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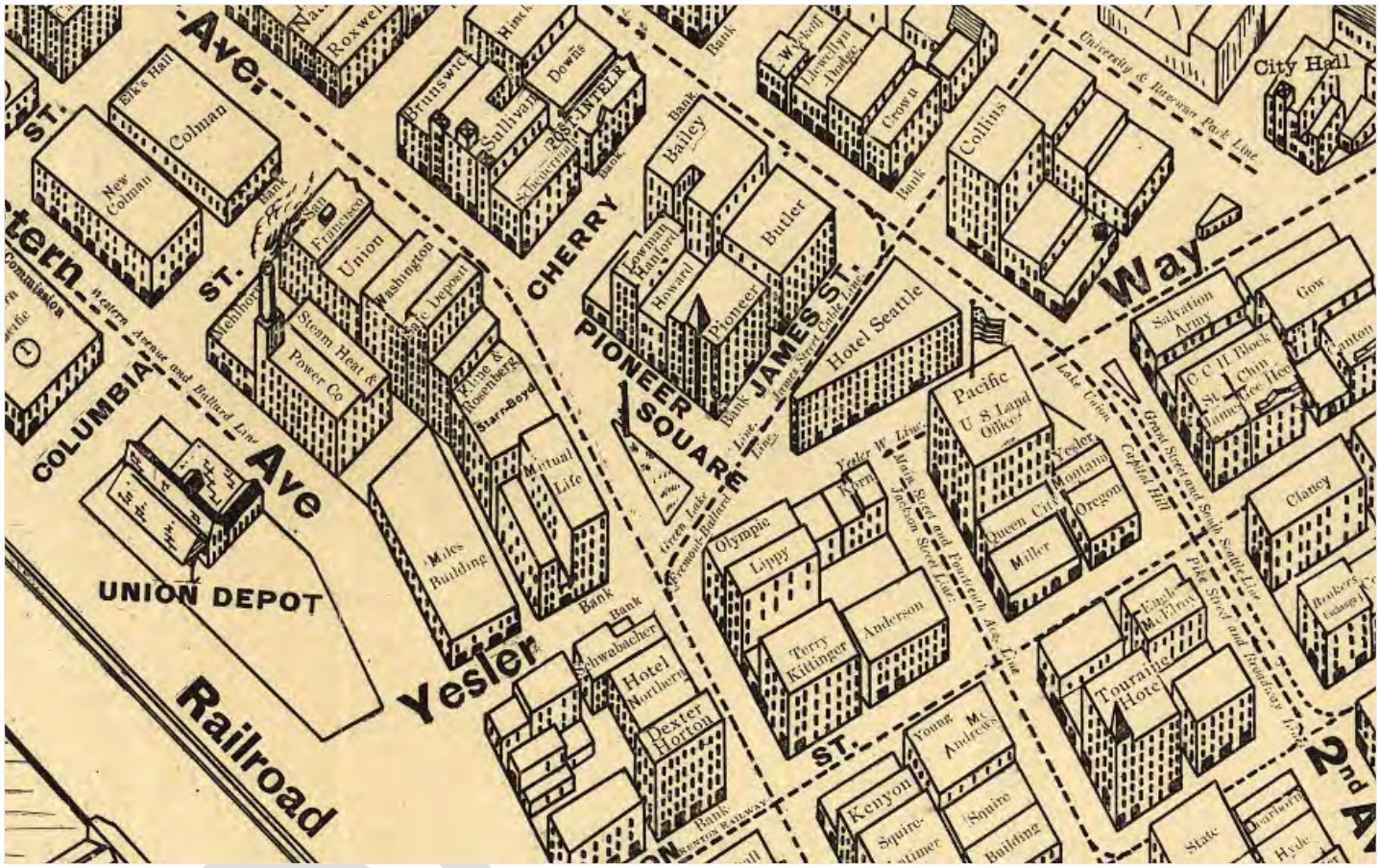

Built Environment Survey for Pioneer Park, Seattle, Washington

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Prepared by
Adam Alsobrook
Penelope Cottrell-Crawford
Ron Adams

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WillametteCRA Report No. 24-70
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Prepared for
Alliance for Pioneer Square
Seattle, Washington

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

Introduction

Regulatory Context

The subject property is located in the vicinity of 100 1st Avenue, within the northeast ¼ of Section 6, Township 24 North, Range 4 East in Seattle, King County, Washington. The park boundary encompasses approximately 0.32 acres and is encapsulated in one tax parcel, 093900-0160.[1] The property is owned by the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation Park (SDPR).

Pioneer Park is listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), and the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) determined on December 7, 2007, that the resource continued to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under NRHP Criteria A and C. DAHP and RCO required a built environment condition assessment survey of Pioneer Park to be completed as part of the Project. DAHP also required the existing historic property inventory (HPI) forms for Pioneer Park and its associated built environment (BE) resources to be updated as part of the Project.

The SDPR proposed site improvements planning and design project is funded by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and is subject to review under Governor's Executive Order (GEO) 21-02 and its implementing regulations. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project encompasses the boundaries of King County tax parcel 0939000160 as well as portions of the associated rights-of-way which abut the parcel (see Appendix A: Pioneer Park APE feature maps).

Willamette Cultural Resources Associates, Ltd. (WillametteCRA) has been retained by Alliance for Pioneer Square to complete a condition assessment survey, revise existing HPI forms, and assemble a cultural resource background document for the BE resources within Pioneer Park.[2]

History of the Project Area

Precontact Period

Early human occupation of the Puget Lowlands is to date not well represented by archaeological evidence. The stone tools from the earliest periods of human occupation in the region are usually interpreted as evidence of early, highly mobile hunting and gathering

[1] King County Department of Assessments, Parcel 093900-0160 eReal Property detail, https://blue.kingcounty.com/Assessor/eRealProperty/Detail.aspx?ParcelNbr=0939000160, accessed June 6, 2024.

[2] Please note that the subject property was historically referred to as Pioneer Square as well as Pioneer Place, prior to its current nomenclature as Pioneer Park. When recounting events from the historic period, this report uses the name Pioneer Square Park in order to avoid conflation with the larger Pioneer Square neighborhood.

indigenous communities. This pattern may have persisted for over 6,000 years and near its end is marked by increasing sedentism and reliance on marine and riverine resources.[3] After about 5,000 years ago, larger populations in what is now known as western Washington organized in more complex ways to use a wide range of locally available resources including large and small mammals, shellfish, fish, berries, roots, and bulbs, with an increasing emphasis on salmon over time.[4] Shell middens containing large quantities of shellfish remains and marine fish and mammal bone are common on the saltwater shoreline. Large semi-sedentary populations occupied cedar plank houses located at river mouths and confluences and on protected shorelines by this time and material culture from this period reflects complex and diversified technologies for fishing, hunting, food processing, and storage.[5] A prominent example of this time period is a site in the Magnolia neighborhood of Seattle, where archaeological material is indicative of an area of intensive occupation, fishing, and shell fishing spanning a period from 4,200 years ago until at least 200 years ago.[6]

Ethnographic Context

Lushootseed-speaking peoples, namely the Duwamish, have traditionally occupied the area of the APE since time immemorial. The Duwamish traditionally lived in winter villages on the Duwamish River, Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay as well as the Cedar and Black rivers in present day Renton.[7] The Duwamish people are one of many traditional Lushootseed-speaking groups in the Puget Sound region who, in the past, travelled the waterways and shorelines of what would become Seattle by canoe. The Duwamish people intermarried, interacted, and shared resources with neighboring peoples, including the Squaxin Island, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Puyallup, and individuals from these groups likely would have also at least traveled through the vicinity of the subject property in the past.

[3] Robert E. Kopperl, Charles Hodges, Alecia Spooner, Johonna Shea, and Christian Miss *Archaeology of King County, Washington: A Context Statement for Native American Archaeological Resources*, (Seattle, Washington: SWCA report submitted to the King County Historic Preservation Program, 2016).
[4] Kopperl et al. 2016.
[5] Kenneth M. Ames and Herbert D. G. Maschner, *Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory* (London, United Kingdom: Thames and Hudson, 1999).
[6] Lynn L. Larson and Dennis E. Lewarch (editors), *The Archaeology of West Point, Seattle, Washington: 4,000 Years of Hunter-Fisher-Gatherer Land Use in Southern Puget Sound* (Seattle, Washington: LAAS report prepared for the King County Department of Metropolitan Services, 1995).
[7] Lane, Barbara, *Identity and Treaty Status of the Duwamish Tribe of Indians*, Prepared for the US Department of Interior and Duwamish Tribe of Indians, 1975, on file, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Coll Thrush, *Native Seattle: Histories from the Crossing-Over Place*. (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 2007); US Court of Claims, Duwamish et al. vs. United States of America, F-275 (Washington, D.C.: US Court of Claims, 1927); T. T. Waterman,, Vi Hilbert, Jay Miller, and Zalmai Zahir (editors), sdaʔdaʔ gʷeł dibeł lešucid ʔacaciłtalbixʷ [Puget Sound Geography] (Federal Way, WA: Lushootseed Press, 2001).

The Duwamish traditionally lived in cedar plank houses on marine and lake shorelines, relied on salmon and shellfish (both fresh and dried) for their food, practicing a seasonal round to hunt waterfowl and mammals, and to gather all other necessary staples including berries, roots, numerous plants that provided food, medicine, and textiles for clothing and household goods, such as baskets and blankets. Villages or camps were often located at confluences of creeks and lakes, creeks and marine shorelines, or creeks and major streams. These locations provided excellent and abundant resources, such as various types of fish and fresh water, and easy access to transportation corridors.

T.T. Waterman recorded many traditional Lushootseed place names for locations surrounding Queen Anne Hill, Salmon Bay, and Elliott Bay.[8] A Duwamish village location known as dᶻidᶻəlalič ("a little place where one crosses over, portages") was documented by Waterman in the early twentieth century as having been located in the nearby vicinity of the subject property.[9] The location was associated with a trail that crossed over a promontory between Puget Sound and a lagoon to the east. There were reportedly villages located on the east and west sides of the promontory.[10]

Pre-Fire aka Urban Frontier Years[11]

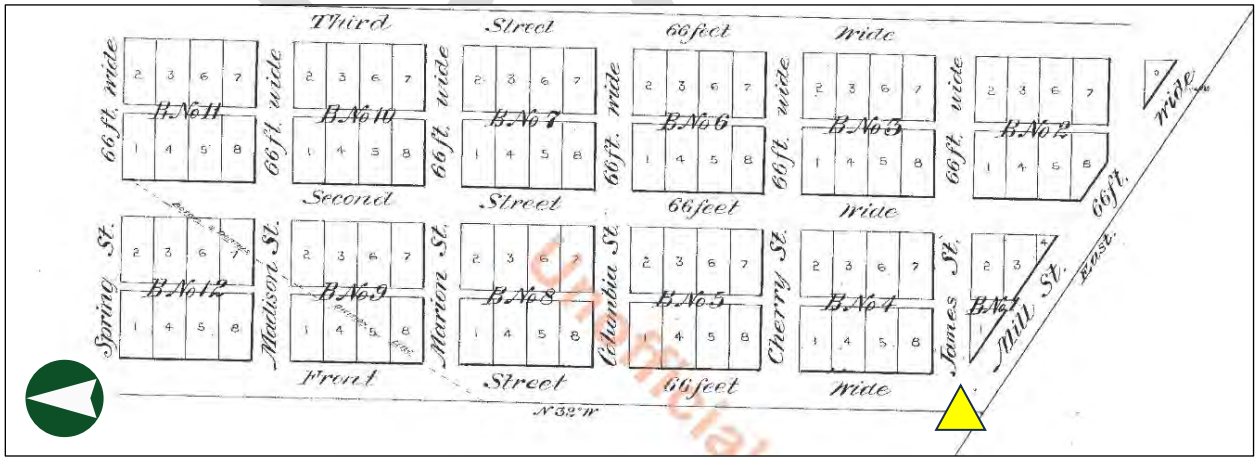
After European incursion and fur-tradition beginning in the 1790s, the United States Congress approved the formation of the Oregon Territory in 1848; at the time the new territory encompassed all of what is now known as the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. The Denny Party established the settlement later known as Seattle within the sheltered Elliott Bay in 1851 and in south Lake Union in 1852.[12]

The land upon which the subject property was located was platted during three separate occasions between 1853 and 1876 (Figures 1–3). In the spring of 1952, Dr. David Swinson "Doc" Maynard (1801–1873) settled the that was eventually to be known as Seattle with a small group of fellow European Americans, including Carson Dobbins Boren (1824–1912), Arthur Armstrong Denny (1822–1899), and Charles Carrol Terry (1830–1867).[13] Maynard served as a physician, merchant, Bureau of Indian Affairs agent, and a justice of the peace.[14] The Oregon

[8] Waterman et al. 2001.
[9] Waterman et al. 2001:59, 60.
[10] Waterman et al. 2001:45.
[11] "Urban Frontier Years" is a term used by Leonard Garfield in an introduction to the book *Pioneer Square: Seattle's Oldest Neighborhood*, Mildred Andrews, ed. (Seattle, WA: Pioneer Square Community Association, 2005), 1.
[12] James R. Warren, *King County and its Queen City: Seattle* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1981).
[13] Ancestry.com, "Sarah Yesler," *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line], (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012); Ancestry.com, "Charles Carrol Terry." *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line], (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).
[14] Junius Rochester, "Maynard, Dr. David Swinson (1808-1873) – Essay 315," November 10, 1998, *HistoryLink.org*, https://www.historylink.org/file/315, accessed May 20, 2024.

Territorial Legislature established King County in December 1852; Maynard attended the legislative session and is credited for urging the territorial legislature to name Seattle as the new county's seat.[15] On March 2, 1853, President Franklin Pierce signed the act that established the boundaries of Washington Territory north of the Columbia River (Andrews 2005:19). Within a few days of the act, Boren and Denny filed a plat for the initial townsite of Seattle (see Figure 1); the town was named after Duwamish leader Chief Si'ahl (1780–1866), whom the European American immigrants perceived to be a protector and benefactor.[16] Their plat includes the portion of the subject property which contains the original alignments of Front Street (now First Ave) and James Street. A second plat was filed during that same time by Dr. Maynard; "Maynard's Addition" encompasses the southern edge of the subject property at Mill Street (now Yesler Way), directly south of Boren and Denny's plat (see Figure 2).[17] During this early period, Mill Street was also known as Skid Road because its steep slope functioned to convey freshly cut timber to the mill and wharf owned by Henry L. Yesler (1810–1892).

In February 1876, the executors and trustees of the Estate of Charles Terry, in tandem with the Seattle and Walla Walla Rail Road and Transportation Company, filed a plat for "Terry's Third Addition" (see Figure 3). The Terry plat encompassed the remainder of the subject property within the original Front Street alignment, in addition to the land from Front Street to the original shoreline, which was filled in much later to create the land surrounding Western Ave. Later that year, in June of 1876, Henry and Sarah B. Yesler (1822–1887) filed a land claim for a strip of land that encompassed the subject property and cut through all three aforementioned platted areas along the alignment of Mill Street, stretching eastward from the waterfront to a few hundred feet shy of the land's end at Lake Washington (then called Duwamish Lake).[18]



[15] Mildred Tanner Andrews, "A Change of Worlds," in *Pioneer Square*, 19.
[16] Duwamish Tribal Services, "Chief Si'ahl," Duwamish Tribal Services [website], updated 2018, https://www.duwamishtribe.org/chief-siahl, accessed May 20, 2024.
[17] Leonard Garfield, "Introduction," in *Pioneer Square,* 5.
[18] Bureau of Land Management, "Patent Doc 1662205 – WAOAA 072383 01 – December 14, 1876," General Land Office Records [database] US Department of the Interior, accessed June 5, 2024.

Figure 1. Plat of the Town of Seattle by Boren and Denny, 1853. Yellow triangle denotes the approximate location of the future Pioneer Park.

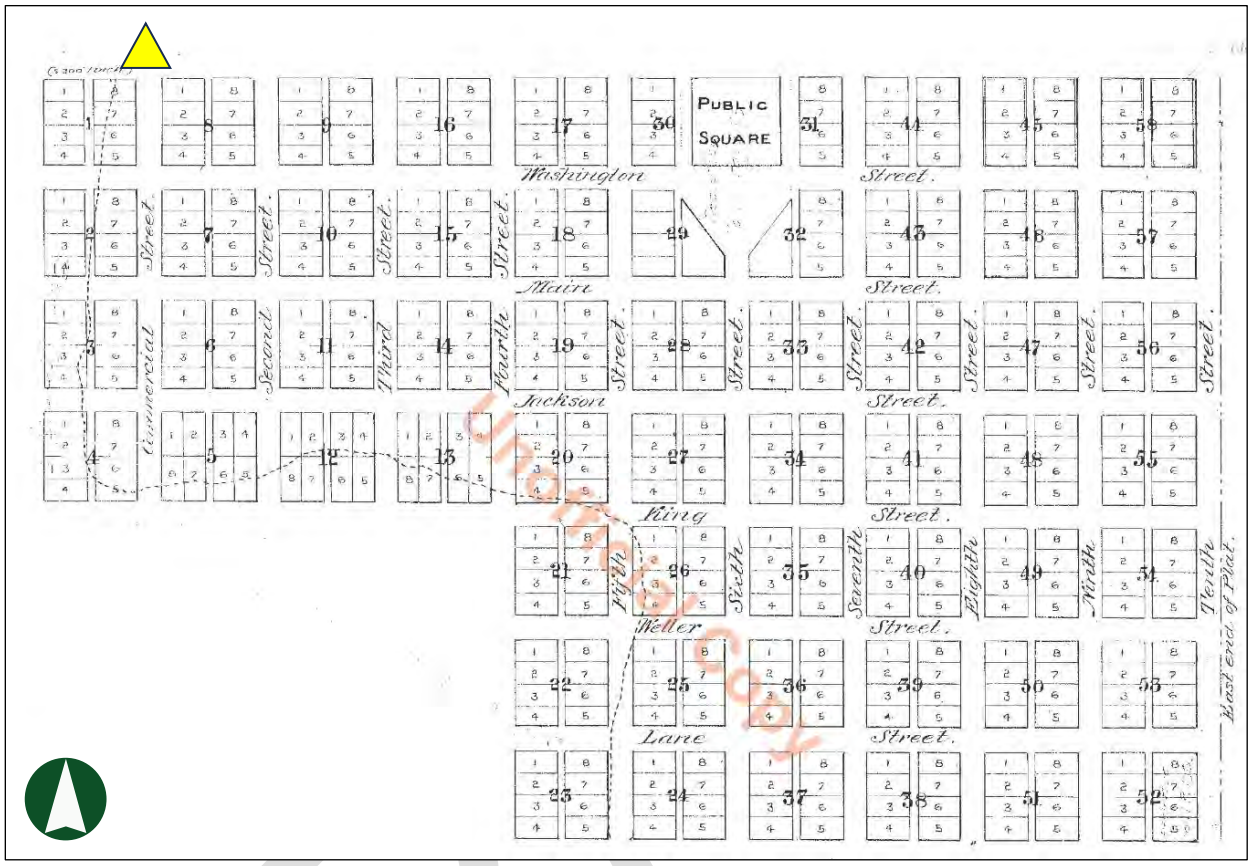


Figure 2. Plat of Maynard's Addition to the town of Seattle, 1853. Yellow triangle denotes the approximate location of the future Pioneer Park.

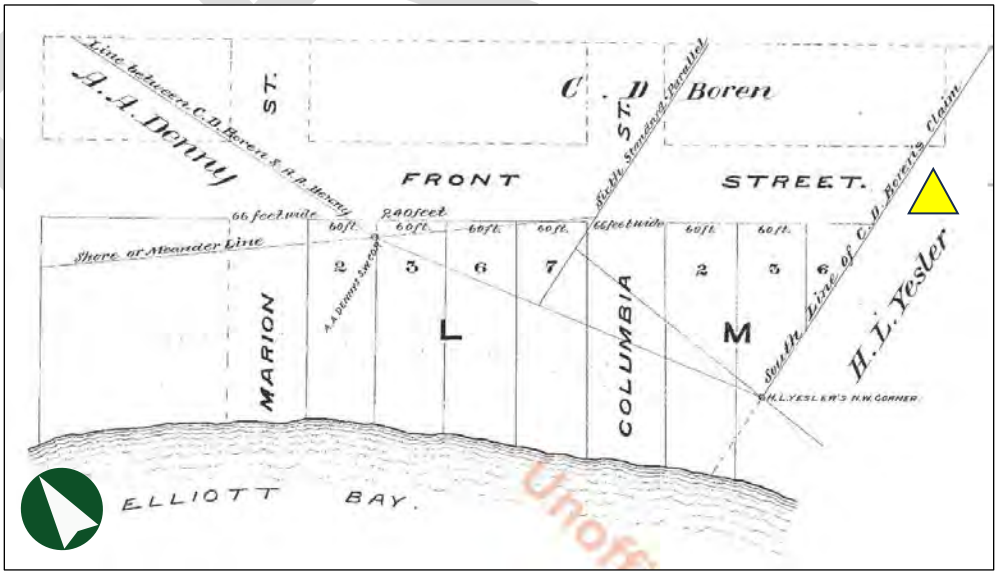


Figure 3. Plat of Terry's Third Addition, 1876. Yellow triangle denotes the approximate location of the future Pioneer Park.

The Great Seattle Fire

Historians Ochsner and Andersen (2002) describe the built environment of nineteenth-century urban America as "particularly vulnerable" to risks of fire, owing to factors such as rapid growth, a general lack of building codes, widespread use of wood construction materials, and "the limited capabilities of early (usually volunteer) fire departments."[19] In Seattle it was no different. Despite public calls in early 1888 for new building ordinances addressing "the danger of wood-frame structures in the business district," a conflagration that would come to be known as the Great Seattle Fire arose on June 6, 1889, and swept over 120 acres, 25 city blocks, obliterating the city's central business district as well as "every wharf and mill from Union to Jackson Streets;" the fire also displaced thousands of residents and destroyed thousands of jobs.[20]

As is well documented, reconstruction began immediately after the fire, and many businesses opted to rebuild in their original sites rather than relocating. City council members passed a 44-section ordinance less than a month later on July 1, 1889, which incorporated new regulations that were inspired by the "slow-burning construction" system advocated by Edward Atkinson (1827–1905), who had been president of Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1878. Intended to make buildings "slow-burning" and relatively fire-safe, the ordinance directed new buildings to use masonry and heavy timber materials in construction, instructed to use novel techniques in interior floor framing, which fostered a relative restraint on exterior ornamentation.[21] The city's new building standards accompanied a heap of other municipal actions in response to the fire, including the widening and straightening of key streets, the raising and levelling of street grades, the installation of new water lines, the construction of a new sewer system, and the establishment of a paid professional fire department.[22]

The state of Washington was admitted to the Union later that same year, on November 11, 1889. Property laws under statehood newly enabled people and corporations to own property in the tide flats and other submerged lands, in contrast to territorial submerged lands, which were held by the federal government "in trust for the citizens of the future state."[23] Although this specific legal change did not directly affect the ownership of the subject property, statehood had large implications for the area which surrounded it; there now existed a legalized framework for land speculation beyond the shoreline, which fostered the eventual infill and development of the downtown we know today. Within a year after the fire, a total of 465 buildings had been constructed under the new regulations (including the Pioneer Building, designed by Elmer

[19] Jeffrey Karl Ochsner and Dennis Alan Andersen, "Meeting the Danger of Fire: Design and Construction in Seattle after 1889," *The Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 93(3), 2002:116. http://www.jstor.org/stable/40492770.
[20] *Post-Intelligencer* February 14, 1888 and May 24, 1888, as cited in Ochsner and Andersen 2002:116.
[21] Ochsner and Andersen 2002:120-121.
[22] Ochsner and Andersen 2002:115.
[23] David B. Williams, *Too High and Too Steep* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 2015), 91.

Fisher (c.1843–1905), adjacent to the subject property) and the majority of businesses in the affected area had reopened (Figures 4 and 5).[24]

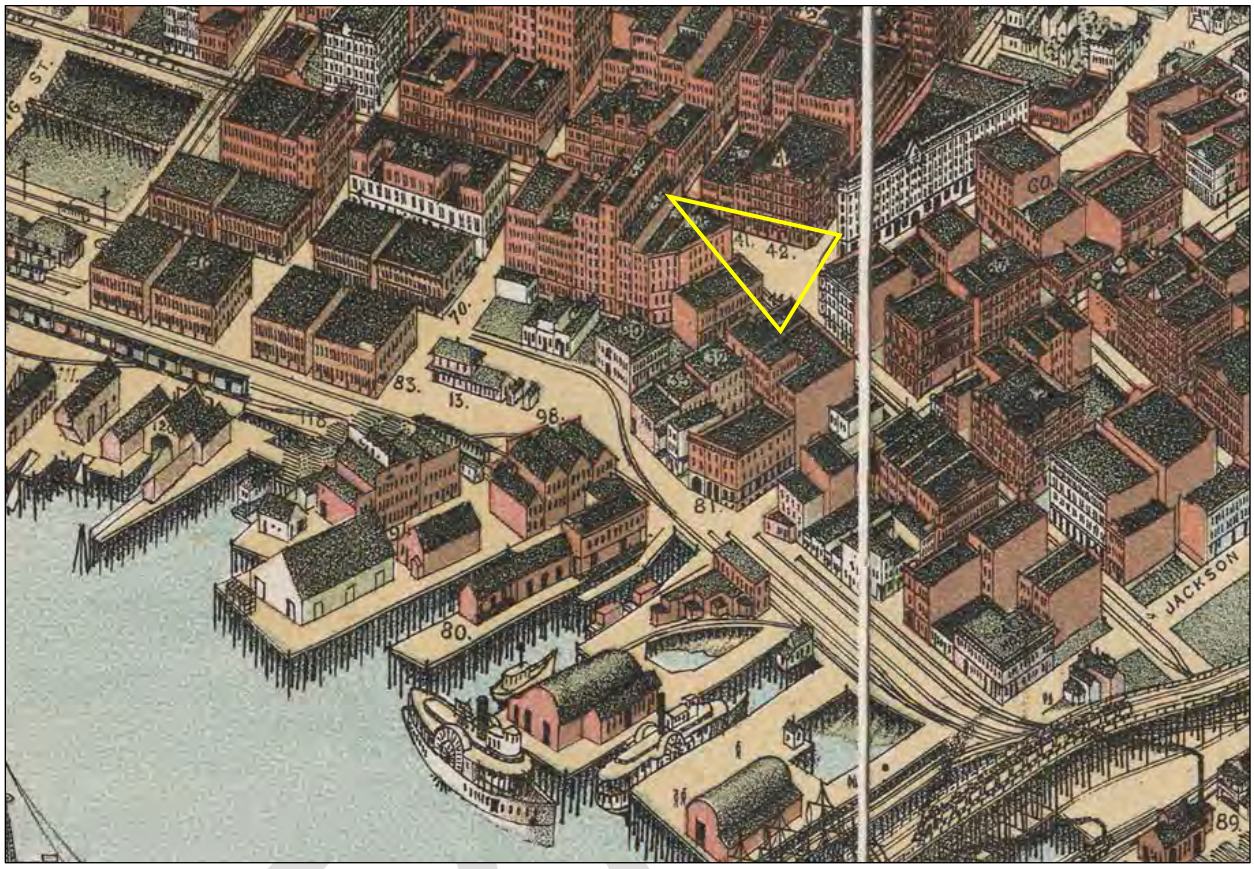


Figure 4. Detail of Pioneer Square Park (demarcated with yellow triangle) and surrounding area from "Birds' eye view of Seattle and environs, King County, 1891, eighteen months after the great fire." Drawn by Augustus Koch. On file at Library of Congress, 2004670275, https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670275.

[24] Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (editor), *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, 2nd ed. (Seattle: University of Washington, 2014), 54; University of Washington Libraries, "Exhibits & Guides–The Great Seattle Fire," Digital Collections (Seattle, WA: University of Washington, 2024), https://content.lib.washington.edu/extras/seattle-fire.html, accessed May 14, 2024.

Figure 5. View of Pioneer Square Park showing construction of the Pioneer Building, circa 1890. Though unattributed, the photograph was probably taken by Seattle photographer John P. Soule. View facing north on 1st Ave from James Street. Museum of History & Industry Collection, Image 2011.26.7.14.

A Public Square

The City of Seattle purchased the subject property from Henry Yesler shortly before his death in 1892; the land transfer stipulated that the property was "…to be used for a public square."[25] In the fall of 1893, Seattle City Council passed an ordinance prescribing the requirements for new sidewalks that would be constructed at the level of the new streets; the installation of permanent sidewalks on the newly raised streets began later that year and it is likely during this time the granite curb of the now-vacated 1st Street sidewalk was installed.[26]

[25] City of Seattle, "Ord No. 23256, May 26, 1892." On file in Seattle Municipal Archives [SMA], Department of Parks and Recreation, Facilities Maintenance and Development: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 7.
[26] Williams, 2015: 57.

Later that summer, the Great Northern Railway finally reached the city of Seattle.[27] To commemorate the railway's arrival, an elaborate building called "Pioneer Place Palace" was built in the new public square. Funding and materials were scant because of a concurrent national financial depression known as the Panic of 1893, which consumed the nation for the next four years. To navigate this crisis of resources, the palace was planned to be a temporary construction, and local citizens reportedly agreed to lend necessary materials. Its design included a footprint measuring 60 feet square; a foundation of oversized logs; walls clad in blocks of coal; corners and arched entrances built with rough gray sandstone, sitting below a "richly decorated frieze of lumber and plaster," upon which pedestals held pottery urns filled with flowers; the pyramidal roof was clad in wood shingles, with a glass dome rising from the center. The interior was used as an exhibit hall with fourteen booths showcasing "the various resources of Seattle" (Figures 6 and 7).[28] The city's temporary "mineral palace" was removed by city ordinance in the spring of 1894, with the agreement that owners of donated material "take what belongs to them" upon the building's demolition.[29] Shortly after the building's removal, a triangular patch of lawn and a curbed sidewalk were constructed on the subject property and became the first iteration of the public park we know today.

[27] Alan J. Stein, "Great Northern passenger train begins first transcontinental trip from Seattle on June 18, 1893 – Essay 776" *HistoryLink.org* [website], June 9, 2014. https://www.historylink.org/file/776, accessed June 4, 2024.
[28] *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (SPI), "The Pioneer Place Palace," April 9, 1893:8.
[29] *SPI*, "Board of Aldermen," January 19, 1894:8.

Figure 6. Temporary “mineral palace,” commemorating arrival of Great Northern Railway, Pioneer Place, Seattle, 1893. Photograph by Frank La Roche. View facing north on 1st Ave from James Street. (Wikimedia Commons, LAR069)

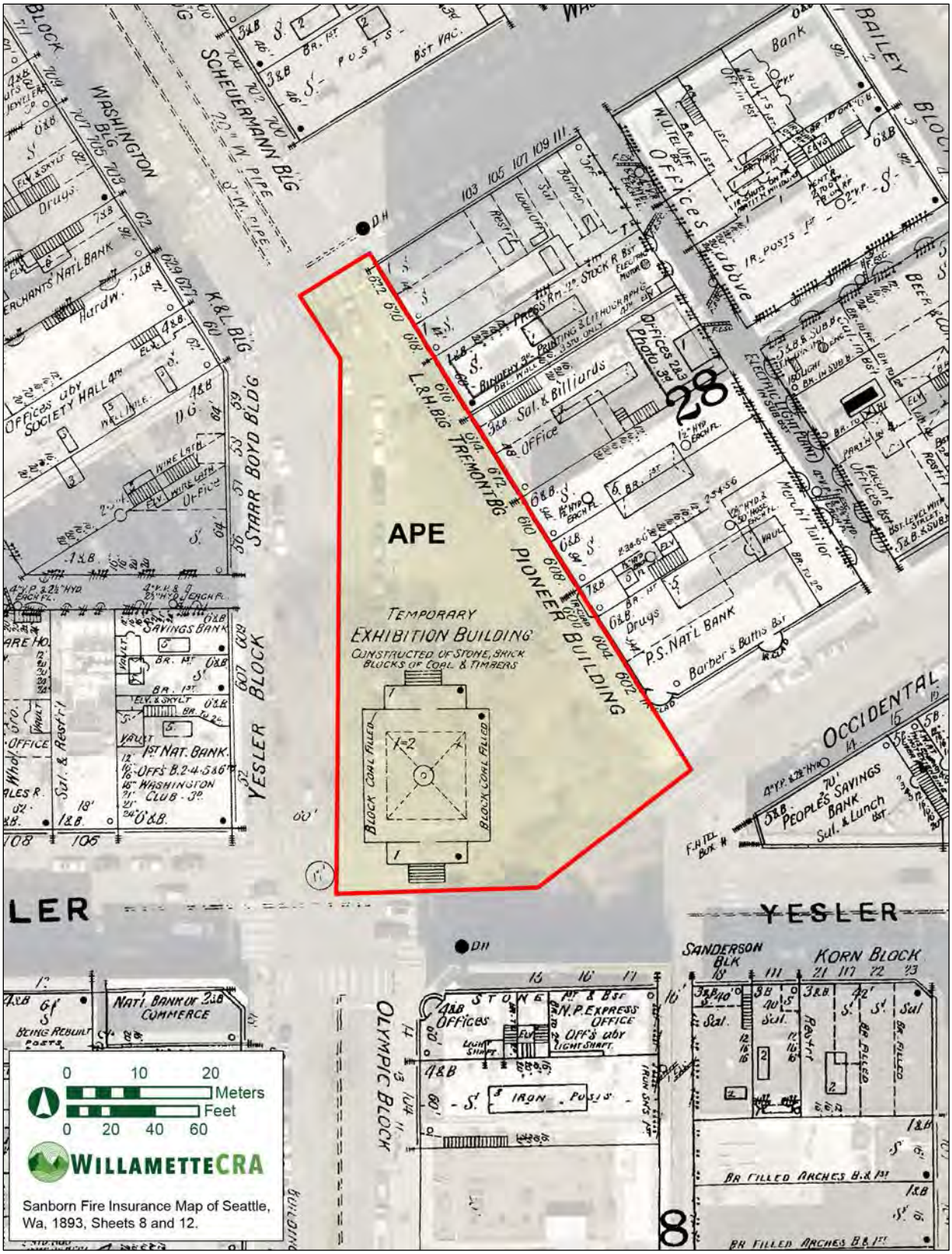


Figure 7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Seattle, 1892: Sheets 8 and 12. APE shown in red. Drawn here is a temporary exhibition building (1893-1894).

The Klondike Gold Rush

The discovery of gold in the Klondike River region in southeast Alaska was a major catalyst for the growth and identity of Seattle at the turn of the twentieth century; it accelerated the explosive growth that had begun with the arrival of the North Pacific Railroad (1887) and Great Northern Railroad (1893), but which had been hindered during the depression of 1893. The arrival in 1897 of a boat carrying newly wealthy prospectors with news and purses of gold fueled the imagination of countless others; thus began an era of widespread efforts to seek Alaskan gold and to profit off of the sale of provisions and entertainment to Alaska-bound hopefuls.

Two years into the growing gold fervor, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* sponsored the voyage of members of Seattle Chamber of Commerce (SCC) on a "goodwill tour" of southeast Alaska. From their boat on August 28, 1899, the group observed the homes and totem poles of the Taant'a kwáan (or "Tongass") Tlingit on Tongass Island.[30] Most Tongass people were dispersed at their summer fish camps at that time and the SCC group, ignorant of Indigenous laws and practices, reportedly believed the village to be deserted.[31] They selected the largest of the poles and "chopped it down — just like you'd chop a tree down. It was too big to roll down the beach so we sawed it in two."[32] Although the theft created controversy even at the time, it was generally assumed by journalists and historians in Washington state that the history and meanings of the totem pole had been lost. However, it is well documented that the totem pole was named "Na-sak yalth" (Naas-shagee-yéil in contemporary orthography) and that it had been carved around 1870 to honor Aanséet, "a high-ranking woman from Yan Wulihashi Hít (Drifted Ashore House) of the Gaanax.ádi clan" of the Tongass Tlingit.[33] Indeed, the sculpture's absence was immediately felt. A federal grand jury in the Alaskan territory indicted the eight men of the "goodwill party" who in turn sent a representative to Alaska. The representative returned in the company of two descendants of Aanséet, William Kinninook (b.1865, no death date found) and George Bond Kinninook (1859–1907), who filed a claim for $10,000 in damages for the stolen carving ($378,396 adjusted for inflation [AFI]).[34] Unfortunately, the suit

[30] Emily Lehua Moore, "Anisalaga's claim to the 'Seattle Pole,'" *Smithsonian American Art Museum, American Art*, 2023 Vol. 37(3):15.
[31] For an in-depth account of the historical context and Indigenous laws and lineage surrounding the totem pole, see Emily Lehua Moore's "Anisalaga's claim to the 'Seattle Pole,'" *Smithsonian American Art Museum, American Art*, 2023 Vol. 37(3).
[32] R. D. McGillivray quoted in "Skipper Knows; He Paddled Away on Seattle Totem Pole," *Seattle Sunday Times*, December 25, 1938:5, as cited in Moore, "Anisalaga's claim,"15.
[33] Moore, "Anisalaga's claim," 13.
[34] "Indian Asks Pay for Totem Pole," *Tacoma Daily Ledger,* November 11, 1899:2; Moore, "Anisalaga's claim," 13; Ancestry.com, "Ketchikan, Southern Supervisors District, Alaska," *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004); Ancestry.com, "George Kinninook," *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).

was largely unsuccessful: the totem pole remained in Seattle and the only renumeration on record is one $500 payment ($18,919 AFI).[35]

When the tour group returned to Seattle with the stolen totem pole, the city was in commotion planning a grand welcome for the pending return of the First Washington volunteer regiment from the Philippines, where they had fought in the Spanish-American War and the beginnings of the Philippine-American War, which persisted until 1902. The SCC gifted the Naas-shagee-yéil pole to the Seattle City Council in a private meeting on October 2, 1899, and the council initially contemplated scheduling the totem pole's erection to coincide with the first day of welcome festivities for the First Washington regiment.[36] However, it was subsequently decided that a separate monument would be commissioned "to commemorate the fallen heroes of the First Washington volunteer regiment who died in the Philippines," and the totem pole was erected in Pioneer Square Park in front of a crowd of spectators on the afternoon of October 18, 1899 (Figures 8 and 9).[37] The soldiers of the First Washington regiment did not return to the Seattle until a few weeks later, at which time a multitude of festivities were held throughout the city over the course of three days.[38]

As mentioned above, Seattle had found regional prominence in the late 1890s "…as a crucial supply station and stopping point for people en route to or from the gold mines" in Alaska; by 1910 its population had exploded to 237,194 inhabitants from a relatively diminutive 43,000 in 1890.[39] While Seattle's geographic position near the Inner Passage (the quickest way by boat to the Klondike region) had a lot to do with its good fortunes, the gold rush success was also a result of dutiful efforts to market the city as a gateway to the north.[40] Seattle's municipal and business leaders had begun to craft the city's image to be linked with the Alaska territories and the totem pole served as a physical representation of that newfound identity, as illustrated in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*'s description of the sculpture's pending installment in the center of Pioneer Square Park: "So thoroughly is Seattle identified with Alaska that it is generally felt no

[35] "Noted Stolen Totem Returns from Seattle: Pioneer Place Trophy will be copied by Saxman CCC Workers" *Ketchikan Chronicle* (Ketchikan, AK) January 22, 1940, as quoted in Emily Lehua Moore, *"For Future Generations": Transculturation and the Totem Parks of the New Deal, 1938-1942*, Doctoral Thesis, History of Art – American Art History (University of California Berkeley, 2012), 30.
[36] *SPI*, "Will Present Totem Pole" October 10, 1899:10.
[37] *SPI*, "Will Present Totem Pole;" *SPI*, "Totem Pole in Place," October 18, 1899:10
[38] *SPI*, "A Red-Letter Day," November 4, 1899:4.
[39] Shelley Sang–Hee Lee, "Multiethnic Seattle." In *Claiming the Oriental Gateway: Prewar Seattle and Japanese America, 1945* (Philadelphia, PA: Temple University, 2011), 23. http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt14btcnt.5, accessed May 3, 2024; Blackburn, "Prospectors" in *Pioneer Square*, 80.
[40] Marc Blackburn, "Prospectors and Patriots" in *Pioneer Square*, 80.

more appropriate municipal decoration could be set up than this magnificent emblem of the northland."[41]

After its installation, the totem pole stood in solitude in the middle of an open grass lawn within the raised curbed triangle of Pioneer Square Park. A wood band stand was constructed circa 1901 for a 4th of July celebration and used for a myriad of other festivities, but critics admonished its occlusion of Seattle's Tlingit monument. The band stand was removed by the fall of 1902, reportedly relocated to Volunteer Park, and the city erected a four-foot iron fence around the periphery of the triangular lawn thereafter (Figures 9–11).[42]

[41] *SPI,* "Alaska Totem Pole Brought From Port Tongass By The P.-I. Excursion To Be Set Up In Pioneer Square," September 3, 1899:18.
[42] *Seattle Daily Times* (SDT), "Being Torn Down," November 26, 1902:7.

Figure 8. Tlingit Totem Pole at erection. View looking south, October 18, 1899. Seattle Municipal Archives (SMA)– Image 29981. Also visible are the preparations of decorations to welcome the return of the Washington First volunteers.

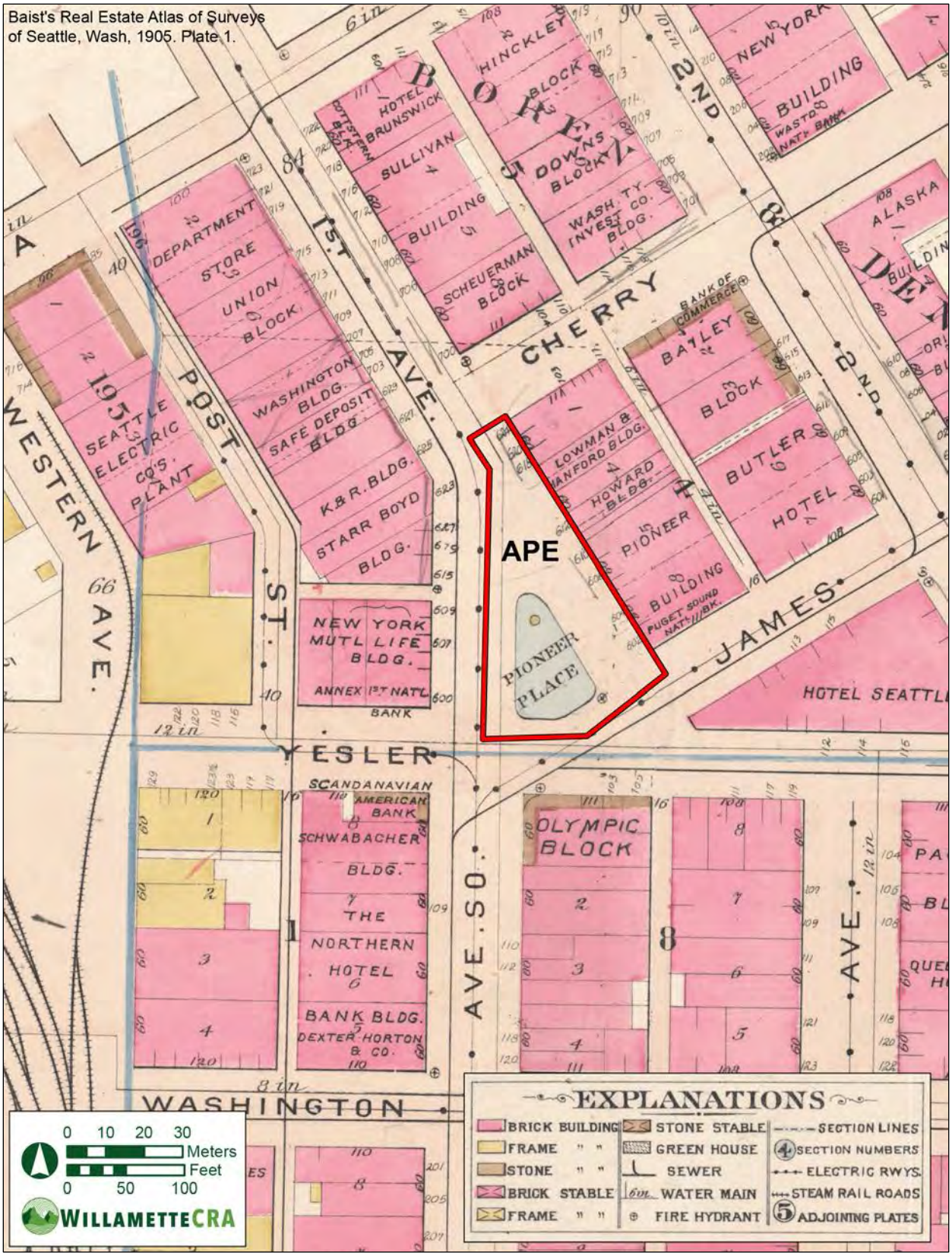


Figure 9. Baist's Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Seattle,1905: plate 1. APE shown in red. Drawn here are the footprints of the circa 1870 totem pole, the triangular lawn, and a fire hydrant.

BEING TORN DOWN

Band Staud Which Has Long Disfigured Pioneer Place Is Now to Be Removed.

The parti-colored band stand that has cluttered up Pioneer Place and obscured the glories of the totem pole since the days of the Elks' Carnival, is being torn down by the city, preparatory to removing it to Volunteer Park. In its present location it has lent no beauty to the landscape. Its principal use has been as a resting place for hobos and a rostrum for the performances of the bagpiper of the Salvation Army. In Volunteer Park it will be placed near the old picnic grounds.

When the band stand has been removed the triangle of parked ground around the totem pole will be inclosed by a four-foot iron fence and the public will be kept on the outer side.

Figure 10 (top). Pioneer Square Park Gazebo, 1901. Looking south; the totem pole and a lawn with no fence are visible behind gazebo. Museum of History and Industry–SHS9129.

Figure 11 (left). *Seattle Daily Times*, "Being Torn Down," November 26, 1902:7.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) had petitioned for public drinking fountains "for man and beast" in Pioneer Square Park and other places throughout the city since 1891.[43] By the turn of the century, the project scope expanded to include a monument "to the memory of the pioneers of the city" and involved the joint efforts of the city council and the SCC. The committees determined that "the adornment of Pioneer Square should not be attempted by the expenditure of any less sum than $50,000," which raised a debate "…as to whether the committees were bound by the proposition to erect a fountain in the square, or whether, if it were found more desirable, the improvement proposed might take the form of a suitable monument."[44] At the turn of the century, the WCTU's efforts finally came to fruition with the installation of a city-wide system of drinking fountains, some of which also served horses; one such fountain was installed on the subject property circa 1906 (Figure 12).[45]

Figure 12. Pioneer Square Park with totem pole, fence, and WCTU drinking fountain, circa 1906 (misdated circa 1890s). Looking southwest. SMA– Identifier 111195.

While those initial fountains were not built with monuments in mind, a commission was announced for the design of a commemorative sculpture to adorn three new fountains

[43] *SPI* (published as *Daily Intelligencer*), "Public Drinking Fountain," July 14, 1891:4.
[44] *SPI*, "To Adorn Pioneer Place," March 15, 1901:10.
[45] *SPI*, "Drinking Fountains," March 3, 1907:31.

throughout the city (at Pioneer Square Park, at 4th Avenue and Westlake Avenue, and at Sixth Avenue and King Street).[46] The winner, James A. Wehn (1882–1973), designed a full-size bronze sculpture of Chief Si'ahl for one fountain as well as two busts of the same subject for the remaining fountains; the bust and fountain destined for the subject property were installed in August 1909 (Figure 13).[47] The tri-part drinking fountains, designed for use by humans, horses, and dogs, were a result of a three-year campaign by the Humane society's Anna Rasdale (1872–1921) to secure greater potable water access for animals (Figure 14).[48] Seattle's Board of Public Works contracted with local Vulcan Iron Works to purchase one fountain and an original pattern for $435 ($14,988.28 AFI) and two duplicates for $135 each ($4,651.54 AFI) for concurrent installation in 1909; future plans were also announced for ten more fountains throughout the city.[49] Documentation is scarce, but records suggest that a patternmaker named Harry H. Keith (1887–1968) may have designed the original tri-part iron fountain pattern.[50]

Figure 13 (left). New drinking fountain in front of Totem Pole. *Seattle Star,* August 9, 1909:10.


WINS CAMPAIGN FOR BUBBLING FOUNTAINS

Finance Committee Will Ask Council to Make Appropriation.

Three years of effort on the part of the Humane society failed to accomplish what one young Seattle woman has brought about in just a few weeks. In the early part of April Miss Anna Rasdale, moved with sympathy for thirsty horses and dogs whose condition she had often noted, began a campaign for the installation of bubbling fountains at certain intersections and public places. Yesterday afternoon the finance

SEE THE BATTLESHIPS.

This is a splendid advantage of the good weather now and visit the Puget Sound Navy Yard. See the battleships, cruisers, prison ship, training station and the beautiful grounds. This is a great ride on the Sound. Steamers leave Pier 2, foot of Yesler Way, every hour. Round trip, 50c.

DE LUXE DO ARCADE

We make only the best. Factory on the premises. De Luxe Optical Co., Inc.

New Fall Suits
New Fall Coats
New Fall Skirts
New Fall Hats

MISS ANNA RASDALE.

committee of the city council decided to recommend an appropriation for the installation of such fountains, to the number of six or eight, throughout the city, and to build a big running water trough in Pioneer square.

This action was a great victory for Miss Rasdale, who encountered considerable opposition in quarters where the fountains were alleged to be dangerous as disease spreaders, but she kept unceasingly and unstintingly at work, and it was practically due to her labors alone that yesterday's action was taken.

"I am more than gratified," said Miss Rasdale this morning. "Eventually more fountains will be installed, now that the first big step is to be taken. I made it a point to see everybody I could and to overcome every possible objection. The opinions I obtained from veterinaries, that the fountains were perfectly sanitary, won over the opponents who had favored taps and collapsible buckets. I cannot tell you how elated I am over this outcome of my work."

It is understood that the location of the fountains will be left to Miss Rasdale and the Humane society.

Figure 14 (right). Anna Rasdale's campaign for bubbling fountains. *Seattle Star,* August 12, 1908:7.

[46] *SDT,* "Bronze Busts Delay Placing of Fountain," July 4, 1909:10.
[47] *Seattle Star* (SS), "Horses Fear Ghost of Old Indian Chief?" August 30, 1909:4; Museum of Science and Industry, "Chief Si'ahl (Chief Seattle) fountain," https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/imlsmohai/id/4104/rec/28, accessed June 6, 2024.
[48] *SS,* "Wins Campaign for Bubbling Fountains," August 12, 1908:7; Ancestry.com, "Anna E. Rasdale Judd," Ancestry.com, *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).
[49] *SDT,* "Fountain Plans Given to Vulcan Iron Works," April 12, 1909:18; *SDT*, "First Fountain in Service Now," August 9, 1909:10; "Value of 1909 dollars today - Inflation Calculator," Official Inflation Data, Alioth Finance, https://www.officialdata.org/us/inflation/1909, accessed June 12, 2024.
[50] Janice Krenmayr, "Foot-Loose in Seattle-No.53: First Avenue Had A Colorful Past," *SDT* (published as *Seattle Sunday Times*), February 3, 1963:129; Ancestry.com, "Washington, US, Death Records, 1907-2017 for Harry Hilton Keith," Ancestry.com, *Washington, US, Death Records, 1907-2017* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2002). Seabury Blair, Jr. "Kitsap Families Celebrate 100 Years of History," *Kitsap Sun* (Bremerton, WA), August 4, 1988:21.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

In a bid for self-promotion and to celebrate its growing stature, Seattle hosted its first world's fair, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (AYP), in the summer of 1909. Many years prior, in 1906, the city's finance committee had approved funds for the future construction of a comfort station in the subject property, although the structure's location within the triangular park was a matter of public debate up until its construction.[51] By the time a contract was let, the pending AYP Exposition had gained full momentum, and plans for the comfort station had adopted an elaborate and ornate character to ensure that "the beauty of Pioneer place is not to be marred by the proposed structure."[52] Indeed, upon its completion, the secretary of the Park Board, Roland W. Cotterill, described the ornate pergola and comfort station as "one of Seattle's best advertisements."[53] The contract for the station was let in the spring of 1909; built beneath the triangular park to accommodate visitors, it became a public convenience on September 23, although it was not properly completed until November 15, 1909. The structure was topped with an ornate Victorian iron pergola to shelter those waiting for public transit.[54]

Finishing touches to the superstructure were added during the week of January 15, 1910.[55] The public-comfort [*sic*] station was designed by Julian Franklin Everett (1869–1955), constructed under a general contract awarded to Thomas F. Flynn (no birth or death dates known), and the superstructure built by the Artistic Ornamental Iron & Wire Works; the entire roof of the canopy was covered with wire glass, installed by the Westlake Sheet Metal Works (Figures 15–18).[56] In total, the pergola and comfort station reportedly cost the city $24,505.85 ($844,339.97 AFI) and was lauded for its design and quality, as exemplified by this word of praise in the loquacious style of the time: "The man of travels will find nowhere in the Eastern hemisphere a sub-surface public-comfort station equal in character to that which has recently been completed in the downtown district of Seattle; and in the United States there are very few that will be found to equal it." [57]

[51] *SS*, "Public Comfort Station," October 15, 1909:7.
[52] *SS*, "Park Board Plans," April 13, 1909:4.
[53] Clancey M. Lewis, "Seattle's First Down-Town Public-Comfort Station," in *Domestic Engineering*, 1910, Vol L (7):166.
[54] The adjacent transit lines included the Yesler Cable car, which ran from 1885 to 1940, the James Street Cable car, which ran from 1893 to 1940, as well as the Tacoma and crosstown interurban lines and the streetcars along First Avenue, according to Margaret A. Corley, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form- Iron Pergola, (Seattle, WA: Seattle Historical Society, June, 1969), section 8.
55 Lewis, "Public-Comfort Station," 166.
56 Lewis, "Public-Comfort Station," 167; Ancestry.com. "Julian Franklin Everett," Ancestry.com, California, US, Death Index, 1940-1997 [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2000).
57 Lewis, "Public-Comfort Station," 166.

Figure 15. Real photograph postcard, O.T. Frasch, photographer, circa May 1909. View of First Avenue South from Cherry Street, illustrating the appearance of Pioneer Square Park following the installation of the 5-globe cluster streetlights in 1909 and before the construction of the pergola in late 1909. Adam Alsobrook Collection.

Figure 16. Real photograph postcard, circa 1910. View of First avenue from intersection of James Street and Yesler Way, illustrating the appearance of Pioneer Square Park following completion of the pergola in late 1909. Adam Alsobrook Collection.

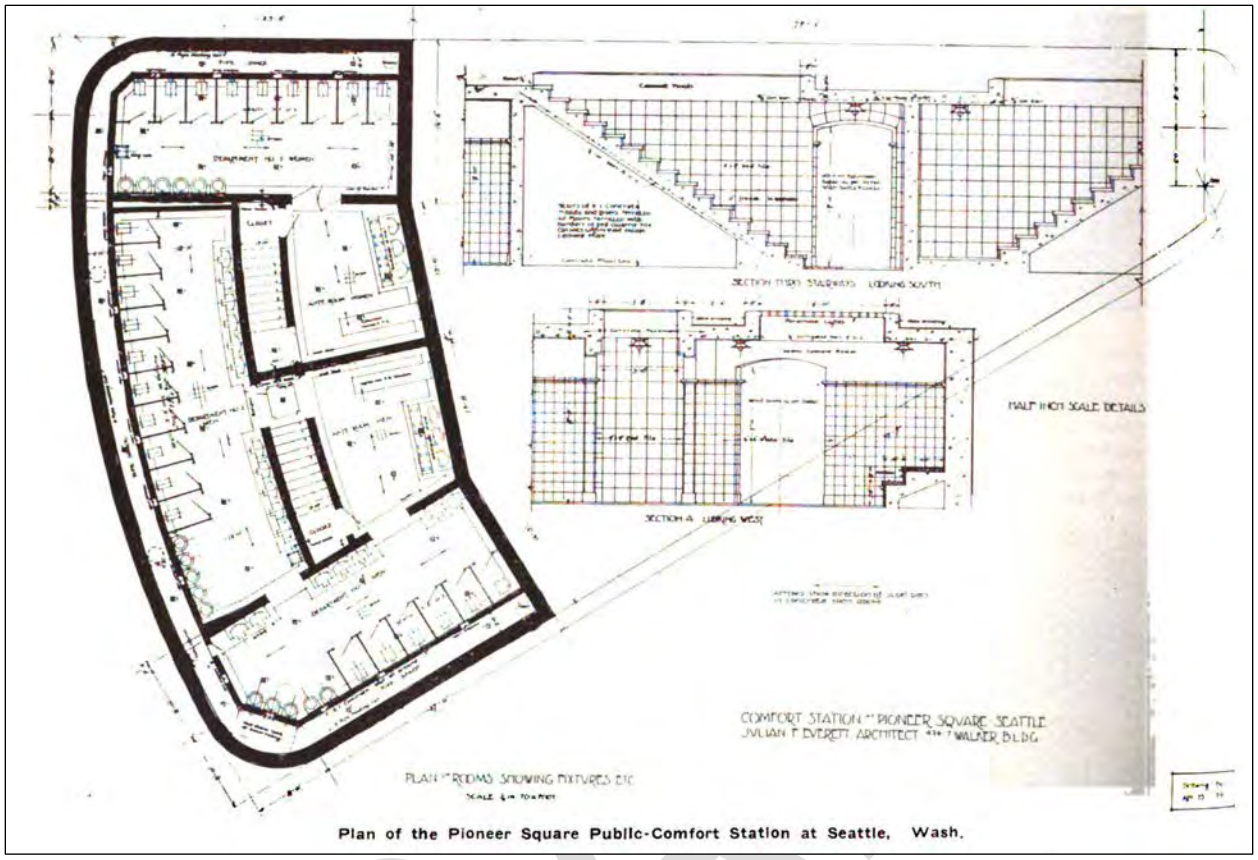


Figure 17. Detail from "Seattle's First Down-Town Public-Comfort Station," by Clancey M. Lewis, S.B. (Editor, "Pacific Bulder and Engineer), in *Domestic Engineering*, Vol. L(7), 1910:168.

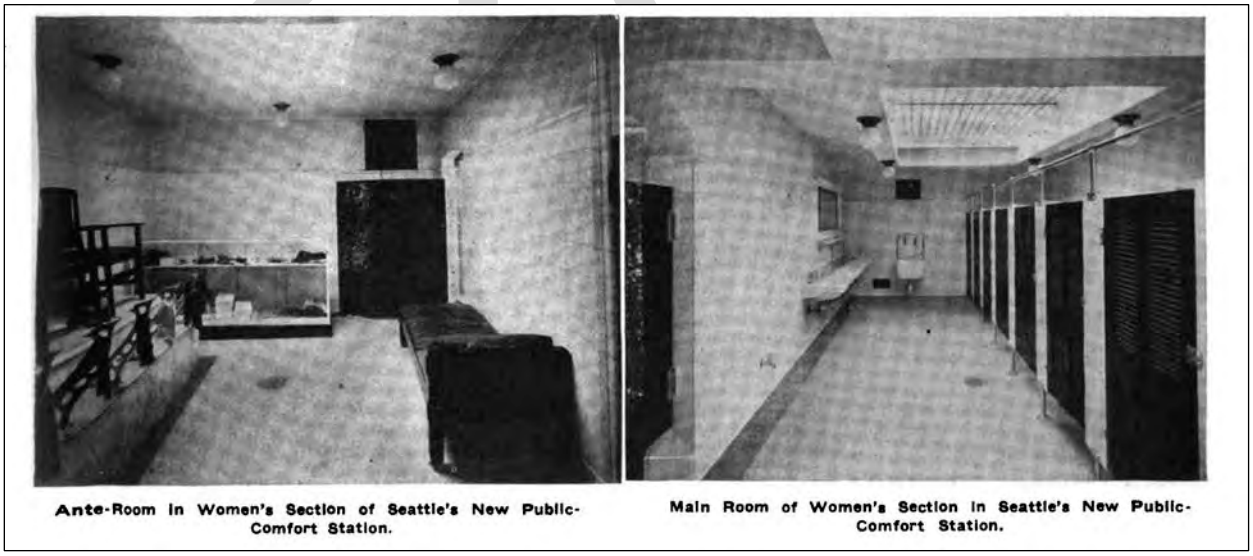


Figure 18. Detail from "Seattle's First Down-Town Public-Comfort Station," by Clancey M. Lewis, S.B. (Editor, "Pacific Bulder and Engineer), in *Domestic Engineering*, Vol. L(7), 1910:167.

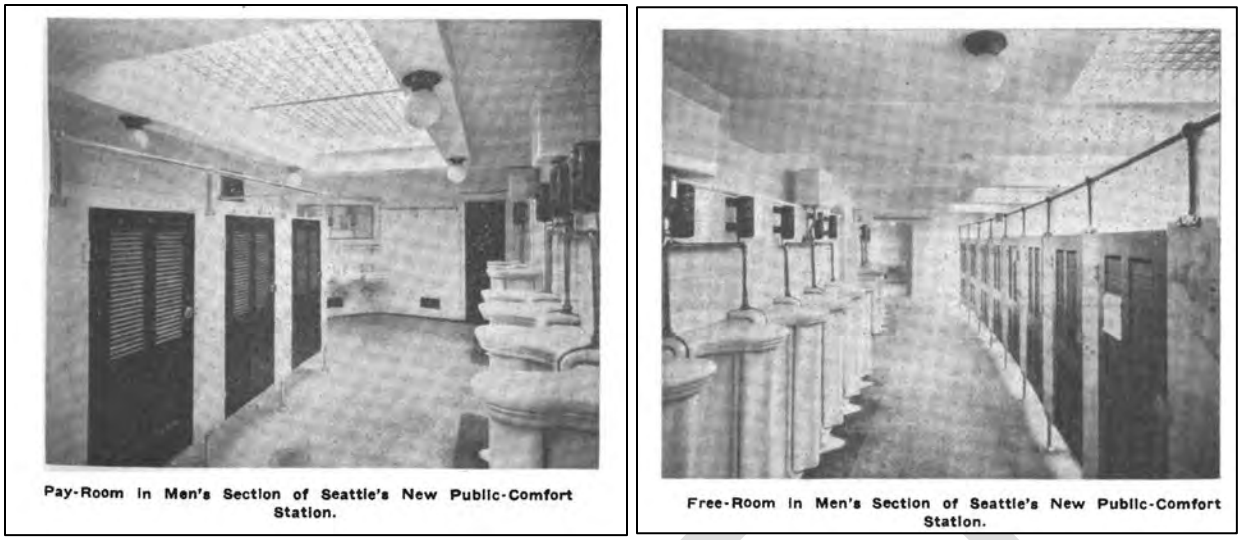


Figure 19. Details from "Seattle's First Down-Town Public-Comfort Station," by Clancey M. Lewis, S.B. (Editor, "Pacific Bulder and Engineer), in *Domestic Engineering*, Vol. L(7), 1910:169.

Figure 20. Pioneer Square Park Pergola, 1910. Looking northeast. SMA–11922.

Figure 21. Pioneer Square Park, 1914. Looking northeast (lawn and fence are visible behind pergola). SMA– Identifier 29986.

First Avenue Beautification

In 1923, the Seattle parks board authorized a wide array of improvements to the city's parks and boulevards, including the "beautification" and repaving of First Avenue and "cementing over" of Pioneer Square Park.[58] it is known that street improvements required the relocation of the totem pole by twenty feet to the south of its 1899 location, from a point at the northern apex of the triangle to one midway along the east side of the triangle.[59] The large object was moved with cables, by means of a trench dug between the old and new locations (Figures 22–24). The relocation of the pole was to accommodate the conversion of much of the triangular park space to pedestrian paving, which also necessitated the removal of the circa 1902 fence and original grass lawn. Specific documentation is scarce but it is likely during this time that the city also installed a small planting bed with a short hedge and a grouping of four trees near the pergola.

[58] Letter from Park Superintendent to Officer in Charge at US Corps of Engineers, Burke Building, Seattle, July 12, 1923. On file in SMA, Department of Parks and Recreation, Facilities Maintenance and Development: 5801-01 Parks Department, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 8 "Pioneer Square 1911-1939."
[59] *SS*, "Park Board to Spend Big Sum," March 21, 1923:4.

The earliest documented photograph of the trees dates to 1940, when the trees are still visibly in their pyramidal youth-form, but are clearly no longer saplings (see Figure 26).

Figure 22. Photograph of Central Taxi Stand No. 3, Pioneer Square Park, December 13, 1920. SMA, Department of Streets and Sewers Photograph Collection, Identifier 12818.

Figure 23. Photograph of Central Taxi Stand No. 3, Pioneer Square Park, December 13, 1920. SMA, Department of Streets and Sewers Photograph Collection, Identifier 12819.

Figure 24. Relocation of the totem pole, 1923. MOHAI Image 1983.10.2537.1

A New Totem Pole

On Sunday the 23rd of October 1938, newspapers reported that the iconic totem pole had barely survived an arson attack the evening prior.

> "Oct. 22… Seattle's historic totem pole… was barely saved by firemen tonight when fire burned its interior. Fire fighters had to chop off the topmost beak of the pole… so they could insert a hose and pour water into the hollow pole to extinguish the flames. Parts of the pole's base were chopped away to get at the fire, which apparently started from rags and paper stuffed in a hole at the base. Hundreds of persons looked on while the totem breathed smoke and flame from every nostril, mouth and eye at its base."[60]

Subsequent inspections revealed that the cumulative effects of dry rot and arson had rendered the totem pole unfit for spot-repairs. Lloyd Transfer Company was contracted to remove the

[60] *Bellingham Herald,* "Firemen Save Old Totem Pole," October 23, 1938:13.

totem pole for $150 ($3,389.23 AFI) in April of 1939, almost six months after the arson attack.[61] Although it was never a matter of great debate, the idea of replacing the pole in Pioneer Square Park was protested by some, including the Pioneer Association of Washington, whose representative spoke to the park board on the matter in July 1940; following the discussion, the board reportedly considered plans to locate the totem pole's replica in the triangular lot that would later become City Hall Park.[62]

The remains of the original totem pole were returned to Alaska in 1939, and work began on carving a replacement pole. Staring in 1938, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had begun to establish "totem parks" in Southeastern Alaska, totaling six parks by 1942.[63] The intent of these parks was to create public places for the display of traditional totem poles relocated from Southeastern Alaskan Tlingit and Haida communities, where they adopted new functions as focal points for tourism and provide "public enjoyment" in keeping with the nationalist aims of the Forest Service. The CCC hired many Indigenous community members to repair or replicate totem poles and to aid in the establishment of the new parks.[64] The Seattle arson attack and subsequent replacement of Naas-shagee-yéil pole coincided with this already existent effort. Commissioned and funded by the United States Forest Service, the replacement pole was carved by craftsmen at the Saxman CCC park, located near Ketchikan on Tongass Island. Tlingit boat builder Charles W. Brown (1899–1972) was appointed lead carver at Saxman and thus carried out much of the final carving of the replica, although his father William H. Brown (1870–1942), a high-ranking Tlingit, is credited with "the final adzing" of the totem pole.[65] Others hired in the replacement totem pole carving crew were James C. Starrish (1881–1950), Robert Harris (1906–1955), William G Andrews (1897–1963), and James Andrews (1899–1954).[66] The crew completed the replica by spring of 1940; it was shipped from Saxman for Seattle on

[61] Notes and correspondence on file in SMA: 5801-01 Parks Department, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 9.
[62] *SS,* "Totem Problem Cleared," July 12, 1940:3.
[63] Moore, *"For Future Generations,"* 3.
[64] Moore, *"For Future Generations,"* 3.
[65] "Through his mother, Annie John, [Charles Brown] belonged to the Ch'áak' Hít (Eagle House) of the Neix.ádi Saanya Kwáan (Neix.ádi clan from Cape Fox Village); through his father, William Brown, he was Taanta Kwáan Teikweidi yádi ("child of" the Brown Bear clan from Tongass village)" from Moore, *"For Future Generations,"* 98-99; "Controversy develops over totem pole in California," *Indianz.com,* Ho-Chunk Inc. May 2, 2006, https://indianz.com/News/2006/013746.asp, accessed June 14, 2024; Ancestry.com, "William H. Brown," *Alaska, US, Vital Records, 1818 -1963* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2017).
[66] City of Seattle, "Seattle Totem Pole (replica)," *Seattle Office of Arts and Culture* [website], n.d. https://seattlearts.emuseum.com/objects/2285/seattle-totem-pole-replica, accessed June 17, 2024; Ancestry.com "James Andrews," *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; Ancestry.com "William G Andrews," *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; Ancestry.com. "Robert Harris." *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012; "Capt James C. Starrish." *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

April 14 on the SS Tanana, subsequently gifted to the City of Seattle in a dedication ceremony in Pioneer Square Park on July 25 (Figures 25–27).[67] To protect the totem pole from future intrusions, the replacement also included the installation of a wrought iron fence around the base of the carving, which was concurrently installed by Novelty Ornamental Iron & Bronze Works, Inc. (Figure 28).

Figure 25. Photograph of the replica Totem Pole prior to being installed in 1940. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30000.

Figure 26. Photograph of the replica Totem Pole installed in Pioneer Square Park in 1940. View facing southeast. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 29997.

[67] C.M. Archbold, caption to the photograph "Tlingit totem pole for Seattle being transported, Ketchikan, Alaska, April 14, 1940," University of Washington Libraries–American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Images digital collections. https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/loc/id/2100.

Figure 27. Pioneer Square Park erection of the replica Totem Pole, 1940. View facing east. SMA, Identifier 29999.

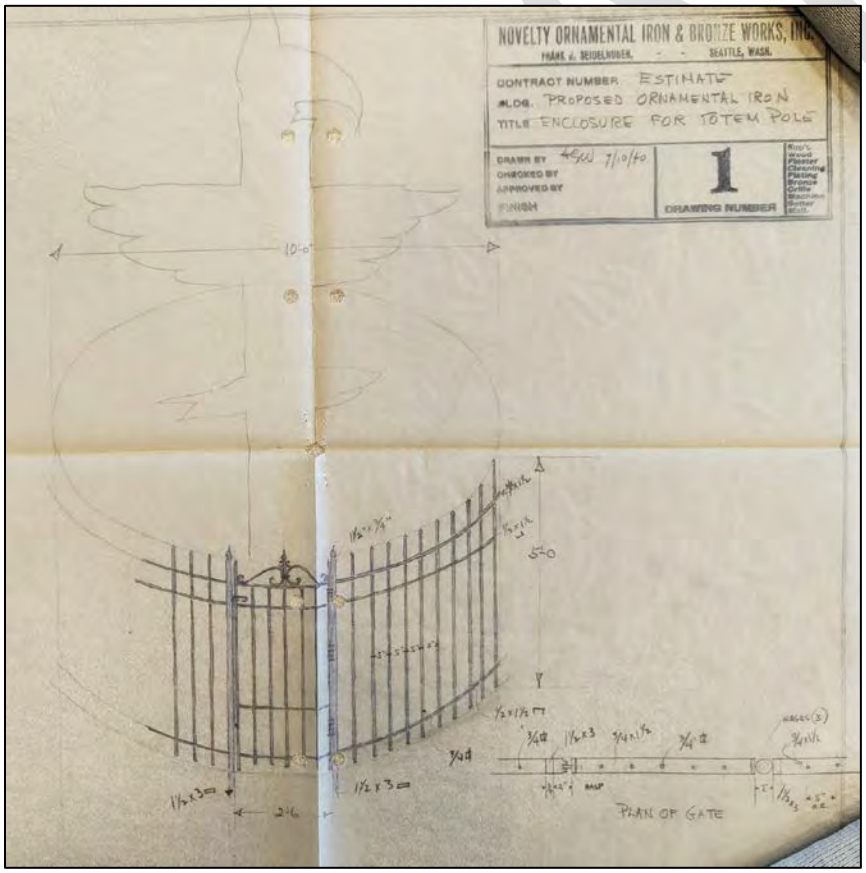


Figure 28. Sketch and plan of proposed ornamental iron enclosure for totem pole, Novelty Ornamental Iron & Bronze Works, Inc., 1940. On file in SMA, Department of Parks and Recreation, Facilities Maintenance and Development: 5801-01 Don Sherwood Parks History Collection: Box 40, Folder 9.

The Pioneer Square neighborhood experienced momentary revitalization during World War II (WWII), a relief from its economic stupor during the financial depression of the 1930s. The war brought a temporary industry to the neighborhood, created from spaces in the district being used for military offices and installations; small factories in the neighborhood had new defense contracts and were able to hire workers; residents finding work in these defense-related industries moved into the district; and the flood of commuters and military personnel quickly enlivened Pioneer Square.[68] At the same time, at the south end of the triangular park, the famed underground comfort station had been experiencing decay from aging as well as water leaks and other issues stemming from its subterranean construction, and the city closed the amenity circa 1943. According to later correspondence from the superintendent of Parks regarding the matter, issues included the challenge of procuring replacement parts for the aged fixtures; ground settlement around the structure had harmed the main sewer connection; and the subterranean rooms were experiencing sustained water leaks. Estimating costs of repair led to deliberations between the city's Building Department, City Council, and Parks Department, and a consultant who recommended that "it would be necessary to rebuilt it completely to make it a satisfactory comfort station." With wartime prices of materials, the cost associated with rebuilding at that time was estimated to be between $50,000 and $75,000 ($907,713 and $1,361,570 AFI); the city thus concluded that rebuilding was not feasible and instead opted to "…forget about any further work on the comfort station and concentrate on fixing the area above ground."[69]

Post-War Urban Planning

After the armistice which concluded WWII, Pioneer Square's temporary rejuvenation began to wane; wartime industries and businesses no longer had work, temporary defense workers moved away seeking employment elsewhere, and daily business once more slowed to a trickle. The neighborhood's economic decline worsened in 1949, when an earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale shook the region and city building inspectors condemned several historic structures as unsafe. According to historian Mildred Andrews (2005), "in many cases, [inspectors] required owners to dismantle a destabilized decorative cornice or parapet; in others, owners had to remove one or more upper floors or resort to demolition."[70] Further economic uncertainty came about with the introduction of the Alaskan Way Viaduct in 1953, rising along the neighborhood's west flank and functionally replacing 4th Avenue as the "scenic downtown bypass" for the Pacific Coast Highway.[71]

[68] Andrews in *Pioneer Square* 2005:135.
[69] All quotes from this paragraph are from correspondence between W. C. Hall to Mr. Brown, dated December 15, 1952. On file in SMA, Department of Parks and Recreation, Facilities Maintenance and Development: 5801-01 Parks Department, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 9.
[70] Andrews in *Pioneer Square* 2005:135.
[71] Andrews in *Pioneer Square* 2005:136.

Recognizing that the Pioneer Square neighborhood was undergoing a significant shift in its use, city leaders began discussions on ways to alleviate the economic downturn despite a perceived reluctance of building owners to improve. The new availability of federal funds to assist cities in "Beautification and Preservation of Historic Sites" prompted an architecture contest for the design "Restoration & Renovation" of Pioneer Square Park in 1954, sponsored by the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce.[72] The project goals and the full suite of local organizations involved in the competition was described in the design brochure:

> "The local merchants of Pioneer Square, acting in association to re-focus attention to the Square, gathered a small sum of money as evidence of their civic interest to stimulate a program of preservation of the chief features of Pioneer Square. The Seattle Park Department enlisted the support of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce as a steering committee to work out details of a redevelopment competition in conjunction with Pioneer Square Business Men's Association, Seattle Times, City Traffic Engineering Dept, Planning Committee – American Institute of Architects (AIA), Monuments Preservation Committee- AIA, City Health Department, Seattle Civic Development Committee, Seattle Park Department, Greater Seattle, Inc., Seattle Historical Society Enterprises, Urban League, Parks Committee – Chamber of Commerce, Dept. of Public Health, Seattle Chapter of American Institute of Planners, Washington Society of Landscape Architects, Seattle Transit System, Labor Council, and Associated General Contractors."[73]

Ultimately, the design competition did not result in any completed built work, but it is interesting to note that the winning design "provided for rehabilitation of the park and erection of a small museum and sunken garden in the existing parking lot north of Mutual Life Building."[74] The park, however, received no rehabilitation and persisted in an increasingly dilapidated state for the next few years (Figures 29–32).

[72] Memo, undated. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.
[73] Competition brochure, 1954. On file in SMA: 5801-01 Parks Department, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 10.
[74] John Graham and Company, *Pioneer Square redevelopment : Seattle, Washington July, 1966* (Seattle, WA: John Graham and Company, 1966), 10.

Figure 29. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1955. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30014.

Figure 30. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1955. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30017.

Figure 31. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1955. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30018.

Figure 32. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1955. Peanut wagon is visible under center of pergola. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30020.

By 1958, the park's material condition was regarded as "deplorable," becoming "so intolerable" that the Parks Superintendent wrote:

> "…in desperation, our limited maintenance crew was taken from even more pressing emergencies to devote a few hours early this month to remove the peanut wagon [Figure 32] to the Historical Museum and apply preservative paint on the roof and iron work of the shelter. It is our hope that our over-scheduled construction crew will be able to remove the concrete ventilation box, slab over the entrances to the underground toilets, remove unnecessary fencing and install benches, in accordance with a modified plan later this summer. Any landscape planning will have to come in the fall or spring."[75]

The piecemeal updates in 1958 also included new brick paving at the base of the totem pole and the asphalt paving of the concrete "walk areas" within the park.[76] According to municipal correspondence, these updates succeeded to alleviate only the most pressing concerns within the park but did nothing to address broader issues of dilapidation in the district at-large. A wider-scale rehabilitation effort commenced in 1959 with the request of Myrtle S. Edwards (1894–1969), Seattle City Council Chairman, to have a study performed by the City Planning Commission on the feasibility of the rehabilitation of the Pioneer Square area.[77] Park department staff proposed a development plan that entailed the enlargement of the triangular park area (as shown in Figure 33), resurfacing with new paving materials and installing comprehensive landscaping throughout the neighborhood. Excitement over the upcoming Century 21 Exposition in 1962 led, in part, to broad support for park rehabilitation; in 1960, voters approved a bond issue that included $225,000 in earmarked funds for Downtown parks, a portion of which could be used in the rehabilitation of Pioneer Square Park.[78] Aside from emergency repairs, the subject property did not see any significant alterations as a result of these funds (Figures 34–38). Rather, it would be another decade before the heavy gears of bureaucracy and municipal spending would spin in favor of completing a comprehensive redesign of Pioneer Square Park. First, however, came John Graham and Company's report in 1966 examining the "feasibility of undertaking an Urban Renewal Project in the Pioneer Square area."[79] The Graham report and the schematic plan it provided (see Figure 39) aimed to provide conditions analysis and data to support the idea of a wide-scale urban renovation project; yet, it

[75] Letter from Paul V. Brown, Parks Superintendent, to Mr. L. M. Johnson, June 13, 1958. On file in SMA: 5801-01 Parks Department- Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 9.
[76] City of Seattle Department of Parks, "Pioneer Square History." On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.
[77] Seattle Planning Commission, 1959; Ancestry.com, "Myrtle S. Edwards," *US, Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current* [database on-line] (Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).
[78] Letter from H.P. Everest, president of Central Association of Seattle, to Harlan H. Edwards of the City Council, May 10, 1961. On file in SMA: 5801-01 Parks Department, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Parks History Files, 1892-1985: Box 40, Folder 9.
[79] John Graham and Company 1966:1.

functioned to galvanize widespread opposition to the idea and ultimately served as a catalyst for the subsequent era of historic preservation activism.

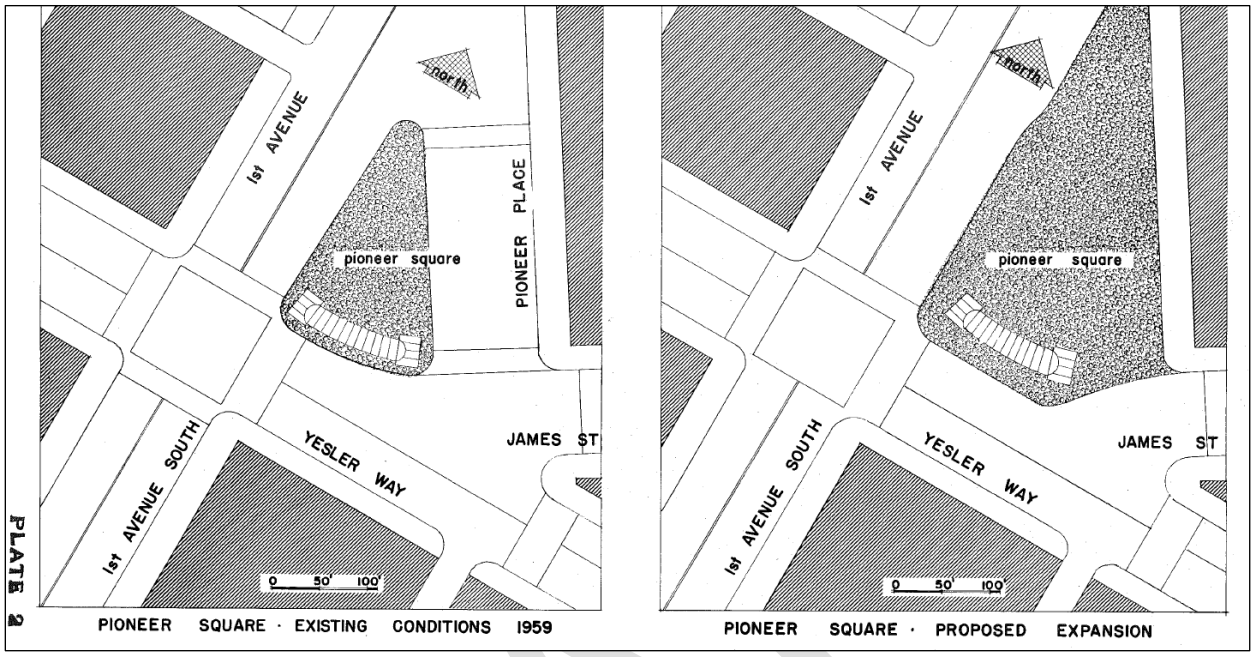


Figure 33. Pioneer Square Report proposal. Seattle Planning Commission, 1959:5

Figure 34. Detail of photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1960. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 29989.

Figure 35. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1960. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30007.

Figure 36. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1960. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 29988.

Figure 37. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, 1960. SMA, Don Sherwood Parks History Collection, Identifier 30002.

Figure 38. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, circa mid-1960s. SMA, Fleets and Facilities Department ImageBank Digital Photographs, Identifier 111210.

Establishment of a Historic District

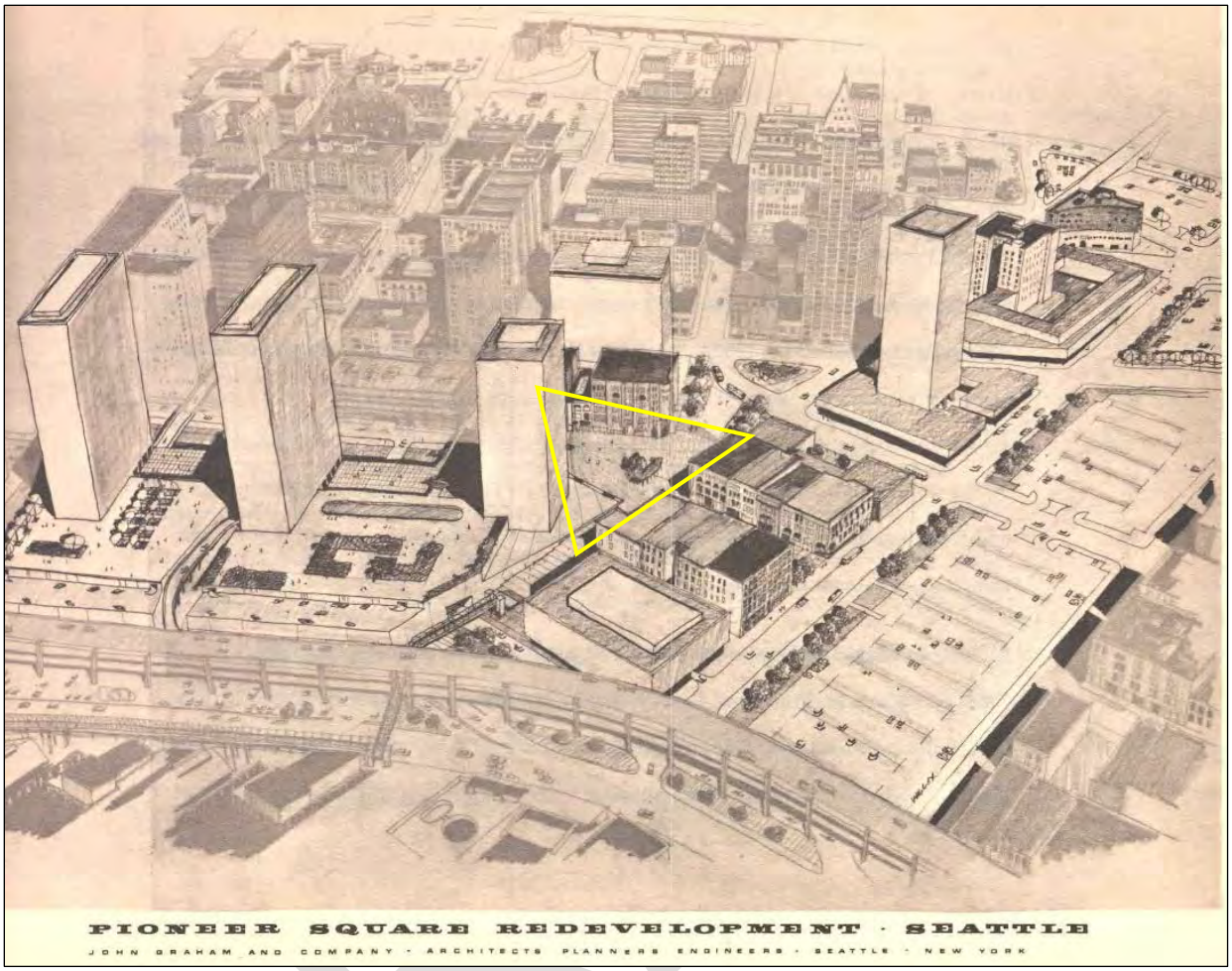


Figure 39. Detail of proposed redesign of Pioneer Square. Subject area demarcated with yellow triangle. John Graham and Company, 1966:63.

The John Graham and Company report was published in 1966 and featured a schematic design proposal which included a large swath of demolition within the district (Figure 39). The report spurred local activists in 1967, led by architect Victor Steinbrueck (1911–1985) and other business-people from the local Pioneer Square Association, to commence serious efforts to gain Seattle City Council's support for a Pioneer Square Historic District and an ordinance which would guide rehabilitation planning and preserve the district "as an ensemble."[80] The volunteers' efforts were met with opposition from the Central Association, who argued that such an ordinance would infringe on the rights of property owners and succeeded in stopping City Council from approving the ordinance until 1969.[81] The tide of council opinion began to shift in 1968 when William C. "Bill" Speidel (1912–1988) presented Mayor James d'Orma Braman

[80] Karen Link, "Preservation and the Era of Civic Revival," in *Pioneer Square* 2005:182.
[81] The Central Association was a forerunner to the contemporary Downtown Seattle Association. Link in *Pioneer Square* 2005:177, 183.

(1901–1980) with a petition of 100,000 signatures supporting a historic district; and in 1969 Steinbrueck published a convincing and widely respected research document on the architectural fabric of the historic district.[82] Pending the city's approval of the ordinance, concurrent efforts were also underway to circumnavigate municipal obstacles and nominate historic resources for federal recognition in the NRHP. In 1969, a member of the Seattle Historic Society prepared a nomination to list the iron pergola on the NRHP; a concurrent NRHP nomination for a 52-acre historic district which encompassed the subject property was also prepared at this time.

Preservation efforts culminated in 1970. Seattle had just elected a new mayor, Wesley "Wes" C. Uhlman (b.1935), who swiftly established himself as a supporter of the proposed ordinance and district and swayed the Seattle City Council to pass the ordinance on April 6, 1970, which created the Pioneer Square Preservation District (better known as the Pioneer Square Historic District).[83] The council passed another ordinance in May to create a Historic Preservation Board, tasked with formulating procedures and guidelines consistent with federal rehabilitation and preservation standards.[84] Finally, on June 22, 1970, the district was listed in the NRHP as Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, becoming one of the nation's first historic districts. Since its initial listing, the historic district boundaries have been expanded three times–in 1978, 1988, and 2005—growing from 52 to 91.3 acres in size (Figures 40–41).[85] Within the current version of the district nomination, the triangular park that encompasses the subject property is included as an individually contributing resource, as is the pergola, the fountain and bust, and the totem pole; the "Day and Night" sculpture by Edgar Heap of Birds (b.1954), is recorded as non-historic and non-contributing (Figures 42–47). The iron pergola was individually listed to the NRHP by 1971, although this did not have much impact as it was already included within the district nomination.

[82] See Victor Steinbrueck, *An Architectural and Historical Survey and Study of the Pioneer Square – Skid Road Historical District* (Seattle, WA: Seattle Planning Commission, 1969). Link in *Pioneer* Square, 183.
[83] Link in *Pioneer* Square, 183.
[84] Both the ordinance (which has since been amended) and the business organization have continued to the present day. Frank B. Norris, *Legacy of the Gold Rush, An Administrative History of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park* (Anchorage, AK: National Park Service, Alaska System Support Office, 1996), chapter 11. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/klgo/adhi/chap11.htm.
[85] Karin Murr Link, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, King County, Washington (Seattle, WA: Thomas Street History Services, 2005), Section 7, page 1.

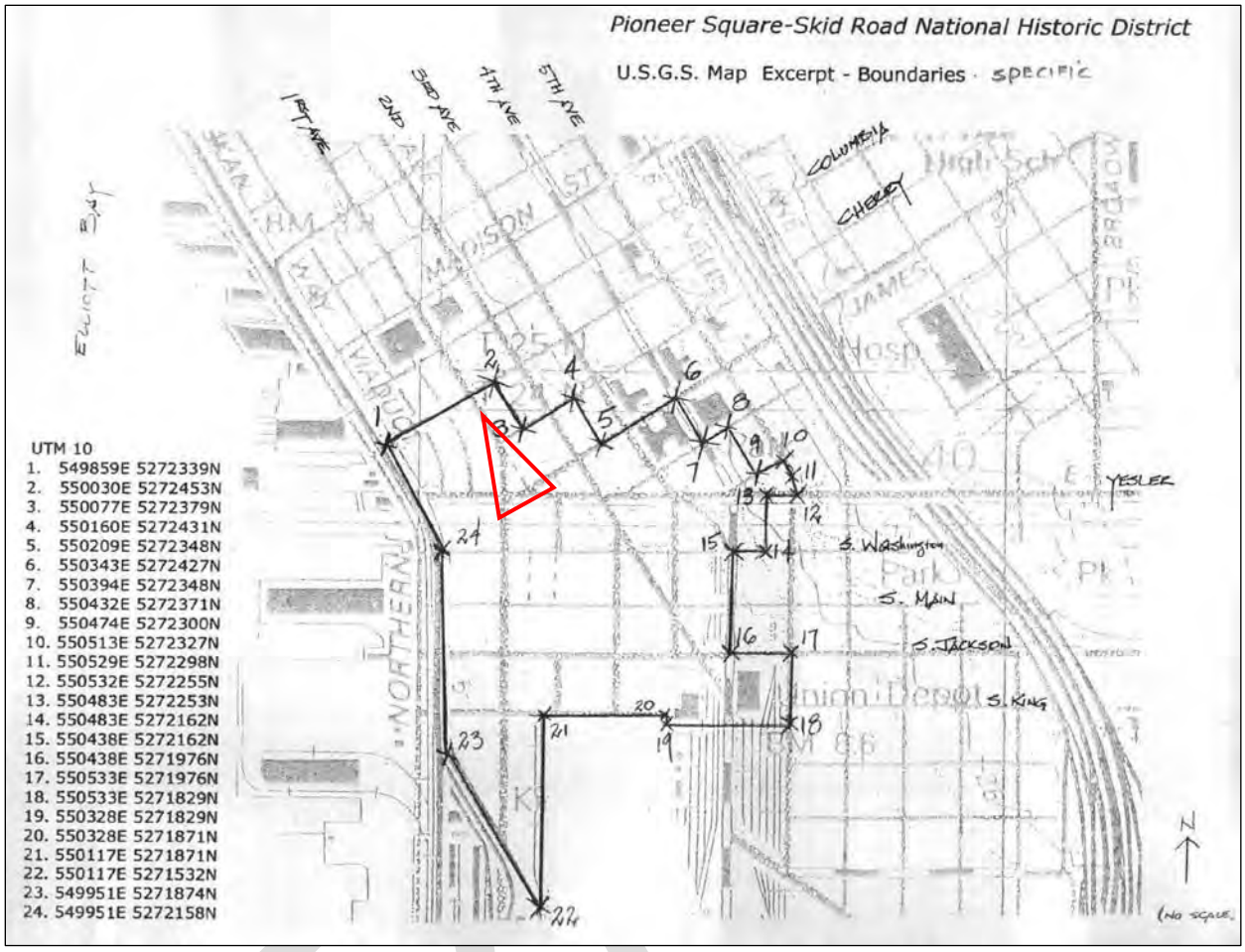


Figure 40. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, USGS boundaries. Approximate location of subject property demarcated with red triangle. (Link 2005, appended).

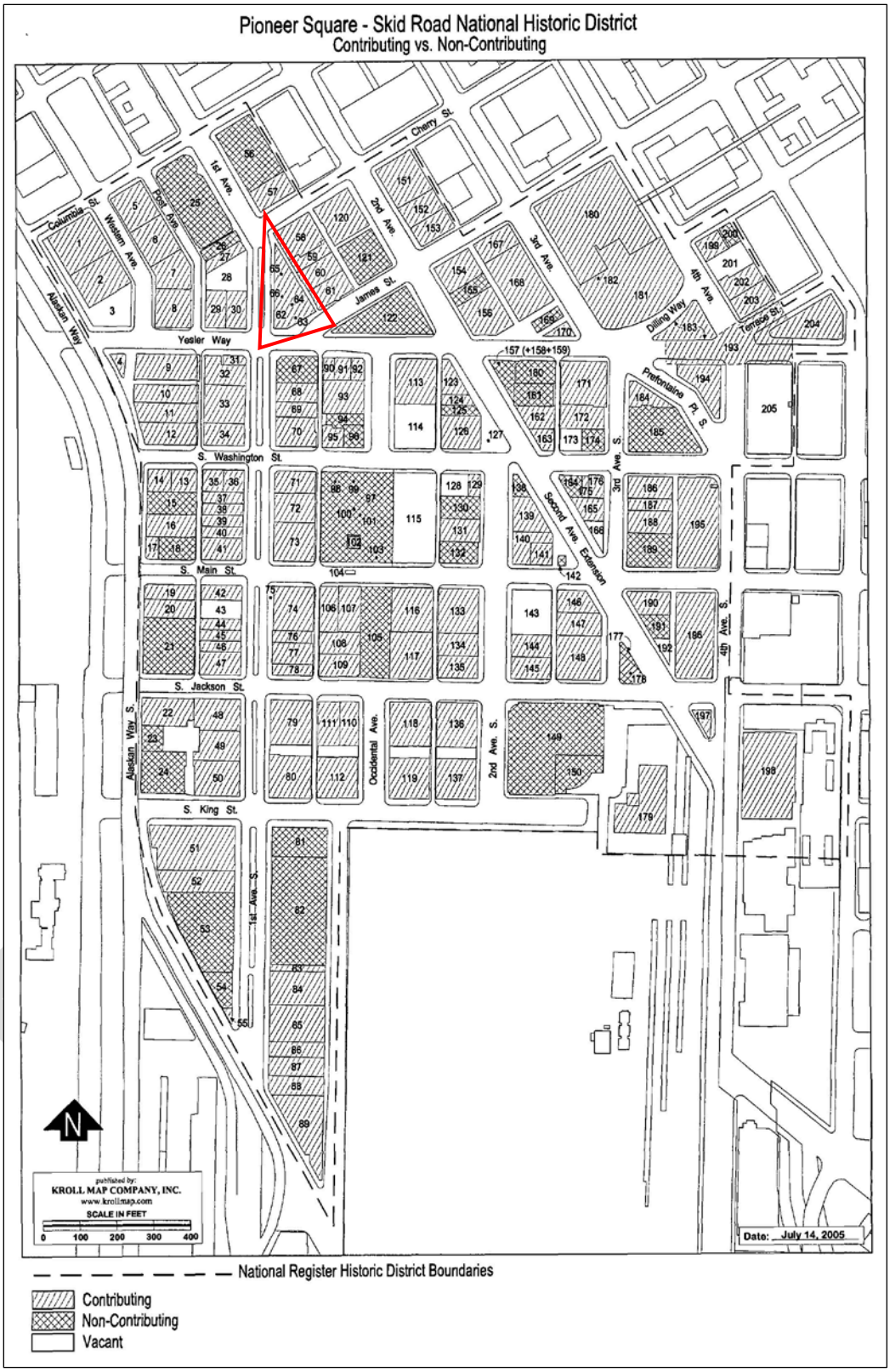


Figure 41. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, contributing and non-contributing resources. Approximate location of subject property demarcated with red triangle. (Link 2005, appended).

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet – PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 107 of 289

Address/ Location: Pioneer Place
Historic Name : Pioneer Square, "Occidental Square" **Built:** 1889-1910
Plat: Borens and Dennys Addition/ Lot: POR **Parcel:** # 0939000160
Style: Various
Architect: NA **Builder:** NA
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID #:** 62

Description
This is a virtually triangular public square, famous for its cast-iron pergola, totem pole and small drinking fountain. The fountain includes a bust of Chief Seattle, sculpted by James Wehn in 1909. Facing Pioneer Place are some of the well-known Pioneer Square buildings, many commissioned by Henry Yesler or by his nephew, James Lowman. The surrounding buildings include the Pioneer Building, the Howard Building and the Lowman and Hanford Building, and the Lowman Building to the east, the Scheuerman Building, now known as 700 First Avenue to the north, as well as the Mutual Life Building (formerly the Yesler Building) and the Yesler Building (formerly the Bank of Commerce) to the west.

A more recent addition are the late Twentieth Century panels, created by Edgar Heap of Birds and written in transcribed Lushootseed (Salish) and English. Entitled "Day and Night," the panels refer to Pioneer Place's Native American roots.

Cultural Data
This public square has had several names since it was created. Now called Pioneer Place, it has historically been also known as "Pioneer Square," and "Occidental Square," not to be confused with the 1972 Occidental Park. It sits at the known location of what was once a Native American village, before the arrival of the pioneers and platting of the streets in the area in 1853. Now a triangular square, it sits in the location of what was once a large open meadow, used by pioneer settlers for social occasions, such as picnics and ballgames. Sometime before the Great Fire of 1889, there was a persistent and uncomfortable bottleneck for wagon traffic near the square meadow, known at that time as "Occidental Square." This was due to the change of direction in the platting of the streets at Yesler Way, with the streets south of Yesler organized along a north- south axis and the streets to the north, set at an angle, so as to be parallel to the waterfront. To resolve the problem, First Avenue South, then Commercial Street was extended north across "Occidental Square" to tie in with First Avenue, then called Front Street. This cut across the square area and created a triangular piece of land, which by then was owned by Henry Yesler.

Shortly after the Great Fire of 1889, the triangular area was purchased from Yesler by the City of Seattle and renamed Pioneer Square. Sometime subsequently, it also appears to have been also called the Public Square. It was improved with lawn, flowers, six gas lamps and a perimeter iron fence. Pioneer Place, eventually surrounded by many new buildings commissioned by Yesler, was also where trolley, cable cars and the Interurban all converged. Sunday concerts and public events, such as the celebration for the arrival of the first tradeship from an Asian Port,

Figure 42. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #62 Pioneer Place park. (Link 2005, section 7, page 107).

the Miike Maaru, in 1896, took place here.

In 1899, a group of Seattle worthies, including Jacob Furth, J. W. Clise, James Hoge, Thomas Prosch and E. F. Blaine, (later honored as the "Father of Seattle's Park System"), were involved in an excursion to Southern Alaska, during which four totem poles were cut down and taken from the Tlingit village of Tongass. One of the totem poles was erected in Pioneer Place in 1899, amid much celebration, although there was a legal suit brought against the group of notable men for stealing the pole. The erection of the pole coincides with the Klondike Gold Rush.

Pioneer Place was essentially the center of Seattle's commercial district and saw incredible growth and prosperity. It was clearly a hub of transportation, when Seattle was hosting the Alaska Yukon Exposition in 1909. The Pergola, and its richly appointed underground "Queen Mary of Johns," underground toilets, were commissioned by the Seattle Parks Board. Architect Julian Everett designed the Pergola and it was constructed during 1909 and the very beginning of 1910. At the same time, the Parks Board hired Seattle's foremost Seattle sculptor, James Wehn, to design a drinking fountain which could be used by man, dog and horse, and was topped by a bust of Chief Seattle. The fountain was completed in 1909.

During the redevelopment of Pioneer Place around 1923, while new flower beds were planted and walks paved, the totem was relocated from a point at the apex of the triangle to one midway along the east side of the triangle. In 1938, the totem was damaged by fire and Tlingit tribesmen carved a new totem. In the 1970s, the totem pole was again in disrepair. (In 1972, a Seattle longshoreman and a traditional carver from the Tsimshian Tribe of Northern British Columbia, John C. Hudson, Jr., restored the totem pole. Bill Holm, the anthropologist and Jones and Jones Architects, Landscape Architects, were also involved in the restoration. The new totem was placed at the original location of the first totem pole).

In 1958, the walk areas in Pioneer Place had been repaved with asphalt and the stairways to the underground toilets effectively sealed off. In 1971, James Casey, founder of the United Parcel Service, donated a substantial amount of money for the rehabilitation of Pioneer Place, as well as for the creation of Occidental Park and Occidental Mall. Ilze Jones of Jones & Jones Architects Landscape Architects was responsible for the restoration of the Pergola structure and for the landscape design of the public square. The original flowerbed alongside the Pergola retained the trees planted in 1958 and the square, slightly enlarged, was paved with reclaimed cobblestones, which had once covered Seattle streets. The work by Jones and Jones was completed in 1972. The cobbles, although picturesque, were sometimes considered difficult to walk on and were replaced by brick pavers in 2004. (See separate entries on the Pergola and on the totem pole)

Sources

Sherwood, Don. "Pioneer and Occidental Squares." Sherwood History Files. Seattle Parks and Recreation. 1972-77. Database on-line. Available from www.CityofSeattle.net/parks/history/sherwood.atm

Andrews, Mildred to Karin Link, "Totem Scoop," (e-mail), Friday, July 18, 2003, 1:17 P.M.

Figure 43. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #62 Pioneer Place park (continued). (Link 2005, section 7, page 108).

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet – PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 109 of 289

Garfield, Viola E. The Seattle Totem Pole. Bellevue, Washington: Thistle Press, 1996.

Garfield, Viola E. Seattle's Totem Poles. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1980.

Link, Karin in Mildred Andrews and Marc Blackburn, Dana Cox, Leonard Garfield, Karin Link, co-authors. Pioneer Square: Seattle's Oldest Neighborhood. Manuscript. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, forthcoming 2005.

"Special Problems of Comfort Station Designs." Pacific Builder and Engineer, 29 January 1910, pp. 34-36.

Display on Franz Boas, Viola E. Garfield and students of Franz Boas who studied Northwest Native tribes, Suzzallo Library, University of Washington, summer 2004.

Location: Pioneer Place
Historic Name : Pergola/ Comfort Station **Built:** 1900-1910
Plat: Borens and Dennys Addition/ Lot: POR **Parcel #:** 0939000160 (for Pioneer Place)
Style: Beaux Arts
Architect: Julian Everett **Builder:** Unknown
Classification: Historic Contributing (on National Register) **Site ID #:** 63

Description
The now well-known cast-iron pergola, which was built in 1909 and completed early in 1910, is mainly sited along Yesler Way at the base of the virtual triangle that describes Pioneer Place. It consists of delicate intersecting barrel vaults of glass, which have a cast-iron framework and are supported on ornate columns with Corinthian capitals. The structure has a ridge line, ornamented with repeated circular rings in bent iron, ornamented brackets and finials, as well as garland reliefs on the column shafts. In addition, four separate ventilating columns for the original underground comfort station are decorated with similar motifs. The ventilating columns double as light standards and carry tiers of round light globes.

Cultural Data
Designed by architect Julian Everett, this open air structure has become the symbol not just of Pioneer Place, but of the entire Pioneer Square-Skid Road National Historic District. It was built, in part, to greet the many visitors who came to Seattle for the Alaska Yukon Exposition, located on the new campus of the University of Washington. The Pergola served not only as a shelter, but also as the upper part of the underground comfort station, frequently described, because of the elegance of its design, as the "Queen Mary of Johns." Both parts of the project were completed in November, 1909 with finishing touches to the "superstructure" completed during the week of January 15, 1910.

Figure 44. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #63 Pergola/Comfort Station. (Link 2005, section 7, page 109).

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 6-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet - PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 110 of 289

The whole project was described in glowing terms in 1910 in Pacific Builder and Engineer: "The man of travels will find nowhere in the Eastern hemisphere a sub-surface public comfort station equal in character to that which has recently been completed in the downtown district of Seattle.." Before their construction, there was initial resistance to the building of the Pergola and the comfort station by the local Seattle press and owners of property near them. Once the Pergola was completed, it was hailed as a wonderful addition to an area still considered an important commercial center: "Three of the four nearest street corners are occupied by banks, and the fourth by the city ticket office of one of the transcontinental railroads. Two of the crosstown and the Tacoma interurban car lines terminate within a block of it; it is also passed by a large majority of the Puget Sound and coastwise steamship passengers. It is on the base of the triangle, the apex of which is occupied by the totem pole that has made Seattle famous."

The architect of the Pergola and comfort station, Julian Everett studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This suggests a new trend in the 1900s, when architectural practitioners of some education and sophistication began to arrive in Seattle. During the decade before, many of the architects came into the field of architecture through the building trades and/ or had received no formal education in architecture. Julian Everett had an independent practice in Seattle from 1904 to 1922. Aside from the Pergola, in Seattle, he designed Pilgrim Congregational Church (1905-6), still extant and Temple de Hirsch (1906-08).

Sources

"Special Problems of Comfort Station Designs." Pacific Builder and Engineer, 29 January 1910, pp. 34-36.

Kreisman, Lawrence. Made to Last, Historic Preservation in Seattle. Seattle: Historic Preservation Foundation and University of Washington Press, 1999.

Address/ Location: Pioneer Place
Historic Name : Chief Seattle Fountain **Built:** 1909
Plat: Borens and Dennys Addition **Parcel**: # 0939000160 (for Pioneer Place)
Style: Early Twentieth Century/ Representational
Sculptor: James Wehn **Builder:** NA
Classification: Historic Contributing **Site ID #:** 64

Description

This bust of Chief Seattle was completed by sculptor James Wehn in 1909. The bust is part of a fountain, which once served as watering trough for dogs and horses and people. The fountain itself is wide and circular in plan and the bust, supported on a representation of rocks, is set to the side of the circle.

Figure 45. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #63 Pergola/Comfort Station (continued) and Resource #64 Chief Seattle Fountain. (Link 2005, section 7, page 110).

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet – PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 111 of 289

Cultural Data
The bust of Chief Seattle in Pioneer Place was sculpted by James Wehn and completed in 1909. It has been part of Pioneer Place since that time and appeared in the public square around the same time as Julian Everett's Pergola. These additions to Pioneer Place also coincide with the Alaska Yukon Exposition of 1909-1910, which was located on the new campus of the University of Washington and drew many visitors to Seattle, enhancing Seattle's image as a new city of rising importance, as well as the gateway to Alaska and the Yukon. The bust is a permanent part of Pioneer Place. James Wehn, in his day, was a noted Seattle sculptor, who had spent his youth as an orphan and a protégé of Father Francis Xavier Prefontaine, the head of Seattle's first Catholic parish. The lower fountain portion of the work has been restored, while the statue retains the essential artistic qualities that have always distinguished it.

Sources
Curtis, Asahel. "Chief Seattle fountain for horses and dogs, Pioneer Square, Seattle." Photo. 1909. Asahel Curtis Photo Company Collection. Manuscripts and Special Collections, University of Washington.

Pitts, Carolyn, "Pioneer Building, Pergola and Totem Pole," National Register Nomination, 22 February, 1977.

Sherwood, Don."Pioneer and Occidental Squares." Sherwood History Files. Seattle Parks and Recreation.1972-77. Database on-line. Available from www.CityofSeattle.net/parks/history/sherwood.atm

Address: Pioneer Place
Historic Name : Totem Pole
Built: 1938 replica of pre-1899 Tlingit totem pole; restored 1972.
Plat: Borens and Dennys Addition (Portion) **Parcel**: # 0939000160 (for Pioneer Place)
Style: Replica of Tlingit totem
Artist: Charles Brown and father, Tlingit Tribe **Restoration**: John C. Hudson, Tsimshian Tribe
Classification: Historic Contributing (on National Register) **Site ID #:** 65

Description
The wooden totem pole in Pioneer Place is a late 1930s replica of a Tlingit totem pole, originally erected in 1899. It was restored in 1972. The totem pole includes representations of Raven with a crescent moon in Raven's beak, a woman holding her frog child, a woman's frog husband, Mink Raven, a whale with a seal in its mouth and at the very base, "Raven-at-the-Head-of-Nass," also called the Grandfather of Raven.

Significance
This is a 1938 replica of the original wooden totem pole, first erected in Pioneer Place in 1899. It was also restored in 1972.The original totem pole belonged to the Tlingit lineage of the Raven clan, known in English as the Kininook Family.

Figure 46. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #64 Chief Seattle Fountain (continued) and Resource #65 Totem Pole. (Link 2005, section 7, page 111).

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet – PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 113 of 289

Address/ Location: Pioneer Place
Historic Name : "Day and Night" **Built:** Late Twentieth Century
Plat: Borens and Dennys Addition/ Lot: Portion (for Pioneer Place) **Parcel**: # 0939000160 (for Pioneer Place)
Style: Modern
Artist: Edgar Heap of Birds **Builder:** Unknown
Classification: Non Historic, Non Contributing **Site ID #:** 66

Description
These are two vertical, rectangular panels. They have a white background with written characters in green. One side of each panel is inscribed in transcribed Lushootseed (Salish) and the other side in English. The message on one of the panels is: " Far Away Sisters and Brothers We Still Remember You." The other panel's inscription reads: "Chief Seattle Now the Streets Are Our Home."

Cultural Data
Pioneer Place sits at the known location of what was once a Native American village, before the arrival of the pioneers and platting of the streets in the area in 1853. The area has been consistently a gathering place from the time the Duwamish tribe had a village at this site to the present day. Edgar Heap of Birds' two panels are written in Lushootseed, (transcribed according to Franz Boas' notation system), and English. Entitled "Day and Night," the panels refer to the Native American presence in this area, which was considered a sacred site. Although an important part of the public square, they post-date the periods of significance for the district and therefore are non historic, non contributing.

Sources
Andrews, Mildred and Marc Blackburn, Dana Cox, Leonard Garfield, Karin Link, co-authors. Pioneer Square: Seattle's Oldest Neighborhood. Manuscript. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, forthcoming 2005.

Watson, Kenneth Greg. "Native Americans of Puget Sound –A Snapshot History of the First People and Their Cultures." HistoryLink, 2004. Database on-line. Available from <http://www.historylink.org//>

Figure 47. Pioneer Square–Skid Road National Historic District, Resource #66 "Day and Night" (Link 2005, section 7, page 113).

Park Redesign

In 1970, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded a number "Open Space" grants under Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, which contributed to the development of Pioneer Square Park as one of four such projects in Seattle.[86] Later in during the design phase of development, Pioneer Square Park was also identified as a "Parks in Cities" project and approved by HUD and Model Cities for 100% reimbursement. Additionally, during the design phase, James E. Casey (1888–1983, founder of United Parcel Service), contributed $150,000 for restoration of the pergola and the original triangle. [87]

The SDPR selected the firm Grant Jones & Associates, led by architect and environmental planner Grant Jones (b.1938), to design the Pioneer Square and Occidental park projects. Jones & Associates also employed architect Ilze Jones (b.1938) and Victor Steinbrueck as historic consultant.[88] The firm submitted complete plans to the SDPR in November 1971 entitled "Two Parks For Seattle's Historic District."[89] Although the two parks reached completion almost a year apart from one another, they were regarded as inseparable, joint elements of the newly created historic district. As a columnist for the *Seattle Times* described, "…just as the [Pioneer Square Park] would be a heart for the district, the second park [Occidental] is seen as its stomach, to reflect and strengthen the retail trade which has grown in the restored buildings."[90]

The redesign of Pioneer Square Park was completed in spring of 1973.[91] The firm V and M Contracting was responsible "for roughly 1/3 of the total work at Pioneer Square." Mr. Art Skolnik (1944–2020), Building Department, was assigned as project manager for Pioneer and Occidental Parks; Mr. Skolnik was relieved as project manager for the construction phase, which commenced in August 1972, after which Bill Griffin (1947–2020) assumed the role of project manager.[92]

[86] The other parks in the list were Queen Anne Hill Viewpoint, Occidental Park (Phase 1), and Bradner Playground. Letter from Hans A. Thompson, Superintendent, to Mr. Oscar Pederson, Regional Admin of HUD, Region 7, Area 450. September 28, 1970; and Letter from N. Baxter Jenkins, Area Counsel, to Hans. A. Thompson, July 23, 1970. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 9.
[87] Memorandum: Pioneer Square Park Status, from Irv Rodley and Bill Griffin to Hans A. Thompson. January 29, 1973. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 7.
[88] Memo, February 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 10.
[89] Letter from Grant Johnes to Art Skolnik, Project Manager under Hans A. Thompson @ Seattle Parks and Rec., November 26, 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 8.
[90] Alf Collins, "Parks will be 'heart' and 'stomach' of revitalized Pioneer Square district," *Seattle Times* n.d. c.1972. On file at SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 16.
[91] Pioneer Square Financial Statement, March 20, 1973. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 10.
[92] Memorandum: Pioneer Square Park Status, from Irv Rodley and Bill Griffin to Hans A. Thompson. January 29, 1973. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 7; "William Griffin," *The Olympian* August 30, 2020:B8.

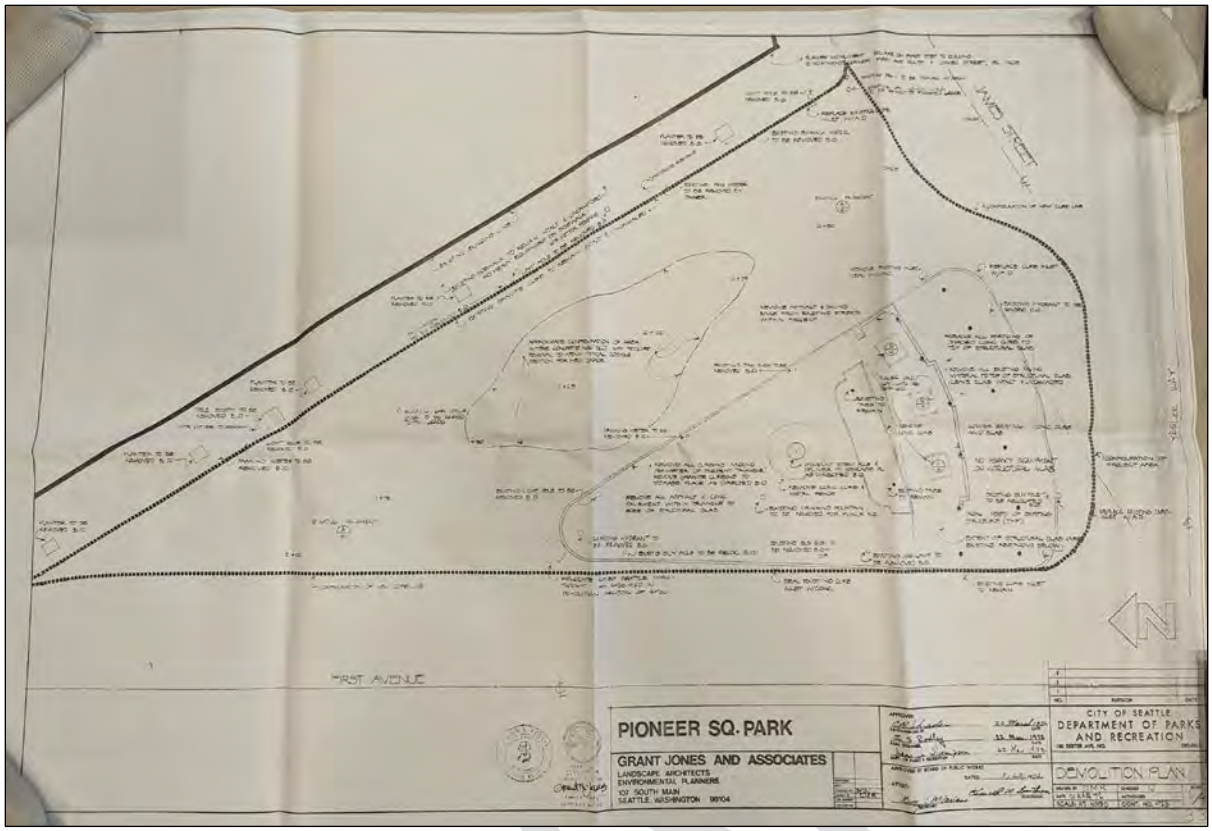


Figure 48. Grant Jones and Associates, "Demolition Plan, Pioneer Square Park. 1972. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 61, Folder "Pergola Repairs 1993."

Figure 49. "Pioneer Square Park-to-be." *Seattle Times* May 20, 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.

The Pioneer Square Park redesign included a vacation of a portion of 1st Avenue, in keeping with the Seattle Planning Commission's 1959 design proposal (see Figure 33). SDPR requested a "vacation of portion of 1st Avenue" via Resolution No. 23432; by mid-1972, the Board of Public Works reported that the "acquisition of the rights of the abutting property owners to that portion of 1st Avenue requested for vacation has been completed, and the quit claim deeds relinquishing all after-acquired title therein have been recorded and placed on file."[93] Park construction was heavily impacted by the timeline of acquisition for the vacated street; the proposed plans included paving and lighting standards, as well as street furniture that could not be installed until the street vacation was complete.

The project manager during the planning period, Art Skolnik, was an advocate for the salvaging of materials for use in the park projects. Although there were logistical challenges to the matter, SDPR procured salvaged sandstone cobblestones that had been removed from streets in other municipal projects, which were installed throughout the entirety of Pioneer Square Park and the vacated 1st Avenue.[94]

During project development in the summer of 1971, Skolnik was notified that the city was removing ornamental street lights from the three pedestrian overpasses at the Woodland Park Zoo that span Aurora Ave. He wrote the director of Facility Planning and Implementation and proposed that "the lights be removed, including the concrete base, and stored so that they can be reused in possibly the Pioneer or Occidental Parks now in planning."[95] Although the reused globe lights were not installed in Pioneer Square Park, they were likely used elsewhere in the district's lighting plan. The city's first lighting system, at the turn of the century, had used 80-candlepower tungsten lamps in 5-globe, 3-globe, and 1-globe designs on matching ornamental poles.[96] These streetlights had been modernized to an "acorn-style" light standard by the 1930s. When plans were being made to update the downtown streetlight system in the 1970s, the newly-formed Pioneer Square Historic Preservation Board (PSHPB) advocated for the original globe streetlights "to illuminate downtown once again."[97] The proposed lighting plan, developed by Jones & Associates for whole historic district, included 5-globe and 3-globe lights as well as "Lucalux" fixtures in a few areas as needed for added illumination; no Lucalux standards were installed in the subject area (Figures 50–51). Five newly cast 5-globe standards were installed

[93] Memo from Honorable Transportation Committee of the City Council via Mayor Wes Uhlman, from Board of Public Works Kenneth M. Lowthian, Chairman, 1972. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.
[94] Memo re: Cobblestones – Pioneer Square Park and Occidental Park," n.d. to Art Skolnik, from Paul A. Wiatrak, P.E. Principal Assistant City Engineer / the office of Hans A. Thompson, superintendent Dept of Parks and Rec. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 9.
[95] Memo from Skolnik to Mr. Gerard A. Friesen, Director of Facility Planning and Implementation, July 27, 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 8.
[96] Nathan MacDonald, "Modernizing History: Converting a Historic Icon in Downtown Seattle," *Seattle City Light – Powerlines* [website], March 16, 2021. Accessed June 14, 2024.
[97] MacDonald 2021.

in Jan 5, 1973, on light standard post patterns made by Eagle Pattern "from original working drawings by Olympic Foundry, same as bases in Occidental Square."[98]

Figure 50. Details from Grant Jones and Associates drawing of existing and proposed street lighting in Pioneer Square Park, 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 9.

Figure 51. Grant Jones and Associates, Lighting Plans in the Pioneer Square Historic District, preliminary drawing (not as-built), June 2, 1971. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 9.

[98] January 5, 1973 observation report #16. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.

By the time that the park plans were in development, it became clear that the 1940-era totem pole had begun to experience the effects of natural decay and had also suffered a broken wing on the top-most figure. Seattle longshoreman and a traditional carver from the Tsimshian Tribe of Northern British Columbia, John C. Hudson, Jr. (1936–2019), was contracted to restore the totem pole; also involved in the restoration were consultant Bill Holm (1925–2020), a professor of Pacific Coast art history at University of Washington, as well as Grant and Ilze Jones.[99] Park records shed light on the logistics of the restoration process: the totem pole was taken down on May 23, 1972, with the help of a crane and the city Transit Department.[100] Once repaired and outfitted with metal structural support, the totem pole was rededicated in ceremony on August 21, 1972. At the dedication, it was announced that park restoration and expansion was largely complete save for the pergola, which was still solidly in the midst of its repair program.[101]

In fact, at the time of the totem pole's rededication, there were still many elements that had yet to be installed. The wrought iron fence, which is still present on-site, was constructed by Joe Lambo (1918–2011) of Ironcraft, who delivered twenty standard six ft. fence sections and two curved sections for the triangle tip on September 5, 1972. A system of wood benches with metal footings was also installed in September; the original construction included a continuous length of bench that ran along each side of the triangle as well as double-sided benches interspersed among the light poles and trees along the vacated 1st Avenue (visible in Figures 54, 57, and 60). A kiosk (since removed) was mounted on November 13th.[102] London Plane trees were planted throughout the site by Ohno Landscaping (led by Yoshio Ohno, b.1922; Figure 52). The trees were originally slated to be planted in the summer but according to project reports, the trees delivered in June 1972 were "undesirable specimens," which resulted in tree planting delays until fall.[103]

[99] "John Charles 'Jack' Hudson Jr. obituary" *Ketchikan Daily News*, August 27, 2019. https://www.ketchikandailynews.com/obituaries/john-charles-jack-hudson-jr/article_2271a3ab-07ab-5bee-b830-167d4bce15a5.html, accessed June 14, 2024; "Summary for Pioneer Place - Totem Pole," *Seattle Historical Sites* [database], Seattle Department of Neighborhoods, 2005. https://web.seattle.gov/DPD/HistoricalSite/QueryResult.aspx?ID=719131529, accessed June 14, 2024; Jeanette Mills, "In Memoriam – Bill Holm," *University of Washington School of Art + Art History + Design* [website], January 3, 2021. https://art.washington.edu/news/2021/01/03/memoriam-bill-holm, accessed June 13, 2024.

[100] Pioneer Square Park-Observation Report # 2, Report Period: Wed. 10 May thru Tues. 13 June 1972. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 10.

[101] Invitation to dedication, dated August 11, 1972. On file in SMA, Department of Parks and Recreation, Facilities Maintenance and Development: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11 "Pioneer Square 1972-1974."

[102] Memo from Ilze Jones to Vance Mitchell, V& M Contracting, September 8, 1972; and Jones & Jones Pioneer Square Observation Report #12, Wednesday 1 November thru Wednesday 15 November 1972. Both on file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.

[103] Pioneer Square Park – Observation Report #3, Report Period Wed. 14 June thru Fri. 30 June 1972. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 10.

Figure 52. Preliminary site plan, with relocated pergola and many trees (not as-built), 1971: On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 9.

Historic records and Grant Jones & Associates design memos reveal that the original glass roof of the pergola had been replaced with metal at an unknown time. Whatever the cause, the new park design was intent on a fidelity to the historic character of the park, which included installing a replacement glass roof to the pergola.[104] A purchase order was issued to Lindbrook Construction company for two phases of pergola restoration. Aside from the new glass roof, other restoration work included sand blasting and raising columns to pour new concrete column bases and install waterproofing membrane and flashing, and new curb.[105] The pergola restoration was completed by February 1973, and although some cobblestones still remained to be installed, the renewed pergola and square were dedicated in a civic ceremony at 10 a.m. on February 23, 1973 (Figures 53–60).

[104] Collins, c.1972.
[105] Memo from Jones & Jones to Lindbrook Construction, Inc. and V & M Contracting, September 25, 1972. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.

Pergola dedication Friday

Restoration of Pioneer Square's historic pergola is nearly complete. The renewed pergola and the square will be dedicated in a 10 a. m. civic ceremony Friday. Participants will include Jim Casey, New York, a founder of United Parcel Service, the firm which donated $150,000 to restore the 63-year-old pergola shown in this view from Yesler Way. Designed by Jones & Jones, the $70,000 refurbishing of the square has been carried out since May by Linnbrook Construction with the help of Eagle Pattern Works and Manufacturing Co., Sather Foundry, Inland Steel, Ironcraft, Queen City Sheet Metal & Roofing, and the Park Department. Trees, cobblestones, wood and iron benches, an iron fence and a totem pole add to the atmosphere in the square.

Staff photo by Johnny Closs

Figure 53. "Pergola Dedication Friday." Photo by Johnny Closs. *Seattle Times* February 18, 1973. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 11.

Figure 54. Newly installed benches, globe lights, and London Planes at Pioneer Square Park, 1973. SMA Identifier 76328.

Figure 55. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, circa mid-1970s, following the early 1970s park rehabilitation. SMA, Fleets and Facilities Department ImageBank Digital Photographs, Identifier 111203.

Figure 56. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, circa mid-1970s, following the early 1970s park rehabilitation. SMA, Fleets and Facilities Department Image Bank Digital Photographs, Identifier 111204.

Figure 57. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, circa August 1974. SMA, Historic Building Survey Photograph Collection, Identifier 206279.

Figure 58. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, January 1975. SMA, Historic Building Survey Photograph Collection, Identifier 206277.

Figure 59. Photograph of Pioneer Square Park, circa 1974-1975 (misdated as September 1999). SMA, Historic Building Survey Photograph Collection, Identifier 206276.

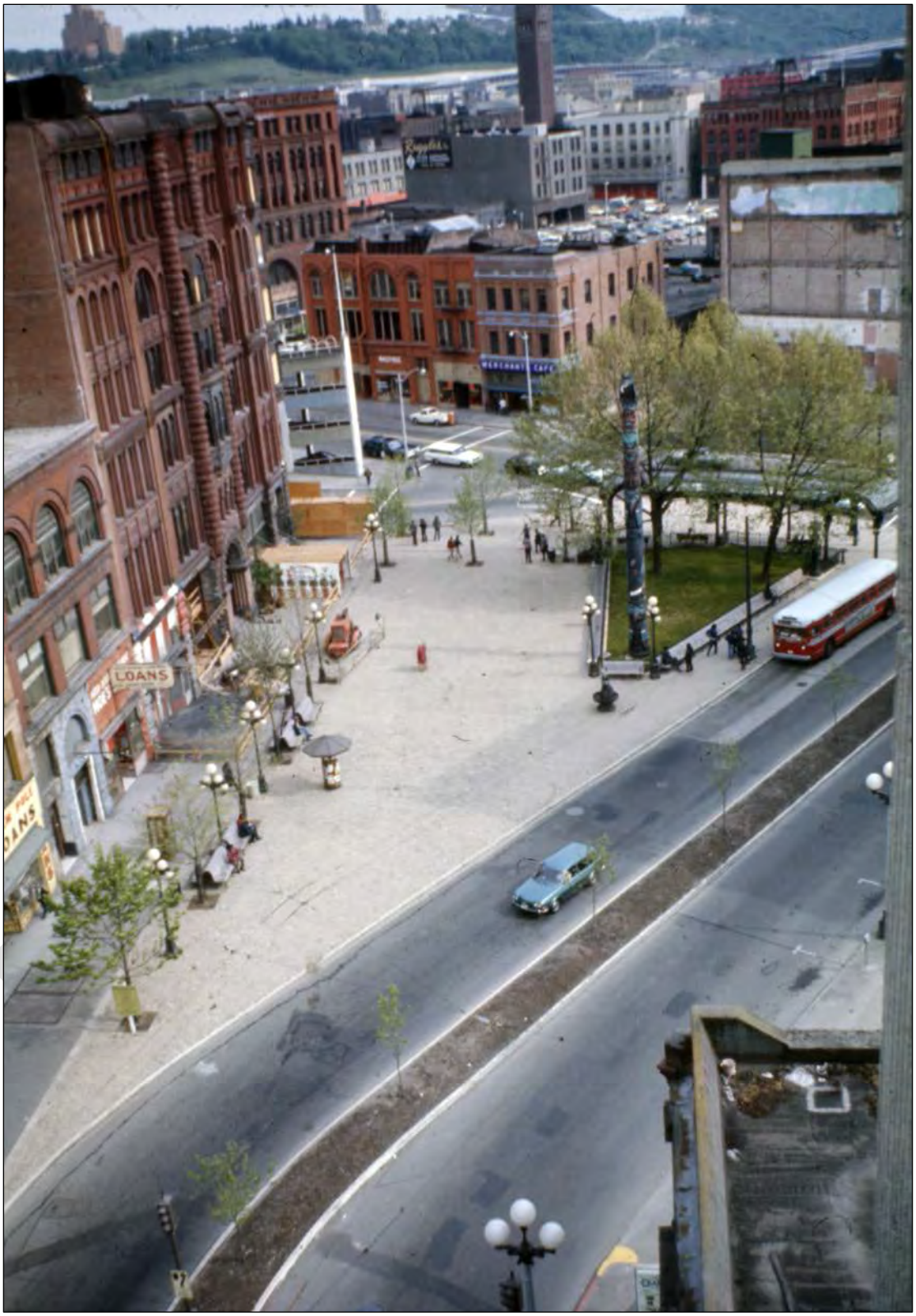


Figure 60. Pioneer Square Park, newly redesigned by Jones and Associates, 1974. SMA Identifier 206989.

Post-1972 Development

The popularity of the new park designs and the newly established historic district generated momentum for continued preservation efforts. In July 1974, Seattle City Council approved an ordinance to increase the historic district to "almost twice its former size," although this boundary expansion was not established until 1978. The redesign had proved successful in its reframing community perception of the park, from "deplorable" to a valuable center of community pride, with the exception of an unusual case of vandalism. On November 2, 1974, the bust of Chief Seattle went missing from its "perch" at Pioneer Square Park, and was recovered intact by city law enforcement nine days later on November 11.[106] As the *Statesman Journal* reported,

> "Last week, an anonymous caller made the ransom demand – Mayor Uhlman's moustache. Uhlman refused to part with the adornment. Friday night, another caller told police the elusive Indian could be found at a party in Seattle's North Broadway district. Sure enough, the statue was there. A man and a woman, both 29, were arrested and were to be charged with grand larceny by possession, police said. Their names were not disclosed. The party continued without interruption, police said."[107]

Community leaders also nominated elements of the district as an NHL in 1977. As National Park historian Frank Norris (1996) reports, "rather than nominating the entire district… NHL status was approved for just three elements within it: the Pioneer Building, the pergola located in Pioneer Place, and the nearby totem pole" (Figures 61 and 62).[108] Properties listed in the NRHP and as an NHL are both regulated by Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, when federal funding or licensing of activities has an effect on such a property. Aside from this baseline regulation, there are added federal regulations that pertain to resources listed as an NHL, featuring involvement by the National Park Service and—in the case of federal or federally assisted undertakings that result in an "adverse effect" of an NHL resource—the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. [109] Please see the Conclusions and Recommendations for further information about the regulatory effects of an NHL designation (page 17 of this report).

[106] "Ransom," *Seattle Times*, November 2, 1974. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 43, Folder 16.
[107] "Bust recovered," *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR), November 11, 1974:l3.
[108] Bruce Chapman, Joel Pritchard, and Brock Adams to Dr. Horace Sheely, June 1, 1975; Cornelius W. Heine to Chapman, September 1, 1975; Louise Dewey to Wes Uhlman, etc, December 1, 1975, all in CF; Douglas M. Whisman to Robert B. Moore, July 25, 1973, in "KLGO General (Planning)" folder; "Pioneer Square," Bill Speidel's Seattle Guide, 30, as cited in Norris 1996:Chapter 11.
[109] An effect is "adverse" if it diminishes characteristics qualifying a property for inclusion in the NRHP.

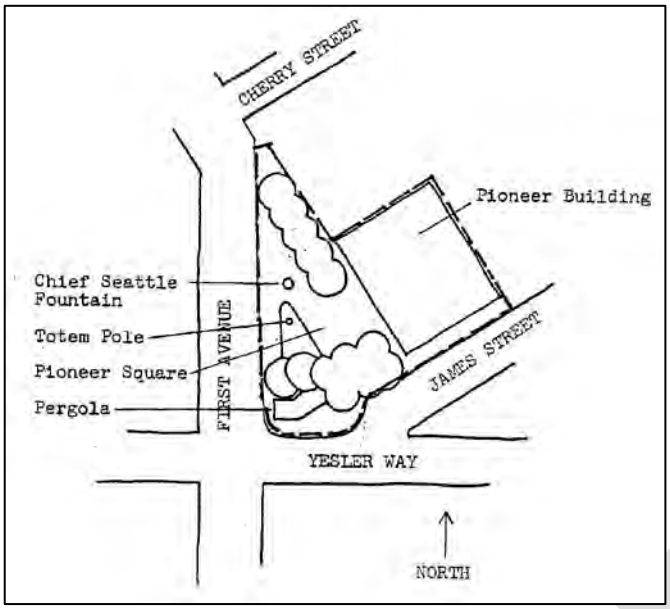


Figure 61. Proposed Pioneer Square National Historic Landmark Site map (Pitts 1977).

Figure 62. Aerial photograph of Pioneer Park, showing project APE, 1977, USGS.

In 1989, the city of Seattle celebrated Washington State's centennial anniversary with the dedication of a new public artwork at Pioneer Park. Installed by Southern Cheyenne artist Edgar Heap of Birds, "Day and Night," is a two panel artwork inscribed in Lushootseed (Salish) and English in tribute to the traditional village at the site and to the continued Coast Salish presence in the area. Originally intended as a temporary installation, the sculpture was immediately beloved by park visitors and has remained a permanent and iconic element of the Pioneer Park landscape.[110] The pergola was repaired further in 1993, including glass repairs, and replacement of metal ornamental fixtures as well as electrical and lighting elements; however, the pergola underwent extensive rehabilitation in 2001 as a result of a vehicular crash that impacted many of its structural elements (Figure 63).[111] In the course of repairs, the fountain and bust were also relocated to their present location adjacent to the Day and Night sculpture. Later, concerns regarding the accessibility of pedestrians and wheelchairs on the bumpy cobblestone material resulted in the replacement of a majority of the park's cobblestones with brick pavers in 2004.[112] Most recently, DAHP determined on December 7, 2007 that the park continued to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

Figure 63. Site of the Pioneer Park Pergola after it was removed to be repaired. The fountain is visible in its new location. January 31, 2001. SMA, Historic Building Survey Photograph Collection, Identifier 110476.

[110] Andrews 2005:154.

[111] Memo RE: Pioneer Square Pergola Repairs to Alan Clawson, SDPR, December 23, 1992. On file in SMA: 5804-05 Project Construction Files, Box 61, Folder 18; Pitts 1977:32.

[112] Link 2005: section 7, page 108.

Field Methods

WillametteCRA Senior Architectural Historian Adam Alsobrook and Architectural Historian Penelope Cottrell-Crawford researched the history of Pioneer Park and its associated BE resources using publicly available desktop and archival resources, such as aerial photographs, architectural and engineering drawings, historic photographs, land survey documents, maps, and newspapers. The historians also consulted other sources of information on Pioneer Park provided by the Alliance for Pioneer Square and the SDPR. Additionally, information sources from the Seattle Municipal Archives and city agencies, such as the Seattle Department of Transportation, were also consulted. This research was used to write a thorough history of Pioneer Park and to document the additions and alterations to BE resources in the Project APE which have occurred since the original creation of Pioneer Park.

On May 7 and 9, 2024, Alsobrook and Cottrell-Crawford visited the Project APE to identify, locate, and photo-document the BE resources within the Project APE. Information gathered during the fieldwork was used to prepare a site plan drawing of the Property as well as to prepare a cultural resource background report for Pioneer Park. The completed document will be uploaded to the DAHP Washington Information System for Architectural and Archeological Records Data (WISAARD) platform for review by RCO and DAHP pursuant to GEO 21-02.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Built Environment Resources

The following is a tabulated summary of the BE resources located on the property and their corresponding regulatory authorities or consulting agencies. These features are represented in site drawings, see Appendix A: Figures 64 and 65.

	NPS	ACHP	DAHP	SDOT	SDPR	PSHPB
Pergola + Associated Features	X	X	X		X	X
Totem Pole	X	X	X		X	X
Fountain			X		X	X
Sidewalk Prism Lights			X	X	X	X
3-Globe			X	X	X	X
5-Globe			X		X	X
Tier 1 a.k.a. Heritage Trees**			X	X	X	X
Tier 2 Trees**			X		X	X
Tier 3 Trees**			X		X	X
Benches			X		X	X
Cobblestones			X		X	X
Triangle Fence			X		X	X
Historic Water Meter			X		X	X
Historic Seattle City Light meter			X		X	X
Found Monument			X		X	X
Metal Catch Basins			X		X	X
Commemorative Plaques					X	X
Non-Heritage Plantings					X	X
Street Furniture*				X	X	X
R-O-W Changes				X	X	X
Non-globe Street Lights				X	X	X

* Per the City of Seattle, “street furniture” includes: bus shelters, bollards, signal boxes, mailboxes, pay phones, trash receptacles, newspaper stands, and vending carts both permanent and mobile.[113]

** See Seattle Street Tree inventory maps, Appendix A: Figures 66 and 67. Technically one Heritage Tree is listed under that title on the Seattle.gov Tree Inventory. The easternmost pergola tree is recorded as Heritage map ID: TRE-1054314. However, both pergola trees can be defined as “Tier 2 Trees” (any tree at 24 inches in diameter at standard heights [DSH]). The top-heavy southernmost tree that’s leaning into

[113] City of Seattle 2003:XI.

James St is also Tier 2, at 28 inch DSH. The remaining 1972-planted trees are "Tier 3" at ~17 inches DSH. (Tier 3 is defined as “12 inches DSH or greater but less than 24 inches DSH, and not defined as a Tier 1 or Tier 2 tree”). [114]

Acronyms:
ACHP: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
NPS: National Park Service
SDOT: Seattle Department of Transportation

Federal Effects of National Historic Landmark Designation

Properties listed in the NRHP and as an NHL are both regulated by Section 106 and Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, when federal funding or licensing of activities has an effect on such a property. This section describes the unique effects of an NHL designation that extend beyond the baseline federal regulations.

The NPS is responsible for monitoring the conditions of NHL properties, and the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) is obligated to prepare an annual report to Congress which identifies all NHLs that exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources. Furthermore, the NPS may elect to study an NHL for possible recommendation to Congress for inclusion in the National Park System. The following is a selection of regulations which are most pertinent to the subject property, pertaining to federal or federally assisted undertakings that are found to have an adverse effect on an NHL resource:[115]

- Prior to any undertaking involving a federal agency or federal funding which may directly and adversely affect an NHL, the head of the responsible agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to the landmark and shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment.
- The agency official shall request the Council to participate in any consultation to resolve adverse effects on NHLs conducted under CFR§800.6.(c)
- The agency official shall notify the SOI of any consultation involving an NHL and invite the Secretary to participate in the consultation where there may be an adverse effect. The ACHP may request a report from the SOI under CFR§213.

[114] See Seattle Municipal Code 25.11.050 - General provisions for regulated tree categories, https://library.municode.com/wa/seattle/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT25ENPRHIPR_CH25.11TRPR_25.11.050GEPRRETRCA
[115] For the full list of effects, see National Park Service, “Federal Effects of NHL Designation” [website], (Washington DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018), https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks/federal-effects-of-nhl-designation.htm.

Archaeological Resources

DAHP's predictive model for probability of cultural resources based on environmental factors ranks the APE as having a very high potential for archaeological resources. To date, archaeological sites documented in the nearby vicinity of the APE primarily date to the historic period and exemplify the historically altered landscape of the area.

The nearest archaeological site to the APE (45KI685) consists of a 25 ft. wide segment of a mosaic tile floor that extends from northwest to southeast for 300 ft. along 2nd Ave S, approximately 415 ft. to the east of the APE. The floor is a remnant of the former Occidental Hotel and was likely installed during the first rebuilding episode of the hotel in 1883/1884, before the hotel was destroyed by the Great Seattle Fire of 1889. The floor is currently one level below the current street level. The site has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.[116]

Approximately 435 ft. to the south/southwest of the APE is a historic archaeological site (45KI1233) composed of structural debris, historic artifacts, and intact walls representing multiple periods of use. The site was identified in large-diameter boreholes in deep fill deposits, with historic cultural material extending to a depth of between 20 and 23 ft. below the surface (fbs), below which was peat with wood waste, likely representing material used to fill in a former lagoon. Artifacts at the site consisted of numerous ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, in addition to wall and foundation elements associated with four former buildings at the site location dating from the 1880s to the 1960s. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.[117]

Other nearby sites include two submerged sites (45KI1012 and 45KI1013) containing a mix of historic (from as early as the late nineteenth century) and modern cultural material located within Elliott Bay adjacent to the present shoreline approximately 630 ft. to the west of the APE.[118] Both of these sites have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historic Native American use of the APE vicinity is illustrated at Ballast Island, which was formed by the dumping of ship ballast in Elliott Bay near the shoreline beginning in the 1870s. It is currently buried underneath fill on the waterfront at the west ends of South Washington St and South Main St approximately 588 ft. to the southwest of the APE and has been recorded as archaeological site 45KI1189. The ballast is composed of various types of non-native rock,

[116] Gretchen Kaehler and Dennis Lewarch, Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form: 45KI685 (Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2003).
[117] Cyrena Undem and Amber Earley, Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form: 45KI1233 (Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2015).
[118] Paula Johnson, Jacqueline Marcotte, and Mitch Marken, Results of Additional Data Collection Required to Evaluate Sites 45-KI-1012 and 45-KI-1013, SR 519 Seattle Multimodal Terminal at Colman Dock Project (Seattle Multimodal Project), Prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation (Seattle, Washington: ESA, 2013).

bricks, sawdust, and other items. It became an important location in which Native peoples congregated and camped in the late nineteenth century, as an 1865 City of Seattle Ordinance prohibited Native Americans from residing freely within the town's limits. Individuals from throughout the region gathered at the island to conduct various cultural activities including trading, socializing, gambling, and establishing relations. The site has been recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and D.[119] In addition, midden deposits associated with the historic Native American occupation of an ethnographically documented village (Baba'kʷob) have been documented at archaeological site 45KI456, located approximately 0.9 mi. to the northwest of the APE.[120]

As a likely consequence of relatively early postcontact development and myriad historic and modern impacts to the land in the vicinity of the APE that include the emplacement of large amounts of fill, there are few documented precontact sites in the vicinity of the APE. The nearest precontact archaeological deposits were identified approximately 1.5 mi. north/northwest of the APE consist of ground stone artifacts at archaeological site 45KI958, which otherwise contained historic artifacts and features dating from the late 1880s to 1960s beneath 14–17 ft. of imported fill; the site is no longer extant and not eligible for listing in the NRHP.[121]

The paucity of precontact archaeological deposits in the APE vicinity should not be considered indicative of an absence of precontact use of the area. Lushootseed-speaking peoples, namely the Duwamish, have traditionally occupied the area of the APE since time immemorial. The Duwamish, traditionally lived in winter villages on the Duwamish River, Elliott Bay, Lake Washington, Lake Union, and Salmon Bay as well as the Cedar and Black rivers in present day Renton. [122] The Duwamish people are one of many traditional Lushootseed-speaking groups in the Puget Sound region who, in the past, travelled the waterways and shorelines of what would become Seattle by canoe. The Duwamish people intermarried, interacted, and shared resources with neighboring peoples, including the Squaxin Island, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Puyallup, and individuals from these groups likely would have also at least traveled through the vicinity of the subject parcel in the past.

A Duwamish village location known as dᶻidᶻəlalič ("a little place where one crosses over, portages") was documented by the ethnographer T.T. Waterman in the early twentieth century

[119] Giorgio H. Curti and Dayna Bowker Lee/Cassandra Manetas, Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form: 45KI1189 (Olympia: WA, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2020).
[120] Kaelher and Lewarch 2003; Dennis Lewarch, Washington Archaeological Site Inventory Form: 45KI456 (Olympia: WA, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1998).
[121] Chris Yamamoto and Alicia Valentino, SR 99 Bored Tunnel Project, Seattle, King County, Washington – Archaeological Monitoring Report (Seattle, WA: ESA, 2019), prepared for Washington State Department of Transportation.
[122] Lane 1975; Thrush 2007; US Court of Claims 1927; Waterman et al. 2001.

as having been located in the nearby vicinity of the APE.[123] The location was associated with a trail that crossed over a promontory between Puget Sound and a lagoon to the east. There were reportedly villages located on the east and west sides of the promontory.[124] Such a location would have been frequently used in the past, and, as a result, the APE should be considered a highly sensitive area for precontact archaeological deposits, particularly at the base of historically deposited fill, which could be up to 20 ft deep or deeper based on the depths of fill previously documented in the vicinity.

Impacts to shallower depths would have a high potential to impact historic archaeological resources, such as those at 45KI1233. While past disturbances have impacted the integrity of archaeological materials in these types of contexts, significant historic archeological deposits should be considered likely due to the importance of the APE location to the early development of the City of Seattle.

[123] Waterman et al. 2001:59, 60.
[124] Waterman et al. 2001:45.

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Appendix A:
Pioneer Park APE Feature Maps

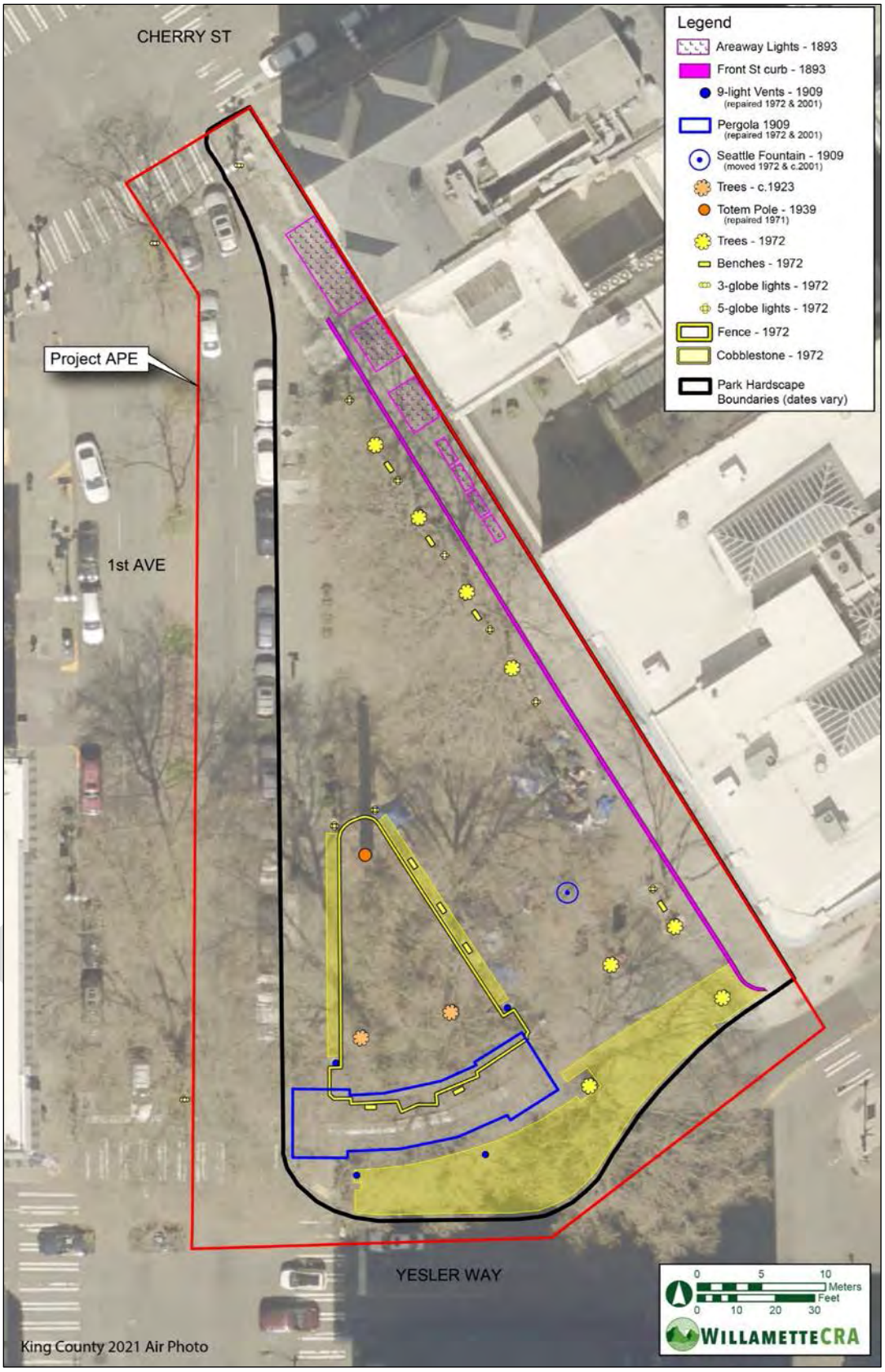

Figure 64. Pioneer Park, showing project APE and features which date from 1893 to 1972.

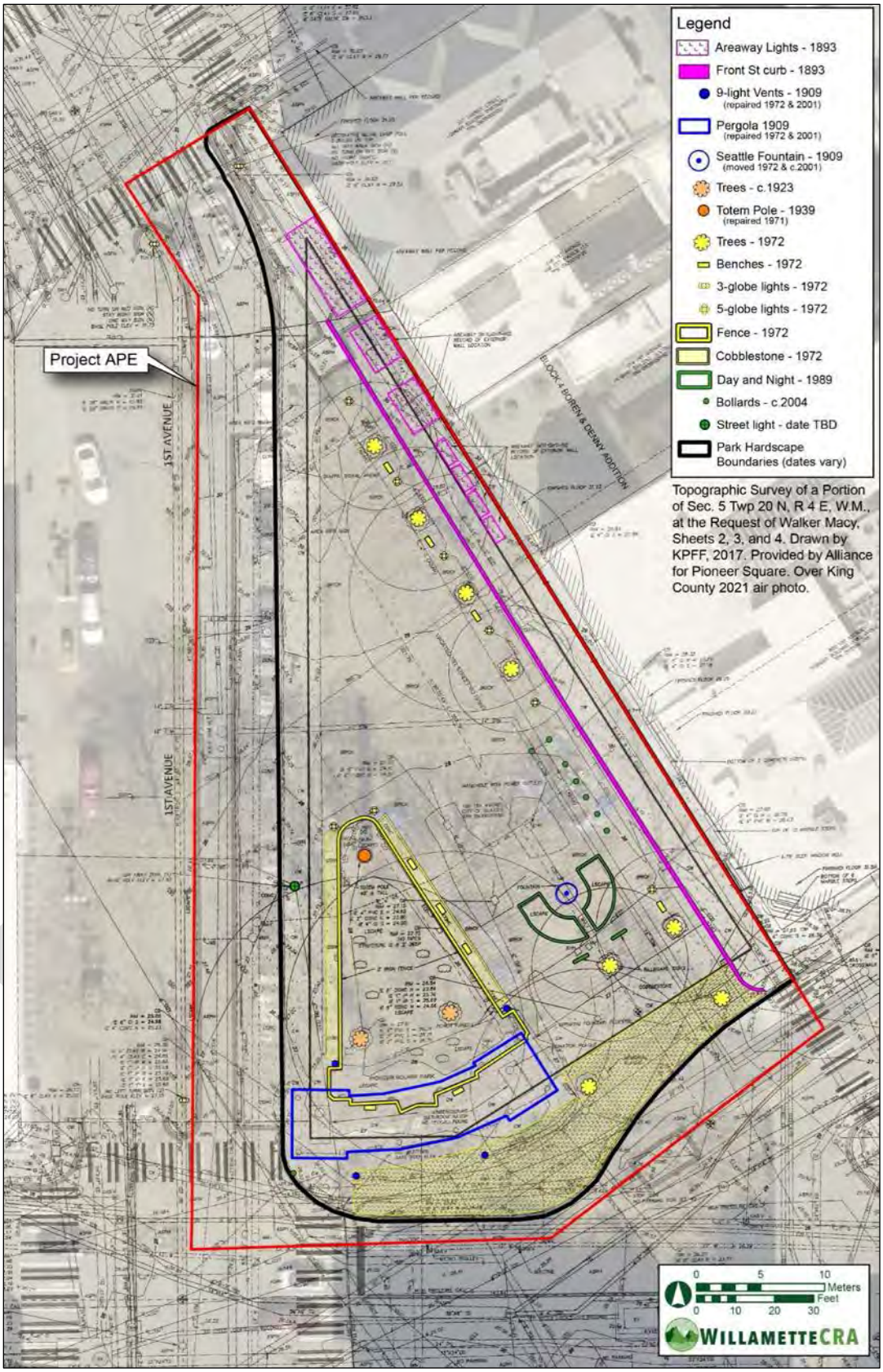

Figure 65. Pioneer Park, showing project APE and all site features.

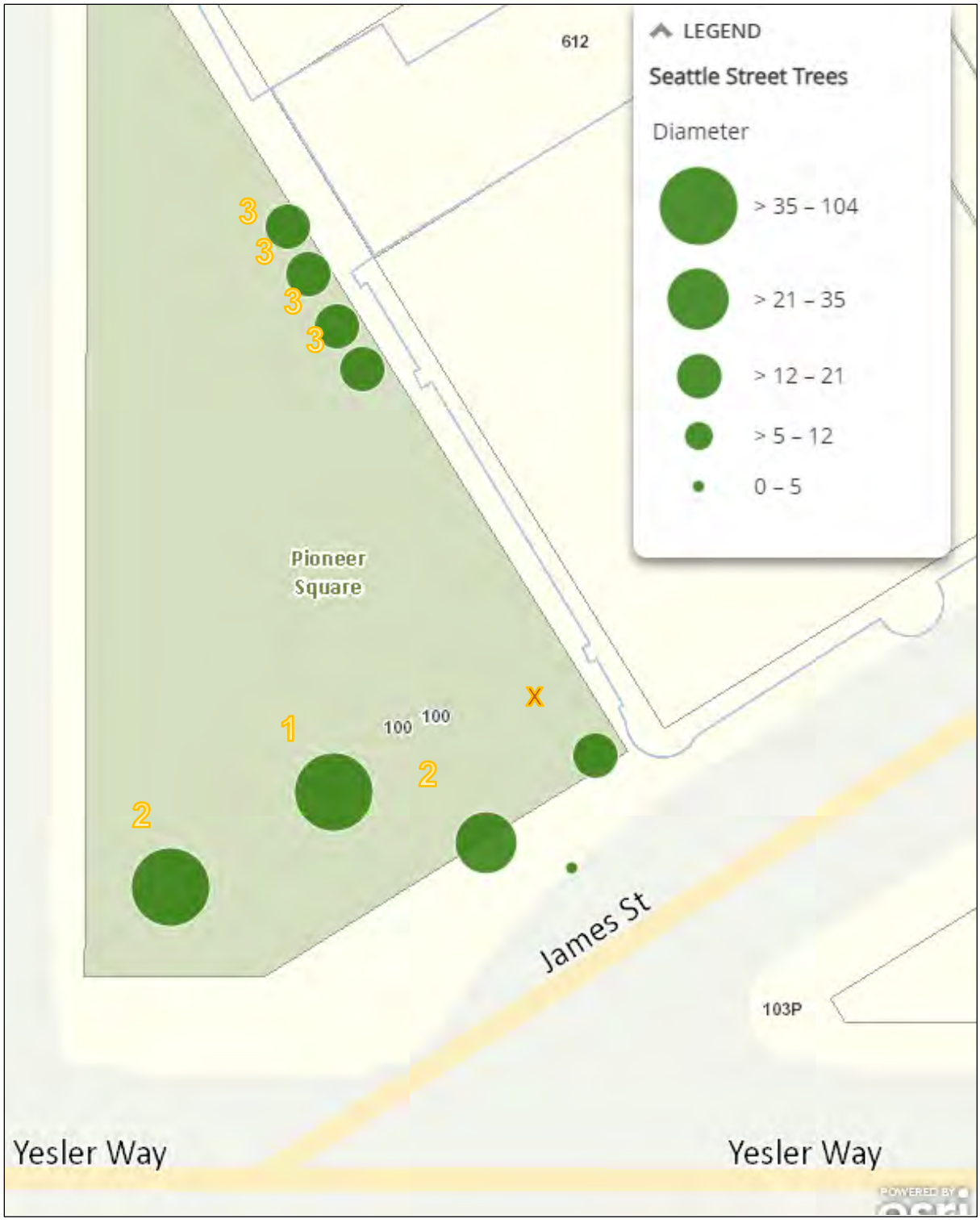

Figure 66 Seattle Street Trees showing Seattle Municipal Code Tree Tier number. Screenshot from "Seattle's Street Tree Inventory," Seattle City GIS, 2024. The trees within Pioneer Square park boundaries were inventoried between 2017 and 2019 and therefore Seattle's map does not include the two trees that were planted in spring 2024. https://seattlecitygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a7072ffa326c4ef39a0f031961ebace6

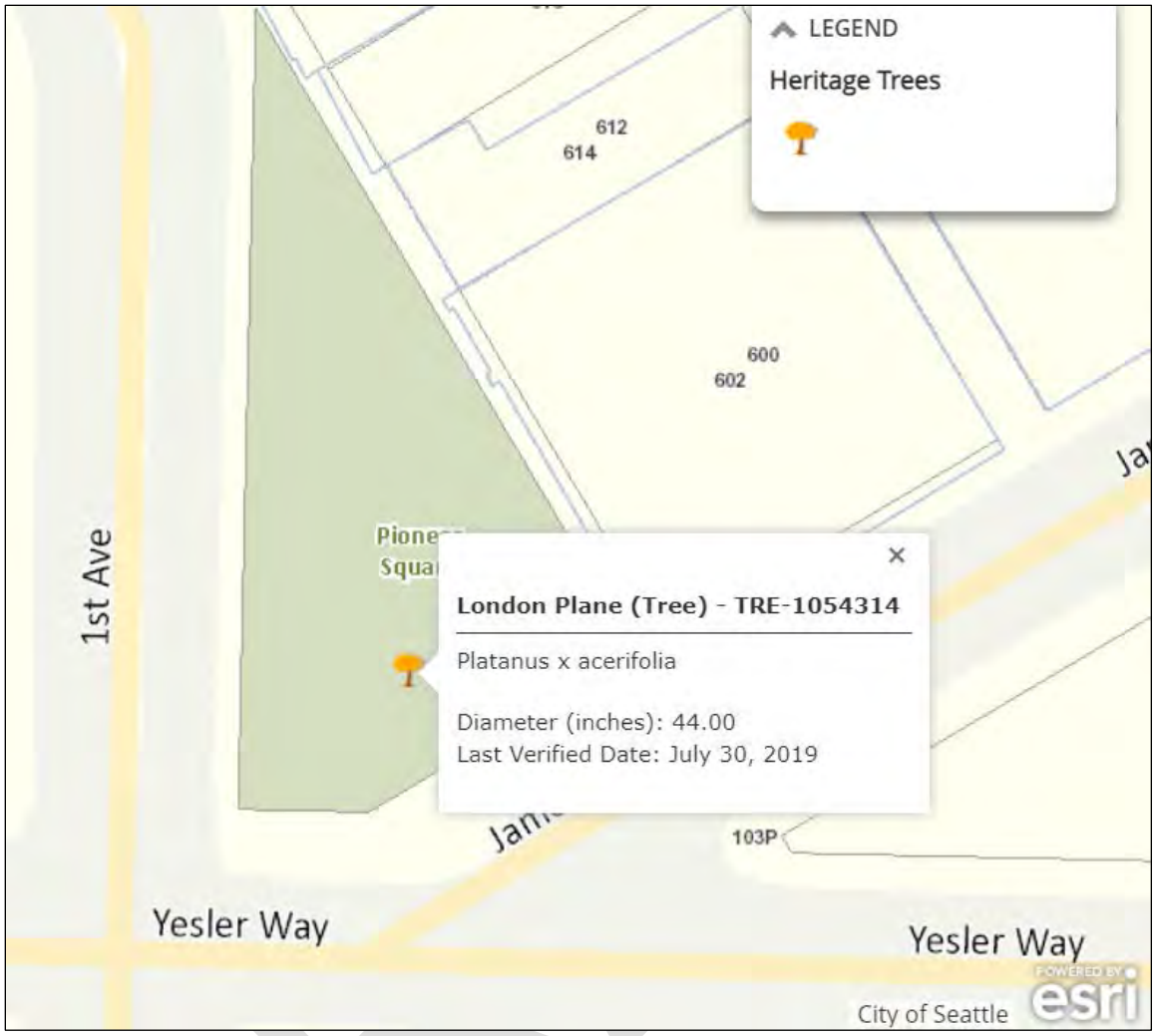

Figure 67 Screenshot from "Seattle's Heritage Tree Inventory," Seattle City GIS. The easternmost London Plane behind the pergola is the only tree within the APE that is identified as such, Heritage Tree ID 1054314.
https://seattlecitygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a7072ffa326c4ef39a0f031961ebace6

Appendix B:
Built Environment Survey
Feature Photographs

Figure 68. Pioneer Square overview. View facing northeast. WillametteCRA, May 7, 2024.

Figure 69. Pioneer Square overview. View facing south. WillametteCRA, May 7, 2024.

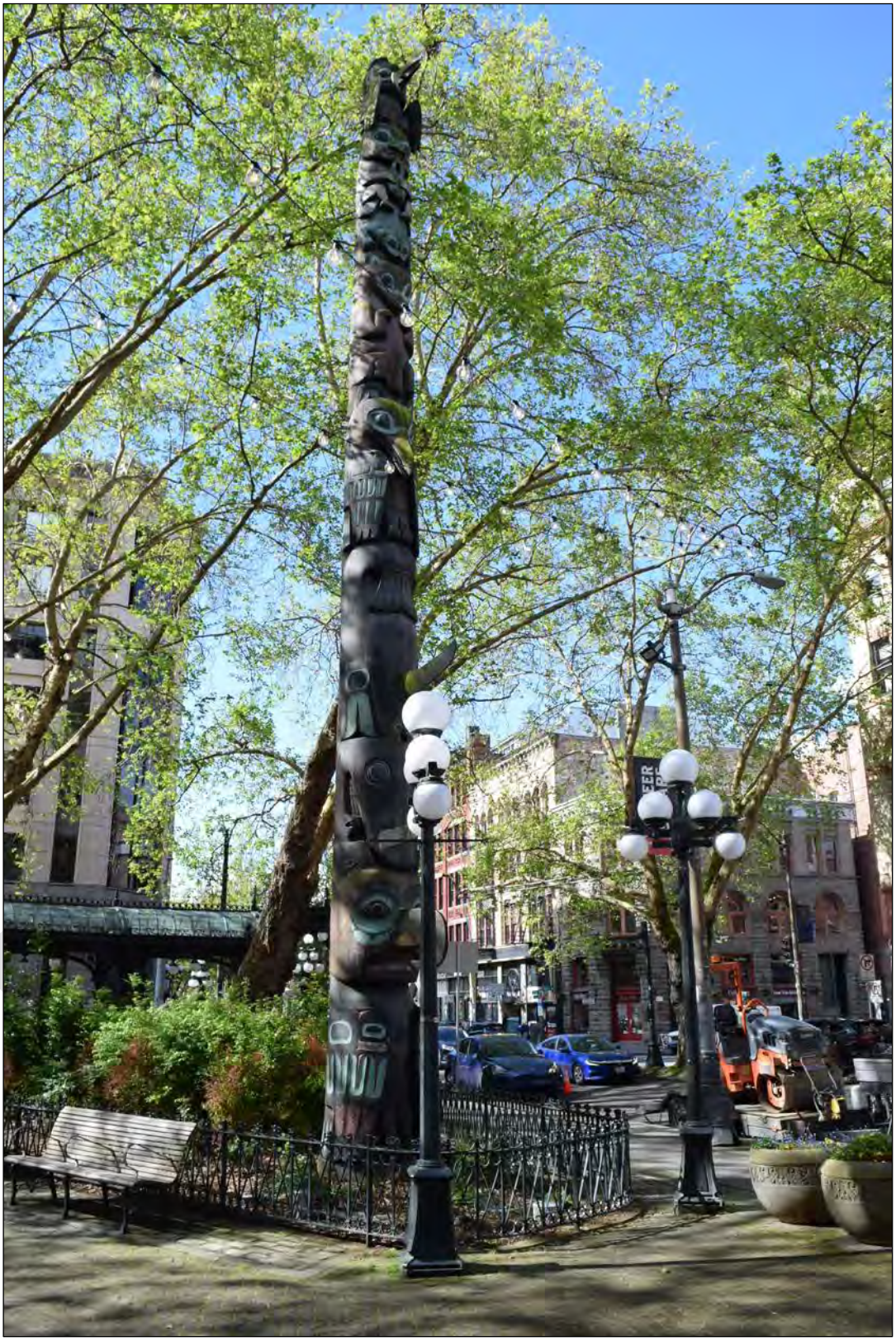

Figure 70. Totem pole and 5-globe light standards. View facing south. WillametteCRA, May 7, 2024.

Figure 71. Totem pole and portion of fencing with cobblestones. View facing northeast. WillametteCRA, May 7, 2024.

Figure 72. Pioneer Square pergola and associated features, View facing west. WillametteCRA, May 9, 2024.

Figure 73. Curb of vacated 1st Avenue overview. View facing north. WillametteCRA, May 9, 2024.

Figure 74. Pioneer Square, overview of wrought iron fencing and benches. View facing south. WillametteCRA, May 9, 2024.

Figure 75. Pioneer Square, representative view of cobblestones. View facing southwest. WillametteCRA, May 9, 2024.

Figure 76. Pioneer Square, representative view of brick pavers, bollards, and temporary kiosk. View facing southwest. WillametteCRA, May 9, 2024.

Figure 77. Pioneer Square, overview fountain and Day and Night sculpture. View facing south. WillametteCRA, January 26, 2024.

Appendix C:
Historic Property Inventory Forms