

HISTORY OF THE UW BUILDINGS
(Last Updated 1998)

Introduction

Between his first day on the job in December 1958 and retirement in June of 1995, Steve Ells witnessed the addition of more than 75 buildings to the UW Seattle Campus. First, in his capacity as a draftsman in Building and Grounds, then moving in 1962 to the Capital and Space Planning Office where he remained until retirement in June of 1995.

Ells came to know each building intimately as he drew them room by room and square foot by square foot. He maintained an inventory of all UW space ranging from offices, and classrooms, to athletic facilities, miles of hallways and research field stations. While measuring the space and numbering the rooms, he became a familiar visitor to the faculty and staff across campus. Over the years, people shared stories about the buildings they worked in each day. In 1971, he created a comprehensive list of building numbers and a brief history of each building, including a few of these oral histories. What evolved is this informal history, including some design and construction information, the date of acceptance by the Board of Regents, and often some comments about the initial residents of new buildings.

Four decades after coming to the University, Steve continues to contribute a variety of services on a part-time basis, including completing this history of the buildings.

Steve's sources include the Department of Buildings and Grounds who began a numbered building inventory in the 1920s which was updated in the late 1950s and early 1960s by Ernest Conrad, then Vice President for Business and Finance and Norma Olsonoski, Director of Space Planning. Working together, they refined the building list to include permanent buildings only. At this time, numbers in the 500, 600, 700 series were added for the temporary, leased, and offsite facilities.

In addition to those mentioned above, Ells acknowledges the contributions of the University Library's Special Collections and Preservation Division and the following individuals: John Paul Jones, architect; Merrill Rick, architect; Paul Iverson, student helper; Bob Gregory, vault manager; and many others who have helped in both large and small ways.



Steve Ells

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001 Denny Hall

This building was the first major structure constructed on the site of the Seattle Campus. It was built in 1895 and named for Arthur Denny, who donated 8 2/3 acres of the original 10-acre site in downtown Seattle where the Four Seasons-Olympic Hotel now stands. As there were no building plans for the new campus, the Board of Regents and a legislative committee agreed that the building should command a view of both Lake Washington and Lake Union. On the site visit they consumed so much time arguing over the exact spot that Regent David Kellogg, jabbed his umbrella into a fallen tree and said firmly, “you fellows can put the building where you want, I’m going to put it here.”

The original architect was Charles Saunders who designed the building in the French renaissance style, with circular towers and bays to soften the lines of the double-rectangular structure. The floors were originally wood and the rear portion of the building was an assembly hall that was split into classrooms and offices in 1910. The Physics Department was on the first floor until 1928, when Physiology moved in. The entire interior was rebuilt in 1956, and the architects for the remodel were Grainger, Thomas & Bater. For many years, students and faculty posed on the broad Denny steps for group pictures.

Crowning the building is the belfry. It contains the Varsity Bell, which was brought around the Horn in the winter of 1861-1862 for installation in the first Territorial University building. Now known as the Denny Bell, it is rung only on Homecoming and special occasions. This is a far cry from the bell’s “heyday”, when it pealed for weddings, tolled for funerals, guided ships to safe harbor in foggy weather, warned of the anti-Chinese riots of 1886 and signaled the start of the great Seattle fire of 1889. Below the belfry, on the facade of the building, is an illuminated clock presented to the University by Pi Beta Phi Sorority alumnae in 1959, some 64 years after the builders had reserved the space for such a time piece. On the main floor is a clock donated to the University by the contractors who built Denny Hall.

The original building contained three chemistry labs in the basement, also a special lab for quantitative analysis, and two biological labs; one in the basement, one on the first floor. On the first floor, there was also a museum, arranged for teaching purposes to serve the departments of Botany, Forestry, Geology and Mineralogy. There were also rooms for the President and Regents, several faculty rooms and professors’ studies, ten recitation rooms, a library, music room, lecture hall, and a large assembly hall with seating for 736 people. There was a society room on the third floor, sort of a lounge. In 1899 the School of Mines and School of Law were established. Law classes were held at the North Hall at the downtown campus. Today it is occupied primarily by Anthropology.

002 Gymnasium

Originally built in 1896 as a drill hall, it was located near the site of Hansee Hall. In 1908 David C. Hall used it as the first location on campus for University Health Care. It was torn down in 1928 and replaced by Hutchinson Hall and Edmondson Pavilion.

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003 Chimes Tower

Built as a water tower in 1895, the framework was enclosed in 1914 and chimes were installed in the belfry. Donated by Col. A. J. Blethen, the chimes consisted of twelve bells. In 1926 a new set of timbers was installed to support them. The building was located northeast of the Observatory and destroyed by fire in 1949.

004 Pump House

It was built in 1895 and was located on the old Lake Washington Shoreline, near Montlake Boulevard's current location. It was torn down in 1917.

005 Observatory

It was constructed in 1895 of Tenino sandstone left from the construction of Denny Hall. The outside walls were stone; the interior walls were wood and plaster. Charles W. Saunders was the architect. Among other leftovers that he used were Civil War cannon balls, on which the dome still rotates. The six-inch refracting telescope was manufactured in 1891 and still used today.

006 Mines Hall

Built in 1901 with brick exterior walls and wood interior walls, it had two stories and a mezzanine. In 1905 it housed the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. After the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909 when the new Power Plant was built, this building was remodeled and used for mining instruction. It was located south of Suzzallo Library near Mary Gates Hall, and destroyed by fire December 16, 1924.

007 Lewis Hall

This building was built in 1896 and named after Meriwether Lewis, the explorer. The architects were Josenhaus & Allen. The exterior walls are brick; the interior walls are wood and plaster. It was originally the Mens Dormitory and became the Womens Dormitory in 1922. A fireplace was built on the first floor in 1920 and in 1925 the second and third floors had new flooring, plastering and electric receptacles. In 1939, it was remodeled into offices and classrooms, and remained the Journalism Building until 1941.

008 Clark Hall

It was originally built in 1896 as a dormitory for women students and named after William Clark, who explored the Northwest. The architects were Josenhaus and Allen, the exterior was brick and the interior was wood. It was used by ASUW from 1936 to 1950, and then became NROTC. Later all of ROTC was installed there. The addition was constructed of wood in 1943.

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009 Parrington Hall

It was built in 1902 and in 1931 named for Vernon Louis Parrington, who was a professor of English from 1908 until his death in 1929. He was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1928 for his tome "*Main Currents in American Thought*". The original architects were Josenhaus & Allen. The exterior is brick that has been painted over, the interior wood, and the bearing walls on the first and second floors are brick. It was remodeled in 1931 for the English Department at a cost of \$118,000. John Graham designed alterations to the Science Hall in February 1931 that removed the front wooden steps and front porch and replaced them with concrete steps. The Science building was a commodious three-story building of red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings. The departments of Geology, Zoology, Botany and Engineering were assigned to Science Hall, however the teaching facilities were insufficient and fieldwork was neglected. At one time it had a porch on the front entrance, and the rear wing may have once been a museum. It had the first seismograph on campus in the north corner. An interior remodeling project was done in the early 1990s or late 1980s. In 1995 major exterior repairs were made, including seismic upgrading, roof repair and the restoration of the brick, with the paint removed from the brick.

010 Old Architecture Hall

Built in 1907 and located northwest of Denny, it was torn down in 1922 for the construction of Memorial Way.

011 Old Canoe House

It was built in 1897 and located on Lake Union. In 1931 it was moved to a new site on Portage Bay, east of the Pavilion, near Conibear Shellhouse. It was moved on a barge with all of the canoes in their racks. The old Tokyo House and Canoe House Annex were torn down in 1931. This building was destroyed by fire in 1953.

012 Architecture Building

Built in 1907 and located east of the new Meany Hall and south of the Henry Art Gallery, the building was wood frame on concrete. It was the Administration Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Expedition. A two-story building with a basement, it was torn down in 1938. The Department of Architecture moved to #019, Physiology Hall.

013 Bookstore Building

Built in 1908, at one time it was the Bookstore, Chemistry Shack and Architecture Building. It was torn down in 1922 for the construction of Memorial Way. When the Chem Lab moved to Bagley Hall (now Architecture Hall #019) in 1910, this building became the Bookstore, and moved from the Denny Hall Basement.

014 Armory

Planned as the Mines Building, it was called the Orient Building during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition. Built in 1908 and located where Mary Gates Hall is today, the two-story

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frame stucco building was torn down in 1920. The architects were Schack & Huntington with Howard & Galloway as supervising architects.

015 Museum

Built as the Forestry Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909, the general construction is of natural Fir trees with the bark left on and exposed. The columns were 4 1/2 feet in diameter and 37 feet high. The basement walls were of logs two to three feet in diameter. The architects were Saunders and Lawton. Located where the HUB is today, it was torn down in 1930. The Museum was moved to Building #016 in 1927.

016 High Energy Physics Lab

Built as a Washington State Building in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition and used as a ballroom, it was remodeled as the Library Building after the Exhibition. The architects were Bibb and Mendel. The rear portion, called the Stack Building, was built in 1911. It was remodeled as the Washington State Museum in 1927 and the foundation was of one-foot thick concrete walls. The front portion was torn down in 1961; the rest of the building was torn down November 2, 1988.

017 Music Pavilion

Built for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909 at the present site of the Sylvan Theater, this building was torn down about 1920.

018 Manufacturers Building

Somervell & Cote were the architects, Howard & Galloway the supervising architects. It was built for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1908 and located east of Drumheller Fountain in front of Guggenheim Hall. It was torn down about 1918.

019 Architecture Hall

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition as the Art Museum, or Fine Arts Building. Originally designed for a Chemistry Building, after the Fair it was used as that until 1937. Then it was redesigned for Physiology and Architecture, and an addition was done in the basement. It remained that way until 1946, and then was used for architecture only. The architects were Howard & Galloway.

020 Meany Hall

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition as the Auditorium Building, and named for one of the "grand old men", Edmond B. Meany. The architects were Howard & Galloway. The construction was wood, with concrete and brick exterior walls. It was remodeled in 1925, adding fire escapes and closing the gallery. After receiving structural damage in the 1964 earthquake, it was torn down. This building was located between Odegaard Library and the new Meany Hall, where the George Washington statue is today.

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021 Engineering Hall

Built in 1908 as the Machinery Pavilion for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition. The interior walls were wood, the exterior was of brick, and it was used by the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments. In 1948, Electrical Engineering moved to a new building. Located where Mechanical Engineering is today, it was torn down in 1957. The architects were Howard & Galloway.

022 Engineering Annex

The Annex was constructed in 1909 for the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exhibition, with the north 36 feet and south 36 feet added in 1920. The architect was W.N.G. Place. In 1923 the north half of the second floor was the Carpenter and Paint Shops, the south half was the Electric Shop, and the building was located next to where Mechanical Engineering is today. The ramp and storage were added in 1961, with bottled gas storage added in 1966 and 1985. There was a major fire April 1, 1961 of buildings #025, #037, and #037B where Loew Hall and the Engineering Library are today. The fire burned an arched bridge to the Engineering Annex and was stopped at the thick 2-inch wood doors to the Carpenter Shop. The Carpenter Shop moved in 1963 to the Plant Services Building, and the second floor was remodeled for Political Science. Political Science moved to Gowen in 1975 when the Institute for Environmental Studies moved in. It is of frame construction with a brick veneer exterior and was originally built by Dow Construction Company.

023 Mines Rescue Building

Constructed as the Philippine Building in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, it was used as the U.S. Geological Survey Mines Rescue Building until it was torn down in 1921. It was located between Suzzallo Library and Gowen Hall.

024 Cunningham Hall

Built for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909 as the Women's Building. During the Exhibition it was used as a nursery, an exhibition hall for women's arts, a reception hall and a restaurant sponsored by the YWCA, where the cost of lunch was a nickel. The outside walls were originally stucco and later were replaced with wood siding. The south stairway was added in 1981, when the building was named for Imogene Cunningham, a renowned photographer and UW graduate. The architects were Saunders & Lawton.

025 Air Force ROTC

It was built as the Good Roads Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909. The building was wood construction, and burned to the ground in April 1961. On the night of the fire, there was a dance in the HUB. Students saw the fire and ran to the Air Force ROTC Building and removed all of the desks, chairs and typewriters to the lawn across the street. When the fire was over, all of the typewriters had disappeared.

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026A California Building

It was built for the AYP by the state of California in 1909. Located where the Communications Building is today, it was used by the University as a storage building for the museum and torn down in 1915.

027 Law Building

It was built as the Oregon Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909. After the Fair it was used as the Law Building. Located at the west end of Sieg Hall, it was torn down about 1917.

028 Practice Cottage

It was built in 1909 as the Women's League Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition. After the fair it was the Practice Cottage until it was torn down in 1946. It was located west of the Architecture Hall, between Guthrie Annex 2 and 3.

029 Gatzert Building

Russell & Babcock were the architects, and it was built as the Masonic Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909. It was located west of the Architecture Hall on the site of Guthrie Annex 2, and was torn down in 1922.

030 Music Building

It was built as the New York State building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909. The original building had porches and verandahs all around that were torn down in 1920, when the building was remodeled and reduced in size. After the Fair it was used as the President's Residence until 1927. After 1927 until 1950, it was used as the Music Building. Clarence Luce of New York was the architect.

One night in 1927, the president had some people in for dinner, one couple being the Ameses. There was a bad rainstorm during dinner and the roof leaked, with water dripping into the dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Ames said that this was a poor building for the president of a great university to live in. They promised that when they left for Boston in a year or so, they would donate their home to be used by the University president.

031 Chief Engineer's Residence

Built in 1909 as the Michigan Club Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, after the Fair it was converted to the Chief Engineer's residence. James C. Teague was the architect. The building was of frame construction with a stucco exterior, which was later changed to siding. The building was remodeled in 1941. In 1957 it was remodeled and added onto, to become the Physical Plant Office Building. At that time the number was changed to #126.

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032 Faculty Club

Built as the Hoo Hoo House for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in 1909, it was designed in the English half-timber style, and the architect was Elksworth Storey. The Hoo Hoos was a lumberman's secret organization whose emblem was a black cat with nine tails. It was torn down in 1959 and replaced with a new Faculty Club in the same location.

033 Men's Building

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition as the Arctic Brotherhood Building and located where the Communications Building is now. Also called the YMCA Building, it was of wood frame construction, looking like a log house. Edelsvard was the architect, and the building is thought to have been torn down in 1929.

034 Varsity Crew House

Built in 1909 on Lake Union, it was the Fire and Life Saving Station for the A.Y.P. and was about 200 feet east of South Pay Streak, where the Fisheries Ponds are today. It was torn down in 1920.

035 Women's Crew House

It was built in 1909 and torn down in 1920.

036 Plant Operations Annex 4

The architects were Saunders & Lawton; it was built as a dairy barn for the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exhibition in 1909 and called the "Barn" for years. Added onto in 1936 and 1948, it had a frame construction with concrete foundations. Part of the building was used as living quarters for the farmer until 1920. Used by the Carpenter Shop until 1923 and then by the Mason and Utilities Shop until 1963, when it became a lunchroom and locker room.

037 Buildings and Grounds Shop

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition as the Creamery Building. It became the Carpenter Shop after the Exhibition, and then was the Pipe and Machine Shop until it burned to the ground in April 1961. The garage building #113A was later combined with this building when the Blacksmith Shop was added. It was located at the north end of the Engineering Library.

037B Building and Grounds Shop

Built over the Lumber and Storage Yard behind the Building and Grounds Shop, on the site of Loew Hall and the Engineering Library building in the early 1940s. This structure included the Lumber Storage, Paint Shop, Glass Shop and Furniture Repair. It burned to the ground April 1, 1961.

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038 Power Plant

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, and was intended to be the permanent powerhouse for the university. The architects for the original building were Howard & Galloway. It was added onto in 1923, 1935, 1939, 1950, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1969 and 1978. The original smokestack was built in 1923 and replaced in 1988. Originally built to burn coal, the boilers have been converted to burn gas and oil. The first underground steam tunnel, part of which is now destroyed, was built in 1920. George H. Krueger was the architect for the 1935 addition. Bids were opened April 3, 1935. Allis Chalmers Co. was low bidder for the 1935 addition mechanical, and William Peterson was the general contractor for the 1935 addition. The Central Power Plant provides higher pressure steam, low pressure steam, condensate return, compressed air, and central cooling water (ccw). Additionally, emergency power is distributed from a turbine-electric generator and three diesel generators in the plant. The services are distributed from the plant by four main utility tunnels.

039 Flag Pole

This was the original flag pole built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, and was located where Smith Hall is today. It was made from a tall Fir tree, was moved in 1921 to an unknown site, and torn down in 1938.

040 Timber Shed

The original Timber Shed was constructed in 1908 on the north part of the campus. It was later torn down and rebuilt directly east of Machinery Hall (#21). It was torn down around April 1909, and rebuilt about 1910 in the same general location. It was used by Forestry to dry large timbers, and has since been torn down.

041 Water Tower

Built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, it was located between the Faculty Club and the Physical Plant Office Building. It was removed in 1924. One of the concrete piers was blown up in 1959 when the new Faculty Club was being constructed.

042 Northern Pacific Railroad Crossings

The crossings were originally filed under this number, and were built in 1913. They are now filed under other numbers: #904 - Overpasses and bridges; #922 - Railroad right-of-way and Railroad Easements and #929 - Burke-Gilman Trail.

043 Coal Shed

It was built in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition and attached to the Power Plant. It was torn down in 1939 and replaced by new coal bins included in building #038 (Power Plant).

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044 Forestry Tool Shed

It was built in 1911 and located near Anderson Hall and old Greenhouse (#052A) and was torn down in 1941.

045 Raitt Hall

This building was built in 1917 as the Home Economics Hall and named for Effie I. Raitt, a small, shy woman with a large enterprising talent for organization. When she became director of the School of Home Economics in 1912, it consisted of one other instructor and was located in a leaky shack behind Denny Hall. She lobbied everyone, Federated Women's Clubs and the legislature, for a new building. She invited legislators to a luncheon in the shack and, as luck would have it, it was a rainy day. The roof leaked steadily, lunch was soggy, and a few days later the legislature of 1915 appropriated funds for a new structure for home economics. Home Economics were no longer taught after 1980, and the building now houses Speech Communications, Scandinavian Languages and Literature. The architects were Bebb & Gould.

046 Grandstand, Denny Field

The south Grandstand was built in 1911. Denny Field was remodeled, regraded, and the south stands were moved about 90 feet in 1916. The north stands were built in 1916 to replace an older stand on a slightly different site. The handball courts in the north stands were constructed in 1917 and 1923. The rooms under the south stands were used for the plumbing and paint shops until 1922. Denny Field was located on the present site of Hutchinson Hall, and the stands were torn down in 1928 for the construction of Hutchinson Hall.

047 Lake Union Wharf

Built in 1909 at the south end of Pay Streak (Alaska Avenue) for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, it consisted of a wooden pier with an ornate building. The architects were Howard & Galloway. The dock was wrecked in 1922 and rebuilt in 1931, and renumbered #708 (Oceanography Dock Building).

048 Savery Hall

In 1972, buildings #048 and #051 were combined into one building (#048) and named Savery Hall, for William Savery, who was head of the department of Philosophy from 1902 until his death 43 years later in 1945. The north part was constructed in 1916 and called Commerce Hall until 1958, when it was renamed Guthrie Hall. When the new Guthrie Hall was constructed in 1973, the name was removed and both buildings were altered into one building. The south part was constructed in 1919 and was originally building #051. It was called Philosophy Hall, which was then changed to Savery Hall in 1947. The architects were Bebb & Gould.

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049 Aerodynamics Laboratory

It was built in 1917 with money donated by the Boeing Airplane Company. It is a small wind tunnel, and the walls below grade are of concrete, 8 feet thick, as is the floor. The upper walls are wood. The architects were Bebb & Gould.

050 Engineering Annex

Built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Corps, it consisted of eight buildings formed in a rectangle, with a restroom building in the middle. They were located at the present site of Guggenheim and Sieg Halls. In 1919 they were remodeled into classrooms, and torn down in 1922.

051 Philosophy Hall

See information on building #048. Architects were Bebb & Gould.

052 Muhlick Botanical Conservatory

John Benthieno of Tacoma, Washington, a greenhouse builder, erected this in 1928. It was located west of Parrington Hall and had a fungus cellar. It was torn down in January 1989.

052A Old Greenhouse

It was built in 1918 and located southwest of Anderson Hall, where Bloedell Hall is today. It was torn down in 1930.

053 Harris Hydraulics Lab

The building was first proposed in November 1910 by C. W. Harris and was built in 1920. Bebb & Gould were the original architects, and Liddle & Jones were the architects for the 1960 addition.

054 Armory Annex 1

Built in 1917 as USNTC Building #1 (United States Naval Training Camp). It was torn down in 1965 for construction of J-Wing, MHSC.

055 Hospital Annex 3

It was built in 1917 as USNTC Building. #18, moved to the West side of Armory Annex 1 in 1925, and moved again in 1947. It was torn down in 1965 for J-Wing, MHSC.

055A Marshal's Residence

Built in 1917 as USNTC Building. #B it was the clubhouse for the golf course, and in early 1918 it was remodeled for the Medical Officers Quarters at the U.S. Naval Training Camp. It was

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never used. In December 1918, the building became the Marshal's House, until it was torn down in 1942. It was moved in late 1941 or early 1942 about 1,000 feet along N. E. Pacific to the corner of 15th Ave. N.E.

056 Lander Hall

It was built in 1917 as the Aviation Dormitory for the U.S. Naval Training Camp, known as USNTC Building #39. After 1919 it served as the Men's Dormitory until it was torn down in 1928. It was designed by the Bremerton Navy Yard and was located southwest of the stadium along Montlake Boulevard.

057 Electric Shop

Built in 1917 for U.S. Naval Training Camp (known as USNTC Bldg. #30) and designed by the Bremerton Naval Yard, it was originally a garage. After December 1918 the Fisheries Department used it until 1957, when the Fisheries Center was built. It was added onto in 1927, and located on the street level at the Triangle Parking Garage site. It was torn down in 1965.

058 Pacific Annex 2

Designed by the Bremerton Naval Yard it was built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp as the clubhouse, and was known as USNTC Building #42. It became the Chemical Engineering Annex until 1935. From 1935 to 1969, it was the Fisheries Annex #2. It was torn down in May 1973. It had been located on the street level at the Triangle Parking Garage.

059 Sheet Metal Shop

Built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp as the Hostess House, known as USNTC Building #22, it became the Fisheries Building in December 1918. It was designed by the Bremerton Naval Yard and was located on the street level at the Triangle Parking Garage. In 1956, it became the Sheet Metal Shop until it was demolished in July 1972.

060 Pacific Annex 3

It was built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp as the Red Cross Building, known as USNTC Building #43. The UW Mines Safety Station, the International Fisheries Commission and the US Bureau of Fisheries occupied it. The scaffolding or ladder shop used it from 1959 until 1963, when they moved into the Plant Services Building. Originally given #071, it was changed in the late 1940s to #060. It was torn down in 1973.

060A Forestry Dry House

There is no information on this building.

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061 Garage

Built in 1917 as a garage for the Clubhouse for the U.S. Naval Training Camp, known as USNTC Building #41, and torn down in 1973.

062 Canoe House Annex

It was built in 1917 and attached to the old Canoe House at the foot of Pay Streak on Lake Union. When the Canoe House was moved in 1931, it was torn down. It was built as USNTC Building #15, for storage.

063 Roberts Hall Annex

Built in 1918 as the Executive Officers Quarters #3 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp, it was located south of Pacific Street. In 1920, it was moved to a site about 200 feet south of Roberts Hall and was occupied by the Head Janitor. In 1942, it was remodeled and became the residence of the Chief of Police until about 1963. It was torn down in July 1972.

064 Art Workshop

Built for the U.S. Naval Training Camp in 1917, it was located south of Pacific Street. After December 1918, it became the Extension Division Building until 1925, when it was moved to a location southwest of the Architecture Hall and became the Pharmacy Building until 1937. It then became the Art Workshop until 1955, when it was combined with Bldg. #110 and became the Social Work Hall.

065 Physics Annex 3

The original building number is unknown. By error, it was assigned to Hospital Annex 3, Army Annex 2, and the Naval Radio Station Building whose number was changed to #055. It is possible this building was built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp and moved to this site, which was north of Sieg Hall and east of Mary Gates Hall, in the late 1930s. From the late 1930s to 1958, it housed the Far East Institute, then the Army ROTC until 1962. It housed the Air Force ROTC until 1970, and was used as storage from 1970 until 1972, when it was torn down.

065A Hospital Annex 3

Changed to building #055.

066 Armory

This was built in 1917 as the U.S. Naval Training Camp Armory, known as USNTC Building #21. It was designed by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, L.E. Gregory, Civil Engineer, and torn down in December 1974. It was of wood frame construction on a concrete block foundation. The ground floor was remodeled in 1920 and the building in 1938. It was located on the east side of old Pay Streak, south of NE Pacific. In 1947 it was moved to a position perpendicular to its former position and parallel with NE Pacific Street. In 1963 the east third of the building was

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removed for the construction of I-Wing (MHSC). The drill hall was 18,600 square feet and had a firing range in the ground floor. It was torn down in December 1974.

067 Boiler House

Built in 1917 as the Boiler House for the U.S. Naval Training Corp and known as USNTC Building #48, it was later called the ROTC Boiler House. The Boiler House was used as the Mines Building until 1926. It was designed by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and torn down in 1928. It was located northwest of Harris Lab where Ocean Teaching is today.

067A Storage Barn

Located on the Golf Links, about where B-Wing of MHSC is now, it was built in 1917 and known as USNTC Building #17. It was torn down in 1926.

068 Canoe House

It was designed by Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, L.E. Gregory Civil Engineering, as a hangar for the Aviation Training Corp. It was known as USNTC Building #38, but was never used as such. Used by the University as a shell house for the rowing crews until 1949, when they moved to Conibear Shellhouse. The building is wood frame with shingled sloping sides. At one time, the second floor balcony was used as housing for the Canoe House Supervisor. The north balcony was reinforced for storage use by Physical Plant.

069 Terry Hall

It was built as the Naval Officers Dormitory in 1917 and known as USNTC Building #40. After the war it became the Mens Dormitory. It was located southwest of the stadium next to Lander Hall (#056). Designed by the Bremerton Naval Yard, it was torn down in 1928.

070 Guthrie Annex 2

Built in 1918 as the Aviation Building for the US Naval Training Camp and known as USNTC Building #16, it was moved in 1920 to a site between Gerberding Hall and Cunningham Hall and called the Health Services Building. In 1928 the rear wing was built. In 1937 the entire building was moved to its present location, west of Guthrie Hall, and remodeled for Nursing Education. From 1944 to 1950 it was used as a Nursery School. It has been used by Psychology since 1950.

071 Pacific Annex 1

The original building number is unknown, so the building was given the number #071. This number originally belonged to Pacific Annex 2 (which was Fisheries Institute 4), and whose number was changed to #060. Annex 1 was torn down May 17, 1973.

071A Pacific Annex 3

Changed to #060.

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072 Hospital Annex 1

It was originally built for the commander of the U.S. Naval Training Camp as his residence and was known as USNTC Building A. It became the Golf Clubhouse when there was a golf course on campus, located where Magnuson Health Sciences Center and the UW Medical Center now stand. It was of wood frame construction with a shingled roof and walls, on a concrete foundation. The first locker room addition was built in 1924; the second locker room addition was built in 1926. Located east of UW Medical Center at Montlake Blvd., it was moved north of the Oceanography Building in late 1970. Used as the University Construction Office, it was torn down in September 1972.

073 Hospital Annex 2

Built as a firing pit for the Aviation section of the U.S. Naval Training Camp in 1917 it was known as USNTC Building #36. After 1918, it became the Golf Caddy House. It was moved north of the Oceanography Building in late 1970 and was used as the University Construction Office until it was torn down in September 1972.

074 Forest Products Laboratory

The exterior was faced with stone to the first floor; the second floor was brick and terra cotta. It was built in 1921 of reinforced concrete columns, girders and floors. The architects were Bebb & Gould, and it was located south of Anderson Hall. It was torn down in 1968 for the construction of Bloedel Hall

075 Sanitary Engineering Laboratory

It was built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp, south of NE Pacific and known as USNTC Building #46. Moved in 1920 to a location south of Architecture Hall, it was moved again to the site where Kincaid is now located. Originally designed by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, this building was torn down in 1948.

076 Drug Garden Building

Built in 1917, it was torn down in 1918 or 1919.

077 Stadium

On January 23, 1937, the Board of Regents requested money to build 20 sections of wooden stands, each approximately 34 feet long with 14 rows of seats, and a three-story frame head house. Designed by Bebb & Gould for the 1920 construction. The original construction was of reinforced concrete laid directly on the ground and formed into shape by sluicing. The south stands were completed in 1956; the north stands were completed in 1987. The west stands were torn down and rebuilt in 1988. On March 2, 1987 the north stands were under construction and collapsed due to a sequence of errors in the erection process. The stands were rebuilt and the first game of the year was played on September 5, 1987.

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078 Oceanography Storage Shed

Built in 1918 and constructed as a gun shed for the USNTC Building #51, it was used by the University Golf Club for storage. It was located southeast of the Oceanography Building.

079 Sylvan Theater

This area consists of the columns and benches. The columns were originally part of the University building in downtown Seattle and located where the present Four Seasons-Olympic Hotel is today, on University Street between 4th and 5th Avenues. When the building was torn down in 1911, the columns were salvaged and moved to the center of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle. The individual columns are named: Loyalty, Industry, Faith and Efficiency (LIFE). They are made of wood but the capitals were replaced with fiberglass in 1959. In 1921 they were moved to their present location, south of the Computer Science/Electrical Engineering Bldg. In the early 1950s the columns' number was changed to #913.

080 Johnson Annex A

It was built in 1917 for the U.S. Naval Training Camp and was used as an infirmary. In 1927 it was moved to its present location, west of Johnson Hall, and a concrete foundation basement was built. In 1939 additions were built on the north and south ends and included a basement vault and stairwells. In 1946 an addition was built on the west.

081 Handball Courts

The first three handball courts were built about 1917-1918 under the north stands of Denny Field. Three more were built in 1923. The handball courts were demolished in 1928.

082 Roberts Hall

Named for Milnor Roberts, a long time dean of the College of Mines, who was a noted philanthropist. He established several University scholarship funds and donated \$280,000 to construct a wing on Children's Hospital and Medical Center. He and his twin sister, Milnora, were born and lived in a house on the corner of NE 45th Street and 15th Ave. NE (northeast corner), which is now a parking lot. Roberts Hall was built in 1921 of fireproof construction; Bebb & Gould were the original architects. An addition was made at the northeast in 1927, and another addition was built in 1963. This addition was later given the name Wilcox Hall (#246). Another addition was built in 1987, and was given the name Mueller Hall (#273).

083 Miller Hall

Built in 1922 of fireproof construction, it was named for Winlock W. Miller in 1954, the Regent who served the longest term in the history of the board, 36 years. The President's Office and the Board of Regents were moved here to the second floor in 1922, from Parrington Hall. Buildings and Grounds and Education shared the first floor. The third floor held Engineering classrooms and the fourth floor housed Sculpture and Architecture. The architects were Bebb & Gould.

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084 Friday Harbor Laboratories

See building #722, as it was changed in the 1960s.

085 Illinois University Exp Plumbing, etc.

Built about 1924.

086 Cobb Building

Located at 1305 4th Ave. in downtown Seattle on the Metropolitan Tract, it was built in 1921. Howells & Albertson were the architects.

086A Douglas Building

Located at 4th Avenue and Union Street on the Metropolitan Tract. It was torn down in 1956 to make way for the Washington Building.

087 Stumping Powder Plant

Constructed about 1922.

088 Arena Building

It was constructed in 1915, and was located at Seneca and University Streets in the Metropolitan Tract in downtown Seattle. This site is where the IBM Building now stands. The architects were Howells & Stokes, A.H. Albertson Assoc. It was remodeled into a garage in 1924 and torn down in 1965.

089 Suzzallo Library

The Library was originally intended to be in a triangular shape. The original west wing was started in 1923, with the ground and first floors occupied in 1926, and the second floor occupied in 1927. On September 30, 1933, the Board of Regents named the Library for Dr. Henry Suzzallo, the fifteenth President of the University. The architects for the 1935 addition were Bebb & Gould. The Board approved the 1935 addition plans on March 17, 1934 and called for bids. On April 17, 1934 the bids were opened and Peter P. Gjarde was the General Contractor. The addition was accepted as approved on April 26, 1935. The southwest wing was completed in 1935. An addition was built in 1947-1949 on the northeast side without finishing the exterior walls. The last addition was built in 1961-1962 and enclosed the 1949 addition. This addition was in a neo-gothic style but did not close the triangle. The architects for the 1962 addition were Bindon & Wright.

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090 Memorial Gates

They were built in 1925 in memory of the Veterans of WWI. Enlarged in 1949, they are located east of the Burke Museum on Memorial Way, south of NE 45th Street. A new number was given in the 1950s; it is #914, Monuments, Benches & Fountains.

091 Anderson Hall

There is an inscription on the Memorial Tablet in the main entrance hall that reads: “Alfred H. Anderson Hall, a gift to the University of Washington from Agnes Healy Anderson in memory of her husband; a creative leader of the State who applied science to industry and gave vision to public affairs; a devoted friend of the University who served it with abiding interest and loyalty.” As a state legislator in the 1890s, he is credited with acquiring extensive timberlands for the University. Bebb & Gould were the architects and it was built of fireproof construction to house the Forestry Dept.

092 Boat Houses

Built about 1905.

093 Metropolitan Theater

Located in downtown Seattle on University Street between 4th and 5th Avenues, it is surrounded by the Four Seasons-Olympic Hotel. It was torn down around 1960.

094 Stimson Building

Located in downtown Seattle in the Metropolitan Tract, Howells & Albertson were the architects. It was torn down in 1972.

095 Skinner Building

Located at 1326 5th Avenue in the Metropolitan Tract, it encloses the 5th Avenue Theater. Reamer & Koog were the architects.

096 Henry Art Gallery

Built in 1927 as a gift from Horace C. Henry, a Seattle banker, to house the paintings he donated to the University, the building is of fireproof construction. Bebb & Gould were the architects. In 1997, a renovation and addition was completed. Exhibition galleries, outdoor sculpture court and plaza, a new entrance lobby, bookstore, auditorium, learning center and administrative offices were added and the existing building was completely renovated.

097 Hutchinson Hall

It was named for Mary Gross Hutchinson, a long-time faculty member, who was chair of the Department of Physical Education for Women for eleven years. The building was used as the

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Women's Physical Education until the department was disbanded. Drama now occupies the building except the swimming pool, which is still used by Recreation Sports. It was built to replace the old Gymnasium (#002), and Bebb & Gould were the architects.

098 White-Henry-Stuart Building

It was built in 1922 and located in the Metropolitan Tract between 4th and 5th Avenues and Union & University Streets. It was torn down in 1977 for the Rainier Building. Howells & Albertson were the architects.

098A Four Seasons Olympic Hotel

Located in the Metropolitan Tract in downtown Seattle between 4th & 5th Avenues and University and Seneca Streets. It was built in 1920 on the site of the original University building.

099 Edmundson Pavilion

Bebb & Gould were the architects in 1928. It was added onto in 1970, 1978 and 1989. When it was opened in 1928, it was touted as the largest pavilion west of the Mississippi and was built in less than ten months.

100 Pavilion Pool

In 1937, the Board of Regents requested money from WPA for a swimming pool. The contractor was Western Construction Co. It was built against Edmundson Pavilion on the east side. Originally it was building #099A, but was changed to #100 in the early 1950s. Bebb & Gould were the architects.

100A Student Union Building

Given this number in the early planning stages of the 1930s, but never built. (see #170)

101 Mary Gates Hall

Built in 1928, the architects were John Graham & Assoc. It was added onto in 1948, 1955, 1972 and 1998. The Southeast wing was added in 1948, and the architect was John Graham. The Northeast wing was added in 1955 and the architects were Carlson, Eley & Grevsta. In 1997, the 1955 addition and part of the 1972 addition were demolished and new space was constructed for the College of Undergraduate Education. The project involves the renovation of and addition to the existing building formerly occupied by the Physics Department. The new and renovated space will provide more efficient and modern space to house the Office of Undergraduate Education, and undergraduate computing center, 30,000 assignable square feet of general assignment classrooms and surge space. The architects are Bassetti Architects/Hartman Cox.

102 Addition to Olympic Hotel

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103 Guggenheim Hall

Named for philanthropist Daniel Guggenheim, who provided most of the construction funds, it was built in 1929. He died in 1930 at 75 and never saw the structure bearing his name. Construction is fireproof with reinforced concrete column-bearing walls, girders, floor and roof slabs.

104 Plant Operations Building

John Graham was the architect for the 1929 part. Physical Plant designed the 1954 addition and the 1968 interior remodeling. An addition was made in 1957 and torn down in 1978, so an addition to the Power Plant could be built.

105 Grounds Maintenance Shop

Built in 1929 and located east of the Physical Plant Office Building, John Belhein was the architect. It was constructed of iron pipes, steel, and glass on concrete foundations. The workroom and rear were frame construction, veneered with tapestry brick and had a shingled roof. It was torn down in January 1977. The University Facilities Building is presently located here.

106 Johnson Hall

Built in 1930 and named for Orson B. Johnson, who joined the faculty in 1882 as a professor of Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Biology, Mineralogy, Geology, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. He had graduated earlier from law school and was admitted to the bar, but he declared that “law doesn’t suit my temperament”, and turned to the sciences. Because of his extensive insect collection and his intense preoccupation with the creatures, his students affectionately nicknamed him “Bug”. John Graham was the architect for both the original building and the addition in 1948. The 1948 addition was given the building #164, but this was dropped after 1950.

107 Oceanography Building

Built in 1932, John Graham was the architect. A seven-foot diameter sewer overflow from Metro’s north trunk sewer goes under the building.

108 Gowen Hall

Built in 1932 for the School of Law, it was named for John T. Condon by the Board of Regents on January 27, 1933. A.H. Alberton was the architect. In 1974, after the Law School moved to the new Condon Hall building, it was remodeled. Benjamin F. McAdoo was the architect, and it was renamed Gowen Hall. It was named for Herbert H. Gowen, an Episcopalian minister, who was the first and only professor of Oriental Studies when he started in 1909. He taught history and literature of China, Japan, India and the Near East as well as Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew and the History of Religion. He died in 1960 at the age of 96. The building is fireproof, of reinforced concrete with steel roof tresses, and the roofing is slate and composition on flat roofs. The outside is faced with tapestry brick, terra cotta and cast stone.

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109 President's Residence

This residence was originally built in 1909 for Mr. and Mrs. William Walker. He was manager of the Pope and Talbot Wood Mill at Port Gamble, Washington. It was later occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ames (also the manager of the mill; Mrs. Ames was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker). The rear wing containing the organ, sewing and servants' dining room was added in 1928. In 1931, the Ames presented it to the University as a residence for the President. It was remodeled in 1931 and occupied by President Spencer in 1932. The building is brick veneer construction with stone trimmings. The sunroom was added in 1958 when the Odegaards moved in. The organ is a player organ. The garage was remodeled in 1944. The original architects were Bebb & Mandel; the architects for the 1931 remodeling were Albertson, Wilson & Richardson; the architects for the 1958 remodeling were Waldron & Dietz. This is now Building #723, and an off-campus building.

110 Guthrie Annex 1

See information under Building #064. The south part of the building was completed in December 1934 by Washington Emergency Relief Administration. The building was constructed in 1917 as the Executive Officers Quarters Building #5, and was used after 1918 until 1925 by the Extension Division. It moved to its present location in 1933, and used by Pharmacy until 1937. After 1940 it was called the Public Welfare Building. In 1955, it was attached to Building #064 and both were remodeled into the Social Work Hall. In 1966, Social Work moved out and it was renamed the Staff Services Building. In 1971 it became Psychology Annex 1 and then in 1972, Guthrie Annex 1.

111 Anatomy Shack

Part of the old Naval training buildings that was converted in 1920 to house cadavers. It was remodeled around 1940, and located south of the Architecture Hall.

112 Unknown Building

113 Garage

Built in 1935, and located southeast of Harris Hydraulics Lab, it was attached to the old horse stables and torn down in 1968.

113A Garage

It was located on the present site of the Engineering Library, built in 1935, and used by the Plumbing Shop for maintaining vehicles. It burned down in 1961.

114 Hall Health Center

Named for David C. Hall, a physician and exercise enthusiast who came to the University in 1908 as professor of Hygiene and the University Health Officer, it was built in 1936. During

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WWI he organized an Army ambulance unit with 108 students and 4 additional medical officers, which served in the Italian theatre for two years. Hall, active all his life, and who had been a runner in the 1900 Olympics in Paris, was still hiking and playing handball when he retired in 1948 at 72. The architects were A.H. Albertson, Wilson & Richardson. In July 1933, the Board of Regents investigated using federal funds to build an infirmary. Parts were remodeled in 1965 with architect Thomas J. Conner. In 1978 the east addition was added, the architects were Cummings Associates. Hoard Engineering Co. was the General Contractor.

115 Hansee Hall

Built in 1936, it was named for Martha Hansee who was Dean of Women at the turn of the century. The architects were David J. Myers and John Graham. The contractor for 1936 was the Sheble Construction Co. In January 1994, Boyle, Wagner Architects were appointed to design an upgraded structural system and upgrade the mechanical and electrical systems. These improvements included the addition of five shear walls; strengthening of the roof diaphragm connections; bracing of all unreinforced masonry and hollow clay tile interior partitions; bracing overhead pipes, ducts, lights, exterior parapets and chimneys; and reinforcing the existing service elevator. The unused first floor kitchen was to be converted into a finished corridor with public lobby space, student mailboxes, bicycle storage, and future office space. The contractor was Engineers Contractors Incorporated.

116 Kirsten Aeronautical Lab

Built in 1936 it was named for Frederick K. Kirsten, inventor and holder of more than 100 patents and a faculty member from 1915 to 1952. The contractor for the 1936 building was Dally Construction Co., and the architects for the original were Bebb & Gould.

117 Bagley Hall

Built in 1937, it is named for the Reverend Daniel Bagley, a far-sighted pioneer Methodist minister with a flair for wheeling and dealing. He was literally “egged” out of Peoria, Illinois for preaching unpopular anti-slavery sentiments in the 1850s. After he settled with his family in Seattle, he and several cohorts persuaded the legislature to include Seattle as one possible site for the proposed Territorial University. He then convinced the Seattle city fathers that a University in the then insignificant village of Seattle would be a commercial plum far sweeter than the state capital, a mental hospital, or a penitentiary to be located here. After Arthur Denny donated 8 2/3 acres of choice land for the site of the original University, Bagley prevailed on Charles and Mary Terry and Edward Lander to contribute the adjacent 1 1/3 acres. After leading the land-clearing crew, Bagley and his son, Clarence, along with most of the citizens of the community, helped erect the first University building. In later years, he was known as the “Father of the University”, although he preferred to call himself “the man who stole the University for Seattle.” The interior third floor was finished by Physical Plant in 1951. The original architects were Maramore, Granger & Thomas. The 1963 addition’s architects were Carlson, Eley & Grevstad. The architects for the Flammable Liquids Storage Building were Joyce, Copeland and Vaughan.

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118 Plant Laboratory

Built in 1939 and located next to the Botany Greenhouse, the architects were Bebb & Gould. The design used for construction was by Building and Grounds. Ludwig Livergreen was the contractor. Originally the building was #119, until 1940, and then #118 was used.

119 See Plant Lab

120 1434 Warren Ave.

A residence at 1434 Warren Avenue on Queen Anne Hill, given to the University in 1925 and sold in 1943. Ellis Property listed for sale January 4, 1941.

121 Showboat Theater

Built in 1938 by the WPA, on piles located south of the South Campus Center, it was torn down in April 1994. It was designed by the Department of Drama, and opened on September 22, 1938, with a production of “Charlie’s Aunt”. It was closed in 1984 because of fire and safety problems and substantial amounts of asbestos.

122 Building Unknown

Could have been the flagpole.

123 Smith Hall

Built in 1939 and named for James Allen Smith who was on the Political Science faculty from 1897 to 1924, and served as Dean of the Graduate School for eleven years. On May 7, 1938, the Board of Regents accepted the plans, and the call for bids was in November 1938. The original architects were Bebb & Gould. The contractor for the initial construction was Gjerde Construction Co. Remodeled in 1976, the architects were Benjamin F. McAdoo & Co., and it was accepted as complete in June 1939. The contractor who finished the job was the Sound Construction and Engineering Co.

124 Hughes Penthouse Theater

It was the first theater-in-the-round in the United States, built in 1940, and is preserved as a State Historical Monument. It was designed by the Drama Department, and built of laminated plywood so the walls could be curved. It was moved in 1992, so that the Physics/Astronomy Building could be built. Only two-thirds of the original building was moved, as one-third was not movable. A new basement and new one third was built in the relocated area. The theatre is now located northwest of Hutchinson Hall in the old archery range field.

125 Pavilion Annex 1

It was built in 1946 and demolished in January 1971, so that the addition to Edmundson Pavilion could be constructed.

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126 Physical Plant Office Building

Built in 1909 as the Michigan Club Building for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition. After the Fair it was the Chief Engineer's Residence and was Building #031. In 1957, it was remodeled and enlarged and made into an office building. It was given the building #126, and had additions in 1961 and 1963. The original architect was James C. Teague. The 1957, 1961 and 1963 additions were designed and built by Physical Plant.

127 Guthrie Annex 3

Built in 1942, the original architect was J. R. Sproule. It was used by the Home Economics Dept. as a demonstration house.

128 Pavilion Overpass

The overpass over Montlake Blvd., it was built by the city of Seattle in 1938 near Edmundson Pavilion, and completed in February 1939. It is now Building #904.

129 Arboretum

Now Building #724. Owned by the city of Seattle and operated by the University of Washington.

130 Chelan Hall

Also known as the Veterans Administration Office, it was located northeast of Denny Hall and used by the Veterans Administration for returned veterans going to college. It was made up of some of the buildings moved in 1946 from Richland, Renton or Bremerton. It was torn down in 1959.

132 Baker Hall

This building was used as a dormitory for returning veterans. It was located where Sieg Hall is today. It is one of the buildings moved in 1946 from Richland, Renton or Bremerton. It was torn down in 1954.

133 Cascade Hall

Used as a dormitory for returning veterans, it was located between Guggenheim Hall and Drumheller Fountain, and was torn down in 1954.

135 Olympus Hall

This hall was used as a dormitory for returning veterans and located northwest of the Electrical Engineering Building. It was torn down in 1954.

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136 This was the temporary Administration Building. It was used for administrative functions until Gerberding Hall was completed in 1949. It was one of the buildings moved in 1946 from Richland, Renton or Bremerton, and was torn down in 1950.

137 Office Machine Maintenance Shop

It was probably built in 1918 for U.S. Naval Training Camp. It became the Marshall's Garage in 1919, and was moved to the corner of NE Pacific and 15th Ave. NE in 1920. It was torn down June 1976.

138 Denny Annex

These were buildings that were used for housing in WWII and located at 6th Avenue and Lenora Street. They were moved about 1946 and located on the site of Balmer Hall. The buildings were demolished in 1960.

139 Wilson Ceramic Laboratory

The architect was Paul Thiry, and the laboratory was built in 1946. It is located southeast of Roberts Hall. An addition was constructed in 1963.

140 More Hall

The Structural Testing Lab section (the east end) was built in 1946. The rest of the building was built in 1948. The original architects were Bebb & Jones and Leonard Bendor Associates. Named for Charles C. More who served for eight years as Chair of the Dept. of Civil Engineering. In 1994, Duarte Bryant was hired to provide programming services and design for Phase II of the south side third-floor renovation of Environmental Engineering Labs (4,274 square feet).

141 Urban Horticulture Field House

Shortly after WWII, a special allocation from the Governor's budget brought wartime prefabricated housing from Richland to establish Union Bay Village. Only one building remains from many that were originally faculty dwelling units of Union Bay Village Site D. All were wooden construction, and were located on Union Bay Circle, south of NE 41st Street, and most of them were torn down by October 21, 1981.

142 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wings G, H & I Addition

This number was originally for Union Bay Village Site B, which was the Veterans and Faculty Housing, and was torn down in 1968 and 1969. Earl Morrison & Assoc. were the architects.

143 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wing K

This building number was originally used for Union Bay Housing Site C. It was built in 1946 and torn down in 1958.

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144 Thomson Hall

It was named for David Thomson who was believed to have held more posts at the University than anyone else in its history. The architects were Heath, Gove and Bell.

145 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wings A, B & C

The original architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McCellan & Jones. Union Bay Site A, which was torn down in 1950 was originally building #145.

145A Union Bay Village Site A

It was incorporated into Building #141 in 1949 and demolished in 1955.

146 Magnuson Health Sciences Center Wings D, E, F, G & H

The architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McCellan & Jones. This was given to Denny Hall Annex, which was later given the building # 738.

147 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wing I

The original architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson.

148 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wing J

Architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson. It was added onto in 1971, 1983 and 1993.

149 Magnuson Health Sciences Center, Wing RR

The original architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson. The 1960 addition was the basement, first, second and third floors. The 1967 addition was the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th floors. The 1969 addition was the Tower to the south, from the basement to the 8th floor. This building was originally given #202, but later changed to #149.

150 Magnuson Health Sciences Center Wing T

Architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson.

151 Playhouse Theater

In 1968 the building was remodeled and the stage was moved from the west end to the south end. The original architect was Arthur C. Loveless. The 1951 remodel architect was Donald M. McDonald and the 1968 remodel architects were Nelson, Sabin & Varey.

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152 Lander-Terry Halls

Architects for both units were Young, Richardson, Carleton and Deltie. Unit 1 was called Terry Hall and Unit 2 (1957) was called Lander Hall.

153 Communications Building

Architects were Heath, Gove & Bell

154 Lander-Terry Parking Garage

The original building is unknown. In 1969 the Parking Garage was given this number.

155 Structural Research Lab

This building was built as a special wind tunnel to test models for the new Tacoma Narrows Bridge to judge their aerodynamic stability. It was located south of the Engineering Hall on the site of the Mechanical Engineering Building. It was torn down in 1957.

156 U.S. Engineers Soils Lab

Located south of the old Engineering Hall on the site of the Mechanical Engineering Building, it was torn down in 1957.

157 Fisheries Center

The original architects were Young & Richardson. The architect for the 1968 addition was Ralph D. Anderson. This was building #158 until 1960.

158 Foreign Language Building

Designed in 1948 and scheduled until 1973, the project was abandoned and the drawings were discarded. It was to be located between Savery, Raitt and Denny Halls, and be built in a Gothic style, but was determined to be too costly.

159 Gerberding Hall

The architect was Victor N. Jones. The interior has been altered and updated many times as departments and offices have been moved in and out.

160 Art Building

There were building additions in 1950 and 1969. The original architects were Whitehouse & Price of Spokane. The architect for the 1969 addition was Alfred Croonquist.

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161 Music Building

The architects were Whitehouse & Price. In 1967 an addition was proposed to match the one on the Art Building but the money never became available. There was an interior addition in 1980.

162 Computer Science/Electrical Engineering Building

Paul Thiry was the original architect, and additions were made in 1971 and 1997. Kallmann, McKennell & Wood, Architects, Inc., of Boston, with their local affiliate of Mahlum & Nordfers, McKinley & Gordon, were hired to design the additions to the building. These comprised 260,000 new, and 57,000 renovated, square feet of teaching and research labs; supporting scientific and office space; along with general University classroom space. Phase I includes construction of approximately 180,000 square feet with occupancy scheduled for Fall, 1996. This was followed immediately by Phase II, which includes demolition of the west wing of the existing building and construction of approximately 80,000 square feet of new space, along with renovation of the remainder of the building.

163 Conibear Shellhouse

Bebb and Jones with Leonard W. Bindon were the architects, and they were employed April 4, 1947. The architect for the 1965 addition was Donald J. Foote. The Board of Regents approved naming the Conibear Shellhouse for Hiram C. Conibear on June 28, 1947.

164 Johnson Hall Addition

This number was used until 1950 when it was decided that it should be a part of building #106, Johnson Hall.

165 Botany Greenhouse

The architect was Paul Thiry.

166 Industrial Art Wing

This was the number given to the addition to the Art Building until 1950, when it was decided that it should be part of Art Building #160.

167 Gas Distribution

This number was used for some gas distribution drawings in the early 1950s, and later changed to #806.

168 Nuclear Physics Laboratory (Cyclotron Building)

This number was originally used for both the Cyclotron Building and Cyclotron Shop until the early 1950s. There were additions in 1951 and 1958. The architect was John Graham.

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169 Nuclear Physics Laboratory (Cyclotron Shop)

This number was originally used for stairs that were constructed in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and was later changed to #903. The architect was John Graham.

169a Stairs

This was used for stairs that were constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s. The number was later changed to #903.

170 Student Union Building

When it was originally proposed in the early 1930s, it was to be building #100, but it was never constructed. In 1949 the first wing was built from a new plan. Additions were made in 1951, 1960, 1963, 1973 and 1976. The next wing was built directly south in 1951, when the area below the auditorium was built. In 1963, the cafeteria was enlarged to the north and the auditorium wing to the south. Some interior renovations and additions were made in 1973. In 1976 when the large east wing was added, more interior renovations were made. The architects for 1949 were Bebb and Jones. The 1951 addition architects were Jones and Bindon. Tucker and Shields were the architects for the 1960 Husky Den and the third floor addition. The 1963 cafeteria and auditorium additions' architects were Bindon and Wright.

171

172 Henderson Hall

Additions constructed in 1949, 1958, 1968 and 1988.

173 Student Housing Office Building

Located at 4037 15th Ave NE, where Schmitz Hall is now, it was torn down in 1968.

174 Health Science Wings - A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H

These were the Magnuson Health Sciences Center wings A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H built before 1960.

175 Health Sciences Tunnel

This number was used for the Health Sciences Tunnel up to the early 1950s. The number is now #850.

176

177 Northwest Tunnel

This number was used for the Northwest Tunnel until the early 1950s. The number is now #847.

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181 Magnuson Health Sciences Center Wings AA and BB

Additions were completed in 1959, 1972, 1974 and 1990. This number was used as the South Stadium Addition in the late 1950s. The original architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, McClelland and Jones, who were appointed on August 29, 1949.

182 University of Washington Medical Center, Wings CC-SW

Additions were done in 1972, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987 and 1993. The architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McClelland and Jones.

183 Chemistry Library Building

The School of Drama and KCTS/TV Channel Nine were formerly located in here. Drama moved to Hutchinson Hall and KCTS moved next to the Seattle Center. The original architects were Grainger, Thomas & Barr. There have been some additions.

184 University of Washington Medical Center, Wings EA-EC

Before the building was fully occupied it was found that some of the floors slanted slightly. In other words, some objects on wheels rolled away without being pushed. The contractor, Hensel Phelps of Greely & Colorado, said it was constructed as designed. An addition in 1997 removed the tile on the outside of the building, waterproofed the concrete pass and replaced new tile. A new addition was added on the ninth floor.

188 Sand Point Homes

Originally used for Sand Point Housing during the late 1950s, it was later changed to #726.

189 Staff Employment Building

This building was constructed in 1948 for the Church of the People and purchased by the University in 1956. It was partially torn down, renovated and a small addition built. The original architects were Chiarelli and Kirk.

190 Mechanical Engineering Bldg.

This replaced the Engineering Hall Building. #21, which was torn down in 1957. The architects were Carlson, Eley & Grevstad, selected on October 14, 1955.

191 Sieg Hall

Named for Lee Paul Sieg, who was the University president from 1934 to 1946. The architects were Harmon, Pray and Detrich. The first floor was remodeled in 1973; Harry B. Rich was the architect. In 1975 the first floor was remodeled again for Computer Science, and Van Horne &

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Van Horne were the architects. The second floor was remodeled in 1973; John Decker was the architect.

192 MacKenzie Hall

Named for Donald MacKenzie, a former chairman of the Department of Accounting. The architects were Decker, Cristenson and Kitchin. Before it was built, the two units of Denny Annex were moved from this site to an area near the crew house (Conibear Shellhouse) for use as sleeping facilities for athletes until 1963, when a new addition was constructed.

193 Balmer Hall

Named for Thomas Balmer, a distinguished civic leader and University Regent for many years. The architects were Paul Hayden Kirk & Assoc., and Decker & Christenson.

194 McCarty Hall

Named for Clara McCarty, who in 1876 received the first degree conferred by the University, this addition was built in 1962. The architects were Young, Richardson and Carleton.

195 Pacific Apartments

The architects were Bassetti and Morse. It is of wood construction with wood siding.

196 Faculty Center

Built in 1969, on the site of the old faculty club for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, it was called the Hoo Hoo House, and was Building #032. The architects were Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates, with Victor Steinbrueck.

197 Nuclear Reactor Building

The reactor was built by A.M.F. and the architects were Gene Zima, Wendell Lovett and David M. Streissguth. The reactor has not been used since 1992.

198 Haggett Parking Garage

The original building was the Forestry Kiln Building at the Bloedel Hall site, which was built in 1959 and torn down in 1968. In 1968, the University Administration decided to make all parking garages fall under PARKING GARAGES because of the large number of square feet that they have. Parking garages in dorms were given their own building numbers.

199 McMahan Parking Garage

The original building was the Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center, which was made a part of Roberts Hall by the Board of Regents. It is now called Wilcox Hall (#246). The architects for McMahan Parking Garage were Kirk, Wallace & McKinley. Originally it was

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considered a part of McMahon Hall (Residence) but was given its unique number because of the amount of space used for autos.

199A Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center

200 Burke Memorial Washington State Museum

The Young Naturalists Society, on the original campus in downtown Seattle, started the museum in 1885. It was moved to the Seattle Campus sometime after 1909, into the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Forestry Building. In 1927 it was moved to the High Energy Physics Building (#016) until 1960, when the east portion was torn down. A generous bequest from the late Caroline McGilvra Burke, as a memorial to her husband, Judge Thomas Burke (1849-1925) was given to the University for this building. On November 4, 1933, the Board of Regents resolved to build a Thomas Burke Memorial Building on the University Campus with the \$250,000 legacy from the Burke estate. On December 2, 1933, the Board of Regents sited the location of the Burke Memorial Building as “240 feet south from the intersection of E 45th St. and 17th Ave. NE; thence west 75 feet, which point determines the center of east elevation of said memorial”; the approximate location built in 1962. The museum collection was put into storage until this building was completed in 1962. The architect was James J. Chiarelli.

201 Haggett Hall

Haggett Hall, with its two towers, was named for two former professors; Arthur Haggett who was dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and his wife Winnifred Sunderlin Haggett who was the Dean of Women. The architects were Kirk, Wallace & McKinley & Assoc.

202 Samuels Institute

This was changed to building #149 in 1960.

203 Plant Services Building

An addition was made in 1973. The architects for the original and the addition were Walker & McGough of Spokane. This building houses Central Stores and some Physical Plant Shops.

204 Graves Hall

The architect was Robert Billsbrough Price of Tacoma.

205 Nuclear Physics Building (Van de Graaft Accelerator)

The architects were John Graham & Co.

206 Winkenwerder Hall

It was named for Hugo Winkenwerder, Dean of the College of Forestry from 1912 until 1945. It was called the Forest Products Science Building in 1962, and renamed the Winkenwerder Forest

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Sciences Lab in 1972. The architects were Grant, Copeland, Chervenah & Assoc. It was built of glue-laminated columns and beams with vertical cedar siding on the exterior. Northwest artist Dudley C. Carter carved the three door panels at the main entrance.

207 Commodore-Duchess

The University purchased it in 1960 from the original owner, Herbert Smith. The south half was built in 1925 and the north half in 1927. Earl Roberts was the architect. Housing Services decided in late 1995 to contract with Community Development Properties (CDP-CD) a non-profit organization to renovate the building with new plumbing and electrical upgrade for 4 to 6 million dollars in tax-exempt bonds over 30 years. The building was ready Fall of 1997 to house students.

208 Visitors information Center

This building was purchased in 1951. The architects were Ridenour & Cochran for the remodel into the Housing Office.

209 McMahan Hall

This building was named for Edward McMahan, a former chair of the Dept. of History, and his wife, Theresa McMahan, who taught Political, and Social Science. The architects were Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates.

210 Padelford Hall

Named for Fredrick Padelford, chair of English until 1926, then Dean of the Graduate School until his death in 1942. The architects were Walker & McGough.

211 Intramural Activities Building

The architects were Robert Billsbrough Price and Associates.

212 South Campus Parking Garage

The architects were Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson.

213 Marine Sciences Bldg.

The architects were Liddle & Jones.

214 Benson Hall

The building was named for Henry K. Benson who served on the faculty from 1904 to 1954, which included a period as Chair of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. He was best known as a wood-pulp scientist who discovered and improved methods of utilizing the state's natural resources. The architects were Bindon & Wright.

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215 Golf Driving Range Building

Architects were Robert Billsbrough Price & Assoc. and the building was constructed as part of the Intramural Activities Building construction.

216 Eagleson Hall

Named for a veteran of World War I, the University continued with the name after purchasing the building in 1964. The architects were Bebb and Gould. Small alterations were made to the auditorium in 1943 and 1947. The architects were P. B. Johanson (1943) and Smith, Carroll & Johanson (1947). In 1965 Sullam and Aehle designed the remodeling.

217 Center on Human Development & Disability

The architect was Arnold D. Gangnes. The center consists of three buildings; the School, the Diagnostic Tower and the South Building. The South Building was originally a residence to be used for out-of-town patients and their families, and later turned into offices and research rooms.

218 Oceanography Teaching Building

The architects were Liddle and Jones. The U.S. State Department donated money toward the construction of this building so that we would house the Pacific Halibut Commission.

219 Loew Hall

It is named for Edgar A. Loew who joined the Engineering faculty in 1909. The architects were Fred Bassitti and Company, and it was built in conjunction with the Engineering Library Building. A number of buildings (#025, #037) were destroyed by fire on the site of this building in 1961.

220 Engineering Library

The architects were Fred Bassitti & Co. It was built in conjunction with Loew Hall. A number of buildings (#025 and #037) were destroyed by fire on this site in 1961.

221 Mercer Hall

The original design was rejected as too expensive and the architects Royal A. McClure & Co. had to redesign the project to meet the budget.

222 Gould Hall

The architects were Daniel Streissguth & Gene Zema.

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223 Graves Field Clubhouse

The architects were Robert Billsbrough Price & Assoc. It was built in conjunction with the Intramural Activities Bldg. Located on Union Bay Lane (now Clark Road), 400 feet west of Union Bay Place. Built on piling that was not correct, it started to break apart and was torn down in 1973.

224 Atmospheric Sciences/Geophysics Bldg.

In 1973 the Quaternary Research Center was added. It is located to the north and underground. The architects for both projects were Durham, Anderson & Freed.

225 Odegaard Undergraduate Library

The architects were Kirk, Wallace, McKinley and Assoc. The building was renamed for President Emeritus Charles Odegaard.

226 Meany Hall

Built to replace old Meany Hall, it has large and small auditoria, music and dance studios, as well as offices. It was named for Edmond S. Meany, another of the “grand old men”. Born in 1862, he entered the University at 16, but dropped out to support his family after his father drowned in the Skagit River during the 1880 Gold Rush. When he was able to return to school he worked part time as a janitor, bookkeeper, milk delivery man and newspaper carrier. Despite his workload, he was valedictorian of the Class of 1885. He started in Journalism, then became a state legislator, and was instrumental in formulating a bill to buy the present site of the University. He subsequently became the UW Registrar and secretary to the Board of Regents. He was active until the day he died, suffering a fatal stroke before going to his morning History class, April 12, 1935. The architects were Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Assoc.

227 Kane Hall

The building was named for the 14th President of the University, Thomas F. Kane. The architects were Walker & McGough. The area in the basement to the west was remodeled for “Sections” in 1973 and then remodeled for Library storage. Architects Benjamin McAdoo & Co remodeled the audiovisual area in 1978.

228 Schmitz Hall

The architects were Waldron & Pomeroy.

229 Padelford Parking Garage

The architects were Walker & McGough. It originally was part of Padelford Hall, but was given its own number in 1971 when all parking garages were given their numbers.

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230 Ceramic & Metal Arts Building

The architect was Alfred Croonquist. It was designed as part of the same project as the Art Building addition. The addition was built in 1995.

231 Kincaid Hall

The architects were John Morse/Clayton and Jean Young. It was named for Trevor Kincaid, one of the University's "grand old men". Kincaid first joined the University staff in 1895 as an undergraduate assistant in Biology and made an impressive salary of \$25 a month. He became a faculty member in 1899 and served until his so-called retirement 43 years later. At the time of his death in 1970, at age 97, he was working on an ecological study of Willapa Bay. He was a great favorite of his students and declared himself an "omnologist", a word he coined to indicate his avid interest in absolutely "everything".

232 Aerospace and Engineering Research Building

The architects were Young, Richardson and Carleton, and an addition was made in 1990.

233 Bloedel Hall

This building was named for Julius H. Bloedel, pioneer lumberman and a leader in forestry education. He was the first to donate funds to the University for Forestry scholarships and research purposes, and was active in stimulating the development of the college in its early days. The architects were Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Assoc. The building is constructed mainly of wood and wood products, and was erected on the site of the old Forest Products Lab (#074).

234 Central Plaza Garage

The architects were Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Assoc. The same contractor constructed the entire Garage, Kane Hall, and Odegaard. The bricked over area above the garage is known as the Central Quadrangle but referred to as "Red Square". In 1983 extensive remodeling was made to prevent the pre-stressed beams from falling off of the column lips. It seems the pre-stressed beams are still shrinking.

235 Guthrie Hall

Named for Edwin R. Guthrie who joined the Psychology Department in 1914, later serving as dean of the Graduate School and as executive officer of Academic Personnel, before his retirement in 1956. He was nationally known for his research on the psychology of learning and habit and for his studies on the evaluation of teaching excellence. The architects were Bindon, Wright & Partners. When the Psychology Department left old Guthrie Hall (#048), they brought the name with them and old Guthrie became an addition to Savery Hall.

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236 Condon Hall

When the Law School moved from their building, they brought the name with them. The former building (108) was named Gowen Hall. The architects were Mitchell/Guirgola Associates of Philadelphia and New York.

237 South Campus Center

The architects were the Bumgardner Partnership.

238 Academic Computer Center

239 Waterfront Activities Center

This building was constructed to take over most of the duties that were performed in the Canoe House, and the architect was Don J. Foote.

240 Social Work/Speech and Hearing Sciences Building

241 Hitchcock Hall

242 Marine Studies Building

243 Blakely Village

244 Laurel Village

245 Merrill Hall

In 1888, Henry Yesler founded Yesler Town on the shore of Lake Washington. According to Christine Barrett, author of "A History of Laurelhurst," it was probably J. D. Lowman, a cousin of Yesler's, who was responsible for naming the new town site. The siting of the mill town on Union Bay had most likely been made by the completion of the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad from the Seattle waterfront to the bay. The railroad supplied the town and mill, and later carried away the lumber. The mill was the location for this and other buildings at the Urban Horticulture site.

246 Wilcox Hall

Built as an addition to Roberts Hall, it was called Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center and it was given building #199. Before completion it was considered part of Roberts Hall (#082). In 1981, the Board of Regents approved it as its own building, to be called Wilcox Hall. The architects were McClure and Adkinson of Spokane.

247 Stevens Court

248 Stevens Court Parking Garage

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- 249 Triangle Parking Garage
- 250 University Facilities Building
- 251 Fluke Hall

The building that houses the Washington Technology Center was named the “John M. Fluke Senior Hall”, for the late John M. Fluke, Jr. He was described as the father of Washington State’s electronics and was the leading advocate for creating the Washington Technology Center. The Center was created to foster university – industry collaborations to fuel the state’s high tech boom. The building is located just east of the Faculty Center.

- 252 Purchasing & Accounting Building

Purchased in 1963 with Local Building Funds.

- 253 University Records Center (3902 Cowlitz Road)
- 254 Russian House
- 255 Brooklyn Building (4045 Brooklyn NE)
- 256 Mailing Services Building (3755 University Way NE)
- 257 Staff Services Bldg. (3903 Brooklyn Ave. NE)

Purchased in 1963 with Local Building Funds.

- 258 Instructional Center/Theater (1307 NE 40th St.)
- 259 Northlake Building (8114 Northlake)
- 260 West Receiving Station (3903 15th Ave. NE)
- 261 Ethnic Cultural Center (3931 Brooklyn Ave. NE)

In September 1970 the Board of Regents appointed Benjamin F. McAdoo Jr. to design the building, which will be on the southwest corner of NE 40th and Brooklyn Ave. NE. The project would also provide for a small performing arts theater in the warehouse building across the street, at 3940 Brooklyn Ave.

- 262 Transportation Services Building (4529 25th Ave. NE)
- 263 Northwest Horticultural Society Hall (3501 NE 41st St)
- 264 Isaacson Hall (3501 NE 41st St.)

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265 Graves Annex Building

266 Douglas Research Conservatory (3501 NE 41st St.)

It was named for Neva Douglas who donated \$1 million for the construction.

267 Fisheries Research and Teaching Building (1140 NE Boat St)

Miller/Hull Partnership was appointed in April 1986 by the Board of Regents to design the Fisheries Teaching and Research Building. The Regents approved the site of the building to be adjacent to the Marine Sciences Building.

268 Nordstrom Tennis Center

The architects were the McKinley Architects of Seattle. The contractor was Williams and Abbott Construction, Ind. It was named for Lloyd Nordstrom, who donated \$2.5 million. He was a tennis star at the University in 1930, 1931, and 1932.

269 Publications Services Building (3900 7th Ave. NE)

270 Allen Library

Edward Larrabee Barnes Associates designed an expansion of the Suzzallo Library east and southeast of the existing library. Paul Allen donated \$2 million and the library was named for his father, Kenneth S. Allen, who was an Associate Librarian at the UW.

271 Physics/Astronomy Building

Cesar Pelli and Associates were appointed to design the building in 1989.

Chemistry Building

In 1989, Moore, Rubel and Yudell were appointed by the Board of Regents to design the new building.

273 Mueller Hall

The Board of Regents approved the preliminary plans by McClure and Atkinson in January 1962. The building site will be at Stevens Way and Rainier Vista. In 1990 the building was named "James I. Mueller Hall" in honor of Professor James I. Mueller for his contributions to undergraduate education and his persistent lifelong efforts to develop modern laboratories for materials education and research.

274 Environmental Safety Storage Building

Seafirst Executive Education Center

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Kallman, McKinnell & Wood Architects, Inc. were appointed by the Board of Regents in 1990 to design an Executive Education Center.

276 West Campus Parking Garage

This building was constructed to make up the loss of over 400 surface parking spaces as the result of the Physics/Astronomy Building; G-H-I-Wing Addition; K-Wing; and several minor projects along with the Computer Science/Electrical Engineering Building addition. The garage is a seven-story structure with two stories below grade, located at NE Pacific Street, Brooklyn Avenue NE, and University Way NE. It is constructed of cast-in-place concrete with painted precast panels and aluminum screens. The design architects were Laschky, Marquardt & Nesholm; the contractor was SDL Corporation.

277 Women's Fast Pitch Softball Building

278 Allen Center for the Visual Arts (See Henry Art Gallery)

Named the "Allen Center for the Visual Arts", this Henry Art Gallery addition was designed by Laschky, Marquardt, Nesholm in association with Gwathmey, Siegel Associated Architects. Paul Allen gave a gift of \$5 million to match other gift monies to the project.

701 Harborview Medical Center Research and Training Facility

The scope of work includes construction of a new 178,000 gross square foot building located at Harborview Medical Center. The facility will provide modern research and training space for faculty currently housed in the inadequate and restrictive Harborview Hall, a building originally built as a dormitory for nursing students. The site of the new building housed the emergency generator warehouse and loading dock for Harborview Medical Center, which were relocated prior to start of construction on the Research and Training Facility.

704 Manatash Ridge Observatory

710 Gilman Building

714 Pack Forest

715 West Seattle Laboratories

718 Consolidated Laundry

722 Friday Harbor Laboratories

723 President's Residence

The Walker-Ames family donated the building in 1931, to be used as a residence for the University President. It was built in 1906 and remodeled in 1931 and 1959.

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- 724 Arboretum
- 726 Sand Point Homes
- 747 Shellhouse Annex
- 753 3930 Brooklyn Ave. NE
- 762 Stadium Concession Buildings
- 768 Apache Point Observatory, New Mexico

The Board of Regents authorized a Consortium Agreement with the University of Chicago, Princeton University, New Mexico State University, and Washington State University to jointly design, construct and operate a 140” diameter telescope to be located at the 9,200 foot altitude of Sacramento Peak in New Mexico.

- 774 KCTS-TV Transmitter Building
- 782 Big Beef Creek Laboratories
- 791 Oaktree Building (1123 N. 98th St)
- 793 Lee Forest

Lee Forest was donated to the UW by Mrs. Edna Mae Lee Engle, Mrs. Marie Lee Hodgins, and Mr. George O. Lee in memory of their parents, Mr. And Mrs. O.H. Lee on February 4, 1928. It was an eighty-acre tract near Maltby in King County and was to be known as Lee Forest Laboratory of the College of Forestry.

- 795 Olympic Natural Resources Center

The Olympic Natural Resources Center was created by the 1989 Legislature to work cooperatively with industry, environmental organizations, resource dependent communities, Indian tribes, and scientific experts in addressing natural resource management practices. In 1991 the Legislature approved purchase of a site and construction of facilities near the town of Forks, Washington.

- 797 C-78 Hangar - Paine Field
- 799 Fisheries Research Institute (Alaska)
- B99 Bothell-Woodinville Campus
- T99 Tacoma Campus