8 years old, although by 1900, census records indicate Howard was living had moved to Kittitas County, Washington, and was working as a farmer, living with his wife Margaret (born 1875 in Kittitas County) and three children (James, Dorothy, and Donald). By 1910, the Howard and Margaret had moved to Ballard and were living at 1138 West 65th Street, having also added three more children to the family (Pierpont, Marjori, and Viola). Later that year, they moved into the newly build home on 12th Avenue.

Over the years 1910 to 1943, Howard was listed in the Seattle City Directories variously as a grading contractor, carpenter, general contractor, and teamster. In 1924, Howard was a political delegate for the GOP. As the children grew, several remained in (or returned to) the family home as adults, including son Pierpont (also known as Pierre) who worked as a groundskeeper at the Jefferson Golf Course for the City of Seattle and daughter Virginia who moved back home in 1931.

<abbreviated>

Architectural Summary

When it was built in 1910, the house was the only one on 12th Avenue between 65th and 67th—the next houses were not built until 1922. It is a two story structure with a shallow-pitched pyramidal hipped-roof accented with smaller hipped roofs on the front two corners capping bay windows that extend two stories tall. Another hipped roof extends over a centrally located front entry supported by three square columns. As is common in the Seattle Box style, the front door is placed just off center under the covered porch. The exterior is clad in narrow wood lap siding and the fixed single-pane bay windows are symmetrically located on the front façade. While the window openings appear to be original, the windows themselves are likely later replacements; typically the Seattle Box house would have had a two-light window with decorative, multi-paned and/or leaded glass in the smaller, upper sash.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick, Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 8312 24th Ave NW was built in 1941 by developer Earl F. Mench. Unlike most modest houses of this era it was architect designed, by H.R. Munday. The contractor, John Manninen, built most of the Mench houses.

The first owners were Ralph & Mabel M. Benjamin, they lived there from 1942-53. Ralph was the editor of the Washington Teamster. Torvold M. and Klara N. Klabo purchased the house about 1955 and lived there until 1995, 40 years. Both Torvold and Klara were born in Norway, and before moving to Ballard lived on "Norway Hill Road" (Woodinville area) according to the 1940 US census. He was a halibut fisherman and active in the Deepsea Fishermens Union. Klara worked in food service at Firland Sanatorium, Bothell. A 1963 Seattle Times article reported that she was honored for her service. Upon Klara's death, the house was sold to Michael and Paula Hlastala, they lived there 1995-99. Paul H. Grigsby is the current owner since 1999.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. There is a double-capped brick chimney dominating the front of the house, and a recessed entry at the southwest corner. There is a small portal window near the front door, and wide wood lintels over the doors and windows. Windows have horizontally-divided wood panes, typically in groups of ten. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal,Brick

Roof Type: Flat,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt,Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This corner home was designed and built by Earl (E.F.) Mench. He had the land as of 1933 with the house first appearing on the market in 1939. It has had many, many appearances in the Open Houses section of the Seattle Daily Times, showing up there in 1945, 1960, 1965, 1974, 1983...the 1965 classified said, "Something different for \$30,450."

Early occupants appear to have been Aug. A. Laskle and his wife Lurline. He was a driver, or coachman as listed in the Polk Directory. His employer was listed as Zerokold Lockers & Market. Other names that come up as residents are John V. Hotchkiss, Dennis Aker and Robert N. Humphrey.

In 1978 William B. Myers Jr. listed 8002 Jones NW as his address when writing a letter to the editor about a school teacher's picket line, and identifying himself as a teacher. In 1983 the home transferred from Myers to the City of Seattle Housing Authority and 20 years later it was purchased by current owners the Espiritus.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1945, this one story single-family Ranch style house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer with wood accents, and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. There is an exterior capped brick chimney. The house sits on the corner of NW 75th Street and 28th Ave. NW, and the front entry is located in a projecting bay, accessed by several concrete steps. Fenestration includes sliding and fixed pane vinyl windows, many of which wrap around the corners of the house. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7706 22nd Ave NW was built by the prolific developer, Earl F. Mench in 1941. Unlike most modest houses of this era, it was architect designed by H.R. Munday. The contractor, John Manninen, built most of the Mench houses. The house was valued at \$5,400. The permit fee was \$14.

This house has had only two owners in its 75 year life. The buyer of the new house -- and long term residents -- were W. Robert and Virginia J. Kidd. They lived there from 1941 until 1999, 58 years. Robert was a civil engineer and Virginia was a bank teller. In 1965 Virginia was featured in a Seattle Times newspaper article when the Ballard Branch of Peoples National Bank was accidentally tear gas bombed. The photo shows Mrs. Kidd setting up her teller's station on the sidewalk and continuing on with business.

In 1999 the house was sold to Jason and Sally Pearson. They are the current residents.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. There is a double-capped brick chimney dominating the front of the house, and a recessed entry at the southwest corner. There are wide wood lintels over the doors and windows. Windows have horizontally-divided wood panes, divided into four panes. A single-car garage is attached to the house on the north end of the front façade. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7734 22nd Ave NW was built in 1941 by developer Earl F. Mench. Unlike most modest houses of this era it was architect designed, by H.R. Munday. The contractor, John Manninen, built most of the Mench houses. The house was valued on the building permit at \$5,300. The permit fee was \$12.

The first owners were Charles F. and Louise A. Fiset. In 1943 their son, William E. Fiset, USN, was also listed at that address. Other owners of the house were Karlot E. and Ellen Karlson (early 1950s), Harder and Alida M. Andersen (about 1955 - mid 1970s), and Delmar D. and Frances Olsen. The current residents, Leo G. and Marlene Kay Muller purchased the house in 1982.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer with horizontal wood accents beneath the gable peaks, and has an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof. There is a brick chimney dominating south façade. Windows are placed at the corners, and are horizontally divided into four panes. The entry is perpendicular to the front façade, and wide wood lintels over the doors and windows. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7748 23rd Ave NW was built by developer Earl F. Mench in 1941. Unlike most modest houses of this era it was architect designed, by H.R. Munday. The contractor, John Manninen, built most of the Mench houses. The house is valued on the original permit at \$5,800. The permit fee was \$12.

The original 1942 owners appear to be James O. and Ethel Wolbro. According to the 1942 City Directory, James worked at the Crown View Tavern. Succeeding occupants (and possibly owners) are: (1943/44) Christopher R. and Natalie Reed, he worked at The Caballero; (1954-65) Mrs. Agnes C. McNamara; (1966) Donald N. Bachlem, a dentist. The house was listed as vacant in the 1967 City Directory. Ken W. Decker, a Boeing engineer, resided there 1968-70. The house was then purchased (date unknown) by Jack and Charlotte A. Glenday. Seattle Times articles from 1954-66, show that Jack Glenday was a highly regarded baseball player in the active Seattle Metro League. Teams included Dog House, Zips Drive-in, Lucky Lager, IGA and Lower Woodland. After the Glendays, the house was bought by Nancy Johansson (1990) and then by Ami J. and Christopher English (2003). The current owner/residents since 2008 are Ruth and Susan McNally.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer with horizontal wood or vinyl accents beneath the gable peaks, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. There is an interior capped brick chimney. A recessed entry at the northeast corner. There is a small portal window near the front door, and wide wood lintels over the doors and windows. Windows are single-light fixed pane, and have likely been replaced. With the exception of the windows, this house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

NE-2 -25-3

Single family tudor home, built in 1927.

According to a Seattle Daily Times article from May 12, 1927, a Mr. Whitworth requested \$6,000 in alterations to a home at this address. (perhaps even a Carl T. Storre).

By 1931, Jerome B. Hardcastle and family resided at this residence. They welcomed the birth of the boy while living there, in September 1931.

By 1934 Walter D. Starkey and his wife, Doris, resided at this addresses and apparently was in the mining industry. According to a December 30, 1943 Seattle Daily Times article, their son (Robert Ray Starkey) was accepted into a the Keesler Field airplane mechanics course and was active military during WWII.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with half-timbering detail (some in an octagonal pattern), and features an asphalt-clad steeply cross-gabled roof with some clipped gables. The front façade is dominated by a gables that includes a large nine-light fixed pane window. At the north end of the house is a cutaway entry vestibule with a brick column and sheltered by the overhanging eave. Fenestration includes fixed pane and casement leaded glass windows. The house has an interior capped chimney The house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The home was built in 1930 with A. M. Henry listed as fee/owner with tenants at \$25.00/month. In 1931 the residents are Russell and Jennie Woods. He's a bellman. From 1932-33 Fried W. and Lucille Barkus are in the city directory as residing at this address. In 1935 the residents are Stanley and Ruth Jackson. Based on a property card it's possible the home was owned all along by Robert D. Nelson, but was a rental until 1940.

As of 1940 the city directory lists Robert D. and M. Pearl Nelson as residents. He's a salesman for Kraft Cheese & Co. Unfortunately Mr. Nelson died in 1954 just three weeks after being diagnosed with a heart problem. They had relocated from Ballard in 1949 to Richmond Beach. He was survived by his wife Pearl, and a son Jack.

The next resident of record was Jack Troyer in 1956, listed as a printer, age 26, in a drunk driving incident in Seattle Daily Times. He was fined \$20 but a year later his fine was \$90 for another incident. In 1960 he married Dorothy of Seattle but he died at just 42 years old in 1972.

Since 1991 the owner has been Linda Andrew.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer and buff brick accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and exposed verge boards. There's a prominent front clipped-gable wing, as well as a nested gabled entry wing. The entry is accessed by poured in place concrete steps, and includes an arched wood door surrounded by buff bricks. Buff bricks also delineate window surrounds and building corners. A repeated buff brick diamond motif is evident on the house. The front façade also includes a large three-part window, with a pair of eight light casement windows flanking a single fixed pane. The second story includes a six-over-one multipane window beneath the clipped gable peak. The property includes a brick retaining well, septs, and inlaid planter boxes. A brick exterior chimney is on the north façade. This house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7542 25th NW was built in 1956. The side sewer permit lists H. Johanson, owner, and Petett & Petitt, contractor.

The original owner was a Boeing machinist, Claude C. & Florence L. Gillespie. The couple lived there 1956-77 and Florence continued living in the house until 1980. Sadly, the address is listed in death notices for two children: (1959) David W. Gillespie 3 months, grandson of Claude and (1963) Nancy Kaseberg 6 months. Even though the Gillespies lived in the house until 1980, there appears to be attempts to sell: a 1961 open house notice and a 1977 for sale ad listing the price at \$52,500.

The next owners (1981-96) were James W. & Anita Ragsdale, purchasing the house from Florence's estate. Jon S. & Karen R. Fredericks purchased the house in 1996 for \$195,000. The current owners, Greg & Shannon Levin, purchased the house in 2012 for \$549,950

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1956, this one story single-family Ranch style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow buff-colored Roman brick veneer with wood on the secondary facades, and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. There is an exterior capped brick chimney and an attached single-car garage. The front entry is located in a projecting bay, accessed by several concrete steps. Fenestration includes sliding and fixed pane vinyl windows, many of which wrap around the corners of the house. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Stucco/Concrete, Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled, Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

Thorvald W. Hauff (Salesman for Tiedeman and Twigg) along with spouse Isabel and child Mabel lived there from 1922-1959. In 1960, Harvey Jacklins and spouse Dorothy moved in. Harvey was a President and Manager.

Architectural Summary

Built in 1913, the house at 3233 NW 65th Street is a Craftsman style home with hints of Tudor in its half-timbered second story. The home is nearly square in shape, side-gabled but with a large and prominent front-facing roof dormer. Across the front façade is a shallow gable-roofed porch supported by two square columns that meet a low wall around the porch. Several steps are located to one side of the porch and lead up to the slightly off-center front door; a standard size door with sidelights. A triple window and a double window flank the front door. A trim board effectively serves as top trim for both sets of windows and the door with sidelights. A wide beltcourse sits just below the porch and wraps all around the house. The gable ends of the house and its porch are detailed in half-timbering and accented with kneebraces. A trim board runs across the entire dormer façade and serves, again as with the porch elements, as upper trim for the two double-hung windows at the attic level. This trim board decoratively angles up slightly to a peak in the middle. A pop-out on one side of the house features a quartet of narrow double-hung windows with divided lites in their upper sashes. The house is clad in narrow clapboard siding at the first floor and stucco in-between the half-timbering at the attic level.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no Seattle building permit available for this house that was built in 1908.

Although it is a single family dwelling, a Seattle directory search indicates a large number of people living there during the teens. It appears that the owners either rented out rooms or actually ran a boarding house.

Andrew J Strum (sometimes spelled Strom) and his spouse Christine are shown living there as early as 1913 and as late as 1934. I assume they were the owners.

During that period, the following people are listed as residing there: Achsoh J St. George (1912), William and Vera Schultheis (1916, 1917), Florence Clemens (1916), Ima Scharf (1917), R St Jeffrey (1918), C and Mary Guy (1918).

After 1918 the names were only the Strums living there, perhaps indicating they had ceased renting out rooms.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story Craftsman house has a square plan and a hipped roof with wide open eaves. Hipped gables are present on each slope. Front dormer houses one square sliding window flanked by two diamond patterned fixed windows. The full-width recessed porch has a molding with dentils and three square columns with flutes on the front central portion. Below the porch is the entry door, flanked by one window to the left and a group of three windows to the right. Most of the windows have diamond patterned grilles on the upper sashes. All walls have clapboard cladding. Concrete stairs lead to the house that sits above the street facing south on a next-to-corner lot. Shrubs and other colorful vegetation surround the house and the rocky slope that leads to the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Department of Planning and Development Side Sewer Permit & Plat# D-182 issued inspected

Owner: Provident Sav & Loan Contractor: J. B. Johnson

Andrew I, a carpenter, and his wife owned and occupied the home from 1919 to 1938 (1919 & 1938 Polk Directories).

Polk Directories from 1943-44, 1951, & 1953 list Henry R. Moe as the owner/occupant.

1959 & 1965 Polk Directories show Henry R. Moe and wife M. as owner/occupants.

a Quit Claim Deed was recorded as a Trust From/To Henry R. Moe

& Florence M

a deed was recorded as a Trust from Donald A Eastman, Sr. to Charles A & Julia E Culp

Charles A & Julia E sold to Justin & Brooks Siegal

Justin & Brooks Siegal sold to Pereyra Gregory

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1918, this 2.5 story Craftsman-style house sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt-clad front-gabled roof with a side shed-roof dormer. The house has a recessed full-façade front porch. This house is larger than typical Craftsman-style houses because it was originally constructed as a two-family dwelling. The house underwent an extensive renovation in 2005. Cladding, most windows, and porch elements are not original. However, the house does retain integrity of location, feeling, and association.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to King County property card this farmhouse was built in 1907 and remodeled in 1926. Between 1932-1946, the Carlson family lived in the house. Carl and Laura Carlsen raised their children - Harvey, Lois, Roy, Willis, and Carol. Carl worked a watchman; Harvey worked as a laborer and a fisherman around that time. Carl appears to gain ownership of the house in 1937.

From 1953-1959, Richard and Edith Donaldson and their son Dick lived in the house; Richard worked as a clerk at the Price & Stephens Thriftway Store. Violet Newton also lived there from 1954-1959; she worked as a saleswoman and eventually bridal consultant at the Bon Marche. Larry Benson appears to have taken over ownership in 1959. Glen Bressler lived in the house in 1964. Howard J. Cain owned the house in 1968. and Robert and Mary Steele lived there from 1980-1981.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story house exhibits Craftsman influence but modestly executed without decorative elements. It has a rectangular plan with roofed by a side gabled with two wide shed dormers on each slope. Entry is below the front dormer through a door covered by a hipped entry porch. Wood shingles constitute the cladding on all walls. Most windows are 1-over-1 sash windows with wide wood surrounds. The front (west) elevation story has two windows to the right of the entry porch, and two to the left that flank a large fixed window, plus two more on the dormer. Back elevation has four windows on the first story and one more on the back dormer. A detached garage is accessible from the back alley. The house sits on the back of the mid-street lot anteceded by a large front lawn fenced by high trimmed shrubs and two tall trees.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7720 30th NW was built in 1946. There is a side sewer permit in 1940 listing H. Harrison owner and R.A. Long contractor, but that may not be associated with this property. The 1946 side sewer permit list Karl Karlson owner and John Manninen (the primary builder of Mench houses in Ballard) contractor.

The Seattle Polk's Directory does not show a resident in the house until 1948. A fisherman Carl A. & Fern I. Haugland lived in the house 1948-54. A 1954 Seattle Times ad advertises the house for sale by owner "5 room Roman brick house, full basement with furnished apartment".

William J. & Cecelia G. Coughlin lived here 1955-87. He was a conductor on the Great Northern Railway. Seattle Times articles reported on their sons: in 1958 Lt. John T. Coughlin was graduated from Naval Postgraduate School and assigned to the Heavy Attack Mining Squadron at Oak Harbor; in 1961 Thomas Coughlin was on the honor roll at Gonzaga University. In 1965 William, 70, retired after 51 years with Great Northern RR. The Seattle Times had a long article with photo of his family joining on his last trip.

The house has had only three owners in its 70 year history: (1948-54, 6 yrs) Carl & Fern Haugland, (1955-87, 32 yrs) William & Cecelia Coughlin. The current owners, Gary M. & Joan E. McDonagh, purchased the house from Cecelia's estate in 1987 (29 yrs) for \$80,000.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1956, this one story single-family Ranch style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow buff-colored Roman brick veneer with wood on the secondary facades, and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof with overhanging eaves. There is an exterior capped brick chimney. The front entry is located in a projecting bay, with glass block sidelights, and accessed by several concrete steps. Fenestration includes vertically divided wood paned windows, which appear original. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no building permit for the construction of this house in 1909. There is, however, a permit, # 73630, issued in the same year, to “build a one story frame addition”. Because of the poor quality of the microfilm it is impossible to read the name of the owner.

Fred B and Martha (spouse) Dorse were living in the house in 1913.



Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story Craftsman has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. Hipped dormers on each side and a gabled entry porch achieve the multiple roof planes quality characteristic of the style. The half-width projecting porch is supported by two square columns with modillion brackets. Below the porch is the door flanked by a window. South of the porch is a rectangular protruding bay with a wide sash window. Dormers house pairs of 1-over-1 wood sash windows. South elevation has a protruding bay 1-story bay with windows and an exterior brick chimney. Several decorative braces are present below the eave overhang, and under bays and gables. Cladding is wood clapboard on all walls, with an unusual rising array on the porch gable. Concrete stairs lead to the elevated porch and a concrete driveway gives access to the underground garage on the south. House sits above the street on a mid-street lot facing east surrounded by thick vegetation. Historic photos suggest the brick exterior chimney was a later addition.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The original owner, John Peterson, and his contractor, J. Ruthe, were issued Permit & Plat# 24952 for a side sewer by the Department of Planning and Development on (inspected).

1931 to 1953 Elmer Nylin was the owner/occupant according to the 1931, 1938, 1943-44, 1951, and 1953 Polk Reverse directories. From 1959 to 1965 the directories list Elmer Nylin and his wife, Astrid C.

Wayne D. Wichern and Fulton J Randall recorded a Quit Claim Deed from and to themselves. On they sold the house to Jonathan D. Gross.

Jonathan D. Gross recorded another Quit Claim Deed between Kristin E. Likus and himself to establish Community Property.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1916, this single-family Craftsman-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has a low-pitched front gabled, asphalt-clad roof supported by exposed kneeboards. The front (east) façade is dominated by a three-part window unit beneath the gable peak. The entry, at the southeast corner of the house, is accessed by cast-in-place concrete steps flanked by stepped brick wing walls. The entry itself is on the south end of the house, within a cutaway porch that is protected by a flat pergola roof with exposed rafters, supported by wood piers on brick pedestals. A small rectangular window at the basement level is on the front elevation. A detached single-car garage constructed in 1940 sits at the rear of the property.

It appears that this house has not been significantly altered, and it retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This 1930 home was a rental for its first years, although the owners may also have been William & Mary Carlson in 1935 who are listed as residents in 1935 and 1940. His occupation listed in the City Directory was Fisherman. In 1939 the house was occupied by Steelworker Walter Greely and his wife Millie and then again by the Carlsons. Some time in 1940 the home was purchased by Donald E. Billington.

Billington was a Navy Officer who had been transferred from New Groton, Connecticut. As of 1942 he was living there with wife Sylvia and at least one son (also Donald) who was 12 at the time (Seattle Daily Times). In 1946 Billington received a service award that was written up in the Seattle Daily Times. In the article it referenced his 20 years in the Navy as well as the fact that he was stationed in Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack, serving on the Pennsylvania. He did 25 months of duty in the South Pacific. He was transferred to San Diego.

The resident as of 1954 per the City Directory are Arnold and Dora Davis. He's was a purchasing agent in the U.S. Army (per Census). In 1964 the house was listed in Seattle Daily Times for quick sale, "owner transferred." The listed price in the classified For Sale section was \$14,750.

As of 1968 the home was owned by Duane G. Hadson. The record picks up again on the King County Parcel Viewer showing the home being sold in 1992, 1994, 1997 and again in 2006 to the present owners Sean King and Binh Thai.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer with wood accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade is dominated by a steeply pitched gable bay with exposed verge boards. The entry is centered in this gabled bay, accessed by six poured in place concrete steps and gently curved low concrete rails. The entry is recessed between a rectangular shelter. Windows are multi-paned leaded glass, casement and double-hung. On the second floor, two gabled wood-clad dormers sit above the first story windows. A triangular accent window is below the gable peak of the entry bay. A single car detached garage is at the rear of the property. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This property is part of the Salmon Bay Park Addition to the City of Seattle. It was recorded on January 9, 1890. The owner is listed as Elon W. Denton.

The 1940 Census lists Harold A. McClellan living at this address. It also indicates that he lived here in 1935, as well. His occupation is listed as washer. His education is listed as "elementary school 8th grade." His wife is listed as Margaret McClellan, birthplace "French Canada." She was a naturalized citizen. Her education is listed as "elementary school 8th grade" also.

Harold McClellan is listed in the city directories in 1922 and 1926 as a laundryman living at 2018 Jackson. In 1955 and 1958 he is listed as living at 7323 and his occupation is machinist.

The Social Security Death Index notes:

Harold McClellan born March 24 1905. Died June 1986.

Margaret McClellan born June 15, 1895. Died January 1976.

The Seattle Times and Seattle Daily Times have several entries in the 1940s noting Harold McClellan participating in the Seattle Times Annual Salmon Derby.

The side sewer card for this address notes that the sewer permit was issued on April 9, 1930. The owner is M. J. Booth, inc. The contractor is Lib. Patricelli.

The King County Parcel Viewer lists the following sales of the property:

1993 John and Terry Stendera sold to Carol Rzeszewicz.

1998 Carol Rzeszewicz sold to Paula Lukoff.

2009 Paula Lukoff sold to Benjamin Altmeier and Catherine Muth

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer with wood shingle accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with exposed verge boards. The front façade is dominated by a projecting clipped-gabled bay on the south end of the building, with a centrally located window (a pair of rectangular diamond-paned glass casements flanking a single-pane window). This window sits above a single-car attached garage. The garage door is original. On the north end of the building is the entry vestibule, sheltered by the overhanging eave. The entry is rectangular and the wood door is original. To the left of the door is a large fixed-pane window. There is a large exterior brick chimney on the south façade. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Single Family craftsman built in 1925.

S. Smith is listed as the Owner of this property, Contractor G.A. Nilson.

The earliest known residents were Fred W. and Signa W. Binkie. At the time they moved in, in 1926, Fred was an engineer. But by 1927, interestingly enough, he is documented as a being a Barber. However, as early as 1928 the Binkies had moved and Fred resumed his position as an engineer. They moved away to Port Townsend and later still Bremerton.

Unfortunately little information is found about the home's residences between 1929 1939, but by 1940 Arnold Turay resided here. Little information is known about Turay but one directory lists

Turay as being one of many music teachers in the area. By 1948 he and supposed family had moved.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1925, this single story single-family Craftsman-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding and wood shingles beneath the gable peaks, and has an asphalt clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and verge boards. The front façade includes a full façade front porch with pairs of wood piers and open rail. Windows appear original. Above the porch is a small shed roof dormer with four small rectangular windows. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The house was owned built by the Kemoe family: father Lars P., wife Elizabeth, and their sons Edwin, Laurel, and Herbert—the northwest corner of the intersection of 18th Avenue NW and NW 73rd Street. On June 7, 1911, the City inspected and approved the sewer construction at 7305, and presumably the family moved in shortly thereafter. Between April 1910 and June 1911, fourteen houses were built on the block, including the Kemoe home. Another house was built in 1914 and one more in 1916, then no building activity until the next flurry of construction which added seven more houses between 1923 and 1933; two more in 1949 and 1953; and final build-out of the block between 1984 and 1986.

Lars P. Kemoe was part of the wave of immigration from Scandinavia in the second half of the 19th century. Born in Norway in either 1842 or 1852 (Federal census records yield conflicting information), Lars arrived in the United States in 1868. The 1880 census shows him living in Fort Collins, Colorado working as a stonemason and sharing housing with two other stonemasons, a Norwegian named Ole Olson and a Swede named Charlie Olson (not related). In 1881, he and Johanna M. Lund had a daughter whom they named Helena. It isn't clear whether Johanna died or she and Lars divorced, but in 1880 he married Rose A. Dexter, an immigrant from London, England who came to the United States in 1851 at just two years of age and became a successful dressmaker and milliner in Fort Collins. She had been married previously to Frederick Stiffler (1872) and bore a son named Charlie with him in 1875. After Frederick died, Rose married Lars and they had a son, Paul, in 1883. Sadly, he died at just four months old. Rosa herself lived only another two years, dying of consumption in 1885 leaving Lars a widower. In 1888 he met Elizabeth Udnes (born 1870), a recent immigrant from Norway. Perhaps to get a fresh start, they moved to Washington state, settling in Ballard, where Elizabeth gave birth to their three sons in 1889, 1892, and 1895. Between 1889 and 1910, Lars worked as a carpenter/contractor and brick and stonemason, living first on State Street at 2nd West and later at 1762 West 62nd Street. In 1900, many of their neighbors on State Street were also Norwegian. In 1910, their neighbors on West 62nd Street were more diverse, coming from Australia, England, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Canada, and Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, and Montana.

In 1911, Lars' oldest son Edwin was listed as "owner" of the property newly built at 7305 18th Avenue NW, although census records indicate that the entire family—Lars, Elizabeth, Edwin, Laurel, and Herbert—lived together in the house. (Daughter Helena had come with Lars and Elizabeth from Colorado but did not live in the house, she married and established her own home in Renton her husband William Knapp.) Given Lars' background in stonework and carpentry, it is likely that the massive stone steps and house foundation were his work, along with construction of house itself.

Just three years later, on July 16 1914, Lars P. died after "a long illness," as stated in his obituary. The house remained in the family from that point forward until approximately 1979. Edwin assumed the "head of household" role as the older brother, living with Laurel and Herbert as their mother until her death on February 13, 1928. The three brothers were then bachelors in the house for many years until Edwin and Herbert married late in life. Laurel never married. Upon his marriage, Edwin moved out of the house to an apartment on Phinney Ridge. Laurel and Herbert remained in the family home until they died in 1979 and 1970, respectively.

Edwin Waldo Kemoe worked as a statistician for City Light for 50 years, and later gained recognition as the originator of the Skagit power plant tours. A news account indicates that Edwin liked to play baseball as a young man, and after an opportunity to play ball against the Seattle City Light team where his City Electric Company team beat City Light 12-0, he was offered a job with the agency—increasing his pay to \$80 a month; \$35 more than he had been making at his prior job. Edwin started giving tours of the Skagit River hydroelectric project in 1928 at the request of the Women's City Club. That first tour for 100 women grew over time to over 22,000 people in 1941. In 1939, Edwin was a pallbearer at the funeral of J.D. Ross, public power luminary and namesake for the Ross Dam. During the war the tours ceased, but were resumed in 1953. That same year, Edwin married Margaret, a secretary at Phoenix Shingle Company, and moved to 5705 Phinney Avenue, Apartment #403. At the time of his retirement in 1957, he was City's Lights longest-serving employee. After retirement he and Margaret took to the road on various car trips and spent time at their Guemes Island summer home. Edwin also remained active in many Ballard organizations including Occidental Lodge #22, F & AM; Ballard Chapter #26, Royal Arch Masons; Methlehem Commandery #19, Knights Templar; Nile Temple fo the Shrine, Occidental Chapt #28, Order of the Eastern Star, Corinthian Court #15, order of Amaranth; Manetho Shrine #17, White Shrine of Jerusalem, Cochran Post #40, American Legion, the City Light Employees Retirement Club, and the Hoot Mirandy Club. He died March 16, 1964, at age 75. His wife, Margaret, died September 8, 1973 at the age of 80.

Over the years, Laurel Byron Kemoe was listed variously in City Directories and census records as a worker in a ship chandlery (1917), an employee at American Hardware Company (1923), fisherman and boat builder (1930), a worker at Fruitland Nursery (1953), and most notably as a clerk for Superior Court Judge Hugh C. Todd during the late 1930s and early 40s. Newspaper accounts from 1939 and 1940 mention Laurel in humorous anecdotes about Court activities, suggesting that he was well known among his colleagues. Laurel was, in fact, very interested in local politics, and at least twice ran for public office: in 1911 for City Council and in 1948 for Governor. Despite not being elected into office, he remained active in local politics and social clubs. Laurel died in November, 1979, still residing at the family home.

Edwin and Laurel were both members of the "Hoot Mirandies Club," a social club formed in 1906 by Ballard High School students. The club continued to meet until its members were well into their 70s; hosting annual get-togethers with clubs formed by later generations of Ballard High School graduates.

Herbert Russell Kemoe was similarly listed under various occupations: shipfitter at Ames Shipyard (1917), fisherman and boat builder (1930), salesman for a paint company (1940), ironworker at TSDD (1942), worker at Fruitland Nursery (1953), salesman for George H. Jorgenson (1957), and agent at Southwest Petroleum (1960). Census records for 1942 also indicate Nancy x. living at the house as wife of Herbert, although other records show that he married an Alice Olson on August 17, 1926—no other census records indicate any other wives living at 7305. Herbert died on March 6, 1970, age 75, still living at the family home.

Helena (a) Kemoe Knapp died February 4, 1953 in Renton, where she had lived since her marriage to grocery store operator William Knapp; he preceded her in death in 1944. Mrs. Knapp was a member of the Hazelwood Community Club and Hazelwood Women's Club. At the time of her death, she was survived by her son, Wyman C. Knapp, of San Gabriel, California, her three brothers, and two grandchildren.

Architectural Summary

The house is situated on a corner lot and sits elevated several feet above the street, giving it a commanding presence enhanced even further by the mass of the rectangular 2 ½-story structure. The first feature one notices upon approaching the property are the massive stone steps leading up to the house itself. It is said that these are made of Wilkeson sandstone left over from the University of Washington Theodor Jacobsen Observatory (itself built of leftover materials from the construction of Denny Hall); a masonry project that Lars P. Kemoe reportedly worked on. A stonemason by trade, Lars naturally featured stonework in his family home.

In addition to the stone entry steps, the front porch foundation is entirely made of the same dressed stone and forms the base for the stone and wood piers that support the gable-roofed open porch. As originally built, there appears to have been a wood pergola that extended from the porch roof across the rest of the front façade with a square column supporting the southeast corner of the pergola. The wood steps that lead up to the front porch are asymmetrically located to the left of the front door and roofed portion of the porch. The porch gable end is detailed with a sunburst arrangement of half-timbered pieces springing from the central beam.

The main body of the house itself is also gable-roofed, facing 18th Avenue, with the same deep overhanging eaves and wide bargeboards of the porch gable. The first story of the house is clad in lap siding, separated from stucco and half-timbering of the second and attic stories by a stringcourse. Unlike the sunburst angled half-timbering in the porch gable, the half-timbering on the house is all vertical; tall timbers set approximately two feet apart divide the second story from the attic into eight segments. Two pairs of double-hung windows—six light over one—are symmetrically located over the half-timbering. Another stringcourse separates the second story from the attic which also has half-timbering in approximately the same configuration as the second story. In the middle of the front façade at the attic level is a bank of four smaller multi-paned windows.

Along the side facades, windows are placed singly or in pairs, and there are small shed-roofed extensions on both sides. The current owners have installed a roof-top deck to take advantage of the views afforded by the site and the height of the house itself. Over time the landscaping on the lot has matured such that it is difficult to see more than glimpses of the house from the street. A bank of nearly tree-sized purple rhododendrons flanks the south façade; at the front façade are several huge trees and assorted shrubs. There is a driveway off 18th Avenue that leads past the north façade to a small garage.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle, Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no Seattle building permit for this house that was built in 1909.

A search of the city directory turned up nothing until 1935 when John and Nellie (spouse) Savage were listed as living there. They remained until at least 1956.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 half story Craftsman house has a rectangular plan and a cross gabled roof. Cladding is horizontal wood clapboard on the lower level and wood coursed shingles on the upper story. Levels are divided a wood belt course. All windows and doors are surrounded by wide wood casings. Front elevation has a gabled entry porch supported by triangular knee braces on the west, a group of three framed windows with patterned upper sashes to the east, and a pair of 1-over-1 sash windows on the front gable. Decorative stickwork supported by triangular knee braces tops the front gable. Side (west) elevation has four 1-over-1 wood sash windows on the first floor, plus a sliding vinyl and a square wood window on the second floor. House is on a short block on a next-to-corner lot facing north surrounded by an extensive lawn on the west and rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This property is part of the Salmon Bay Park Addition to the City of Seattle. It was recorded on January 9, 1890. The owner is listed as Elon W. Denton.

The side sewer card lists E. F. Mench as the owner on November 5, 1930. Between 1930 and 1940 the house appeared several times for sale in Seattle Daily Times listings. In the 1940s it appears to have belonged to Ed and Marion Anderson. On October 22, 1945 the home was purchased by Alberta Mae Peneff, (widowed) and daughter Valencia R. Peneff (unmarried) and then noted "(now Chin)" on October 10, 1947. August 31, 1949, the property is still owned by Alberta Mae Peneff (and someone else but it is not legible) and the Grantee is Valencia R. Peneff Chin.

The 1940 Census lists Alberta Peneff as a widow, born in "Canada French." She lived at 1545 W 54th in 1940 and 1935. She had 3 children: Alfred, Alice, and Valencia.

A search of the Seattle Times produced the following information: January 15, 1946 marriage license for Jim Chin, 36, 520 King St. and Valencia R. Peneff, 18, 7019 19th Ave NW.

May 4, 1954 funeral notice for Chin Lem Fong, husband of Valencia, father of Wanda and Alberta Chin. Interment at Lake View Cemetery.

November 14, 1958 a notice of intention to wed for Valencia R. Chin, 31, and Donald L. Peter, 25, of 7016 24th Ave NW.

June 29, 1967 a group photo includes Tina M. Peter of 7019 19th Ave NW. The occasion is a swearing in for the Women's Army Corps.

During the 1930's and on February 11, 1940 there are numerous classified ads for the sale of this house. The property records reflect many changes in ownership.

The King County Parcel Viewer lists a sale of the house in 1995 from Donald L. Peter and Valencia R. to Steve L. Murray and Jennifer A. Murray.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1920, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer with stucco accents, and features an asphalt-clad cross-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting nesting shed-roofed entry vestibule, which is clad with stucco. The vestibule is accessed by poured in place concrete steps with brick rails, and has arched glassless window openings. To the north of the entry vestibule is a half-timbered stucco clad gabled bay. Flanking the entry are multi-pane leaded glass windows. There is a large exterior brick chimney on the south façade. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/vertical

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1961, this single-story house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with vertical wood boards, and has a slightly front-gabled roof with large exposed rafters. There is a large two-car attached garage at the north end of the house. The entry is generally centered below the gable peak, accessed by two concrete steps, with a brick wall to the right. To the right of the entry are the primary windows, which include windows beneath the gable peak. Windows appear wood frame and aluminum. To the left of the entry are a pair of wide three-part sliding aluminum windows. Secondary entries are seen at the rear of the house and leading to the garage. This house has been minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

In 1910 O.J. Johan applied for a side sewer permit as owner of the property. Listed as the side sewer contractor is P. Rodal; the same Peter Rodal associated with the house at 3036 NW 66th Street and identified as #077 in this Ballard Historical Society mapping project. No further information was found on O.J. Johan.

The next owners of record are John Peter and Ella Stoeffler. John was born in Iowa in 1874; of German and American parents. The Iowa state census of 1885 lists him as living in Jefferson, Iowa with his parents, six siblings, and a housekeeper. Ella was born in 1872, one of five children born to American and Swiss parents. She and John met and married in Iowa in 1892 and gave birth to two daughters; Olive Violet in 1894, and Corean Corrine in 1897; and two sons, Norman in 1899, and Walter, in 1903. Sometime after 1903, the family moved to Seattle and lived in various houses in the Ballard area until purchasing the house at 7302 in 1914. From at least as early as 1907, John was a foreman at the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company, located on Shilshole Avenue in Ballard, and it appears he continued working there until his death in 1920. In 1917 Corrinne married and she and her husband, Milton LeClaire, lived with her parents in their house on 22nd until her untimely death in 1925. Walter continued to live at home with his mother, working in his younger years as a helper in a candy company, and later as assistant shipping clerk at the L. Marks & Company.

In 1930 just Ella and her son were living in the house. Their neighbors included people born in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Canada, and Norway as well as Washington, in occupations including truck driver for a wholesale tobacco company; cashier-bookkeeper for a biscuit company; playfield instructor for the City Parks Department; manager at a grocery warehouse; electrician; auto mechanic; painter; clerk at a hardware store; can maker at a can company; shipping clerk; salesman for a notions company; laborer; and street car operator. By 1940, Walter was working as assistant foreman at a lumber mill. Some of the same people lived on the block as in 1930, but others had arrived who came from New York, Oregon, Montana, California, Denmark, and Sweden, working as beauty operators, stenographers, candy packer, seaman, and janitor.

Ella died August 23, 1954. During her life she was involved in local organizations including the Northwest Christian Church; the Occidental Chapter No 28; Order of the Eastern Star; and Corinthian Court No. 15, Order of Amaranth. Walter married and divorced in the 1920s, then married again sometime after 1940 to Esther (Eriksen) Guyll who lived at the Eriksen family home at 7013 22nd NW—just one block away. It is unclear whether he and his second wife lived in the Stoeffler family home after their marriage while Ella was still alive, or after her death, but he is listed in Assessor's records as the owner in 1958. Walter died in January 1980 and was survived by Esther and stepsons George and Erwin Guyll. He was active in the Occidental Lodge No 72 F and A.M.; Ballard Aerie No. 172 FOE, and Lumber Production and Industrial Workers Union Local 2519.

Architectural Summary

The one-story house sits squarely on a 5100 sf corner lot on the northeast corner of the intersection of NW 73rd Street and 22nd Avenue NW. The lot is simply landscaped with lawn, foundation shrubs, and a specimen tree in the front yard. While the house itself hip-roofed, there is a gable-roofed porch located asymmetrically on the front façade. The porch is supported by three sets of triple-columns that each spring from large, square bases across the northern two-thirds of the front façade. There are decorative brackets at the pier columns and the gable roof is supported with knee braces and trimmed with a wide bargeboard that extends well beyond the roofline. On the portion of the front façade that is not contained within the front porch is a large double-hung window with two lights; the upper light comprised of multi-paned, diamond-shaped leaded glass as is often seen in Craftsman bungalows of this era. A similar window is featured on the south façade just around the corner from this front window. Windows on the rest of the house are similarly double-hung, but not all with leaded glass upper lights. A small bay window extends off the south façade but otherwise the house is fully contained within a rectangular frame about 30' across by 40' deep. The house is clad in narrow lap siding; Assessor's photos indicate that this original siding was covered over sometime in the 1950s with wide cedar shake siding, but since then it has been removed and the original siding restored.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Charles and Lucia Stover. Year 1915. Occupation Foreman. No other records.

Deed for Judith Tangen 1983 on KC GIS.

Architectural Summary

Built on a corner in 1912, the house at 7303 23rd Avenue NW is a richly detailed example of the Craftsman style. The house is one and one half stories and side-gabled with a shallow shed roof dormer facing the street. The main roof flares out and extends beyond the front façade to form a deep overhang and cover for a full façade front porch. Two massive brick piers topped with arched extensions of the house rise up from the ground to support the roof. The front door is located centrally on the front façade, accessed via several steps from the street. A gable-roofed pop-out on one side features a quartet of banked, narrow, double-hung windows. At the back of the house the roof again flares out and three-part knee braces, wide stringcourses at the foundation and attic levels, and flared bargeboards.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Earliest records date from 1891 and indicate that Dighton H. Blackmore owned two full blocks of land in the Salmon Bay Addition, including the two lots that comprise this address. However, it was the Sisters of Charity (now Providence Hospital) that held the immediate block in their trust through the turn of the century. Anton Sather, a Watchman at Murphy Shipyards, and his wife Mary, who emigrated from Norway by way of Wisconsin, built the existing Craftsman bungalow in 1913 and resided here for 40 years, raising four children.

For the next 40 years, the house was host to four different families. In 1991 this home came into the hands of current owners, Andy Lyle and Mary Kennedy. Mary and Andy have spent 21 years slowly restoring this Craftsman home by replacing what was 'muddled' over the years with original period details and bathing them in light. Architect, Tim Anderson, guided them through the process of restoring the living and dining rooms and master bedroom. The original box beams preside over the dining room. A plate rail with board and batten wainscoting and a colonnade combine to add distinction between the living room and formal dining room. While not original, the custom floral stained glass windows by local artist, James McKeown, are true to the period. The home's footprint was expanded by bumping out the kitchen to add 114 feet. The kitchen was rebuilt to showcase the refurbished 1950s Wedgwood stove that Mary found in Portland. A new, spacious breakfast nook added to the charm. The original fir flooring combined with the bed-board walls, a farmhouse sink and period lighting, complete the vintage feel.

A door and decorative period-appropriate slatted deck rails were added to the upper story deck that is accessed off of the master bedroom. Andy and Mary acknowledge some of their own 're-muddling' missteps. Their first was to add a fireplace not consistent with the home's overall style. Another was the weekend while Mary was away, when Andy began to convert a master bedroom closet to a bathroom. The resulting master bath, which eventually emerged from that former closet, is a lovely combination of old and new.

But, that was not before the couple spent years sleeping in the guest bedroom!

With an expert's guidance, Mary and Andy have truly enjoyed restoring and enhancing their light-filled Ballard charmer, room by room. Many thanks to Renee Martin for her research on this home.

Architectural Summary

The house at 7307 was built in 1913 in the Craftsman style. Sitting prominently above the street by several feet, the one and one half story house is side-gabled with a large dormer facing the street and sitting above a nearly full façade width front porch. The porch is supported by four heavy square columns and includes a low wall on all three sides. Steps to the front door are located slightly off-center and the door itself is flanked by large windows; a single window on one side and a triple window on the other. The windows are double-hung with upper sashes divided into narrow vertical lites. The roof dormer façade features a well-composed arrangement of a door flanked by single windows of the same configuration as the first floor windows. The door leads out to a balcony overlooking the street. The balcony railing is composed of square columns interspersed with flat balusters with a cut-out pattern in the shape of arrows or perhaps tall trees, giving a vaguely chalet-style or folk art appearance. Other detailing includes wide beltcourses at the foundation and attic levels, curved and flared bargeboards, kneebraces, and a pop-out on one side. The exterior cladding is wood—narrow clapboarding at the first floor level and a combination of narrow and wider clapboarding at the second level—this latter siding arranged in a pattern of two narrow and one wide board, repeated over the gable-end facades.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

No information about this house at the Seattle building permit department, the Seattle Times, or in the Seattle city directory.

Architectural Summary

This 2-story American Foursquare has a hipped roof with open overhang eaves and a front hipped dormer. The full-width projecting porch has a hipped roof supported by three square columns with dentils below the capitols and modillion brackets. Vinyl storm windows cover the wood sash windows, most of them 1-over-1s. There is horizontal window in the front dormer, two on the front elevation above the porch, and one wide transomed window below the porch to the south of the front door. The wood front door is flanked by slender vertical windows and a wide wood frame. The side (south) elevation has two windows on the second floor, plus two on each side of the first floor and a group of four on a protruding square bay in the middle. Horizontal wood clapboards cover all walls. House is on a mid-street lot facing east surrounded by a lawn to the south and anteceded by a large tree on the planting strip. Concrete stairs lead to the elevated porch. A concrete driveway on the north side leads to a detached double garage at the rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1900 or 1904, respectively. It is located in the Sanders Addition to Gilman Park & Salmon Bay (1888), Block 4, Lot 4.

The house was built on North St. [now 64th] between 6th [now 28th] and 7th [now 30th], and the first known residents were Stanley C. Boom (1845–1911), a teacher from New York and member of St. John's Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, and his wife Hester P. They bought the property in 1904 from Dexter Horton & Co., and first appear in the 1906 and 1907 Ballard City Directories. The address at that time was 635 North. They continue to live in the home until about 1910, and Stanley died at Newcastle in 1911.

The Booms sold the property to William H. Purdy, a salesman for S. A. Woods Machine Co. and foreman, and his wife Grace/Gracie G. by 1911. They lived in the home briefly and sold it to Lizzie A. Cole in 1913. Interestingly, the sale to Cole included Lot 23, which was directly behind Lot 4, extending the property from 64th St. to 63rd St.

Lizzie/Elizabeth Anne (Baker) Cole (1862–1949), and her husband James A. Cole (1855–1934), a cook, lived in the home from 1913 through 1934, the year James died. Lizzie continued living in the home until her death in 1949. The two were married in Wisconsin in 1890, moved to Montana, and soon after came to Seattle in the 1890s. Following Lizzie's death, the property changed hands several times with at least seven different owners and occupants by 1977.

Thomas L. and Ellen K. Bliesath bought the property from Robert E. and Patricia A. Quackenbush in 1977. In 1981, they advertised the home for sale several times, and described it as a Ballard Charmer and an immaculate starter home with Victorian flair, including room enough for guests or baby, two bedrooms, wall to wall carpet, sunny kitchen, fireplace, five appliances, and a fenced yard. And all that on "Good Terms". In 1985, the home was finally sold to Robin S. and Jana L. Balliet (from 1985–1999).

Subsequent owners include: Jana L. Balliet (from 1999–2009); Elizabeth Rogers Blinks (from 2009–2011); and Cara P. Machacek, the current owner, as of May 2016 (from 2011).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Cottage is one story and has a hip roof clad in asphalt shingles. Several gables project off of the hip roof, one on the front façade and one on the left side. A large dormer is located on the right side. The front-facing gable end has eave returns. The front door is slightly off-center on the front façade and has a one-over-one light window on one side and a multi-pane arched window on the other side. The front door is reached by a set of stairs. A chimney is located centrally on the roof.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

Albert Elkington purchases this lot and the adjacent lot from the Seattle Land and Improvement Co in 1901. Albert was a saw filer and a carpenter over the course of his life. This house was constructed in 1906 and Albert is listed as an occupant with his wife Georgia in 1907. Albert and Georgia had moved from Michigan to Seattle in 1900. They still lived in the house until 1918.

The Elkingtons appear to have moved out of the house but continued to rent it. By 1920 William and Mabel Cameron had moved into the house. William Cameron is listed as an engineer in refrigeration. In 1923 the Kerns family had moved into the house. James Edwin Kerns and his wife Edythe Kerns raised their son James Wallace Kerns. James and Edythe had both been raised in Ballard and James worked as a mechanic. Jimmy often did well at the annual Old Woodenface pitching competitions, and he would go on to become an architect at Phillip F. Spaulding & Associates. The Kerns are listed as renters on the King County Property Card in 1925 but then are listed in the 1930 Census as owners. The Kerns lived in the house until about 1940.

After the Kerns, the house appears to be rental due to frequent turnover of occupants. In 1941-1943, Thomas H Holland, a driver at PF & PCO, lived in the house and his wife, Mabel, joined him in 1943. By 1951, Mensull Larson and his wife lived in the house. In 1955 Allen and Gertrude Fenge occupied the house and from 1956-1958, Robert and Rae Perkins lived in the house. Robert Perkins worked as a longshoreman.

Karen Rohrer has owned the house since 1990 until the present.

Architectural Summary

This modest 1-1/2 story cottage has a steep cross-gable roof. The front gable is detailed with elongated hexagonal patterned wood shingles. A small entry porch antecedes the front door. The front door is flanked by two fixed 9-panel windows. Two-by-three rectangular windows are visible on the sides. Horizontal wood cladding covers the rest of the house. Historic photos show the entry porch to be a later addition. The cottage sits on the back of a mid-street lot facing north surrounded by thick vegetation. A stone pathway leads to the cottage, and a driveway leads to a detached garage at the rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to King County Assessor information this craftsman style house was built in 1924. No known architect. However, Seattle Side Sewer card information and Polk City Directory indicate Charles W. Dane lived at the address in 1921. A pipe fitter/steamfitter from Minnesota, Charles Dane and his wife Anna were the first residents and they stayed five years until George W. Harlow bought the house in 1926. At the time, 15th Ave W was just a gravel road. George Harlow moved in with his wife (also Anna) and their three children Robert, Elise, and Charles. Prior to Seattle they lived in Idaho where they tried farming but didn't like the winters. They had chickens and the large property came with a number of apple trees (gravensteins and yellow transparent) and a few cherry trees (bing and black cherry). Elsie was known to go out her bedroom window to sit in the tree branches.

In Seattle George Harlow became an agent for U.S. Customs inspecting Princess Line passenger boats arriving in Seattle from Canada. From their Ballard home Charles remembers his mother walking all the kids together to Golden Gardens for warm weather outings. In middle and high school, during the depression, Charles shoveled coal into gunny sacks for the fuel business across the street. He graduated from Ballard High School in 1928 and went on to serve in the Navy during WWII. Older brother Robert drove delivery trucks for the coal company across the street, then became a trolley driver for the City of Seattle. Elsie attended Western Washington College of Education in Bellingham to earn a teaching degree.

After George died in 1945 Anna Harlow continued to live in the house. In the mid-1950s she worked as a saleswoman, first at Textile House and then at Powers Gifts in Northgate. In 1994 Anna passed away; the house remains with the Harlow family, going on 90 years. <abbreviated>

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1924, this single story single-family Craftsman-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding and wood shingles beneath the gable peaks, and has an asphalt clad side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and verge boards. The front façade includes an expansive projecting gabled entry vestibule and porch with wood piers above brick pedestals, closed rail, and decorative dentillated trim. The symmetrically placed front door is flanked by triads of 14-over-1 windows, and a small, rectangular 8-light fixed sash window is placed beneath the gable peak. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Built in 1929/30 for Andrew Lassila, who lived at 8347 with his wife and niece, Andrew had emigrated from Finland in 1887 and was a carpenter by trade. The home was listed for sale in 1931.

Tenants over the years included (all dates approximate): Louis E Listman (1934); Jas and Olga Duncan, manager with Puget Sound Power & Light Company (1938); George and Pearl Johnson, repairman for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company (1940); Earle D and Florence A Byer (1943/44); Mrs. J. J. Craddock (1944); Duane E and Virginia Broom, Great Northern Railway (1953-1958); Nina L Domey (1964); William and Vicki Swanberg (1974-1977).

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer and buff brick accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting nesting gabled entry vestibule, accessed by six poured in place concrete steps, with an arched door entry. The front door is wood with a small opening. A triad of single-light windows are to the right of the door vestibule, above a single-car attached garage. The garage door has been replaced, and concrete bulkhead with wrought-iron railing separate the driveway from the front yard. An arched window is beneath the gable peak of the front façade, and an exterior chimney is at the south façade. Although some window and garage elements have been altered, the house retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the King County Assessor's office, this Queen Anne home was built in 1906. Cornelius Asmervig and his wife Hannah began living in this house around 1910 and raised their family including Emma, Matilda (Walling), Mary, David, Eugenia (Roo), and Selma (St. Peter). Later references to the family include a daughter Delia, and a Delia Aarstad is listed as living in the house from 1917-1919; she is the widow of Severin Aarstad. Additionally a Lavina Ricker is living in the house as a boarder in 1910 according to the Census.

Asmervig was originally from Norway and he worked as a caretaker at Salmon Bay Park and was described as a retired Seattle Park Board employee in his obituary. Hannah was originally from Sweden. Cornelius died in 1941 and Hannah remained in the house until her death in 1949.

In 1953, Otto and Esther Johannsen lived in the house; Otto's occupation is listed as a brick layer. In 1957, Gloria C. Miller, a member of the nursing staff at the VA Hospital, lived in the house with her husband Thomas T Miller III who is listed as a plant facility coordinator. Despite divorcing in 1959, Gloria remained in the house to at least 1971. By 1994, Edward O'Brien owns the house and sells it to May Abigail and Warren Addington who own it until 2001. From 2001-2012, Joanne Keegan and Marc Freeman own the house. From 2012 to the present, Jason Meaux and Rebecca Kell own the house.

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 half story house shows influence of Queen Anne style. It has a cross-gable roof and a chamfered porch that extends along the whole front elevation. Both front and side gables are adorned with a combination pattern of textured wood shingles. The front gable has a 1-over-1 single sash window. The side (west) gable is embellished with spindlework trim. A bay window flanks the entry. Wider columns have replaced the original porch supports. The rest of the windows are also 1-over-1 sash windows, individuals on the top floor and in groups of three on the side (west) and back elevations. The house sits above the street facing south on a mid-block lot with a lawn. A detached garage on the back of the house is a recent addition. Historic photos suggest the current porch and bay window to be later additions. Original porch seemed to have been only a partial porch.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Alfred (carpenter), Margaret, Harold, Daniel and Daisy Johnson resided there from 1926-1940.

Alice Lehman was a resident in 1953.

Axel and Carolina Holman lived there from 1955-1959 and possibly later.

Purchased by Michael and Beth McGinley 1984.

Architectural Summary

The house at 3111 NW 79th Street was built in 1916 in the Craftsman style with echoes of Tudor in its half-timbered detailing at the attic level. It is a one and one half story brick home, side-gabled with a large front-facing dormer. Across the front is a full façade width porch supported by two massive square columns atop flared brick pier supports. Centrally placed brick and concrete steps lead to the front porch. The front porch is asymmetrically located on the front façade, flanked by a pair of double-hung windows on each side. Smaller divided lite windows feature at the basement level, and two pairs of double-hung windows are symmetrically located on the dormer façade which is heavily detailed with vertical timbers, in-between which is stucco (or plain board—difficult to tell). Porch trim features a trim board across the front and sides that is curved and slightly arched. Both side facades have pop-outs. One side's pop-out is very shallow featuring a double window with its own small gable roof. An elaborate trim surrounds all sides of this window; extending far below into a panel of "x's" and "o's" reminiscent of Tudor and Gothic detailing. This same "x's and o's" feature extends to the railing on a rear porch. The other pop-out is larger and features a triple window, also with half-timbers but minus the "x's and o's" trim. Other detailing includes chamfered "points" on the side of each porch column near the top, simple knee braces, and decorative brickwork above the basement windows.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This home had a long run with its original owner and his family, the builder George J. Pehling and his wife Anna. Before this home was completed in 1942 the Pehlings lived a bit north and George was President of the Olympic View Community Club. They had a daughter Betty and two sons. Betty graduated from BHS and married in 1948 at the age of 18. She was divorced two years later and returned to live with her parents until she remarried in 1957. Her father George had moved to Seattle in 1903 from South Dakota. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge #170 and the Rebekah Lodge # 217. He died in 1963. Anna Pehling died in 1982 (at the age of 95) and was listed in The Seattle Times as former Grand Noble of the Salmon Bay Rebekah Lodge.

Per the City Directory Theodore M. Kylen, a longtime Ballardite listed as working with U.S. Plywood had purchased the home by 1958. He and his wife Ethel appear to have divorced in 1945, remarried and divorced again in 1958 (Seattle Daily Times). In 1963 he was fined \$165 for drunk driving and failure to yield. It's unknown how long Kylen owned the home after 1963.s

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1942, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in fired brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof. The primary (east) façade includes a projecting pyramidal bay, which houses the entry door. A large multi-paned window dominates this bay, as well as a glass block window near the front door. A second covered entry bay is at the south end of the house. There is a large brick chimney dominating the north side of the house. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Records indicate Felix Spreutels and Theresa (Sprague) Spreutels lived here from 1924-1930.

Seattle Times records indicate the Felix passed away July 1962 at the age of 92 but lived in 7751 32nd at the time of his passing, this may have also been part of family property. Felix was born in Brussels, came to Seattle via Green Bay WI, and was a retired building carpenter and contractor. He was survived by his wife, Christine, daughter Agnes Bauers, stepdaughter Freda Mack, brother Joseph Spreutels and various grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Seattle Times indicate that Felix first wife, Theresa, of 7706 32nd AVE NW passed away in Feb. 1944 at age of 79. Both were Catholic and mass were held at St Alphonsus Church.

KC GIS include picture of historic house with 'Spreutels addition' including this address as well as adjacent addresses (7728) that may have been all part of family property.

Architectural Summary

The house at 7706 32nd Avenue NW was built in 1914 in the Craftsman style. Its primarily square form is made much more visually complex and interesting by virtue of multiple roof gables intersecting at various angles and locations. Two overlapping gables face the street—the first just one story tall, and the second one and one-half stories tall. A third gabled-roof extension pierces the one-story gable and extends eastward to form a roof over the corner porch. The porch is supported on its outer two corners by tapered columns atop tapered brick piers. Two additional piers flank the front steps which rise up in two sections from the street leading to a large triple window. The front door is not visible from the street, but located to the left under the single story gable roof. On the north façade, a gabled extension rises up to one and one-half stories tall, with another entry—perhaps a back door—on its side. Windows throughout the house are double-hung; in singles, pairs, and triples, some with diamond-shaped divided lites in their upper sashes. A shed-roofed pop-out containing a quarter of windows is located on the south façade. Other detailing includes a wide beltcourse at the attic level, simple kneebraces, a street-facing chimney, and a decorative pattern of siding—hung in alternating courses of narrow and wide—at the attic level on the side facades. Other exterior cladding is narrow clapboarding at the first floor and shingles at the attic.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt, Other

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Although built in 1931 the first owner of record of this house is Chester B. Walling in 1936, and the house was in the family through 1999 until its sale to present owner Mark Tonelli and Clancy Kelly.

Mr. Walling was from Minnesota and arrived in Seattle by way of Portland in 1910. He then served in World War I. He married Mathilda Asmervig, who lived along with three sisters, at 3242 W. 65th (later NW 65th). Mathilda's parents were from Norway and Sweden respectively. Chester worked Stone & Webster as a Streetcar Motorman and then for Seattle Transit System for 46 years, retiring in 1956. He died in 1966 leaving just his wife Mathilda. In 1995 the house passed to her sister Mrs. Eugenia Woo, who in turn sold it to the current owners.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1931, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer and half-timbered stucco, and features an asphalt-clad steeply cross-gabled roof. Notable original features include an ornate oriel window with a copper roof, wire-cut bricks with pink mortar, and fixed pane and casement leaded glass windows. The front door is solid wood with turned mullions. A shed dormer with a pair of 21-light casement windows is placed at the apex of the two cross gables. Interior features include plaster walls with coved ceilings, mahogany inlaid oak floors, and original glass doorknobs. A large exterior capped chimney with inlaid brick detail dominates the secondary façade.

One set of windows in the living room on a secondary façade have been replaced with French doors. Otherwise, the house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Tile

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

SE-3 -25-3

Single family, italianette. Built in 1926.

Norwegian born Jens J. Jensen and his wife Marie built and resided in this house until at least 1941. As of 1939 Jens was the Vice President of Oceanic Fisheries Co. Inc., and remained in this position until at least 1941.

The home value at 1930 was approximately \$9,000. The house was up for sale for \$194,000 ("...priced way below appraisals"), according to a June 24, 1984 Seattle Daily Times advertisement.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1926, this two-story Italian Renaissance Revival-style single-family house is rectangular in plan. It sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad in stucco veneer, and has a gently pitched side-gabled tiled roof. The house features a symmetrical front façade, whose slightly recessed entry is centrally placed and accessed by poured in place concrete steps, sheltered by a tiled roof. Sidelights flank the wood front door.

The first and second stories are divided by a string course. Front façade windows are presented in groups of three, and are multi-paned leaded glass, with decorative round topped accent windows. Wrought iron gates are placed in front of the first floor windows and the centered second story windows.

A large capped stucco-clad exterior chimney is affixed to the west façade.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Stucco/Concrete, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Wood

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Known to local long-time residents as the home of much beloved Dr. Knudson, this house was built in 1912. It was designed in the "prairie school" style by local architect V.W. Voorhees, a protégé of Frank Lloyd Wright. The concept of the house style was so popular that the Ladies' Home Journal published a similar design at that time. The plans for this house specified that Dr. Knudson would have the option to inspect the work daily, and rumor has it that he drove the builder to distraction by inspecting materials and tossing out lumber that did not meet his exacting specifications.

The second owners of the house were Dave and Connie Hiscock, who sold the house to the current owners with the proviso that they agree never to paint over the wood work, which is "cross-cut" Douglas fir and has the original stain and finish throughout the main floor. The current owners report that this has been an easy promise to keep, as they have become devoted to the original home design over the years as they raised their family here. An extensive restoration of the kitchen and the original library has been recently completed.

Architectural Summary

The house at 3303 NW 71st Street was built in 1914 in a vernacular expression of the Prairie style made famous by architect Frank Lloyd Wright. It is a two-story structure, rectangular in shape with extensions at the sides—a shallow pop-out to the east and larger one-story room addition to the west—both with hipped roofs. Horizontality is emphasized by the low, hipped-roof of the main house, extended roofline and oversized eaves, and a stringcourse that sits high under the second story windows. A hipped-roof entry porch is centrally located facing the street, approached by a set of wooden steps. Extensions of the porch reach out to form the sides of the stairwell—again with a horizontal emphasis. The porch is supported by large square pillars. The front door is in the center of the front façade, flanked by single windows also under the porch. Beyond the porch, the front façade features two sets of triple windows, each with a single narrow, divided-lite transom window above. Second story windows are banked in groups of three or four; casement style (perhaps—hard to see) with narrow upper divided-lite sections. The exterior cladding is primarily shingle arranged in a pattern that results in a thin line differentiating every other row. The walls flare slightly at the ground level, visually anchoring the house to its site. The space between windows at the second story level is stucco (or plain wood—hard to tell). The complex also includes a back deck/porch surrounded by a wall of shingles to match the house exterior, and a hipped-roof garage with similar detailing.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle,Brick

Roof Type: Front gabled,Hipped,Pyramidal,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

SE-3 -25-3

Single family tudor home, built in 1927.

According to the 1928 directory, a Peter B. Thompson and his wife Bess S., resided at this address. Reviewing additional directories suggests that the Thompson family has resided here until at least 1935.

The Sewer Card, with the Owner listed as Peter Thompson, suggests that he both resided and built the house.

Additionally, Peter's profession is associated with the Beach Pharmacy (#138), which remained his profession until at least 1935.

By 1954, Vice President and Accountant Executive for Ruthrauff and Ryan Inc. resided here (Joseph. D. and Frances Mcguire).

By July 1955 the home appears to have been vacant, at which is was for sale for \$19,750.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1927, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer with wood shingles on the second floor, and features a complex asphalt-clad roof system, which includes some hipped and gabled elements. The front façade is dominated by a turret, which houses the arched entry. To the right of the turret is the attached single-car garage, with a hipped roof. To the left of the turret is a gabled bay with a large multi-light leaded glass window. The front façade is dominated by a gables that includes a large nine-light fixed pane window. Fenestration includes fixed pane and casement leaded glass windows. The house has an exterior brick capped chimney at the south façade. The house has been altered very little and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal,Other

Roof Type: Cross-gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD



Architectural Summary

NORVELL HOUSE.

Designated City of Seattle Historic Landmark.
Ordinance 108210

Designation document with extensive historic and architectural information available at:

<http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Neighborhoods/HistoricPreservation/Landmarks/RelatedDocuments/norvell-house-designation.pdf>

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

April 11, 1931 the Department of Planning and Development issued Permit & Plat# D-1626 (inspected 5/1/31) to the owner, R. J. Rennebolm and his contractor, Gust Johnson.

Francis G. Lingenbrink occupied the home from 1938 to 1953, and with his wife, Dorothy L., from 1959 to 1965. Source: 1938, 1943-44, 1951, & 1953 Polk Reverse Directories.

The house was sold by Samuel E. Enfield on to Prudential Residential Services, and on the same date, Prudential Residential Services sold the house to Dhillon Navdeep Singh.

Community Property was Established by a Quit Claim Deed between Dhillon Navdeep Singh, and Ameen K and Dhillon Navdeep Singh.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1918, this 1.5 story Craftsman-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan and sits on a concrete block foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt-clad front gabled roof with flared verge boards. The front facade includes a projecting

gabled roof entry vestibule with closed rails and wood piers, accessed by wood stairs. Two replacement fixed-pane single-light windows are located on the front façade. On the second story, beneath the gable peak, is a pair of replacement vinyl windows. Secondary facades include similar windows and a large exterior brick chimney, which extends from a gable detail. Although some windows have been replaced, this house has only seen minor alterations and exhibits many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Pyramidal

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 8026 31st Ave NW was built in 1940 possibly by Fred Reid, owner and M. Malaspini, contractor.

The first residents were Fred, Jr and Esther N. Reid (1940-44). Fred was an electrician for the State Highway Dept, and the 1943/44 Seattle Directory lists Fred Jr in the US Coast Guard. It is unknown how long they lived there after the war. Succeeding residents listed in the Seattle City Directory are: Olaf P. and Gertrude L. Floe (1953-55), accountant; Dudley J. and Eleanor Hart (1956-70) a lineman with Pacific Telephone & Telegraph; and Robert E. and Linda J. Cleveland (1975). Sometime after that the house was purchased by Peter D. Cohen and Gloria A. Chenoweth. Later owners are: Laura A. Burchardt (1998-2004), and William M. and Michelle S. Goodman (2004-2015). The current owners are Carl and Susan Haynes.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1940, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad hipped roof. There is a double-capped brick chimney dominating the front of the house. The entry is asymmetrically placed towards the south end of the house, and is accessed by three concrete steps. Windows have horizontally-divided wood panes, divided into four. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Built in 1913. The house had a few rotating tenants: John A. Berg, 1922. Magnus Soderstrom, 1922 (contractor). Leonard H. Larson and Peggy G. Larson. 1933. Leonard was a fisherman.

Zola M. Allen 1935. H. and Luella E. Leonard 1935.

Ila F Herbert, 1957, helper.

Olaf S. Nelson, 1953-58 with spouse Shirley A. Nelson.

Robert Nelson was born 1958, Ila Nelson was born 1955.

In 1958 Dorothy L Nickelson lived there, she was a Teletype Operator.

Cogswell purchased from James Hanson in 1997.

Chadwick and Jodi L Freeman (current owners) purchased from Marilee Cogswell in 2011.



Architectural Summary

The one and one half story house at 7311 26th Avenue NW was built in 1913 in the Craftsman style. It is square in shape, front-gabled, with a cross gable on the south side and a shed-roofed dormer on the north side just above a shallow pop-out. A full façade width front porch features a gable roof at a shallower pitch than the main roof. It is supported by two prominent piers, each topped with a cluster of four narrow square columns. Two lower piers (without columns) flank either side of the front steps that rise up to the front door. The porch gable façade is detailed with half-timbering that forms a grid of squares. The front façade features a pair of windows at the attic level and simple timber trim pieces at either end midway between the window and the eaves. Other detailing includes wide bargeboards with flared ends, knee braces, and a narrow stringcourse at the first floor level. Exterior cladding is medium-width clapboarding at the foundation level, topped with narrow clapboarding at the first floor, and stucco between the timbers at the attic level.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle,Brick

Roof Type: Front gabled,Side gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

Originally two Whitman Addition plats, one on 12th Ave NW facing west and the other on 11th Ave NW facing east, were divided into four plats facing south. The four, 1.5 story brick tudors at 1102, 1106, 1112 and 1116 NW 83rd St make up a historic cluster of homes.

1102 NW 83rd St (sometimes listed as 1104) was built in 1929 for owner J. Wagen. By 1934, Reverend C M Ridenour, pastor at the Ballard Christian Church, was residing there.

Around 1937, Hans Peterson and Juliet Akse purchased the home. They had four children: Louise, Ronald, Hans Julian Jr., and Patricia. Per the 1940 census Hans, as well as most of their immediate neighbors, were fishermen. The Akse's would live there for the next 50 years.

The house was presumably rented in 1948/49 to Arnold L and Eva Boyle, owners of Boyle's Hobby Center. The Akse's returned by 1950.

In 1957, Hans Jr. started a small fire in his upstairs bedroom. He was playing "with matches then tried to become a one-man fire department [doing] about \$250 damage to his parent's home."

The eldest daughter, Louise, owned the home until 1988. Since then, great care has gone into maintaining the character and integrity of the house. The brick has been repointed, the sewer lines replaced, seismic retrofitting has been completed, a new roof installed, and the yard has been artfully landscaped.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer and coursed wood accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with clipped gables and returned eaves. The front façade includes a projecting nesting gabled entry vestibule, and the front door is wood with a small opening. A triad of leaded windows are to the left of the door vestibule, above a single-car attached garage. A gabled dormer is on the second story of the front façade. An arched window is beneath the gable peak of the front façade, and an exterior chimney is at the north façade. This house has been minimally altered and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle,Brick

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The brick Tudor house at 8042 11th Avenue NW was built in 1928. The 1930 side sewer card lists J. Gustafson as owner, he could have been the original owner or a contractor.

This lovely home has had at least nine owners in its 88 years, the gaps in the record (1928-38 and 1945-52) could make room for one or two more owners. The Seattle Polks Directory doesn't show a resident at this address until 1939 -- Erle H. & Florence Smith, he was a cashier with DW&Co. Early owners as listed in the Seattle Polks Directory are: Douglas J. & Winona Ludemo (1953-58) assistant manager for Metropolitan Life Insurance; John E. & Alice George (1959-75) cargo manager for Pacific NW Airlines; Maurice L. & Bridget Roller (1979-80) consultant for Haskins & Sells; Gordon & Roberta Campbell (1981-85) he was a lawyer for City of Seattle; Roberta (Goodnow), an Everett city planner, owned the house from 1987-90. After 1990, the ownership record is via the King County real estate records. In 1990 Roberta sold the house to Lynn Steinberg & Ellils E. Conklin (1990-2007). In 2007 the house apparently changed hands twice, from Lynn & Ellis to Jonathan D. & Alice Orr (for 9 months) before landing in the hands of Sam & Kimberly C. Baker, the current owners.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1928, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer with wood shingle accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade includes a projecting nesting shed-roofed entry vestibule. Windows are fixed and multi-paned leaded glass, and includes a multi-paned arched window on the front façade, and a smaller arched window just below the front gabled peak. A rectangular multi-paned leaded glass window and a large fixed-pane window are also evident on the front façade. The fixed pane window sits above a single-car attached garage. The garage door has been replaced. This house has been minimally altered and retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick, Stone

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Seattle Public Schools, 1862-2000: Webster School

HistoryLink.org Essay 10606 - Printer-Friendly Format

This People's History of Webster School is taken from Building for Learning: Seattle Public School Histories, 1862-2000 by Nile Thompson and Carolyn J. Marr. That book, published in 2002 by Seattle Public Schools, compiled profiles of all the public school buildings that had been used by the school district since its formation around 1862. The profiles from the book are being made available as People's Histories on HistoryLink.org courtesy of Seattle Public Schools. It should be noted that these essays are from 2000. Some of the buildings profiled are historic, some of recent vintage, and many no longer exist (new names and buildings not included in these profiles from 2000 have been added), but each plays or has played an important role in the education of Seattle's youth.

Webster School (Bay View)

During the early 1900s, Ballard's population grew at a rapid pace and temporary buildings were pressed into service for classroom use by Ballard School District No. 50. One of these, called Bay View, began with two portables facing what is now NW 68th Street and was later expanded to include two more portables facing NW 69th. A small building to the west of the portables served as the principal's office.]

When Ballard was annexed into the City of Seattle, the plans and contract for a permanent structure were ready. The Seattle School Board reviewed and accepted the plans and began construction. Prior to completion, the school population increased so much that more classrooms were needed. The Methodist Church directly south, across the present NW 67th Street, provided additional space.

The new building was built on the block between old Bay View and the church. Although the Ballard School Board had used the name Olympic School, the school opened as Bay View. On opening day, in January 1908, students from old Bay View and nearby Ferry Street School marched over to the new building with their books in hand.

Ferry Street School occupied two portables on the west side of Ferry Street (25th Avenue NW) between the present-day NW 67th Street and NW 70th. It was opened by Ballard School District about 1904 as an annex to Bay View. The portables are said to have been converted into private residences after it closed. Another school that closed with the opening of Webster was North Street School, which had opened about 1905 on the southwest corner of North Street (NW 64th Street) and present-day 22nd Avenue NW.

Two months after the new school opened, it was renamed after Daniel Webster, American statesman and renowned orator. It is said that the name was changed to help ease the rivalry between the former Bay View and Ferry students. When the school reopened the following fall, it was filled to the brim and one of the portables, then called the Webster School Annex, had to be used.

Webster School maintained a steady enrollment of 400-500 pupils through the 1920s. Alumni from those years recall that some immigrant children could not speak English, so fellow students helped them out. In 1930, an addition gave the building four more classrooms, a large auditorium, a gymnasium and a playcourt. The school served eight grades until 1931 when Monroe Junior High School opened. In 1957, a kindergarten room was constructed on the ground floor in space previously not used for classes. In 1968, a team-teaching station was added.

Webster closed in 1979. For a short period of time, the building was rented to a motion picture producer. Near the end of the rental period, a fire caused considerable damage to the roof and other parts of the structure. At this time, a group representing the city's Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Finnish, and Swedish communities leased the site for a museum. The Pacific Nordic Council received credit for repairs and improvements made to the damaged building. The Nordic Heritage Museum, which opened in April 1980, now attracts thousands of visitors from around the world each year. Renewal of the museum's lease is currently in question, and plans are being made for relocation.

Details:

Name: Bay View School

Location: 7th Avenue and New York (30th Avenue NW and NW 67th Street)

Building: Two portables

Site: n.a.

1903: Opened by Ballard School District

n.a.: Two portables added

1907: Annexed into Seattle School District

1908: Closed in January; most portables sold and converted into private residences

1908-09: One portable in use as Webster Annex

1911: Leased to Ballard Presbyterian Church for mission Sunday school

n.a.: Site sold

Name: Bay View School

Location: 3014 NW 67th Street

Building: 2-story, 14-room brick

Architect: Frederick Sexton

Site: 1.83 acres

1908: Opened in January; renamed Webster on March 27

1930: Addition (Floyd A. Naramore); site expanded to 2.4 acres

1979: Closed; leased to the Pacific Nordic Council

Use of Bay View (Webster) School site in 2000

Nordic Heritage Museum

Architectural Summary

DANIEL WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Current location of the NORDIC HERITAGE MUSEUM

Designated City of Seattle Historic Landmark.

Document with extensive historic and architectural information available at:

http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/Neighborhoods/HistoricPreservation/Landmarks/CurrentNominations/LPBCurrentNom_Webster_School.pdf

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Civic

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Sunset Hill Community Club was built in 1929 in the Jennings Ballard Addition. It has also been known as the Sunset Hill Improvement Club and shared its space with the Young Men's/Women's Christian Associations (late forties through at least the mid-sixties) as a Northwest Branch.

The building was remodeled in 1945 after suffering a fire the previous year caused by a sparking furnace.

The clubhouse has hosted hundreds of events over the years: dances, "old-timer" nights, political rallies, weddings, lectures, classes, movie nights, and voting stations. Members of the club have lead activities focused on community engagement and area improvements, like the new bathhouse at Golden Gardens in 1929 and raising funds for a fireboat in 1937.

Architectural Summary

The Sunset Hill Community Club was built in 1929 in the Jennings Ballard Addition. The clubhouse is rectangular in plan, single-story, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with wood shingles, and features a front gabled asphalt-clad roof with overhanging returned eaves. The front entry includes double wood doors, each with four small windows, and a transom above, sheltered by a projecting gabled roof with an arched ceiling, supported by carved brackets. Beneath the door is a projecting basement bay with a pair of four-light windows, which was the original staircase. A secondary entrance with a gabled roof is at the back of the south façade. It is unclear from photos the extent to which the windows have been replaced. The building was remodeled in 1945 after suffering a fire the previous year caused by a sparking furnace. Although this building has been altered, it retains many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Department of Planning and Development Side Sewer Permit & Plat# A-2931 issued (inspected) to owner, J. Milos (sic) and contractor Oscar Grohon.

1923-1953 owner/occupant J. C. or Jas C Miles, according to 1923 City Directory, Polk Directories 1928, 1938, 1943-44, 1951, & 1953

The Polk Directory lists "Jas E. Miles (possibly a typo?) plant worker at the Carnation Co.

C. Michael & Joanne D Hoskins sold the home to Jeniffer Stetler

Anthony E Stetler recorded a Quit Claim Deed to Jeniffer Stetler as a Property Settlement

Jeniffer M Stetler recorded a Quit Claim Deed to Anthony E Stetler as a Divorce Settlement

Anthony E Stetler sold the home to Robert Lee Carlisle

Darby Jo Carlisle recorded a Quit Claim Deed to Robert L. Carlisle as a Property Settlement, followed the same day as a Quit Claim Deed from Robert L Carlisle to 7353 15th LLC

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1919, this Craftsman-style building was constructed as a single-family dwelling, but has since been converted to offices. This two-story building is square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with wood shingles, and has an asphalt clad cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, knee braces, verge boards, and decorative bracing beneath the gable peaks. Cladding was originally all wood shingle. The front façade includes a full façade porch with inlaid wood piers and closed rails and wing walls. The entry door is symmetrically placed on the front façade, flanked by varying multi-paned windows. Windows three-over-one double hung wood sash and smaller multi-pane casement windows. This house has been minimally altered, and retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Civic

Number of Stories: 3

Cladding: Brick, Stone

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Salmon Bay K-8 school was designed by Floyd A. Naramore (1879-1970). Naramore was born in Illinois and educated in engineering at the University of Wisconsin. He began his career at the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as a bridge draftsman. He later (1907) got a degree in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He moved to Portland soon after, and became Architect and Superintendent of Properties for the Portland School System. In 1919, he became the Seattle School District's architect. He designed several schools to accommodate growing enrollment, including Highland Park Elementary, John Hay Elementary, Roosevelt High School, Columbia School, Garfield High School, Dunlap Elementary, Bryant Elementary, Hamilton Junior High School, Cleveland High School, Bagley Elementary, and Salmon Bay. The schools were designed in a variety of styles, including Georgian, Mission Revival, Jacobean, and even Art Deco. He was active in the AIA in the 1930s, and in the 1940s (most notably with Bain, Brady, and Johnson, who would become NBBJ) formed a number of partnerships with other architects and builders to design federally-commissioned houses, schools, and other facilities (BOLA 2013: 13; Ochsner 2014:198-203).

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1930, the school now known as Salmon Bay K-8 was designed by Floyd A. Naramore in the Georgian style. It is three stories tall, clad in red brick with buff accents. It sits on a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. This building features a symmetrical entry with arched doors, a running cornice, inlaid pilasters, and arched and rectangular multi-paned vinyl windows (replaced). Although the windows are not original, the building retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Church

Number of Stories: Unable to Determine

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The current Ballard First Lutheran Church, at the corner of 20th NW and NW 65th, was originally built by the Bethany Norwegian Church in 1928. The property appears to have been owned by the church as early as 1909. The contractor recorded on the 1927 side sewer card for the church building is John Manninen; the same contractor who would build most of the Mench houses 12-15 years later. As listed on the side sewer cards, the church property is comprised of several addresses on NW 65th & 20th NW encompassing the brick church, Sunday school building, parking lot and parsonage. The Bethany Norwegian Church name changed to Ballard First Lutheran Church in the 1940s or 1950s.

The Seattle Polks Directory listed the church pastor by name -- Rev Arnold F. Anderson (1953), Rev Burton W. Smith (1957-61) -- until 1963 when the entry became simply Ballard First Lutheran Church.

Architectural Summary

The church at this property was constructed in 1928. It sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in red brick with buff accents, and has a front gabled roof. A distinctive tower with inlaid pilasters, small embellished windows, and a parapet dominates the building. A large window on the front façade has been replaced. A large double-door wood entry is sheltered by a newer glass awning. At the rear of the property is a large embellished window typically seen on churches of this era. Its wood detailing appears to be original.

Although much of the front façade has been altered, this building retains many original details, and exhibits a moderate level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Church

Number of Stories: 3

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled, Flat, Other

Roof Material: Tile

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

Groundbreaking for the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was held on December 16, 1928 and construction was completed in 1929/30. Now known as the Trinity United Methodist Church, this local Methodist congregation was saved from foreclosure in 1939.

Trinity has been actively engaging with the community from the start. In 1930 they established a “girl’s club” geared toward businesswomen. They’ve hosted basketball games, sponsored the girl and boy scouts, and established a soup kitchen and shelter. In 2013 Trinity United Methodist joined nine other congregations to support marriage quality, breaking with Methodist policy.

Architectural Summary

The Trinity United Methodist Church was constructed in 1929. It sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick, and has a gabled wood clad with fired ceramic shingles. The church includes a large tower with inlaid pilasters and arched openings. The primary entry is accessed by nine poured in place concrete steps, and is recessed beneath a gently arched brick entry. Fenestration includes arched stain glass windows and rectangular multi-paned sash.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick,Stone,Stucco/Concrete,Other

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Glen Ellyn Apartments, an 11-unit apartment building, was built in 1959 by Gunnar Langaker. He was a building contractor who was extremely active in Ballard, Queen Anne and Wallingford. Various projects list him as “Swanson & Langaker” and sometimes the other way around. The apartments on 24th NW were designed by an architect (name illegible on property card), with Star Construction listed as contractor. Other apartments included 2034 NW 58th, 6515 24th NW and units at 22nd & 59th.

Langaker was married to Gladys and had a son Stanley. Gladys died in 1973 and her address was listed as 6538 24th NW. This apartment building just north of the Glen Ellyn was probably also constructed by Langaker as well as 6515 to the south as its address was listed in son and wife (Stanley and Yvonne) In birth announcements for their daughters born in 1969 and 1971.

A year after his wife’s death Gunnar remarried (in 1974) to Willa of Bothell. Langaker was also a member of New Evangel Temple and donated his services as construction manager for their new church at 8th & NW 81st.

Classifieds appear throughout the 70s and 80s for vacancies at 6520 24th Avenue NW. Based on a number of death notices (also in the Seattle Daily Times) the building was attractive to older women such as Lulu May Marks, Ruth Berg and Rose Parish all listed at that address at the time of their death.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1959, this building is a good and relatively unusual example of a mid-century apartment building in Ballard. Known as the Glen Ellyn Apartments, this two-story L-shaped building has 11 units. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with stucco, stone, and brick, and has a flat roof. The living units are accessed by a stairway on the south side of the building. Windows are casement and fixed pane, but the material is unknown. There is open, unsecured parking below the living units, and a parking lot on the southwest corner of the property behind a large hedge. This building retains a high level of integrity, and has been very minimally altered.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Church

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Front gabled,Other

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This large wood structure at the corner of 24th Ave NW and NW 67th St currently houses the Kadampa Meditation Center, owned by the Vajralama Buddhist Center, and is appropriately ornamented with gold-painted carvings including a Dharma Wheel, and lots of stained glass. It also fittingly has gone through more than one reincarnation in its time on earth, in which the use of the building completely changed, and has borne 3 or 4 different addresses, including one on 67th.

The original Side Sewer Card #2960, dated 6/16/20, shows the large corner building as 6538 24th, and lists it as Eman[uel] M.E. Church. The 1940 Seattle City Directory lists the Emanuel Methodist Church at 6558 24th NW, although this could be a typo. But the other Side Sewer Card #4585, dated 12/8/52, shows what is evidently the same building, with a slightly different footprint, as 2317 NW 67th St, owned by C E Christianson. It had evidently been converted to one or more apartments, as there are Seattle Times items that show 2317 as some peoples' home address, as well as a classified apartment ad. Sometime between 1977 and 2003 it was converted back to religious use, and to 6556 24th Ave NW. It was the Emerald Chapel when bought by the Buddhists in 2003. It's worth noting that the Seattle City Directories for 1928, 1931, 1934, & 1940 list several different Reverends at 2363 67th, immediately to the east, so that address was likely the Emanuel Church's parsonage.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1920, this building houses the Kadampa Meditation Center. Constructed in 1920, this building is two stories, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with horizontal wood siding, and has an asphalt-clad roof with a gabled center bay flanked by flat roofed turrets. The double-door entry is centered on the front façade, sheltered by a wide shed asphalt clad shed roof supported by wood knee braces. Decorative stained glass windows and applied art and signs are evident along the front façade, and do not appear original to the building.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Mixed Use

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick,Stucco/Concrete,Other

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Not known

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

NW-11-25-3

Mixed use, complex. Built in 1926.

Locations at this address: 6406, 6408, 6410, 6412, 6414

Shortly after the multi-use complex was built (1928), the Sunset Hill Beauty Parlor was located at 6408 and remained as such until at least 1940. Ornstein's Meat Market and the Sunset Hill Public Market was located at 6410. A Mrs. Lillian Huch resided in one of two apartments (6414) from 1928 until at least 1931. Something to note, the nearby Beach Pharmacy was located at 6416, an address not currently an address in use, and remained there until at least 1940. Additionally, the pharmacist of this business resided at 7003 24th Ave NW (Unique ID 123).

By 1940, 6406 became the Sunset Hill Barber Shop, joining side-by-side with the Sunset Hill Beauty Parlor. The meat market at 6410 became the market of George Johnson, and the grocery store adjacent became the responsibility of Walter S. Harrah.

During this time, in the apartments within the building, Edmund Braun lived at 6414 and Floyd W. Webb lived at 6412.

Sometime during the 1960's the ownership of Beach Pharmacy was transferred to the Otterson family (Harry T. Otterson as owner). In a rather startling Seattle Times article from December 24, 1969. Roy and Gerald Otterson, then both young men, stopped a burglary of their store around 2 in the morning.

By 1971 it was time for Beach Pharmacy to close doors. The Seattle Times May 13 1971 ad states: "QUITTING business - Beach Pharmacy is sacrificing all merchandise and fixtures at drastically reduced prices."

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1926, the building that currently houses Rain City Video and other businesses is a good example of a multi-use building in Ballard. This two-story building is generally rectangular in plan. There is retail on the ground floor and two apartments above. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with brick and stucco, and has a flat asphalt-clad roof with a wide cornice. The storefront has a wide stepped metal awning and multiple entries. Transom windows appear to have been covered or replaced, and windows are encapsulated with a brick base. Many storefront materials appear to have been replaced at some time. Second story windows are replaced multi-pane vinyl sash. Although many materials have been replaced, this building is a relatively unusual example of a multi-use building in Ballard, and retains a moderate level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal,Brick

Roof Type: Front gabled

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1962, this is an unusual example of a modern style commercial building in Ballard, and houses the Crown Hill Dental Center. The single story building is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with yellow brick and has a slightly front-gabled asphalt-clad roof. There is parking for multiple cars at the rear of the property. Much of the building is obscured by a distinctive, tall brick and wood screen fence. Visible on the building behind the fence are extensive windows, including a band of windows beneath the gabled roof and a centered entry. It appears that much of the front façade is curtain glass. This building is a good example of a commercial building in the modern style. It appears to have been minimally altered and retains a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This Queen Anne house was built in 1906, and in 1910 Delbert and William Ely lived in the house. Delbert worked as a clerk for the Chicago Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway and William worked as a master marine.

By 1917, D. M. McGinley lived in the house and from 1930 -1951 Charles J. McGinley lived in the house. Charles was a fireman. Charles lived with his family of John, Susan, and Mary McGinley. In 1913 the Kelly family has moved into the house and appear to rent. The family includes Daniel and Mary Kelly McGinley and their adult children, Susan, John, James, Charles, and Daniel Jr. Daniel worked for the Seattle Fire Department. Eventually Charles (Chas) also joins the fire department and eventually serves as a Battalion Chief. John served in the Navy during World War I and became a marine engineer. Susan is listed as the owner of the house on the King County Property Card in 1924 and in 1964. The family lived in the house until 1966.

Tanya Davis and Todd Schulte have owned the house since 2000.

Architectural Summary

This bungalow shows some references to the Queen Anne style. It has a square plan with a hipped roof with two lower front gables and a side gable facing west. The front elevation exhibits a partial porch with classic Tuscan columns and a plain entablature on the left. Projecting bays make up the corner on the right. Most are 1-over-1 sash windows. A single pane window flanks the entry on the left side. Windows and doors are surrounded by classical crowns and casings. An exterior rectangular chimney is situated on the east side elevation. The house is on a mid-street block facing north. A concrete pathway leads to the house that is anteceded by a small lawn. A concrete driveway on the west side leads to a detached garage on the back. Significant additions have been made on the back of the property, but are not visible from the street.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

J.G. Johnson appears to have owned a number of homes in Ballard and rented them to occupants. This home was occupied by tenant for a period of time and rented at a rate of \$15/month. Based on the property card it looks like J.G. Johnson owned the home until 1951 when sold to Geo. W. Tuttle. It looks like the home was covered in asbestos siding during 1950. Based on recent conditions it appears the home has been restored to the cedar siding.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1928 POLK: (2044 W 62ND ST) Kjorsirk M C Mrs Su 6819
 1940 POLK: (2044 W 62D) Pelkey Sadie K (wid Robt A) h
 2044 W 62d

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: J.G. Johnson owned home (07/03/11)
 PC: Geo. W. Tuttle owned home (01/10/1951)
 PC: Clyde E. Quinn (sp?) (03/65)

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 Queen Anne house is 1.5 stories, has an L plan, and has a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The front wing of the house has a front-facing gable end clad in square and scalloped wood shingles. Two one-over-one light windows are located within the gable end. The first floor below the gable end has the shape of an elongated bay window: a central single-pane window is flanked by two angled portions of wall each with a one-over-one light window. The front door is located within the back wing of the L, and is accessed from a small porch within the main roof off the side-facing gable end. The roof is supported by one turned column and four decorative brackets and has a railing with spindles along the left side. The porch is reached by four wood stairs. Several small windows are visible on the side façade as well as a small rectangular protruding portion with a projecting gable roof within the main gable. This smaller gable features eave returns.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This house seems to have been home to a number of employees of the booming shingle mill industry in Ballard. According to the Polk Directories John Olson (1904), Clause Peterson - an Engineer of SBSM CO (1905), Axel F Engstrom of SCLM - Seattle City Lumber Manufacturing Company (1906) and John Smithburg (1907) all seemed to be part of Ballard's local lumber industry.

J.G. Johnson was a common name in the Ballard neighborhood. It seems that Johnson may have owned multiple homes in the area and rented them to occupants over the years.

Polk Directory Excerpts:

1904 POLK: (236 POST) Olson John, lab, h 236 Post
 1905 POLK: (236 POST) Peterson Clause, eng S B S M Co, h 236 Post
 1906 POLK: (236 POST) Engstrom Axel F lab S C L M Co h 236 Post
 1907 POLK: (236 POST) Smithburg John E lab h 236 Post
 1940 POLK: (2046 W 62D) Lister Harry 2046 W 62d

Property Card Excerpts:

PC: J.G. Johnson owned home (07/03/11) (rented multiple homes in area?)
 PC: Ted Thorotenson (sp?) owned home (06/13/51)
 PC: Forum (foreclosure?) (10/18/69)

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1905 Queen Anne house has 1.5 stories and a cross-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The front façade has two one-over-one light windows within the gable end and decorative wood detailing at the top of the gable. The gable end is clad in decorative wood shingles. A front porch extends the full width of the front façade. The porch has a low hipped or flat roof supported by chamfered wood posts. Decorative spindle detailing is found along the porch roof. A wood railing runs along the three sides of the porch and has square spindles. The porch is reached by a set of wood stairs and has a centrally located front door flanked by one-over-one light windows. Multiple one-over-one-light windows are visible on the side façade, grouped in sets of two. The upper half floor is clad in decorative wood shingles along the top half floor and horizontal board siding along the first floor. There appears to be a one-story wing, possibly an addition, at the back of the house.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Asphalt, Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This duplex was built by Hebb & Narodick in 1949. This was very early in their partnership that extended another 30 years before the company's sale to Weyerhaeuser. Ross P. Hebb was the son of a builder who began solo in 1936. After World War II he was introduced to lawyer Dan Narodick and they began a partnership. The same year this duplex was built they also did an 85-unit project on Queen Anne. In 1973 the Seattle Daily Times profiled them as one of the local giants. Writing about them after the sale of their company in 1978 real estate editor Polly Lane quoted them as saying they were one of the nation's largest homebuilders at one time.

They had build over 157 single-family homes, 116 condos, 225 rentable units and had land sales. They build throughout the country, including Alaska and Hawaii. They said their most popular home was the two-story colonial.

The duplex is currently owned by John & Jolene Dekeyser.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1949, this two-story duplex is square in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and has a flat roof with overhanging eaves. The building layout has two separate apartments, side by side, each with a living room at the front, a kitchen in the rear, and bedroom(s) on the second floor. The primary entries are on the main (north) façade, with a pair of entry doors in the middle of the front wall, separated by a brick wall and sheltered by a broad awning. Next to each door is a large multi-paned window, with casement openings. The second story includes a pair of 16-light windows and a buff brick course between them. This building is a relatively unusual example of a duplex in Ballard, and retains all aspects of integrity.

Historical Summary

See Unique ID: 67

Architectural Summary

See Unique ID: 67

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Asbestos

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This 8 unit apartment building is located on the southeast corner of NW 62nd St and 22nd Ave NW. It has been identified as both 6202 22nd Ave NW and as 2056 NW 62nd St.

Building permit #74218 was issued in April, 1909 (or possibly 1907). The microfilm is inadequate and scarcely legible, but it appears to include both the 22nd Ave NW address and the NW 62nd St address.

The cost of the “2 story frame building” was established as \$1200.

The signature of the owner on the permit appears to be M Albertson. According to the city directory, various Albertsons were shown as living in the building over the next decades. Matthias Albertson was living there in 1919.

Despite the number of people who must have lived in this 8 unit building over the years, the Seattle Times archives provides no information other than birth announcements, marriage certificates and youth sport activities.

Architectural Summary

This 8-unit wood frame apartment building is two stories high and has a flat roof with parapet. A plain cornice supported by unadorned brackets tops the parapet. A decorative trim emphasizes the corners and base of the building. Entry to the building is through a recessed elevated door on the west façade. Wide 3-panel sliding vinyl windows flank the door, one to the left and two to the right. Upper level has four sliding windows, two wide on the sides and two slightly smaller ones on the center. South elevation has an array of sliding and 1-over-1 sash windows, plus an entry door to an individual unit. All windows have a wide wood casing. All upper level windows have fixed shutters on the sides. A wood staircase on the north elevation leads to a later added second story covered hallway. The building is situated on a southwest corner lot with an adjacent shared garden to the north.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Mixed Use

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

SW-1 -25-3

Commercial use, brick. Built in 1926. Addresses within this location: 6752, 1413, 1415, 1421, 1423.

By 1928, unit 1413 housed Skaggs Safeway Store. Unit 1421 housed Ballard Electric Bakery. These business remained here until at least 1939.

By 1940, things changed up a bit. Mrs. Agnes L. Smith, a clothes cleaner, resided at 1413. While, Edward C. Jensen a barber, resided at 1413 1/2. Nick Marchitto, a shoe repairmen resided at 1415, and 1415 1/2 was vacant. It would appear that 1421 became remained a bakery, but it's unclear if the current resident at the time (Eli H. Atwood) was the same baker.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1926, this single-story commercial block building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer, and has a varied roof. The center portion has a slightly overhanging eave, and other portions have a small cornice. The commercial spaces are typical in that some of the materials have been replaced and the transoms have been covered. However, this building retains much of its integrity, and is a good example of a 1920s era commercial building in Ballard.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Stucco/Concrete

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The original owner/builder of the Tudor house at 3032 NW 69th was Gunnar B. & Sigurborg "Bertha" Thorlakson. He was a plaster contractor, which probably accounts for plaster and stucco being used inside and out. Each room has a different plaster texture and the fireplace surround appears to be skillfully done cast-in-place concrete simulating stone.

The Thorlakson's took out the building permit in 1929 and lived down the street at 3026 NW 69th during construction, moving into the house in 1931. They lived there until 1935. In 1936 the house was shown as owned by Prudential Insurance Co, possibly using it as a rental for that year.

The longest residents were John Enock & Anna E. Jones from 1937-51. He was owner of Jones Meats at 2404 22nd NW and 224 W. 85th, and the New Deal Market at 420 N. Washington (N. Broadway). The house passed to their son, Harold E. Jones, who was the long time owner of Jones Brothers Meats & Grocery on 22nd NW. He lived there until 1980, making it a total of 43 years in the Jones family.

In 1981 the house was listed for sale by owner in the Seattle Times for \$129,500. It was purchased by Christopher "Bill" & Mary Tompkins who lived there until 1985. He was an associate at Betts, Patterson & Mines law firm.

The house was listed as vacant in the 1986 Seattle Polks Directory. Succeeding residents are: Dave & Rosalie Edgecomb (1987-93), John R. Danielson & Diane Alongi (1993-94) and Bon L. & Valeria Bernard, the current owners.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is largely rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with stucco veneer, and features an asphalt-clad cross-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. The front façade features leaded glass windows. The first story has a pair of 8-light casements flanking a fixed pane, and an oriel window on the second floor. Both are flanked by decorative shutters with a simple diamond pattern. The entry is on the west side of the house, slightly recessed with a rectangular wood door. There is an attached single-car garage. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This house was built under City of Seattle building permit #70061, issued in 1908.

There is almost no information on the permit and what is there is difficult to decipher.

The owner is possibly named Jennings.

As of 1915-1916, the Rudolfs, consisting of Nicholas, Anna (spouse) and Zena lived in the house

Architectural Summary

This 1-1/2 story Craftsman has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof with wide shed dormers. Triangular knee braces are present on dormers and roofs. Gables have decorative stickwork on the top on both sides. A full-width recessed porch has square columns above brick piers and a solid railing. Wide wood steps lead to the paneled front door on the right. Two slender rectangular paned windows flank the door. To the left of the door is a group of four vertical casement windows with rectangular grilles on the top. Front dormer has a group of five sash windows with rectangular grilles on the upper sash. Wall cladding is wood clapboard. A tall brick exterior chimney is on the east elevation. The house is situated on a mid-street lot facing north surrounded by a lawn and foundation shrubs. A concrete driveway on the east leads to a detached garage at the rear.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the online King County Assessor's Report and the Property Record Card, this house was built in 1900 or 1906, respectively. It is located in the Leary Acre Tracts (1901), Lot 18, later subdivided as parcel No. A of short plat no. 76-157.

The house was built on Spruce St. [now 12th] just north of Schooner [now 75th], but went through several address changes as the area was developed and new streets were cut through. The Ferry-Leary Land Co. sold the lot to Maria Erickson (1859–1923) in 1902. The earliest entry for this property is in the 1904 Ballard City Directory, which lists Fred Erickson (1862–1935), a blacksmith on Schooner at the corner of Spruce. In 1905 and 1906, he is listed at west side Spruce 2 north of Schooner, and in 1907 he is listed at Schooner near Spring. Erickson was born in Denmark, and was a blacksmith for Globe Construction Co. in 1904, Seattle Ship Yards Co. in 1905, and Erickson and Benson in 1906 and 1907.

In 1907, Maria Erickson sold the property to Paul Peterson/Petterson (1867–19??), a Norwegian born sewer contractor, and his Icelandic wife Sarah (1864–1916). Their first listing in the 1908 Seattle City Directory shows the address as 7527 12th Av. NW. In the 1910 U.S. Census they are listed immediately following Fred and Marie Ericksen, and in 1911 their 14-year-old daughter Pearl submitted a "Daffyidill" to the Seattle Times as part of an ongoing contest: "If Edith ran a race with Victoria, would she have to Hyak to Kitsap? Piers to me she auto."

In 1914 the Petterson's sold the property to Ida M. Spinney and her husband David A. Spinney. Although there is a later deed in 1917 from Sarah Petterson deceased to her daughter Pearl Olive Petterson, and both Paul and Pearl are listed as living in the home in 1918. Meanwhile, David A. Spinney and wife Ida are also living in the home by 1917 and through 1920. Ida was born in Nebraska and David, a ship worker, house mover, and building contractor, was born in Maine. David dies sometime prior to 1924, when Ida is last listed living in the home.

In 1925, Ida M. Gray (nee Spinney) sold the property to William Wagner. The Property Record card, however, shows Wagner as the fee owner of the home in 1919. William Wagner and his investment company have several real estate contracts on the home between 1926 and 1937, including one in 1937 to Harold Ingersoll, and his wife Caroline. Wagner in 1947 deeds the property to the Ingersolls. At that time the address had changed to 7526 13th NW, because 13th had only recently been added as a street and the home was closer to 13th than it was to 12th. A permit for a chicken house was issued in 1937, and the King County Property Record Card remarks about the house and neighborhood: "Mostly old dwellings and vacant property on this street also across the street from school."

Harold V. Ingersoll (1889–1961) lived in Seattle since 1909 and was a long-shoreman. He was a native of Elk River, Minnesota, he served with a forestry unit in the Canadian Army in Europe during the First World War, and had also been a plasterer. After he died in 1961, his wife Caroline N. continued to live in the home.

In 1975, John W. Rawlings lived in the home., h 7526 13th AV. NW

Jewell Harrison and Jewell Properties Construction owned the property in 1978, and the lot was subdivided as parcel A of short plat no. 76-157, with a flag lot in the back as Parcel B. A garage was removed to make way for Parcel B, which received a new "unique contemporary" home with "Mt. Rainier View", vaulted ceilings and more, and was offered for sale by Jewell properties. The address of the old home (Parcel A) changed at this time to 7530 13th Ave. NW.

Subsequent owners include: Frances C. Bedrod/Bedford (later Schroeder with husband Jerome A. Schroeder) (from 1980–1993), Barbara A. Pratt (later Kobets with husband Sergey Kobets) (from 1993–2003), and James L. and Hannah R. Eymann, the current owners, as of May 2016 (from 2003–).

Architectural Summary

This ca. 1900 Queen Anne house is 1.5 stories and has a cross-gable roof with an additional, smaller front-facing gable to the left of the main gable. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in horizontal board siding with a section of square and diamond wood shingles in stripes under the gable ends. The gables all have eave returns. The front two gables each have two one-over-one light windows and the side gable has one single-pane, fixed window. Two bay windows with hip roofs are located on the first floor of the side façade. A first floor addition with a hip roof is located on the right half of the front façade and features a tripartite window, each part featuring two panes, and a square, fixed window. The remaining portion of the front façade has a porch reached by three cement steps. The porch is shaded by a structure of evenly spaced beams held up by turned wood columns. Three one-over-one light windows look out on the porch.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

TBD

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1951, this single-family home has a slight L shape, is single story, is clad with Roman brick with wood accents, and has a very slightly pitched front-gabled roof. There is a large attached two car garage on the south side of the house. Although the house is largely obscured by foliage, windows are evident beneath the gable peak and the entry is generally centered within the front façade. This house appears to retain a high degree of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2.5

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

There is no Seattle building permit available for this house that was built in 1908.

The Seattle city directory shows that Bertha Enos lived in the house in 1910. Charles Knosher and Charles Knosher Jr. also lived in this

house in 1910. Because the Knosheres were still in the house as late as 1922, I assume they bought the house in 1910 from Bertha Enos. Also

living in the house were Charles' wife Martha and Charles Jr.'s wife Violet.

Architectural Summary

This American Foursquare has 2.5 stories and a flared hipped roof with hipped dormers on the front, back and side (east). A projecting flat roof porch wraps the southeast corner of the house. Below the porch of the front elevation is the single-window paneled door and a window. Cladding is wood clapboard with a wide belt course between stories. Dormers house pairs of diamond patterned casement windows. The same pattern adorns smaller casement windows below the dormers and upper sashes in some of the other windows. A protruding one story bay on the west elevation houses three 1-over-1 windows. House sits above the street on a southwest corner lot facing south. A long curved concrete pathway leads to the house that is surrounded by a garden with dense vegetation. A double detached garage with a flared hipped roof is accessible though the side street.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

NE3 253

Single Family Italianate house, built in 1925.

Sewer Card, dated 1926, Owner J.B. Graham.

Although it's not entirely clear who built the house, home owners by 1928 included the George B.

Graham family, quite possibly a relative of J.B. Graham. It may be of interest to note that during the 1930's, a J.B. Graham was president of the GrahamPaige Motors Corporation, a distributor for Seattle Packard Company.

George B. Graham was born about 1883, and had been living in Seattle at least since 1921.

Home value of 8343 during 1928 was \$15,000. Census records indicate that the family owned a radio.

George married Euretta at the age of 25, and they had at least two children (Mary L. and Robert. E.)

George had been a president of varying companies since at least 1925. By 1928 he was te president and manager of Graham and Company Inc. (5th Fl. 617 Western Ave). During the 1930 Census his was identified as an "Importer" for "Food Stuff".

By 1941 he was Founder and President of the downtown iconic shop: Buddy Squirrel's Nut Shop.

As of 1948 his family had moved on to a new location, and he became a rep for Hamilton Manufacturing Co.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1925, this Colonial Revival/Williamsburg Revival style single-family house has a one-and-a-half story plan, steeply pitched side gable roofs, and a large chimney centered on the ridge. It sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and has an asphalt roof. The house has a formal symmetrical façade with multi-pane double-hung windows highlighted by decorative shutters to the right of the entry. The house is accessed by a short flight of stairs and incorporates a small, simple covered stoop. Second story dormers have peaked gables. This house has been minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/vertical

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Wood

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The Department of Planning and Development issued a Side Sewer Permit & Plat# A3901 (inspected to owner Frank Hopkin (sic) and his contractor, H. Dahlstrom.

The 1920 US Census recorded the home owner, Frank F. Hopkins, age 40, was born in in 1880. His father was born in , and his mother was born in . Mr. Hopkins was the proprietor of a Boilershop. In 1920 his household included his wife, Mary A. Hopkins, age 36, Nellie Fulton, age 56, and Herman F. Hopkins, age 16.

The 1923 Seattle City Directory lists Frank F. Hopkins (Mary A.) Boiler WKS h

1928 to 1953 Frank F. Hopkins is listed in the 1928, 1938, 1943-44, 1951, & 1953 Polk Reverse Directories

December 19. 1996 the home was sold by Thomas C. Ohaus and Linda Mae Kristofik to James J Buchanan, Jr. and Sarah S McCoy

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1917, this two-story single-family Prairie-style house is generally square in plan and sits on a concrete foundation, is primarily clad with horizontal wood siding with vertical wood accents, and has an asphalt-clad low-pitched hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The primary entry is on the south side of the house, and is protected by a projecting porch vestibule with a hipped roof with boxed eaves supported by pairs of wood piers. Multi-pane windows appear original, but this has not been confirmed. A projecting bay at the northeast corner of the house includes a hipped roof and secondary entry.

The house is sited on the bluff overlooking Golden Gardens Park and Shilshole Bay, with extensive views to the west. The property includes mature landscaping and large trees.

It appears that this house has not been significantly altered, and it retains most aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The brick Tudor house at 3310 NW 80th was built in 1929 by Oscar & Freda M. Peterson, the house's first residents. As reported in a 1931 article in the Seattle Times, a building permit was issued to Oscar Peterson to construct a house and garage valued at \$5,000. Oscar was the president of Peterson Hardware & Plumbing, 5311 Ballard Avenue & 2217 Market. In 1934 he also opened Washington Plumbing Supply Co at 5248 Shilshole Avenue. His photo is included in a 1930 Seattle Times ad "Builders of Greater Seattle" under the caption of president of Peterson Hardware Co.

The next owner (1951-69) was Dwight S. & Dorothy Hawley, owner of Hawley Insurance, 2208 Market. It is undetermined who owned the house between 1945-50. William H. & Kathryn Pratt were the next owners (1970-79). He was an agent at Royal Globe Insurance. John & Alice Ordway owned the house for 38 years, from 1975-2013. The Ordway Family Trust then sold the house in 2013 to the current owners, Terry L. Miller & Debra S. Shank. The house is currently undergoing a major remodel.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1929, this 1.5 story Tudor Revival-style single-family house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with red brick veneer with wood accents, and features an asphalt-clad side-gabled roof with returned eaves and exposed verge boards. Fenestration is dominated by multi-pane leaded glass windows in varying configurations. The front (east) façade includes nesting gabled bays, the dominant of which features a large multi-paned arched window. The second floor includes wood beneath the gable peaks, a triad of multi-pane casement leaded glass windows, and a small hipped roof dormer with diamond-paned casement windows. The arched entry is on the smallest nested bay. At the north end of the house is an attached two-car garage. This house appears to retain many aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick, Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Side gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

According to the original 1941 building permit, the house at 3210 NW 80th was owned, designed and built by Edgar G. Johnson. The house was valued at \$5,520. The permit fee was \$17.

The first resident-owners, James C. and R. Irene Adams lived there from 1941 to 1942. According to the Seattle City Directory, James was a salesman. John W. and Sadie M. Blase purchased the house about 1943. By the next City Directory (1948), Sadie was listed as widow of John. She lived in the house until about 1960. It's unclear who lived there in the 1970s. The next owner was Carl G. and Marguerite Petersen (about 1970-2010). The house then passed to their son, Carl Pedersen, the current owner.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1941, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is irregular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in narrow Roman brick veneer with brick dentil details, and horizontal wood accents beneath the gable peaks. The asphalt-clad roof is side-gabled. There is an interior capped brick chimney. The front entry appears symmetrically placed in the front (south) façade, and is sheltered by the overhanging eave of the house, supported by wrought-iron posts. Windows are divided wood into nine equal panes. This house has been very minimally altered and retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Hipped

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

This Italianate home built in 1923 was first owned by Seattle tailor & dry goods merchant Charles Halverson. He had a department store in Ballard, and in fact there is or was a Charles Halverson Building at NW Market and Ballard Ave NW. The home was listed as the address of his former wife Julia when she died in 1974, although she may not have lived there for all that time.

The 1930 census shows J Halvorsen, divorced female age 45, a saleslady in dry goods, born in MN, parents born in Sweden, owner & sole occupant, house worth

\$10,000. However the 1940 census lists an Emily Halverson, a divorced female age 52 [sister of Charles??], born in Norway, as owner and sole occupant, house worth \$4500. That entry says that Emily lived at that same address as of 4/1/35, and that she is the owner of a department store.

The house is currently owned by the Dale W Hoech Living Trust.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1923, this two-story single-family Italianate-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick veneer, and has an asphalt-clad pyramidal roof with boxed eaves. Set high off the street, this house includes a projecting hipped roof entry vestibule with brick piers and concrete capped wing walls and pedestals. Fenestration includes a triad of double-hung wood sash windows to the left of the entry vestibule and centered along the second story of the front façade. There is an enclosed porch at the rear of the house, and a deck on the south end. A driveway and garage that dates to 1923 are also on the property.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Wood/horizontal, Wood/vertical

Roof Type: Front gabled, Side gabled

Roof Material: Wood

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

The house at 7726 10th NW was built by the owner Anton O'Neil in 1940. Anton F. and Bernice M. O'Neil lived in the house from 1940 to at least 1975, maybe later. He was a clerk at the Post Office. The current owner is Patricia L. Jolin.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1940, this one story single-family house minimal traditional-style house is rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad in horizontal wood with vertical wood accents beneath the gable peaks, and has a asphalt-clad side-gabled roof. There is a brick chimney dominating the east façade. The entry is symmetrically placed on the front façade, accessed by five concrete steps. of the house, and is accessed by three concrete steps. Windows have horizontally-divided wood panes, covered by aluminum storm windows. There is a single car attached garage. This house has been somewhat altered and retains some aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Commercial

Number of Stories: 1

Cladding: Brick

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: No

Style:



Historical Summary

The brick retail building on the pointy corner at NW 85th and 32nd NW was built in 1928.

A list of building owners since 1996 is available from King County. Kess E. Blaswich (also known as Blaswich Trust and Kesco LLC) was the owner 1996-2004. Don E. Hines & Kathleen Moeller (building tenants) acquired the property in 2003. It is currently owned by Kathy M. Moeller operating as Vintage Enterprises LLC.

The commercial tenants between 1928-38 are not known. For 34 years from 1939-1973 the space housed neighborhood grocers or druggist. The first tenant to appear in the 1939 Seattle Polks Directory was Lee Quality Food, grocery & meats, owned and operated by Louis & Anna Mattson (residence 2204 W. 65th) from 1939-44. Hoefers Market, grocery and meats, occupied the corner spot from 1951-67. Smitty's Sunset Beverage & Sundries Druggist (1969-73) was operated by Corydon D. Smith at the address 3125 NW 85th. In 1975 the Gob Shoppe moved from its University Avenue location to this quiet residential neighborhood to continue the sale of rock & roll records & tapes ... and marijuana pipes and accessories. It remained for ten years or more. The current tenant is Caffè Fiore coffee shop and a restaurant.

Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1928, this single-story commercial building is wedge-shaped, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with brick, and has flat roof with parapet. The primary entry is at the point of the wedge, and includes a single door with sidelights and transoms. The transom windows are evident throughout the building. A wrought iron railing defines an outdoor eating area at the entry. Secondary facades include large picture windows and other entries. A band of painted red brick defines the cornice area. This building has been well maintained and exhibits a high level of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Single Family

Number of Stories: 1.5

Cladding: Wood/Shingle

Roof Type: Cross-gabled

Roof Material: Asphalt

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: Yes

Part of Cluster: Yes

Style:



Historical Summary

This 1921 craftsman was first owned by David W Borg, a Seattle grocer and WW1 vet, and evidently stayed in the family until at least 1970. He had a store for a long time at 1125 W 85th. The 1930 census shows David, age 37, a “proprietor” in the grocery business, his wife Florence, 33, and daughters Jeannette, 12, and Rosalind, 9. The house was valued at \$5000.

The same residents are listed in 1940. There were notices in the Seattle Times for family events up to 1970.



Architectural Summary

Constructed in 1921, this one story single-family house is generally rectangular in plan, sits on a concrete foundation, is clad with variated wood shingles, and has an asphalt clad front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, knee braces, and verge boards. The front façade includes a full-façade front porch with concrete capped brick wing walls and pedestals, pairs of wood piers, and decorative brackets. Windows include are wood framed multi-light leaded glass. Beneath the gable peak of the front façade is a pair of square wood framed windows. Secondary facades include a brick exterior chimney and nested gabled bays. This house has been very minimally altered, and still retains all aspects of integrity.

Fulcrum Attributes

Top 500: Yes

Top 100: Yes

Building Type: Multi Family

Number of Stories: 2

Cladding: Wood/horizontal

Roof Type: Flat

Roof Material: Unable to Determine

Evaluation Category:

Significant Trees: No

Part of Cluster: Unable to Determine

Style:



Historical Summary

The building is said to have been built in 1910, but no records have been found to indicate who owned or lived in the building at the outset.

King County Assessor's records indicate that Jean Todd Fredson owned the building in 1916. Jean was born in Iowa and was a grammar and high school teacher; census records show her living in Mason County, Washington in 1910 with her husband and daughter. In 1911 her husband died and she and her daughter moved to Seattle, where they both worked as teachers and lived in south Seattle. By 1920 she had returned to Mason County.

The 1928 Seattle Directory with reverse listings offers a peek at who actually lived in the building in the 1920s. Living at 6013 was R.O. Allen, and at 6013 ½ was Captain Marie Carlson; no tenants are listed for 6015 or 6015 ½. In 1931, Captain Carlson was still living there, but Edward H. Haubrock, a real estate broker, and his wife Bertha had moved into 6013 and K.M. Pedersen in 6015. By 1934, only the Haubrocks remained. Curiously, census records for 1930 and 1940 list the Haubrocks as living at 5913 20th NW, but there does not appear to be a 5913 address, so presumably the address was noted in error. The Haubrocks came to Seattle sometime in 1922 from Bellingham. Edward died in 1941 of a sudden heart attack. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and was survived by his wife Bertha and son Carl.

In 1940 tenants in the building included William H. Bridge in 6013; Albert W. Wright in 6013 ½; William M. Speck in 6015; and Olaf O. Peterson in 6015 ½. William Bridge was a service man for a tire company, living with his wife Isllah and their two children—records indicate they were living at 6013 at least as early as 1935. Albert W. Wright was a dump truck driver, living with wife Estelle and their two daughters; also living there since at least 1935. William Speck was a gardener at Fort Lawton. He and his wife Margaret had lived in Yakima on a fruit farm prior to moving to the apartment on 20th NW. In the 1900 census he was a listed a prize fighter in Skagit, Washington. Olaf O. Pedersen was born in Norway and worked as a conveyor man at a sawmill. He lived in the apartment with his wife Elizabeth; in 1935 they had been living in rural Saskatchewan.

King County Assessor's records indicate that the property changed hands several times in the 1950s and 60s: owned by Arnold J. Bush in 1952; Walter and Mabel Tiberg in 1953; Irving Christenson in 1955; Alve L. Rowland in 1960; John C. A. Nestor in 1969; and Don L. Ferwanda in 1974. In 2006 the property was converted to condominiums and it is currently known as "The Retreat at 20th, LLC."

Architectural Summary

Given that the massing of the building is essentially a large rectangular box—two stories tall with a flat roof—the Craftsman detailing that is applied with a Classical sensibility is what sets the building apart and gives it an elegance beyond what the form itself would otherwise suggest. It was originally built as four units—addresses 6013, 6013 ½, 6015, and 6015 ½—but in recent years an additional unit was created in the basement.

Set back only a few feet from the sidewalk, the building faces 20th Avenue straight on with a symmetrical front façade composed of beautifully proportioned windows, doors, trim, and cladding. Approximately ten steps lead up to a large and welcoming one-story, hipped-roof entry porch that is centrally located on the front façade, and supported by two large square columns at either corner. Each column is articulated with wood trim to distinguish, simply but elegantly, the capital, shaft, and base. A large beam sits astride the columns supporting the roof, and Victorian-style curved corner brackets accent the meeting of columns with beam above. Delicate rafter ends are visible around the perimeter of the porch, punctuating the roofline much like Classical dentil trim. The original porch also contained a low balustrade at the roof level—since no doors opened onto the roof deck, it was likely only ornamental and not functional; the balustrade is no longer there.

Four front doors are placed in a row under the shelter of the porch; each door being comprised of a panel design with a six-light window in the upper third, and each door trimmed neatly with molding all around including a crown mold at the top. Lantern-style black metal porch lights are installed at either end of the porch along with other black metal furnishings—front door knobs and doorplates and a mailbox or newspaper receptacle—that offer a crisp contrast to the white trim and soft green walls.

Two-story tall bay windows project out from the front corners of the building. Each bay consists of matching double-hung windows arranged in sets of three at the first and second story levels. The bays are capped with a large trim board that meets the shallow shed roof of the building; as with the porch roof, slender rafter ends march around the perimeter of the roof creating a rhythm that echoes that of the porch. The walls of the building extend above what is actually a false shed roof, much like a storefront façade.

The building is clad in narrow lap siding with a single projecting narrow stringcourse at the foundation level. It should be noted, however, that the trim at the tops of the windows at first and second floor levels is very similar to the dimension of the stringcourse, and gives the effect of being additional stringcourses articulating each floor level. The side facades of the building each include several windows in matching arrangements for first and second stories, and similar trim details as those on the front façade.

The current painting scheme of mint green walls with white trim strengthens the effect of the Classical symmetry and details; in historical photos, the paint scheme of lighter walls and darker trim—the reverse of the current scheme—seems to emphasize aspects of the building that are Craftsman in style. Either way, the building is well-proportioned and detailed, and an asset to the streetscape.